UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Investigation of:		
MARATHON PIPE LINE OIL RELEASE IN ~~EVANSVILLE~~ EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS ON MARCH 11, 2022	*	Accident No.: PLD22FR002

Interview of: PEYTON SCHROEDER, Controller
Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Findlay, Ohio

Wednesday,
April 6, 2022

APPEARANCES:

KIM WEST, Investigator
National Transportation Safety Board

WESLEY MATTHEWS, Accident Investigator
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

JOSHUA STUFFT, Operations and Logistics Manager
Marathon Pipeline

TONYA WITTENMYER
Counsel for Marathon Pipeline

I N D E X

I N T E R V I E W

(11:15 a.m. EDT)

MS. WEST: Good morning.

MR. SCHRODER: Good morning.

MS. WEST: Today is April 6th, 2022. It's now 11:15 Eastern Daylight Time. My name is Kim West. I'm a pipeline investigator with the National Transportation Safety Board. We are in the offices of Marathon located at 539 South Main Street, Finley, Ohio. That's 45840.

The interview is being conducted as part of an investigation into the crude oil release on March 11th, 2022, that occurred near Evansville, Illinois.

The NTSB case number for this accident is PLD22FR002. So the purpose of the investigation is to increase safety. Not to assign blame or liability. The interview is being recorded and may be transcribed at a later date. A copy of the transcript will be provided to you for review prior to being entered into the public docket. This is your opportunity to correct anything that has been transcribed incorrectly but not change your answers or add content.

So do you agree to have the interview recorded?

MR. SCHROEDER: I agree.

MS. WEST: Make sure I get your name right. Because I think I had it different on there. So you are Peyton Schroeder?

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes.

MS. WEST: Please provide the spelling of your name, the company you work for, and your job title.

MR. SCHROEDER: My name is Peyton Schroeder. P-e-y-t-o-n S-c-h-r-o-e-d-e-r. And I work for Marathon Petroleum Corporation.

MS. WEST: So you're permitted to have one other person during the interview. This person is of your choice. It can be a supervisor, a friend -- though not many people want -- a union representative, a family member, or not at all, or legal counsel. I'm sorry. Please state for the record who you have selected.

MR. SCHROEDER: I have Tonya.

MS. WEST: Can the interviewee's designated representative please state for the record your name, job title, and your affiliation? Are you representing him?

MS. WITTENMYER: Yep, yep. Sorry. Tonya Wittenmyer. T-o-n-y-a. Wittenmyer, W-i-t-t-e-n-m-y-e-r. And I work for Marathon.

MS. WEST: Thank you. We'll now go around the room and have each person introduce themselves for the record. Please state your name with the spelling, job title, and your employer. So I'll start on my left.

MR. STUFFT: Joshua Stufft. It's J-o-s-h-u-a S-t-u-f-f-t. I'm the operations and logistics manager for Marathon Pipeline.

MR. MATHEWS: Wesley Mathews, W-e-s-l-e-y M-a-t-h-e-w-s. I'm an accident investigator with DOT PHMSA, P-H-M-S-A.

MS. WEST: Thank you. So my name is Kim West. That's K-i-m W-e-s-t. I'm a pipeline investigator with the National

Transportation Safety Board.

INTERVIEW OF PEYTON SCHROEDER

BY MS. WEST:

Q. We have the task of learning the truth as much as we can. I know this is stressful but simply tell us what you know. I'd like to thank you for your participation in this interview process. And we recognize and appreciate the job that you do as a controller.

We'll get started. To get started, could you talk to us about your background and tell us about your title, education, maybe the department and who you report to, and the years with the company, maybe your previous positions and roughly how many years you've been in this position?

A. So this is my first position with the company. I've been a controller for just under four years. My previous education would be -- I have a bachelor's in finance with a minor in marketing from the University of Finley. I guess -- what were some of the other things you wanted me to elaborate on? (Indiscernible).

Q. Just some background information. That's good. Let's Go ahead and talk about some general background questions you can help us with. Can you help describe your current job, tell us exactly what you do?

A. I'm a pipeline controller. It's my job to safely and efficiently operate product and crude oil systems for the company.

Q. I apologize. I've got these questions mixed up. As a

controller, are you qualified as a controller yeah in your background?

A. Yes. I am qualified. The company provides training and qualifications. I can go into detail if you'd like on --

Q. Yes, please. Describe how you're qualified. Yes.

A. Yeah, for sure. We start with a six-week period in what we call like a classroom setting which is probably what you're thinking. PowerPoints, pamphlets. Mostly high-level stuff until we get towards the end of that process where we'll start to narrow down once we learn what specific desk or console we're going to be learning.

From that point, we then transition from the classroom space to an on-console setting with a primary trainer. So we're sitting out there with someone who is qualified. That process is usually four months, give or take a month or a few weeks depending on the trainee's ability to learn that console.

And over the course of that four months, we have what we call a playbook which is a binder that's maybe two, three-inches thick of stuff we went over in the classroom, stuff that's specific to that console that we all have to complete, we read, and the primary trainer and the trainee sign off to certify that they understand and acknowledge that they can do the set task or whatever the binder has in place for them.

From that point, we then -- what we would call OQ or qualify. We solo on the first console. Those are some of the terms we use.

That takes -- that would be -- we go over a simulator with the training specialist. We have a written test. Got to be at least 100 questions. I'm not sure the exact amount. But significant amount of questions on the test. Then we have a panel discussion where we sit in another room with at least one specialist, the training supervisor, and your supervisor.

And there could be a few other people added onto that where they'll pull out alarm responses and procedures and just kind of quiz you on it in person. Then if you pass the test, the simulator, and the panel, then you would be certified on the first console.

Here at Marathon, we typically learn three consoles. So to certify on the second console -- once you're certified on the first, you'll stay on the first console for a few months, maybe anywhere from four to eight months depending on console coverage, other factors. You'll then go to your second console where, again, you don't really have a specific primary trainer because you already know how to operate one console. You have all the basics down. You're just learning the specifics of the new console.

So you'll sit out there for, again, that period is variable. Usually a couple months, as well. It's usually less than your first console because you've already learned all the basics of operating pipelines. Then with that, you'll have just a written test to go over for the second console. And you pass that written

test, you're then certified on your second.

And that process repeats itself for its third until you become a three-console analyst. In between that training process for the first, second, and third console, there's also -- many of the training specialists will send out PowerPoints and industry-related events that I would consider training that we go over and we certify on that we acknowledge, this happened within our company, we should be aware of this. Or this happened with another company, this is an industry-related event that could pertain to us as controllers. So he'll go over and give us a PowerPoint, Word document, what have you, with all the information. We'll certify that we understand what went on.

We also -- three times a year, we get together as a group setting and go over -- kind of more of a classroom setting again. I'm not sure the exact topics they go over. They rotate depending on the meeting but we go over those, as well. I think that's the majority of the training that I can come up with.

Q. You mentioned earlier about being on the console. The first time you go through, how many screens are you looking at, and then the second time and does it increase with time, the complexity of the number of screens that you're working with or --

A. Are you saying that the more consoles we learn, the harder it gets or --

Q. That's what I'm asking. Does it -- does the complexity increase?

A. Particularly, for myself, no, I didn't think the complexity increased. Just the first few weeks while you're out there, it's obviously difficult but just like learning your first, you know, you get in the rhythm and you understand what's going on after you do it so many times and go over all the documents we have.
Q. Then there's -- as part of that training or qualification, do you go in the field and see the assets or --
A. Yes, good question. Yes, we do for our first console only. I did. I went over to Oklahoma in areas that pertained to console eight which was my first console.
Q. You came right from college?
A. Yes, right from college.
Q. So that probably helped seeing what the assets actually looked like. So going back to the day of the accident, where were you, I should say? Where you on duty that day because you were the controller prior to the incident.
A. Yes, yep.
Q. Can you walk us through that day?
A. Yeah, I can. So that would have been my second day on shift. That was a Thursday. I had worked that Wednesday per the standard schedule that we rotate through. Would have woken up in the middle of the afternoon, probably around 1 or so. And I would have went to bed when I got home from work the previous morning, 6 a.m. Would have relaxed, ate a little bit, come into work. I typically show up five to ten minutes prior to the standard shift

change time which is 5:30 p.m. So I'm showing up at 5:20, 5:25 p.m.

So what we would -- what I did that day would have been come in, I've done a shift change which is where the analyst that's on duty explains to me what they believe my next 12 hours is going to look like. The schedules, any pertinent information that's going to carry over, any outstanding information. Is there someone doing work I need to be aware of, is there enough space or stock in certain tanks that I need to be aware of leading up through my shift. So we're doing that shift change with them.

At that point, I would then get logged into our system, log them out, log myself in. Then I essentially check what they all just explained to me. They do the shift change, I do the check-in which is me checking, like I said, everything that they have told me. The meters, CPM, tank space, tank stock. Maybe opening up procedures that I know I'm going to have to go through that evening. Checking over the event sheet if it pertains to me. Line fill sheets, batch tracking, the pending and the active tickets in the meters; make sure that they're all in order so my batches are lined up with what's on the schedule. So I'm doing all that when I come in.

Depending on how big batches are -- depending on a lot of factors, that can take 30 minutes, it could take 90 minutes. It just depends on a lot of factors, what's going to go on over the course of that shift. So I did that.

The shift on console eight which would have been --
Q. What was the day and time that you started on your shift for that day?
A. That day would have been 5:30 p.m. roughly, give or take a few minutes depending on when I showed up.
Q. That's a.m.?
A. That's p.m.
Q. P.m.
A. I was night shift leading into Friday morning. Thursday evening into Friday morning.
Q. Sorry. And when was the hand over?
A. The hand over would have been 5:30 p.m. plus or minus 10 minutes, again, depending on when I showed up.
Q. I'm sorry.
A. So yeah, so that -- that shift in particular, I would have called it a normal shift. Nothing stood out. Obviously, it was console eight. That was the first console that I learned. I'm familiar with that. Very familiar with that console. That console is -- has multiple systems on it, as well, in case you're not aware.
It has the Ozark system which is the 400 plus mile long pipeline. That leads up into the Woodpat system that we have a junction where you can tie that line into Woodpat system. There's also the Rockspat (ph.) system on that console. We have the (indiscernible) product system. We have the Texas City tank farm

on that. And then we also have a few locals. We call them locals which is just pump-ins from other companies. It's not specifically we're watching an entire pipeline. We're watching tanks for this other company to deliver into and aligning those for them. We call those locals.

That would be some Wood River locals dealing with Plat (ph.) and the Barge Dock (ph.), Capwood. So there a few -- there are multiple systems on this console. It's not just the Woodpat just for -- I guess, for the record.

So that was a normal shift. Nothing stood out to me whatsoever. I had two major, what I would call major operations considering that -- considering the Woodpat system. That evening we were tightlining the Ozark system with the Woodpat system which is when they're hooked up together and we're essentially creating one larger pipeline instead of two shorter pipelines. It was my job to essentially unhook that tightline system and I would turn the Ozark system which is currently pumping into Woodpat. I would turn that system to a third party. Then I would start up out of our own tankage down the Woodpat system. So like I said, essentially unhooking one system and making two.

I did that operation. Pretty close -- it may have been five minutes before or five minutes after I did that operation, I did another operation which was on the Woodpat systems on the delivery system at Patoka. That was when I turned from our own tankage at Patoka to a third-party company at Patoka. It's a basic -- it's

called a major operation but it is more -- one of the more basic ones we do. And that's just a simple turn from our tankage to a third party.

That was towards the end of my shift. I probably only had two to three hours left on my shift after completing those operations. Again, nothing stood out. Did the operations per the procedures and guidelines that we have in place. And did -- at that point, probably would have started -- usually start my setup for the next shift which just like shift change and just like check-in. It's basically the inverse of those. I'm doing what the person previous from me did.

Usually start that about two hours, two-and-a-half hours depending on what the console looks like busyness-wise. So would have started that process of setting up for the incoming controller which would have been Trey.

Q. Can you talk about that incoming process?

A. Yeah, for sure. Absolutely. So like I said, it's essentially the inverse of the check-in. I'm going through all my paper schedules, making sure the meters align with those schedules, making sure that there's proper alarming. You know, do you need a two-hour warning, do you need a one-hour. Whatever that alarming needs to be. Making sure there's the appropriate space stock. Would have made sure that the event sheet was properly filled out. Anything carrying over from my shift outstanding that he needs to be aware of that would affect his

operations gets put on that sheet. Made sure that that was filled out appropriately. It's a standard process that we all do. And those are --

Q. That's an event log or -- the sheet you're talking about.

A. The event sheet is -- we have a system called MaCRoM and I don't know what the acronym stands for. But yeah, and it's an electronic sheet that we just put -- we put like I said all pertinent information I would call it. Anything outstanding. Are we ahead, are we behind on certain systems. And in that log, it has check-in sheets -- like check sheets for us. So when you -- I probably should say this about the check-in.

But when we come in for check-in, on that MaCRoM system that's on our computer, it has a 20 or so bullet point check-in list that as we're doing check-in, it's reminding you, did you check this, acknowledge; did you check this, acknowledge. So we go through that on check-in. And obviously, we do that, as well, on check out. There's another bullet point list that we go through to make sure that we don't forget anything. That we can acknowledge and certify that, hey, I checked this in for the incoming controller. So does that kind of --

Q. That's just a checklist that goes through all the items that needs to be reviewed before (indiscernible) --

A. Correct.

Q. So make sure that you're looking if there's any alarms or something like that in the checklist then?

A. Yep, yep.
Q. If I understand correctly.
A. Yep. And then --
Q. And it's electronic.
A. It's electronic. Yes. It is electronic. So filled that out. Like I said, did the setup. Checked all the meters, tanks, everything that I previously explained.

Trey showed up. I don't know the exact time. 5:30 a.m. I'd call it. That's when almost every single person shows up. Did a shift change with him. Done a few shift change with him over the years I've been working here. Always known him to be a quality controller. He always asks questions if he's not aware of something. Pays attention. And that particular morning, nothing stood out in terms of fatigue whatsoever. He's always been alert when I've done shift change and ready to go and to operate.

Then I would have went home. Went to bed. Had my cellphone turned on with the sound on because we have the one-hour rule that we go by that -- the incoming controller is allowed to call the outgoing controller up to one hour from the previous shift in case there was something they didn't quite understand. Then like I said, I would have went home and went to bed.

Q. How long is your shift change? It's a verbal conversation I take it.
A. Yeah, verbal conversation with the reference of the electronic sheets. Sometimes there are physical sheets, as well,

that can -- it's just kind of controller discretion. But I'd say the average one 10 to 15 minutes. If there's -- sometimes just the way the pipelines run, there might be a major operation right at 5:30 that might draw out the shift change a little bit longer because typically the controller that's on shift will complete that operation instead of letting someone come in and just jump right into it. So I'd say five to -- or 10 to 15 minutes is a typical shift change process.

Q. Are there other activities such as maintenance or picking operations or anything else that was going on during your shift?

A. During my shift?

Q. Um-hum.

A. No.

Q. It was just operating as normal and --

A. It as just operating as normal. Correct.

Q. And you saw nothing that brought you to believe that there might be indications there's a problem?

A. No.

Q. Just looking abnormal? Not -- maybe not abnormal but approaching.

A. No. There was nothing. No indications that I saw whatsoever that concerned me whatsoever when I was operating the systems over the course of my shift.

Q. Oh, that's great. You asked a question -- you mentioned something about other systems that you can monitor. Not that

you're controlling it but you're monitoring it.
A. Um-hum.
Q. Did I get that correct? Locals you said?
A. Yeah, locals. That is -- I would say it's partially correct. To draw it up as detailed as possible. We have Wood River tankage and there's a third-party company. We call them Plat. I think it's Kinder Morgan Plat or Plat Kinder Morgan.
Simply, we align a tank for them, make sure the appropriate spaces then that's in the tank that they can deliver and call them up two hours prior. Get them lined up. And they just deliver in the tank. We aren't controlling boosters or units for Plat whatsoever. We see one valve that goes off our screen and says the rest is Kinder Morgan Plat and we just open ours and open our tank. Call them up and they deliver it in. That's what a local is in pertaining to the Wood River locals.
Q. So you just align the --
A. Just --
Q. -- valves and everything else.
A. Yeah, just aligning.
Q. So it's ready to be set up.
A. Um-hum.
Q. Or not ready depending on --
A. Yeah.
Q. Do you do communication with them then (indiscernible) --
A. Yep, yep. Standard two-hour phone calls with that company.

And then typically a 30 -- typically a 30. Can be -- sometimes Plat does wait until the five to ten-minute to call us and let us know, hey, we're getting ready to turn in. But there's always that two-hour phone call. And it's standard for the majority of the procedures that I've ever used as a controller. That the two-hour is when we start contacting other companies, our own personnel. We start getting things aligned, getting things in order. So it's typically a two-hour -- we have that communication with them.

Q. Let me talk -- change a little bit and talk about your actual console. So if you have to get up from your desk for any reason, how do -- what do you do I should say?

A. What do we -- okay, so yep. So obviously, that happens because we all have to use the restroom. But -- so typically, we have an event summary on one of our screens which is plotting every known and expected alarm that's going to come in within the next like 20 alarms. It can space out between 20 minutes or 10 hours depending on busy that console is going to be. But you can -- you have an idea of what's going to happen coming up.

What I do and what I know everyone else to do is you look at that and make sure that you have an appropriate window to leave. That you don't have something coming up in the next, you know, 10 minutes. You're able to step away to go on a little walk or use the restroom, whatever, go get a glass of water. So we'll check that and make sure that there's a window for us to go.

Then we'll poke our head up to the nearest console and say, hey, I'm going to do whatever. I'll be gone for X amount of time. We'll have a phone with us. And obviously, our alarms are audible. And they're audible in different scaling levels and severity. So the controller that you say, hey, I'm going to do this, they'll be listening for it if something happens that -- and you're not there. There's at least an audible alarm and you have a point contact with a phone that you can come back if you're just on a walk or something. Obviously, in the restroom, it would be a little harder to come back instantly.

But we have those safeguards in place to make sure that things are investigated when they need to be investigated and appropriately, as well as letting the controllers, obviously, do what they need to do in terms of restroom and water and food.

Q. Then who takes over your desk then?

A. Who takes over? I'm still in control of the desk the entire time. Like I'm --

Q. Oh, while you're taking your break?

A. While I'm taking my break. I'm still logged in. That is under my name the entire 12-hour shift. There's no one else that gets to log in when I step away. It's still my name.

Q. Maybe I didn't understand how you're monitoring while you step away.

A. Well, when you step away from the console, since you're not in front of the screens, there is no explicit way to -- I don't

know what's going on, what's ringing in on my console when I'm in the restroom. I don't have a portable screen with me or a tablet that I can take to see. That's when I said that we have -- we notify the other controllers adjacent to us that hey, we're leaving. If you hear something, come back and take a look at it. If it's -- sometimes it's just a simple, okay, that can easily wait until they come back, it's no concern.

Sometimes there -- there have been plenty of times where it has been a serious concern where there potentially is another controller on shift that is certified on that console that you can say, hey, are you busy on your particular console, can you step in for three minutes and settle this console down, figure out what's going on because it is severe. Or like I said, nine times out of ten, maybe even 9.9 times out of 10, it's -- they step back, they see the alarm. It's not a severe alarm. That can wait until the controller comes back.

Q. And they make that judgement?

A. Yeah.

Q. Now, the -- do you have a manager or a supervisor on shift, as well, in the room with you?

A. Only on day shift. Typically, on day shift for business hours for the most part. Sometimes supervisors will duck in a few hours late, a few hours early. I particularly don't know the rules that we have pertaining to supervision and needing to be on shift because I'm not a supervisor. But --

Q. But do you notify them also if you step away or --
A. No, we don't tell the supervisor. We just tell adjacent consoles and make sure that they're -- make sure -- if I'm leaving, make sure that the console in front of me -- that they're not going to leave so now we have a two or three-console gap of space where if there is an audible alarm, somebody might not hear because they're so far away. Make sure that there's always someone next to you that's able to respond.

Like I said, there's -- most of the time there are other controllers on shift certified. Because we are certified on three consoles. You know, there's been instances where I've been on one console and something does happen because the controller went to the restroom. And I've had to -- I wasn't busy on my other console I was on and I had to walk over and maybe shut down a unit for them just to prevent something from happening. That has happened. And that's -- it's just part of being human and having to go get water and go get food and go to the restroom.

Q. Some things out of control.
A. Yeah. You can't always -- you know, you have that forecast. But sometimes you just never know if a unit is going to shut down unexpectedly on some type of failure.
Q. Absolutely. I understand in 2018 there was a changeover in the screens.
A. Yep.
Q. It sounds like you've been here long enough. You said four

years?
A. Yep.
Q. So you were there during that transition period?
A. Yeah. Mine was -- it was interesting to say the least. Most of the training that I had in the classroom setting and my on-console training was on what we would call the old SCADA system. I first learned console eight. That was one of the last consoles to transition from the old SCADA to the new SCADA. So I trained on old SCADA. Then I think I would have soloed just on old SCADA and maybe had like a week or two of shifts as a certified analyst on old SCADA. And then it transitioned to new SCADA.

What we did at that time for me because I was a new analyst. Still one console certified. I guess kind of a green horn still, to say the least. But what they did was, they actually -- when the coverage allowed, they would bring me off a console for an entire shift, multiple shifts, and they would let me mirror console eight on the new SCADA system though I couldn't control anything, couldn't turn anything on, start anything, close or open, anything.

But I can mirror the operations on like a fake setup of new SCADA so I would be more familiar of it before I went back and officially operated on the new SCADA. So that's how my journey of, I guess, the new SCADA would be. I had a little bit of the old one and then obviously the new ever since.
Q. And you were new with the company, as well?

A. Yeah. And I was new with the company, as well.
Q. So you're learning both systems and being new and learning the process.
A. Um-hum.
Q. Good for you.
A. Thank you. Yeah.
Q. That was tough.
A. Yeah, yeah. It was.
Q. You said you were certified on three consoles.
A. Correct.
Q. Are there others that you're -- besides eight, are there others that you're qualified for or --
A. Yeah. So I'm qualified for console one which is one of our products consoles, and then console five which is a crude console system. And then eight is -- now eight is a hybrid technically because there is products and crude on that console, as well.
Q. I'm going to just shift for a little bit and talk about controlling the pipeline and the specialist. Can we talk about the relationship that you have with the specialist and how does that work and have you had experience working with them, asking for advice?
A. Oh, absolutely.
Q. That was a lot of questions.
A. I would say it's almost -- for every controller it's probably on a shift basis you at least go to the specialist for some tidbit

of advice. Some of it major, some of it not so major. Yeah. It is a daily shift occurrence at least for me. If they got the time and I got the time, why not run an idea or something by them if you have a question about it. Yeah. It's pretty much a daily occurrence. The specialist -- I'm not a specialist so it's hard for me to give -- I can't give their side of the relationship. I can only give mine which is -- if -- obviously, if something goes wrong, like I mentioned, there's multiple systems and things we need to do on console eight between the locals, a few mainlines and things like that.

If something goes wrong with Woodpat, we can't just ignore the other systems and only focus on Woodpat. I might still have to make a cut on (indiscernible) Bordeaux. And if I have five screens and stuff going on with Woodpat or Ozark, I can't forget about that stuff. That's when we would bring in a specialist potentially and say, hey, there is something wrong with this system, I have X, Y, Z continue to going on; you need to help me and look into this. That's where we bring -- that's where my relationship with the specialist is.

They're like a big helper for us essentially. Our -- as a controller, it's my job to safely and efficiently operate the pipelines. If things are going significantly wrong and it's too busy, that's when I need to bring them in so I can continue safe operations on my other systems, as well as addressing what's going on with the other one.

Q. Sounds like they can be a really good help for you.
A. Absolutely. Yeah, they do --
Q. In those gray areas.
A. They do -- they help us a ton and we have two of them on shift and they're a great help. And they have privileges to things that we don't have privileges as controllers. But absolutely, they are a big help.
Q. Do you feel like you have a full authority to make decisions on the pipeline or do they -- you need a specialist to help you or --
A. Oh, no. As a controller, it's hammered into us that you -- I mean, your name is on that console, you're the authority. If you don't like something, you can shut it down and no one is going to say anything. It's all up to the controller. No one can tell you what to do when you're on that console. That's your console. It's your name on it. You can take advice from people and elicit advice from specialists, supervision, managers, hydraulics, CPM, you can take advice. But CPM can't come down and say, hey, you need to turn this unit off right now. You don't have to listen to them. It's your console, your name, you're in charge.
Q. Has it ever happened to you, someone --
A. No, I can't think --
Q. -- (indiscernible)?
A. -- of -- I can't recall of anytime someone coming out and specifically demanding I do something to a console. But there's

been countless times when people come with advice. You know, I've had supervisors, hydraulics. Maybe I'm preoccupied with, like I said, another movement. Maybe I could turn a unit on somewhere to be just a little more efficient. I've had someone come down or shoot me and IM and say, hey, you might want to take a look at this unit at this station, it might help you out. But no one has ever demanded I do something on a console.

Q. Can I talk about set points and what you control and what you can change? Can you tell me about on your system what you can do, what you can't do?

A. Can and can't do as in everything or just pertaining to set points?

Q. Can do is kind of a big world. Isn't it?

A. Yeah.

Q. First, let me talk about what you can do. So what can you control from your desk?

A. Are you talking about like boosters, units, and valves or just set points?

Q. Both.

A. Both. I mean, we can start, stop.

Q. The physical instruments and then move on.

A. We can start and stop boosters and pumps. Typically, we run those as needed. If I'm not scheduled to come out of Wood River, I'm not going to run the Wood River booster. But we typically run those as the schedule dictates and as well as trying to be

efficient with the system.

So we can obviously start and stop boosters and units. We can open and close valves. Set points -- I mean, we can manipulate the set points to an extent. There's obviously a low and a high range that we have to operate within and those cannot be changed unless the -- I believe, and I'm not a specialist, but I believe the specialist can go in and change those but I'm not 100 percent sure if that is them or the SCADA department.

But we have to -- as controllers, we have to operate within those determined minimum and maximum set points. And we can manipulate those -- the main reason that I would manipulate those would be maybe if there's (indiscernible) or something in line and I need to go a certain speed. Maybe I need to drop some pressure on the system so I'll lower a discharge setpoint or something or raise a suction setpoint to slow the system down. Maybe I need to let some pressure out because the unit shut down unexpectedly somewhere along the line and I can raise the set point. But there's always those min and maximums that cannot be changed that we have to operate within.

Q. Where do you find those values?

A. We have an analog -- it's called the analog guidelines. It's a spreadsheet on our SharePoint site. And that list essentially all the analogs that we have. And it tells you what it thinks it should be at and what it is currently at. And if those don't align, then it's highlighted in red to let you know that it's

different than what I'm expecting it to be. And we check those -- I may have mentioned, maybe I didn't, but we checked those at check-in every shift, or at least we're supposed to. But we check in those every shift.

Q. And that's kept on your SharePoint and if there's any changes to those set points, how is that communicated to you?

A. What do you mean by that?

Q. So if somebody needs to change those set points for whatever -- for example, you -- just recently, right, you had to lower the pressure on the pipeline.

A. Yep, correct.

Q. The set points had to have changed with that. How do you find out?

A. Well, that information is -- actually, as far as I know, last I operated on console eight, there is a note on the event sheet stating that the Woodpat discharge is lowered because of this incident. And then, I don't know who does it, it's not me, but someone goes in and adjusts the analog spreadsheet to reflect the new value on the discharge pressure for the Woodpat system. So if it's different from that, it will signify that and highlight it in red. But like I said, I don't change those, I don't -- it's not me. I can't give you --

Q. Somebody in engineering or something made that decision.

A. Somebody else. I just know it's not me.

Q. But it's communicated through --

A. It's communicated through that sheet, as well as current pass along on our event sheet which is that electronic sheet we hand over from shift -- every single shift. So those are the two ways that we get that information.
Q. I see. Do you also get it through other bulletins, announcements of changes?
A. There's been -- I can't speak specifically on this incident. From time to time, there might be an email but I can't give an exact answer on it. I can't remember if we exactly got an email about this but I know we get it in the analog guideline spreadsheet 100 percent. And there's a pass along -- at least there has been a pass along since the last I operated that console every day that the Woodpat discharge pressure is lowered because of this incident.
Q. Now, do you keep a separate -- this is a little bit different. Do you keep a separate log sheet the control room besides the electronic format we heard earlier?
A. No, I don't believe so. No.
Q. Thinking back, have you had other previous accidents that you were involved with?
A. Yeah, there was one. It was in --
Q. (Indiscernible) --
A. I was on desk. It was with the Ozark system. I don't know if you guys know. It's called the Oologah Lake release.
Q. Doesn't sound familiar.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It sounds familiar to me but --
A. It was -- From my understanding, it was caused -- I don't know the exact cause but I know that there was some work by the pipe and some way or another, some part of the -- there was maybe an extra little valve that had gotten sheared off. And then the field called me instantly and said, hey, there's an issue, you need to shut down the issue right now.

They called me so quickly that we -- I mean, they called me within 30 seconds of the thing happening so then we shut down the system instantly. But that's the only other instance that I can remember. I think that was 2018 timeframe. I'm not sure the exact date.

Q. And stop, help was not implemented at that time.
A. What?
Q. Stop, help.
A. I don't -- I can't make that call. I don't say that there's going to be a stop, help, start. That's not my authority. Given how -- stop, help, start functions, I can almost guarantee that there was a stop, help, start pertaining to this incident.
Q. (Indiscernible) ask when that started.
A. But I am not the person that makes that call. It's not -- I don't have the authority to say, hey, we need to do a start, help, start as a controller.
Q. Can I switch over to alarms and talk about your alarm philosophy? Levels of alarm. Can you describe your system?

A. I don't know. Correct me if I'm --
Q. You have a lot of information (indiscernible) --
A. Yeah. So I guess we have -- We have like three tiers as what I would call it. There's like a yellow, and orange, and a red. Obviously, yellow being the lowest severity. The red being the highest severity. Then there's audible changes as well with the color changes. So that would be our alarm leveling, I guess, if you want to call it that. But there's three tiers denoted by color and sound.
Q. Similar to that, can you talk about your leak detection system and how that works from your perspective?
A. That's our CPM, our computational pipeline monitoring system. As a controller, I mean, we obviously monitor that but it's essentially -- let's see. It is a bit of a beast, I guess. So there's f-dif and v-dif involved with that, which is the flow difference, the volume difference. The volume difference is essentially pressure, temperature, gravity, all these different things going on with the pipeline in a formula. As for that particular formula, I don't need to know that formula to monitor the pipeline appropriately.

So I don't know that formula. f-dif is flow in minus flow out. Then it takes the difference of those and we plot it on that graph. Then we have distinguished thresholds. And if the f-dif and v-dif exceed those thresholds, we begin to get alarms. I don't come up with a threshold personally. I don't do anything

with that. It's just my job to monitor what has been given to me. But that is how we would monitor it. So once it breaks a certain threshold, we get an alarm to say, hey, something looks suspicious.

And once -- then once it goes even higher above the threshold, which is typically double the first threshold, we get a hey, this is a serious issue. And it might -- and obviously, CPM is denoting a leak. But there's plenty of other times where you can get CPMs and there's absolutely nothing wrong with the system. If the field fills a pig trap, they're taking pressure and volume off of the system and putting it into an empty part of the pipe.

It's going to signify a leak though there is no leak. The field has said, hey, we are going to do this. Sometimes there's tuning issues involved with that. Not every CPM alarm constitutes a leak but it's our job to always investigate each alarm and we do.

Q. You've been with the company quite -- you've been a controller for quite a while.

A. Yeah, almost four years.

Q. Yeah. That's quite a bit of time. To be able to characterize a leak, maybe there's a little bit of feel to it. I hear what you're saying about looking at the difference in volume and it also compares with different pressures. And if it starts to escalate, it will warn you in a more aggressive way. (Indiscernible) low level, do you see false alarms for example?

A. In the CPM system is what you're referring to?
Q. Your experience of --
A. Yeah, I mean, with any --
Q. It's normal.
A. With any type of system -- it's normal to not the extent that alarms are ever blown off and we're not looking into them. But I mean, there's so many variables when operating a pipeline that you can have the best tuned system that you can have. There's always going to be some level of false alarms.

As far as I know, like I said, I don't make the CPM formulas or the thresholds. I just don't see how you could account for every single variable and scenario possible that you're never going to get a false alarm. So there's obviously false alarms but it's still our job as controllers, and this is where we come in, that false alarm or not, you're making -- that event sheet that I talked about, you're creating a write-up about it, documenting the false alarm, what caused it.

And then it's up to -- the specialist will also be looking into them, whether it's a false alarm or not. They look into them, as well. So all CPM alarms will be investigated and they're all documented.

Q. Do you -- have you experienced one that you can give us as an example?
A. Of a false alarm or --
Q. Um-hum.

A. Yeah. Like I mentioned, a fill in a pig trap. If -- you know, there's a 20-yard segment of piping that has absolutely no product in it. The field needs to fill this pig trap because they're going to launch or catch a pig sometime in the near future. They have to take volume from the system. CPM is going to see that volume loss with pressure decrease.

Potentially, if the piping is big enough, the pig trap is big enough, potentially even a flow decrease because the pig trap is typically located on the receipt and delivery end, CPM is going to see most likely a flow decrease. And it definitely will see a pressure decrease. It's not going to know where that went so it's going to think leak. But nine times out of ten, the field is usually pretty good and they'll call us and tell us. And if they're not good, then we will call them and say, hey, what did you do and they will tell us, oh, we filled this pig trap.

We'll then go into our write-up, write it up. That gets shot over to the specialist. And I'm not a specialist so I don't know exactly the process and procedures they do but they at least get the notification that this has happened, this is why we believe it happened and it's on their desk from that point.

Q. That's a good example. Thank you. Illustrate that very well. So as part of your training, do you have drills?

A. I mean, we have drills pertaining to like evacuations from this facility and stuff but --

Q. Pipeline drills.

A. I'm not sure what you're asking -- pipeline drills. We have tornado drills but I don't know -- but I don't think that's what you're looking for.
Q. Apparently you haven't experienced a drill. So if you sit down with various members of the team and look at what would happen in a scenario, what would happen if you had a leak on this part of the system, how would you react, what's the controllers role and all that.
A. So we would -- I would call that simulator. Not a drill. We have a pipeline simulator which I just actually had to do in I think it was January, very early January. Did my three-year recertification which I sat down with training specialists and did a simulator. And he's able to click through and say, simulator leak on this system. And then it's my job -- it looks like SCADA, it operates like SCADA and it's my job to appropriately diagnose and shut the system down. I would call that simulator. I don't know if that's --
Q. Slightly different than what I'm talking about. I understand what you're saying. The simulator sounds like it's trying to mimic what you would do on the desk.
A. Yeah.
Q. The question is -- so if there's a drill -- so the company has to think about if there's a release on the pipeline and who -- and what is involved with that process. So it would be a controller, it might be a field person, it might be the safety

environmental; all get together and they respond to this incident.
A. Right.
Q. It may bring in other agencies as well and we all look at your response to that, that drill. I don't know if -- doesn't sound like you've had an opportunity yet to practice on that.
A. I mean, as a controller, all those other departments you mentioned -- if there's a leak, that's -- I don't deal with those people. My job is to just shut the system down as fast as I can recognize that there's a leak on this system, safely. And then I would be getting the specialist involved. I'm not a specialist. I assume either specialist or supervision would be reaching out to those people.

I don't -- I'm kind of -- I don't know. I'm just kind of confused as to what you're asking. I don't deal with all that stuff. I'm just shutting the system down as fast as I can recognize something is wrong. So as for like drills, I guess -- I mean, we have training all the time. We have emergency shutdown procedures. All the training that I had already previously listed -- I guess -- I'm just --

Q. You would know if you were involved in a drill.
A. Yeah. I guess I would know if the field is simulating a leak and they're sending equipment out to a site somewhere -- I don't need to know about that. As long -- you know, as long as they don't touch the pipe and there is no actual leak, why do I care if they drive 30 minutes to some place to -- I don't know if that's

what you're looking for but --
Q. I was just looking for your experience. If you experienced a drill and what was your role.
A. Yeah.
Q. But if you haven't --
A. I guess then, to my -- your description of a drill, I guess no, I haven't experienced like a drill, drill. But like I said, we --
Q. And that's not uncommon if you were not involved with a drill. So it was just --
A. Yeah.
Q. If you happen to be involved with one. It's not everybody by the way just to let you know. Let's Talk a little bit about fatigue. What's typical of your shift patterns? Do You keep the same shift or -- you use the Dupont (ph.) system. Right?
A. We use -- I think it's like a hybridized Panama. I'm not too -- I can explain to you the days on and off just so you know.
Q. That would help.
A. So it's two on, two off, three on, two off, two on, three off. And that's a two-week rotation and that just flips around. The only time It does change would be if you get called in obviously and you're working a day off the schedule. And then around the major holidays which would be Thanksgiving and Christmas. The schedules are shifted slightly and that's just -- it's not the same every year.

It just always depends on how -- I think the specialists and the supervisors might get together. I don't play a role in shifting the schedule whatsoever. They shift the schedule to make sure that one year you get Thanksgiving and one year you get Christmas off, and that rotates. But yeah, that's essentially our schedule. What I said previously, the two-week rotation for 90 percent of the year. Ninety -- eight-five, ninety percent of the year.

Q. Let me ask you a question again about -- not again but when did you first hear about this incident?

A. The Woodpat?

Q. Yeah.

A. That would have been --

Q. It's off your shift but --

A. Yeah. So it happened Friday morning. My shift was off that weekend and I would have showed up for work Monday. I don't believe that was a swing weekend. I think I was still staying on nights. I'd have to double check my schedule in the schedule system to be 100 percent sure but it would have been that Monday. I know it was that Monday when I came back. I can't remember if I was going to days and it was a Monday at 6 a.m. or Monday at 6 p.m. It would have been right around one of those two times depending on if I was still on nights or transitioning to the day shift.

Q. But that would be the first time you heard about it?

A. That was the first time that I that I heard about it. Come in -- and I was on the project desk for console eight helping in the remediation efforts. They took the system off of the standard console eight desk to have extra focus and vision on it obviously because there's an incident.

So there wasn't -- just so you could have, like I said, more focus on it. I was that person doing that and that's when I learned about it. Because I walked in, I was like why is there a project desk on console eight. No one told me there was anything -- you know, usually they send projects out weeks in advance so I would have known if there was a project on console eight. I was like, what the heck. So I walked over there and found out right then essentially.

Q. Okay. That'll wake you up. Won't it?

A. Yeah.

Q. Real fast. Last question. Is there anything else that you'd like to tell us if you -- about this incident that you think is important to us to know?

A. I can't think of anything unless -- if you don't have any questions, I really can't think of anything else pertaining to the incident.

MS. WEST: That's it for me for this. We'll just do one more round. And Wes, if you'd like -- if you have any questions or --

BY MR. MATHEWS:

Q. Sure. This is Wes Mathews. So yeah -- could you tell me

about your fatigue training, like what they teach you about and how you manage it?

A. Yeah. In the -- I mentioned there was the event sheet and the check-in and check-out sheets that help us in our electronic system on our computer. There's also fatigue mitigation checklists -- I don't know exactly what it's called but a fatigue checklist and it's an alert that pops up. It must pop up at least three times a shift and it pops up and says, you know, I don't know the exact messaging.

But it has a checklist of things that it believes can help you that have been scientifically proven to help you with fatigue. Snacks, caffeine, light walk, maybe some light music, standing up, stretching, exercise. It has -- there's more than just that, too. But it has a checklist and you have to select one and acknowledge that either you're not fatigued and you don't need to do those or you did one of those to help maintain your fatigue. So that's one instance.

Then we have -- I think it's on a yearly basis, trainings just about fatigue, risk, and the mitigation of that. But I guess those would be the things. One is -- like I said, on a shift basis and the other one is on training like a yearly basis.

Q. Thanks. That was my main one for fatigue. I do have a question about -- do you recall -- since you've been on console eight for quite some time -- any past work that had been done on this system that may be --

A. The Woodpat system?
Q. Yeah, yeah.
A. No, I can't think of anything leading up to the event that was out of the normal work-wise. I mean, I can't even remember anything -- I'd have to look at our electronic system that we log if there was field work. So the event sheet that I said -- typically, we'll log field work in there. I'd have to look to see if there was even any. I can't come off the top of my head a month ago and say for sure or not for sure. But there's nothing that I can think of right now.
Q. So it's not something that's like a primary -- that you just kind of will glance over and be like, oh, they're doing this on this system today so not -- don't worry about it or -- is that kind of how --
A. So for field -- are you referencing field work?
Q. Yeah, yeah. For the field work stuff.
A. The field is supposed to call into us when they're doing work that we're going to be able to see on our SCADA system. For instance, I was operating console eight a few days ago. They called in and said they were going to flush some units on the Ozark system. They call in, take their name and number down, where they're at, what they're doing. Then once they finish, they call me and say, I'm all finished up. Did you see anything, you know, we'll go over that.
That's typically how field work goes. Yeah, they call in, we

document it. We document it -- I document it on a handwritten type thing. Then if it carries over from my shift to another shift is when I'll log it in our electronic system. But no, I can't think of anything in particular field-work-wise that was abnormal on that system.

Q. Then -- let me see here. I had written down -- what is your process for addressing an alarm? Like say you did get a leak alarm, could you kind of walk me through that? You kind of did earlier but I guess it didn't stick in my brain.

A. There's tons of different ways to respond to thousands of different alarms. Do you want a specific leak alarm? Because if I get a pressure deviation, that's going to be a way different response then a leak alarm response. Do you want a leak alarm -- what I would do if I got a leak alarm?

Q. Yeah, yeah.

A. Is this a leak alarm in the field -- and this is a difference between leak alarms. Has the field called in and said, hey, we believe we're going to generate this alarm because we're filling a pig trap like I said earlier?

Q. No, let's say you got --

A. Because there's different types of how to handle that.

Q. You got no notification from anybody and you get a leak alarm.

A. So first thing I would do is I would pull up the system on CPM that the leak alarm occurred on and I had to pull up probably

our -- CPM is graphed in different intervals. There's a one-minute, a five-minute, a thirty-minute, and a two-hour interval. That -- essentially, I would go for the five-minute interval because that's still tight enough that you can see significant and even minor deviations but still not as noisy as the one-minute graph is that's kind of all over the place, can be.

So I pull up that graph and see exactly at what time did CPM signify this leak. I look at my system. I'd -- probably if I had no prior notification, I instantly look at my flow rates on either end to make sure that they are still matching up and then I would be looking at if any pressure deviations alarm came into me, or maybe if -- maybe accidentally acknowledge a pressure deviation alarm that I wasn't aware of. Look in my recent alarm acknowledged summary, as well. And then I'd go from there.

If I don't see any flow rate deviations, any pressure deviations, and there is a leak alarm, I'm going to then go towards maybe it's proving issue. Maybe we don't have batches proved correctly. But first thing, if it's a leak alarm and no warning, flow rates and pressures along the system. Then the CPM graph to see what -- is it still going up, is it leveling out, was it a flake out. To see what happened with the CPM chart.

Q. Thanks. Yeah, that was --

A. Then we document those, like I said, in our electronic system even -- like I said, whether they're expected and can be explained or not expected and can't be explained. Still document it, shoot

it to the specialist and then I don't know their process because I'm not a specialist but it goes to them.

MR. MATHEWS: Right, thanks. That answered my questions and more. I'm good.

MS. WEST: Do you have any questions?

BY MR. STUFFT:

Q. Yes. Joshua Stufft. Peyton, you talked about CPM alarming earlier. Are there are multiple severities of alarms?

A. Yeah. So there's the CPM warning and the CPM leak alarm. And I did touch on that a little earlier. I guess I probably didn't explain it in as best detail. So when it hits that first threshold, you're going to get a CPM warning alarm. Which it would be our orange severity level alarm essentially saying we think there could be an issue here.

When that -- when it hits the next set of thresholds, which typically is double the first threshold, then you get the red CPM leak alarm. There's two different levels of severity. There's the warning and then there's a leak.

Q. With those, Peyton, are there different responses back to Wes's question for the warning versus the alarm?

A. So for me, no. If I get a warning and in alarm, it mostly depends on is it expected or unexpected. If I know the field said, we're going to cause is CPM alarm because we're filling this dead leg piping and it's taking pressure and flow off our system. We know this is going to happen.

I'll have that screen up, I'll -- you know, you're going to be able to see the flow and pressure decrease right where they said it was right when they said it was. You'll get your CPM alarm, look at it, and match it up to exactly what they're saying. We'll write it up, shoot to the specialist.

Now, if they're not telling me that and I get a CPM warning still, I'm still going to double check my flow rates, double check my pressures, probably pull up my CPM graph of that particular system and go from there. Then look to see, is my flow rate decreasing. If that is, then that's an even more telltale sign we have a significant problem. Is everything steady state still, no pressure loss, no flow loss, whether it's a warning or a leak. That's what I would do. There is -- we -- I don't remember how long ago we did this but if you have a leak alarm on a system -- now, like I said, the leak warning is before the leak alarm. It's lower.

Then we go to leak alarm. If we have a leak alarm on a system for more than 30 minutes and it cannot -- we cannot explain it -- even if your flow on your receipt and delivery and match perfectly, even if you lost no pressure, if we cannot explain a leak alarm for more than 30 minutes and there's no telltale signs of the leak though, we're supposed to shut down the system. That is another, I guess, difference between the warning and the leak alarm. Does that --

Q. Thanks. And then, when you were talking or being asked about

a false alarm, can you give maybe a more general definition of what's a false -- what you believe a false alarm -- what does false alarm mean? Do you --

A. Well, I mean, in context of a leak CPM alarming or just --

Q. Yeah, yeah, yes.

A. Okay. I mean, a false alarm for the CPM alarm I guess would be technically any CPM alarm we get and there isn't a leak. But the process still remains the same of -- you need to be able to explain it if it's not a leak and you need to document it and it needs to go to the specialist. As a controller, that's how I would describe false alarming and -- but like I mentioned, they're not -- just because they are explained, they are not taken any less serious. They are always documented and always pass along to the appropriate people. Yeah.

Q. And then, last one I have. We talked a little bit about stop, help, start. Is that a process that you were trained on prior to certifying?

A. Yeah. So we know of it. We know that -- we know the stop, help, start process as controllers. It's just we're not necessarily very much involved in it. They have their meetings and their phone calls about it. Like I said, as a controller we just simply can't be involved in it because we have other things going on. That's when is specialist steps in and takes their role.

But as a controller, we are familiar with it, we know about

it. There's write-ups in our event sheet that -- under stop, help, start. There's things as a controller we do have to do like take our head gates, take our units. So under no circumstances this line can be started up if it's under stop, help, start. Because if it's under stop, help, start, the system is not running, period.

We -- as a controller, we will put the tags on the system, which are just icons on points like a valve. We can put an icon on it that is essentially a reminder that says, hey, do not open this valve because this system is under stop, help, start. But as for a controller, we are not sitting on a phone call, we're not -- we might be helping a specialist gather data with graphs and trending but we're not on the phone call and -- the other thing they do mention with the stop, help, start is if you as a controller are still concerned with something and they've done their stop, help, start meeting and they have cleared it and said, you know, we think we're okay to start the system up because whatever.

As a controller, you still have to be okay with it. You can -- everything that they did, you can say, nope, I don't care, I don't have an answer for this so I'm not starting it up. And that kind of goes back to the -- no one is allowed to tell you what to do as a controller. So if you have an issue with something that they didn't clarify in the stop, help, start, you can just straight up tell them, no, I will not do it until you give me an

adequate answer about this booster, this unit, this whatever. So that would be I guess our role in a stop, help, start. But it's not we're on the call, in the meetings, you know, that type of stuff.

Q. So I may need more clarification. When were you trained in stop, help, start?

A. Let's see. In the classroom for sure. That six-week classroom period. And then, we do -- we have a lot of yearly -- they were called passports. They're like learning materials like online quizzes and stuff. Now we've transitioned to a new system so I don't think they're called passports anymore. But I believe there's one in there about it. Then I'm not sure -- I'm not 100 percent sure where else.

In those three yearly trainings, it's group settings on our semi-annual meetings. And the one that's not on an semi-annual meeting, I'm sure the training specialist, depending on what he wants to cover, could put something in there pertaining to that. But I can't remember exactly what he went over five months ago in his particular meeting. But we are trained on it. We do you know of it, we do know our role which isn't the biggest role but it is part of it. But we do know, obviously, about the stop, help, start process and how it functions.

MR. STUFFT: That's all I have.

BY MS. WEST:

Q. We'll just do one more round. Just a couple of follow-up

questions. This is going (indiscernible) this wasn't your experience. When you shut down the pipeline, how do you know it's locked down?

A. Well, that would be --

Q. I should say and prevent it from starting.

A. And -- well, do you mean --

Q. So if the company said, we have to shut down this pipeline and we have to lock it down for -- for like regulatory reasons --

A. Yep, close it in.

Q. How do you know?

A. I mean, I would figure out if it needs to be an emergency or a normal shutdown first because there's different --

Q. I meant already shutdown. How do you know when you get on the console that if your line is shut down and you're not allowed to start up again --

A. Oh, yeah. So --

Q. -- how do you know?

A. Thank you. I wasn't (indiscernible) --

Q. That helps. Okay.

A. So that would absolutely be passed along on our electronic event sheet in one of the sections pertaining to that that, hey, this system is under stop, help, start. It's just -- like I said, we're trained under it. If it's under stop, help, start, you don't start it up. If it's under stop, help, start, at minimum, the receipt head gate and the delivery head gate have those

special tag icons that I mentioned before that if you click on the valve, it will have a popup that says, hey, you -- and there will be a note with it that says you cannot start the system up.

So if you were -- you would know what you're doing. There's no way you could accidentally start up a system under a stop, help, start, with all the tag icons that would be on the head gates. Most analysts even go above -- or controllers even go above and beyond and put those tag icons on the boosters and the units, as well. I mean, you're talking -- you're blowing through four, five, six icons that are saying, do not do this.

I mean, you would have to select it, say, I see it and acknowledge it, hit okay, select the booster then, select execute to even start it. So you are well aware that there's something going on with the system. Like I said, it's written on the event sheet, as well as (indiscernible) being passed along to you during the shift exchange.

Q. There's no physical but there's enough communication and warning.

A. Yeah. There's communications and electronic warnings from a physical -- I mean --

Q. (Indiscernible) you just literally lock it down but --

A. Yeah. As far as I know, I don't think there's like a button we can just completely lock everything down. At least that I'm not familiar with. But the tagging system in the event sheet system would be passed along pertaining to stop, help, start.

Q. You mentioned that there are two specialists on duty during his shift. Are they dedicated to certain consoles or do they roam about?

A. So that would probably be better for a specialist. From my understanding, they have their own desk set up just like a controller. I believe -- like I said, better question for a specialist. I believe the specialists do -- this is going to be funny. The specialists do specialize in certain consoles but they still all have an understanding of every console. But they might be a little more -- whether that's because before they were a specialist, they were a controller. Like if I become a specialist, obviously I'd be pretty knowledgeable on consoles --

Q. Eight.

A. -- eight, five, and one because that's what I knew. Whether it's that or they specifically specialize in consoles, I'm not 100 percent because I'm not a specialist. But they don't -- they have their own desk and they sit with everyone else. Does that kind of help out?

MS. WEST: Yes, thank you. That was my last one. Do you have another?

MR. MATHEWS: Nope. This is Wes. I don't have any more.

MR. STUFFT: Joshua. I don't have any more.

MS. WEST: Well, that's it for us. Thank you very much. I appreciate your time and efforts and going through the system and walking us through. It's going to help us tremendously in --

MR. SCHROEDER: Um-hum. Thank you.

MS. WEST: -- how we evaluate and look at this incident. And hopefully, we'll all learn from it so you have a big part in this.

MR. SCHROEDER: Thanks.

MS. WEST: Thank you. With that, I'll conclude this interview. It's now -- I have 12:26. Is that what you have? Now we can shut it down.

(Whereupon, at 12:26 p.m. EDT, the interview was concluded.)

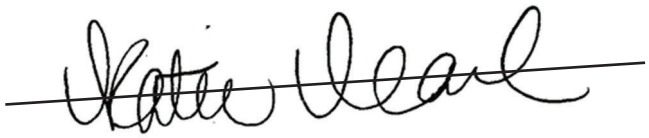
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceeding before the

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	MARATHON PIPE LINE OIL RELEASE IN EVANSVILLE, ILLINOIS ON MARCH 11, 2022 Interview of Peyton Schroeder
ACCIDENT NO.:	PLD22FR002
PLACE:	Findlay, Ohio
DATE:	April 6, 2022

was held according to the record, and that this is the original, complete, true and accurate transcript which has been transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.



Katie Leach
Transcriber

National Transportation Safety Board

Washington, D.C. 20594

Transcript Errata

TABLE OF CORRECTIONS FOR TRANSCRIPT INTERVIEW WITH: [NAME]
RECORDED ON [DATE]

PAGE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	CURRENT WORDING	CORRECTED WORDING
6	17	Finley	Findlay
12	24	Rockspat	Roxpat
13	6	Plat	Platte
18	6	Plat	Platte
18	7	Plat	Platte
18	11	Plat	Platte
18	13	Plat	Platte
19	2	Plat	Platte
31	7	issue	system
48	3	take	tag
48	3	take	tag

If, to the best of your knowledge, no corrections are needed kindly circle the statement "no corrections needed" and initial in the space provided.

NO CORRECTIONS NEED. _____
Initials

Peyton Schroeder
Printed Name of Person providing the above information

Signature of Person providing the above information

4-29-22
Date