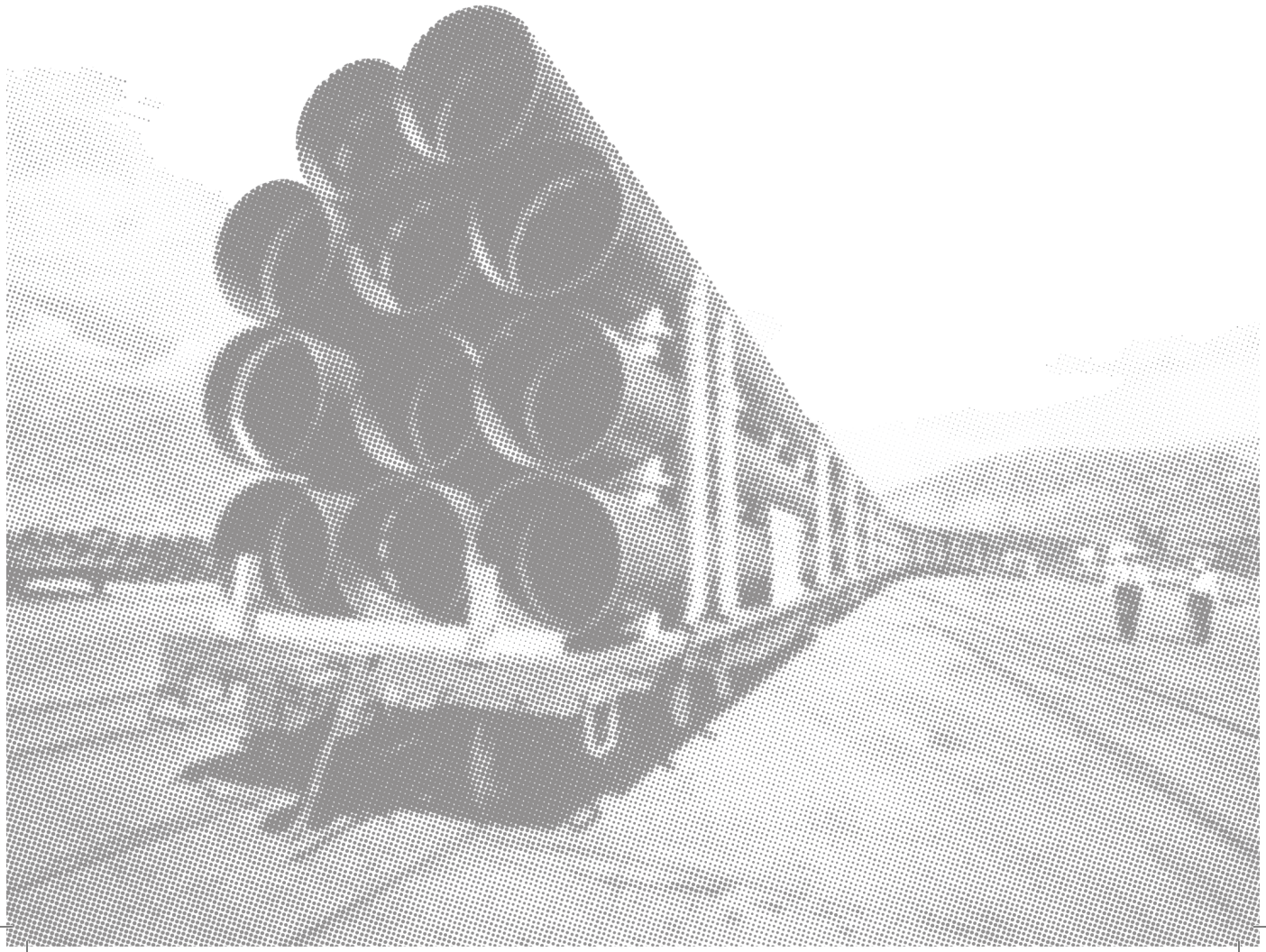
100 YEARS SHELL PIPELINE

1919-2019



Ozark Pipe Line Corporation
First Meeting of Board of Directors

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of Ozark Pipe Line Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, was held at 233 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Andrews, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, was appointed to act as Chairman. The Chairman reported that the original Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation had been submitted to, approved by and filed with the Tax Commission of the State of Maryland on the 7th day of October, 1919, and that the fees and tax required by law to be paid to the State of Maryland had been paid.

Dated, October 9th, 1919

Avery D. Andrews
W.A.J.M. van Waterschoot van der Gracht
Richard Airey

2019: Leadership Team reflections on Shell Pipeline's 100th Anniversary

As we celebrate 100 years, I'm especially thankful for the heart of the Shell Pipeline family. I, along with many others, were personally impacted by Hurricane Harvey in 2017 – and the feeling of care that I felt when my "work family" responded, was indescribable. This level of care translates to our safe and reliable operations, our role in the community, and our service to customers. While my physical home suffered from flood waters, I take comfort knowing that my "business home" can withstand any challenge ahead. We have much to be proud of, and much to accomplish in the next 100 years… and it's a privilege to lead an organization with such a strong foundation to build from.

Kevin Nichols, EVP, Shell Midstream US

I am fortunate enough to have spent half my career in Shell Pipeline over two different times. When I had the opportunity to come back into the Shell Pipeline family a few years ago, I could not pass it up. I continue to be amazed at the sense of family that this organization has, even though we are spread out across the country. The past 100 years have demonstrated how strong this family can be, and I am looking forward to even more success in the next 100 years.

Mike Thompson, GM, Engineering

I was thrilled to be able to come back to Pipeline, having been here from 1999-2004. Being part of the family during the 100 year celebration is truly rewarding. While many things have changed since my original time here in the overall business, I can honestly say that the core of what makes us great has not. And that is the deep passion for this business and care for each other and for leading the industry in many aspects. Our legacy will be the foundation for the amazing things we will achieve well into the future and I am honored to be part of such an outstanding group of people who WILL continue to write the history book of greatness!

Steve Ledbetter, VP, Commercial

I was introduced to Shell Pipeline when I worked in Shell Downstream's Acquisitions & Divestments team, as I was accountable for closing two growth deals for Shell Pipeline – the establishment of the joint venture for the Mattox pipeline and the acquisition of an interest in BP's Mardi Gras Transportation System. The people in Shell Pipeline exemplify the dynamism, 'can do' spirit and focus on growth that distinguishes and dignifies this organization that I am proud and honored to be a part of. The past century of excellence demonstrates the power of Pipeline's people, and I am excited for the future that we can create together.

Phil Ling, GM, MLP Execution

I was lucky enough to be on the Shell Pipeline team that created Shell Midstream Partners and launched it as a public company. It was the coolest thing I've done in my career! I am proud of Shell Pipeline's past, and excited to be a part of its future. For 100 years, we have delivered the energy that has fueled America's growth. We did that as a family, celebrating each other's successes and rallying when there was need. Because of our strong commitment to each other, I look at the next 100 years and say, "Bring it on!"

Lori Muratta, VP, Legal and General Counsel

It is has been such an honor to work for Shell Pipeline my entire career. I have moved many times, had different jobs, met many people from all walks of life, but it doesn't matter where you work or what your job title is, Shell Pipeline employees have many things in common. We care about each other, we take pride in our work, we work together safely, because we still have the family atmosphere in our workplace. I can honestly say, I feel proud I am a part of the Shell Pipeline community and that the last 35 years have had so many special memories. The people in Shell Pipeline make this company what it is and I feel privileged to be a part of the 100th anniversary celebrations. I would love to say that I want to work another 100, but that would be just wishing! Happy Anniversary to Shell Pipeline.

Greg Smith, VP, Operations

Being relatively new to Shell Pipeline, I'm in awe of the 100 year legacy and appreciative of the strong foundation that we stand on. Looking ahead, I'm excited about the opportunity to help shape our midstream business for the next century. Connecting upstream and downstream across the US, we get to take a front seat in driving integrated value for Shell… and that's the uniqueness that I love about our business. The future is in our hands!!

Amanda Vitulli, Business Advisor

I was fortunate to begin my relationship with Shell Pipeline back as a summer intern in 1989. Even though there have been many changes since that first summer, one thing that has remained consistent is feeling like I am a part of a family here. Between 2008 and 2016, I had the opportunity to pursue roles in other businesses in Shell (both Upstream and Downstream). I learned a lot during my time away, but with each year away my appreciation and desire for the Shell Pipeline culture of caring grew. I am happy and excited to be back home for our 100th anniversary and be a part of our journey going forward.

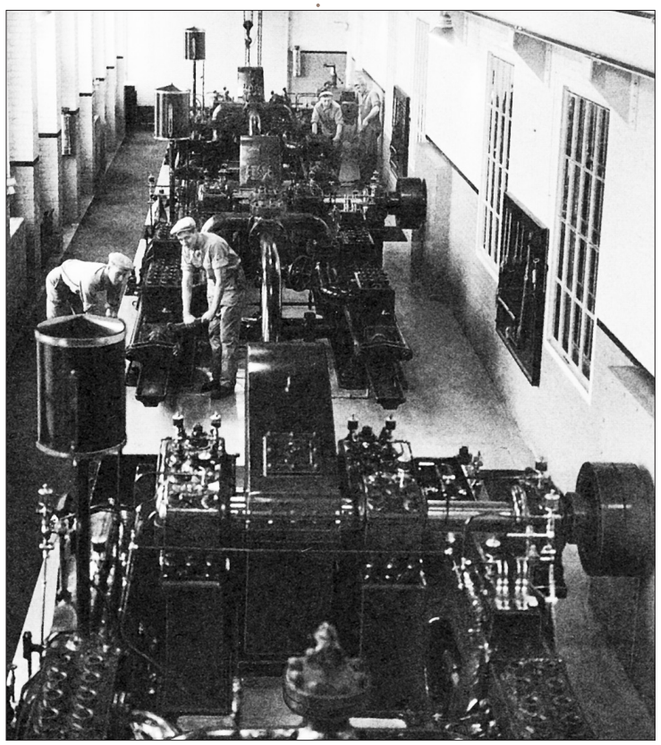
Sam Holmes, Manager, HSSE

Reflecting on the past 100 years, and the road ahead for our next 100, I'm grateful to be working with a team that is passionate about our business, that is committed to serving our customers, and genuinely cares about the communities where we operate. While we may work in new ways over the next 100 years, our core values that made us successful so far will not change.

Shawn Carsten, VP, Finance

I had the privilege of spending the early years of my career in Shell Pipeline, and after more than a decade away in other Shell businesses I am thrilled to have returned in time for the 100 year celebration. It is rare to find a business that has been around 100 years, but it doesn't surprise me that Shell Pipeline is one of them. A lot has changed over the years, but the one constant has been the truly amazing people. It is through the hard work, dedication, passion, and caring from each individual that we have been able to achieve this monumental milestone. And it is through the continued contributions of our people that we will sustain these achievements for the next century.

Christine Layne, Manage, HR



Circa 1931: At Explorer Pipeline's DeWitt Station in Illinois, E. W. Miller (foreground, left) and R. A. Eaton tighten a packing gland on the main-line pump. In the background, C. P. Joy (left) and R. L Coppenbarger change the pump valve on the No. 1 unit.

1914: Yarhola Pipe Line Company, the predecessor to Shell Pipe Line Corporation, tackles its first construction job, laying a four-inch pipeline from a tank farm in Oklahoma to a loading rack on the Santa Fe Railroad, a distance of about 12 miles. The line was built by R. E. Fuller, who acquired the Yarhola leases near Drumright, Okla., from two Creek Indian girls named Maley and Linda Yarhola.

1919: Yarhola Pipe Line Company makes the pipelining "big leagues" with the completion of a 428-mile, 10-inch screwed pipeline running from Cushing, Okla., to Wood River, Ill. (In the early 1900s, Roxana Petroleum Company, later to become Shell Oil, purchased the prolific Yarhola oil leases near Drumright, Okla., as well as the Yarhola Pipe Line Company.) Yarhola Pipe Line Company becomes "Ozark Pipe Line Company," named for the mountains through which the company's pipeline passes. Ozark's system consists of 697 miles of crude oil lines. In 1927, Ozark changes its name to Shell Pipe Line Corporation.

1927: Shell Pipe line builds a 10-inch pipeline from Cushing, Okla., to Wood River, Ill.

1928: Shell Pipe Line connects the rapidly developing West Texas fields to Cushing, Okla., with a 10-inch pipeline stretching 481 miles from McCamey, Texas.

1929: Shell Pipe Line installs the 446-mile, I0-inch McCamey-Houston pipeline to meet the increasing oil demand by refineries on the Gulf Coast.

1931: The gigantic East Texas field comes in and prompts Shell Pipe Line to construct another 10-inch pipeline, this time from Kilgore, Texas - the center of the great discovery - into Houston.

August 4, 1938: Shell Pipe Line's safety dinner concept is born on this date at the Soharbauer Hotel in Midland, Texas. According to *Go Devil*, Charlie Parker, a civil engineer at Wink, Texas, proposed "regular safety meetings ... for employees in each district with some kind of feed and afterward a discussion of safety problems."

June 1939: J.E. Wagner and D. R. Joseph are the first to fly planes for Shell Pipe Line's fledgling air patrol program.

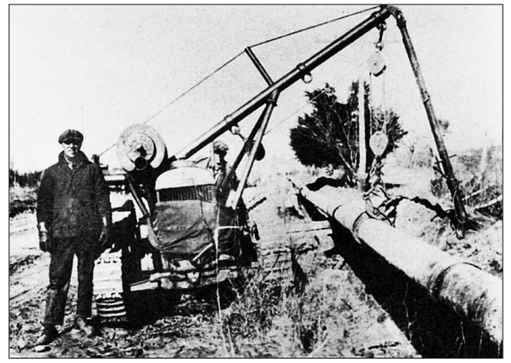
1940: Shell Pipe Line moves its main offices from St. Louis, MO., to the 22-story Shell Building on the corner of Texas and Fannin streets in Houston. Shell Pipe Line occupies floors 12, 13 and part of 14.

May 1941: Shell Pipe Line employees receive a small, eight-page publication with the words "What Is My Name?" imprinted across the top. The publication details the adventures of employees entering the military, safety accomplishments, employee transfers, softball scores, West Texas news, vacation stories, news from the Shell Pipe Line President and information about an employee contest for naming the publication. In the second issue, it was revealed that Valuation Engineer G. L. Shanks won five dollars for suggesting the publication be named *Go Devil*.

June 1941: The back page of *Go Devil* encourages employees to buy war bonds with the phrase, "Every dollar we save helps put Hitler in his grave."

July 1942: A *Go Devil* article reads: "Get yourself a pound-size tin can. Scrub it out so it's scrupulously clean. Strain your fats into it and keep the can in your refrigerator so it won't grow rancid until you have collected at least a pound of grease, then take it to your meat dealer.

"It's not a very exciting job, but the Nazis have been doing it ever since the war began. Uncle Sam needs this kitchen grease for food, for paints and varnishes, for planes, for tanks, guns and ships. We need it for glycerin to make explosives, gunpowders and medications."



(top) 1968: Capline Pipeline construction near Memphis, Tenn. (bottom) 1918: Workers pose during construction of Shell Pipe Line's original pipeline: the Cushing-Wood River 10-inch crude line.

1994: Four employees near the Mont Belvieu, Texas, area work to install computer equipment in a communications tower.

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Historical Note: The 40-inch, 632-mile Capline Pipeline runs from St. James, La., to Patoka, Ill. In 1968, before a river crossing in Ohio was completed, operators began pumping crude oil into the system at St. James. The plan was to complete the river crossing during the two or three weeks that the oil traveled through the line. At the time, Capline was filled with water from an earlier hydrotest. When the pumps kicked on, water gushed from purge valves further north. The river crossing was completed in time and the line was ready when the oil eventually arrived.

December 1941: A report from President H. H. Anderson in *Go Devil* reads:

"A ruthless war has been thrust upon our country. Despite the ceaseless efforts of our government to avoid hostilities in the Pacific, the Japanese struck viciously and without warning at our island possessions. Germany and Italy also have declared war. We in industry may not be called to the front lines of battle, but we are essential units ... in the defense of our country. Our tasks are to bring our productivity to a maximum and to be constantly alert to prevent sabotage and other subversive activities which may weaken the national defense effort. Any interruption in the flow of oil to refineries may seriously affect the supply of fuel and lubricants essential to our armed forces.

"Identification badges will be issued within a short time to all employees in the field ... and all of you should carefully avoid discussion of company operations with non-employees. Remember that our dispatching telephone circuits can be readily tapped at any point and that discretion should be exercised as to what subjects are discussed over these circuits....Also, you should keep your eyes open for suspicious characters or happenings in the neighborhood of our operating equipment."

April 2, 1943: Shell Pipe Line experiences it's first World War II casualty. First Lt. Eldon A. Plumlee of Pioneer, Texas- a West Texas laborer for Shell Pipe Line- was killed in an automobile accident in North Africa. During Plumlee's 16 months of active service as a bomber pilot, he received two citations for bravery. T/Sgt. H. R. Menkel, station engineer at Goodrich, Texas, was originally reported missing in action but later turned up in a Sicilian hospital.

January 1945: *Go Devil* reports the results of a safety slogan contest in which the objective was to create a slogan with words that begin with the initials "SPLC." The winning slogan, which put $50 in the pocket of Mrs. Cole Pitts of Colorado City, Texas, was "Safety's Patriotic- Let's Contribute!" Several other suggestions, which earned the authors $5 each, were very interesting:

- Sudsed Parts Lose Contagion
- Simple Pranks Leave Cripples
- Simple Phrases Leaven Cooperation
- Saboteurs: Preoccupation, Laxity, Carelessness
- Spinal Preservation, Lift Correctly
- Sparks Peril Leaking Crude

April 1945: *Go Devil* reports: "They laughed when (Chief Safety Engineer) Doc Farrell got up to give a cigarette rolling demonstration at a Eunice safety meeting. They didn't know he had been tutored for two weeks by able West Texas cattlemen. But they laughed even louder when the poor, weary cigarette broke in two, scattering its tobacco all over the floor."

April 1946: *Go Devil* reports that M. B. Hambrick, Big Lake station engineer, ranks as the Shell Pipe Line employee having the highest percentage of gross salary invested in bonds from 1942 through 1945.

September 1946: *Go Devil* reports that all Morse code operations are being replaced by modern teletypewriter systems as of

1968: An ominous perspective of construction along the Capline Pipeline.

September 20: "It is now possible to send typed messages in one city and have them automatically received at the same time in any of the distant cities connected on the circuit." All former "brass–pounders" (telegraphers) were transferred to other duties.

February 1947: *Go Devil* reports: "Shell Pipe Line announced that it will build and operate a 100-mile products line costing about $1,250,000 with construction slated to start March 1. The six-inch line will link Shell Oil Company's gasoline plant at Sheridan and its Houston Refinery at Deer Park."

February 1947: *Go Devil* reports that Fred F. Allgaier was named "outstanding young man of 1946" for the Baytown, Goose Creek and Pelly areas. Allgaier was the father of current Consolidated Control Center employee Fred Allgaier.

July 1947: *Go Devil* reports that the July 4 record flooding of the Mississippi River snapped two pipelines feeding the Wood River Refinery. The pipelines were repaired and operating again by July 13.

June 1948: On behalf of Shell Pipe Line, D. M. "Doc" Farrell accepts the National Safety Council's top safety award among oil and gas pipeline companies. The award covers the period between July 1947 and June 1948.

Date unknown: At the Happytown Field in Louisiana's Atchafalaya Floodway, a tractor pulls the first joint in the string during construction of a four-inch aluminum crude oil pipeline. The aluminum pipe replaced a steel pipe that was susceptible to corrosion since the area is under water most of the time. After the line was completed, it was covered by silt as flood waters from the Atchafalaya River were diverted through the floodway.

September 1948: Kilgore District employees earn the Joseph A. Holmes Award for working 1,299 consecutive days (three-and-a-half years) without a lost-time accident.

1949: Shell Pipe Line constructs the Ozark Pipe Line system - a 443-mile, 22-inch crude pipeline from Cushing, Okla., to Wood River, Ill.

January 1949: From Jan. 11-14, ice storms in Missouri, Oklahoma and West Texas destroy telephone and power lines and cause service interruptions at the McCamey Tank Farm. Many lines are snapped by the weight of two-inch-thick ice formations.

May 1949: *Go Devil* reminds employees that "the 1949 polio season is just around the corner" and offers five easy-to-follow health rules:

1. *Avoid crowds and places where close contact with other persons is likely.*
2. *Avoid over-fatigue caused by too active play or exercise.*
3. *Avoid swimming in polluted water.*
4. *Avoid sudden chilling. Remove wet shoes and clothing at once.*
5. *Observe the golden rule of cleanliness and keep food tightly covered and safe from flies or other insects. Garbage should be tightly covered and, if other disposal facilities are lacking, it should be buried or burned."*

July 12, 1949: More than 500 people witnessed the dedication ceremonies of the Basin-Ozark system at Cushing, Oklahoma. On July 29, oil moved into the Wood River Tank Farm after completing the 1,000-mile journey from New Mexico and West Texas on the Basin and Ozark pipeline systems.

Jan. 3, 1950: A tornado causes $30,000 worth of damage to the new Wood River Pump Station and the Grassy Lake Tank Farm in Illinois.

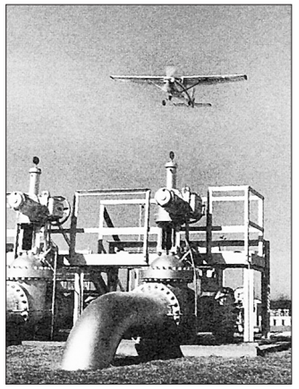
February 1950: Shell Houston employees donate $780.50 to help combat polio.

March 1950: Contest judges Lucille Ball and William Holden selected Nila Thompson, daughter of Cushing, Okla., Truck Driver T. A. Thompson, as Cushing's most beautiful secretary. As winner of the contest, started in 1949 by a Cushing theater owner, Nila "was given a whirl-wind tour of Tulsa, and came home with many gifts."

September 1950: Shell Pipe Line announces plans to build five new pump stations to increase the capacity of the five original pump stations on the Ozark Pipeline.

December 1951: Three miles of pipe destined for the Rancho system is unloaded from rail road cars and stacked close to new station sites. A total of 121,000 tons of steel was needed to construct the 455-mile, 24-inch trunkline, tanks and other structures. The pipeline was designed to stretch from McCamey, Texas, to Houston.

March 1952: *Go Devil* reports that the 38 Shell Pipe Line employees on loan in Venezuela have completed the Venezuelan Lightline. At 6:12 p.m. on March 5, the first oil moved through the line from Maracaibo enroute to the Cardon Refinery on the Gulf of Venezuela.



(above) May 1989: Shell Pipe Line employees in Midland, Texas, adopted a two-mile section of Highway 191 southwest of Midland. In the photo, from left to right, are Roland Lee, Nan Whittington and Ron Dold. (left) Date unknown: In the Mid-Continent division, a pilot flies his regular path over the pipeline right-of-way to ensure all is well.

February 1991: During a panel discussion, members of the Shell Pipe Line Quality Steering Committee answer some tough questions submitted anonymously by employees in Head Office. The panel discussion was one of four annual programs held by the committee, who are (from left): Don Jasperson, John Jefferson, Jack Kelly, Frank Lee and Bob McMahan.

April 1952: *Go Devil* reports that Shell Pipe Line earned the first-place industrial award from the Texas Safety Association at a conference in Dallas, Texas.

April 1, 1952: At McCamey, Texas, construction begins on the Rancho Pipe Line System. Construction costs were estimated at $35 million.

May 1952: According to the May 1952 issue of *Go Devil*, "Construction work on the three initial pump stations of the Rancho Pipe Line System is scheduled to begin soon. The contractors have started moving equipment into the Mesa Station site and will begin movements into Bailey on June 2 and Garfield on June 8. High winds and dust storms played hob with construction along the west end on May 10, 13 and 14, causing work stoppages. The rains came May 18 to halt work for two hours."

July 1952: *Go Devil* reports "With the laying of pipe (including cleanup) slightly more than 34 percent completed, the Rancho Pipe Line System, feeling the effects of the nationwide steel strike, ran short of pipe and was forced to halt operations in mid-July."

July 1952: The Texas Gulf Area's first mobile radio system began operating in July at area headquarters in Kilgore, Texas. The system consisted of a base station and seven mobile units. Similar mobile radio systems had been operating in the Mid-Continent and West Texas areas for several years.

August 1952: *Go Devil* reports that "the old Cushing-Wood River diesel stations either have been or will be sold. However, any remorse felt for the passing of the old stations will be replaced with pride in the new Ozark system - the most modern pipeline in the world--which recently attained a throughput rate of more than 300,000 barrels per day."

January 20, 1953: *Go Devil* reports: "The first tender of oil for Rancho entered Mesa Tank Farm ... The crude will be held pending the start of full operation about March 1."

February 23, 1953: Crude from the Mesa Tank Farm at McCamey, Texas, flows into the Rancho Pipeline system. Go Devil reports: "Mesa Station Construction Superintendent John Sheehan pushed the button that started the oil flow into the line ... The Rancho System ... is the largest of all multiple interest projects in which Shell is a participant."

December 1953: The federal government asked Shell Pipe Line and other pipeline companies to lower the Bayou Pipeline System running under the Houston Ship Channel so the channel could be dredged and widened. Life Magazine sent two photographers to cover the work.

June 1954: *Go Devil* reports that Shell Pipe Line's West Texas Area offices will be moved to Midland from Colorado City during the next year and a half. The reason: The growth of the Permian Basin and its oil production in West Texas and eastern New Mexico.

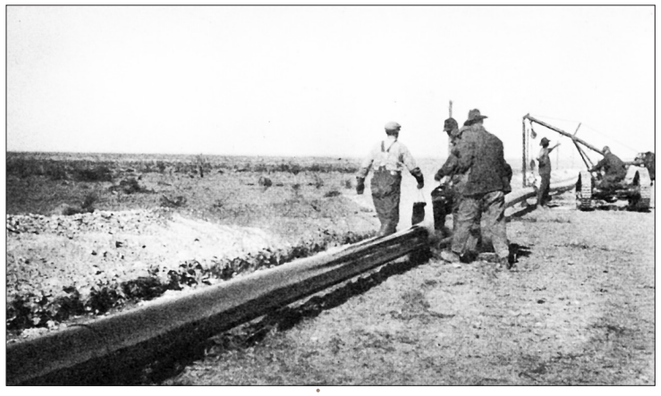
July 1954: *Go Devil* reports "Lightning struck in the middle of Joe Pinkley's meadow across the road from Buffalo Pump Station at 4 p.m. July 19. Station Chief Engineer J.L. McGowan saw the flash and smoke and rounded up all available station personnel, as well as help from the town of Buffalo, two miles away.

He and his son, Keith McGowan, filled a small utility water tank just delivered to the station, which held about four barrels of water, and while the tank was filling grabbed a stack of gunny sacks to soak them. With the help of about 40 men and women, they started fighting the spreading fire.

For a time, it looked as if the farm home, barn, a rent house and neighboring property would be destroyed ... but at the darkest moment, the wind suddenly changed.

The ladies at the station showed they still have the fiber of the pioneer women who worked and fought alongside their men."

Aug. 22, 1968: Sections of 40-inch pipe for the Capline System, loaded aboard flatcars at the United States Steel mill in Provo, Utah, await shipment to Livingston, La. The white markings inside the pipe were part of an identification and coding system used by construction workers.



1927: Rex Martin's crew uses a 'granny rag' to coat a section of the McCamey-Cushing Pipeline with tar.

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Historical Note: The Ozark Pipe Line Corporation designed the McCamey line to help move 35,000 barrels of oil per day from the productive West Texas fields to the Ozark Pipeline in Cushing, Okla. To finance the $20 million project, and other future projects, the company sold $30 million of 25-year bonds guaranteed by Shell Union Oil Corporation at 5 percent interest. But the Shell name was needed to assist with the sale of these securities, so on October 25, 1927, Ozark Pipe Line Corporation changed its name to Shell Pipe Line Corporation.

September 1954:
Go Devil announces Shell Pipe Line has designed and will construct 37 miles of 12-inch pipeline in eastern Montana. The line was to receive crude from the Cabin Creek and Pine Unit fields and move it north to Glendive. Since the oil was to move by gravity, no pump station was necessary.

October 1954:
Shell Pipe Line President T. E. Swigart retires and is replaced by Joe T. Dickerson.

November 1954:
Shell Pipe Line does business in Montana for the first time upon completion of the Montana 12-inch line. Because of the varying terrain, workers had to make a company-record 2,600 bends in the pipeline. According to the December 1954 *Go Devil*, "In many places ... cactus covered the ground. It was genuine, king-size cactus, too, and the survey party had trouble with cactus needles penetrating their shoes and sticking into their feet." Also, "The survey party killed five rattlesnakes."

1955: Shell Pipe Line builds the Butte Pipe Line System - a collection of gathering and trunk lines covering 435 miles of the eastern sections of Montana and Wyoming.

September 1955:
Go Devil reports that Shell Pipe Line earned the National Safety Council's highest honor: The Award of Honor. President Joe T. Dickerson accepted the award, which was presented for Shell Pipe Line's outstanding safety record over a four-year period.

November 1955:
Working more than three million consecutive hours without a lost-time accident, the employees of West Texas Area's Odessa Division established not just a Shell Pipe Line safety record, but a pipeline industry safety record.

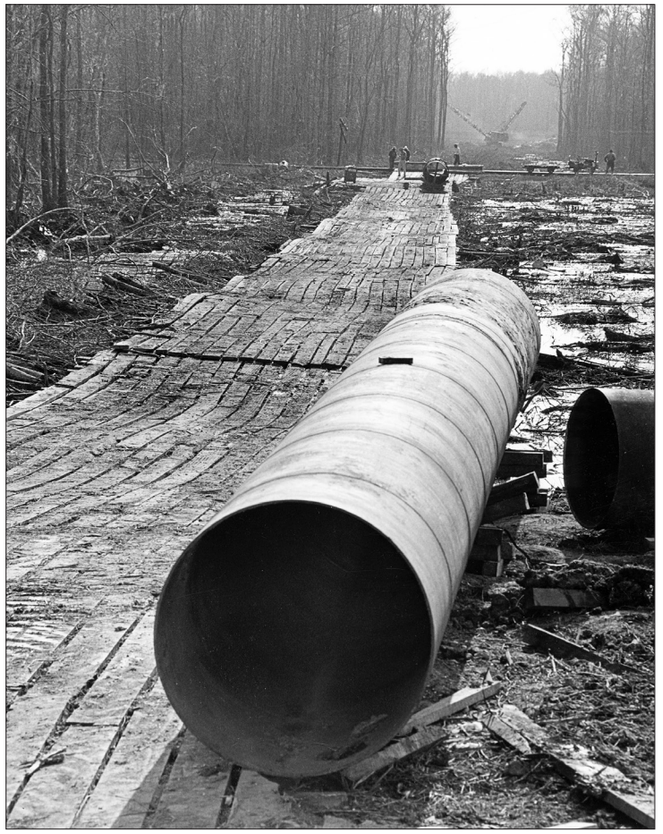
November 1955:
Texas Gulf Area employees C.W. Ward and V. A. Sanders were serving as inspectors on the reconditioning of the Hope-Houston 10-inch pipeline when a construction worker became trapped at the bottom of a ditch which had caved in. Ward and Sanders jumped into the ditch and began scraping away dirt with their hands. By the time they had uncovered the man's head, he was blue and had stopped breathing. While others continued to dig, Ward worked his way into position and began artificial respiration, saving the man's life.

November 1955:
Go Devil reports Shell's plans to drill "farther from shore and in water as deep as any company has encountered thus far." The water, 64 miles offshore, was only 100 feet deep. The biggest problem was marking the wells so far from land. The solution: A 2,000-pound block of cement attached to a lighted buoy by a chain.

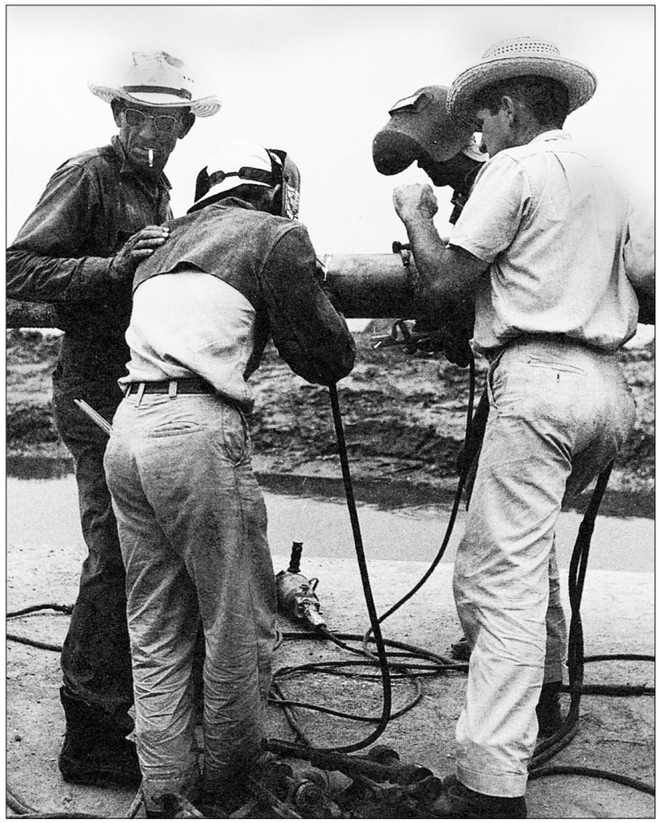
February 1957:
Go Devil announces Shell Pipe Line's plans to begin construction on the 600-mile, $50 million Four Corners crude pipeline from Utah and New Mexico to refineries on the West Coast. During construction, 85 separate archaeological sites are found along the pipeline routes. Most of the sites were once occupied by Indians in the northern plateau region of Arizona between about 900 and 1300 A. D.

December 1957:
Go Devil boasts about Shell Pipe Line's use of "modern electronic computing equipment." At the time, three employees in the Traffic Department were assigned to "computing work." The publication reports that "A few weeks ago, an IBM 650 was installed in the Shell Building. Shell Pipe Line now has convenient access to this type computer. The 650 is a marvel of calculating ability. The machine has a magnetic drum memory unit which can 'remember' 20,000 digits and make them all instantly accessible.

"Some of you may often wish you had specific information at your fingertips, but have never been able to compile it because the work was too laborious and time-consuming. Maybe electronic computation could give you that data. If you feel that data processing could help, you are invited to consult with the Traffic Department."



1968: A view of the Capline System's "spread No. 1" between New Orleans, La., and Baton Rouge, La. The rainy winter of 1968 hampered construction of the pipeline. Planks such as those shown here helped workers and equipment move from place to place without sinking in the mud.



(above) 1958: A joint of a natural gas pipeline is welded aboard a lay barge on Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana. The line ran from four wells in Lake Pontchartrain to Shell's Norco Manufacturing Complex. (right) 1967: A huge ditching machine cuts a deep path along the Capline System right-of-way.

1958: The Four Corners Pipe Line is constructed. The 631-mile pipeline and gathering system runs through Utah, California, New Mexico and Arizona. It gathers oil from the area and delivers it to refineries in the Los Angeles area. The system was sold in 1977.

August 1958: Shell Pipe Line reorganizes, switching from an area-based organization to five divisions and multiple districts.

December 1958: Oil begins flowing through the new Garza-Colorado City (Texas) eight-inch pipeline. The project, which began in October 1958, involved developing a gathering system in the newly-developed oil fields of Garza and Bordon counties and a 43-mile trunk line to the Basin Pipe Line System station at Colorado City.

1959: The Delta System begins transporting crude oil produced in the Gulf of Mexico to Shell Oil's Norco Manufacturing Complex near New Orleans, La. About 95 percent of the 120-mile trek is through marshes.

January 1960: Joe T. Dickerson retires as Shell Pipe Line president and is succeeded by J. A. Horner.

January 1962: *Go Devil* introduces the cartoon character "Sam Stretcher-bait," named by Corrosion Analyst J.C. Miller of Houston. Featured in each issue of *Go Devil* for many years, the cartoon character typically demonstrates the wrong way to work safely. Miller earned $10 for submitting the chosen name.

March 1962: *Go Devil* reports, "Pvt. Michael E. Smelley ... was named top man among 367 advanced trainees at Fort Carson, Co. Smelley was analyst in WTD Office prior to military leave." Smelley retired from Shell Pipe Line early in 1994.

March 1962: Shell Pipe Line builds a 134-mile microwave system to link Cushing, Okla., with Healdton, Okla.

April 1962: At least 57 major daily newspapers carry a front-page story about Pat Flanagan, the 17-year-old son of Shell Pipe Line employee Gil C. Flanagan of Houston. Pat causes a fury with his invention of the "neurophone," a device that supposedly transmits sound by radio impulses directly to the auditory center of the brain, by passing the ear. He got the idea because he couldn't hear his radio while flying. While auditory specialists conducted tests on the device, Pat was receiving offers of up to one million dollars for the rights to produce the invention. A few months later, Pat and his invention are featured on the nationally televised "I've Got A Secret Show," where he stumps the celebrity panel.

Pat also won awards at science fairs for a missile detector (a device which had the Army calling) and an electronic muscle stimulator for astronauts.

October 1962: Shell Pipe Line develops an instrument which travels through a pipeline and pinpoints areas of corrosion with electromagnetic waves. Packaged in a cylinder are a 24-volt battery, a transistorized inverter, a phasometer, an amplifier and a 16mm movie camera.

January 1963: In a pre-Christmas safety promotion, Shell employees in Houston purchases 711 sets of seat belts to install in their cars.

January 1963: Shell Pipe Line's first offshore gathering system - from Block 35 to Ostrica Junction- goes into operation.

April 1963: For the third time since 1931, Shell Pipe Line relocates the East Texas Line crossing under the Houston Ship Channel to allow the channel to be deepened from 36 feet to 40 feet.

January 1964: Shell Pipe Line announces that the corporation moved 123.4 billion barrels of crude during 1963- an increase of 9.7 percent from 1962 and a company record.

April 1964: Shell Pipe Line announces plans to construct a mainline pumping station at Nairn Junction to raise the potential Delta Pipeline throughput into Norco to 134,000 barrels.

1964: Shell Pipe Line, which by this time is operating in 13 states, begins operating the 252-mile, six-inch Odessa El Paso Products Pipeline for Shell Oil.

1990: Shell Pipe Line controllers participate in a training course to learn how to identify and control pipeline releases. Dennis Levine (standing, right) shows a variety of techniques to Marty Tripp, David Justice and Brian Weessies.

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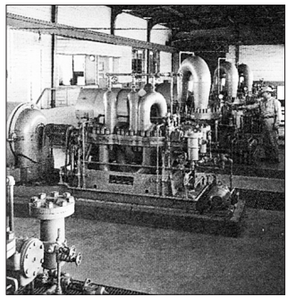
Historical Note: In the spring of 1942, the building of the Bayou Pipeline epitomized the difficulties of war-time construction. With new equipment impossible to find, the line was built almost entirely of second hand materials. The resulting obstacles seemed endless: Pumps and motors were different sizes, ages and styles; five old tanks had to be reassembled to make four "new" ones; even most of the pipe came from existing pipeline systems. Only 12 percent of the $8 million spent was for new equipment. The line performed well, however, and outlasted its life expectancy.



(top) 1990: Gene Heard, a pipeline operator in Kermit, Texas, becomes only the second employee in the history of the company to accumulate 50 years of service. The first was Arthur Doherty, who retired in 1969. (bottom) A view inside the Cushing Pump Station on the 22-inch Ozark Pipeline System. The date is unknown, but a tiny calendar inside the station office indicates it's the 28th and the day is a Wednesday. (opposite page) Workers install a valve outside a pump station.

February 1965: During the New Year's holiday, George Christy, communications technician at Farmington, uses his knowledge of the snow country and specialized equipment to rescue six Bureau of Indian Affairs employees stranded near Roof Butte. Snow in the area ranged from 30 to 54 inches.

March 1965: In December, three consecutive Montana blizzards strand three Baker Station employees: Station Operators Ivan Losing and Robert Richards, and Station Utilityman Larry Madler. During the final storm, winds reach 65 mph, visibility is cut to zero and temperatures dip to 32 degrees below zero. According to *Go Devil*, "Old timers in Baker say the storm was the worst they had witnessed. Many cattle in the area froze to death before they could reach shelter."

July 1965: Shell Pipe Line lays the world's deepest water pipeline, the Marlin System, off the coast of Louisiana. The 12-inch pipeline runs from Pelican Station some 40 miles out into the Gulf of Mexico to link the Block 30 Field and other Shell leases with Pelican.

October 1965: Shell Pipe Line President J. A. Horner accepts an overseas appointment with Shell International Petroleum Company, Ltd. and is succeeded by J. H. Pittinger.

September 1966: *Go Devil* reports that workers endure 125-degree heat to relocate a portion of the 16-inch Four Corners Pipeline running under Highway 44 near Needles, Calif.

1967: As production increases from the Gulf during the '60s, Shell Pipe Line extends its operations out into deeper water with pipelines such as Bay Marchand, Tarpon and Marlin.

1967: During the year, Shell Pipe Line moves a record volume of hydrocarbons - 163.8 billion barrel - miles through its 8,927-mile system.

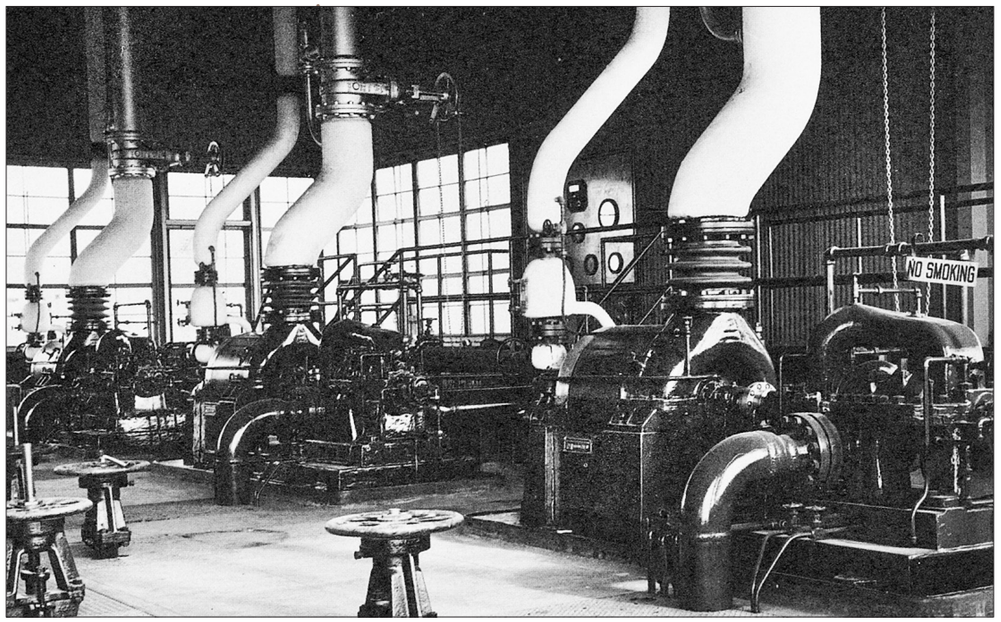
1968: The 40-inch Capline begins delivering crude oil from St. James terminal in southern Louisiana to Patoka terminal in Illinois - a 632-mile trip. Capline is the first major crude oil trunk line built in the United States since 1958 and the largest crude oil pipeline in the world when constructed.

1968: Shell Pipe Line is named the safest U.S. pipeline company for the eighth time since 1946.

June 1968: Shell Pipe Line begins construction of a 12-inch, 38-mile offshore pipeline to link Shell Oil Company's Main Pass Block 289 field with its Main Pass Block 69 shore facilities.

1969: Shell Pipe Line builds the Ship Shoal Pipe Line system, a 16-, 20- and 22-inch crude pipeline running 107-miles from offshore Louisiana to St. James, La. Also, operations commence on the 20-inch Capwood Pipeline which runs between Patoka, Ill., and Wood River, Ill.

April 1969: Workers install the unmanned Block 28 Pump Station in 14 feet of water off the coast of Morgan City, La. The station's purpose is to boost crude inland to Capline's St. James Terminal.



1936: A view of the old steam turbine-driven centrifugal pumps on the Bakersfield-Martinez pipeline.

July 1969: *Go Devil* details the first lunar walk which occurred July 20.

June 1970: The maintenance crew at St. James, La., saves the life of an 18-year old woman after they find her car overturned in Bayou Black on U.S. Highway 90. The employees were J. C. Cox Jr. Larry Mitchell, Vincent Tortorich, Bob Geldard and J. E. McKinnie Jr.

December 1970: Shell Pipe Line completes installation of a six-inch ethylene line built to move product from Shell Chemical in Deer Park to Texas City. This is the first pipeline to be coated with Shell Chemical's polypropylene coating.

December 1970: For the fourth consecutive year, Head Office Safety Representative Wayne Kinison is named Chairman, Division of Pipeline, for the National Safety Council's Petroleum Sections Executive Committee.

April 1971: Shell Pipe Line begins expanding Segments I and II of the Ship Shoal Pipe Line System in southern Louisiana. Expansion includes 32 miles of 22-inch pipe, a new pump at Gibson Station as well as new high-pressure meters and high-capacity pumping units at Block 28 Station.

June 1971: Shell Pipe Line "goodwill ambassadors" distribute information booklets and thermometers imprinted with an emergency telephone number to land owners, police and fire chiefs and sheriffs along pipe line right-of-ways. The booklet is entitled, "Dig Our Message and Not Our Pipeline."

September 1971: The Norwegian tanker S.S. Trollheim arrives at St. James. La., marking two firsts: The first time a tanker of oil had been unloaded by Shell Pipe Line employees, and the first shipment of foreign crude oil to be piped through the Capline Pipeline.

1972: Shell Pipe Line begins operating Shell Oil's products pipelines, including the 307-mile, 14-inch Northline and the 356-mile, 12-inch Eastline.

May 1972: Shell Pipe Line begins building a $1.5 million pumping station at Eugene Island area Block 188. During the summer, Shell will spend about $9 million building the station and installing 50 miles of pipelines off the Louisiana coast.

September 1972: Shell Pipe Line completes a historic first by crossing the Mississippi River with eight pipelines pulled separately in a common ditch. The eight lines are laid in a 100-foot-wide trench with 10 feet of separation and buried 25 feet under the river bottom. The need for the lines arose when Shell began completing gas wells in the Gibson gas field near Gibson, La.

1973: The Michigan Gathering System is built to transport crude oil collected from areas in northern Michigan.

July 1973: *Go Devil* reports that Shell has begun allocating gasoline to all customers. F. H. Staub, Vice President, Marketing, said, "Our inventory position has been depleted and sales currently exceed our manufacturing capability. Therefore, we are embarking on this allocation program to ensure equitable distribution among our existing customers."

February 1968: Two workers fish on a lunch break during construction of the Capline Pipeline. The special pipe-weighted with a coat of concrete - was used for the five-mile push through a swamp north of St. James, La.

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Historical Note: The October 1962 *Go Devil* publication announces that Shell Pipe Line has developed "a torpedo-shaped instrument that travels through a pipeline and provides a running photographic record of the pipe's wall thickness." The tool, which uses electromagnetic waves to spot corrosive pits, later is dubbed a "smart pig."