Michigan Gov. Gretchen Whitmer in November took decisive action to shut down the 68-year-old Enbridge Line 5 oil pipelines in the Straits of Mackinac by May 2021 under the Public Trust Doctrine. The governor’s aim is to protect the Great Lakes, drinking water, jobs, and the economy from the risk of a catastrophic oil spill in the straits, where Lake Michigan meets Lake Huron.

The State of Michigan is revoking and terminating the 1953 easement that Enbridge has relied on to operate its dual Line 5 pipelines in the Straits of Mackinac due to repeated violations of the easement. This historic action represents a clear victory for the Great Lakes and the citizens and tribes of Michigan, and recognizes that alternatives to Line 5 exist for supplying oil and propane.

The State of Michigan, however, must remain vigilant until the oil stops flowing for good because Line 5 remains exposed to exceptionally strong currents, lakebed scouring, additional anchor and cable strikes, failing supports, bending, cracking, and corrosion.

Here’s a quick list of facts you can use to help tip the balance in favor of shutting down Line 5 and turning back Enbridge’s proposed oil tunnel:

**Line 5’s Risk to the Great Lakes and Drinking Water:**

- Nearly 23 million gallons of oil and natural gas liquids pass every day through “Line 5,” a pair of aging pipelines piercing the heart of the Great Lakes just west of the Mackinac Bridge.
- Built in 1953, the 20-inch-diameter Line 5 pipelines owned by Canadian company Enbridge Energy Partners cross in fierce currents along the publicly owned lakebed of the Straits of Mackinac.
- An anchor strike on April 1, 2018, damaged the Line 5 oil pipelines in the Straits of Mackinac, including a gash across the east pipeline and several dents, exposed steel, and scrapes on the west pipeline. The longest dent was nearly two-feet long.
- Line 5 was struck and damaged by cable from an Enbridge-contracted vessel and shut down for several weeks in the summer of 2020, narrowly avoiding an oil spill disaster.
- The Straits of Mackinac are the “worst possible place” for a Great Lakes oil spill, threatening over 700 miles of Lakes Michigan and Huron coastline, according to the University of Michigan.

**Line 5 is 67 Years Old and Decaying:**

- Line 5’s original design is failing due to scouring beneath the twin pipelines by strong currents in the Straits of Mackinac.
- To shore up Line 5, Enbridge changed the design in 2001, when it began installing what is now over 200 anchor supports drilled into public bottomlands, with over 3 miles of pipeline suspended in the water and currents. Enbridge has never requested or obtained an evaluation of risk or authorization for this near-total change in design under the Great Lakes Submerged Lands Act (GLSLA).

Note: This FLOW fact sheet was updated Feb. 5, 2021, and is available online here: www.ForLoveOfWater.org/Line5. FLOW: 153 1/2 E. Front Street, Suite 203C, Traverse City, MI 49684 -- Phone: 231.944.1568. Email: info@flowforwater.org
• Enbridge’s own inspection data reveal that sections of Line 5 in the Straits are cracked, dented, and encrusted with corrosion-causing mussels, and that a segment on land has lost 26 percent of its original wall thickness due to corrosion.

• In 2017, Enbridge admitted misleading Michigan and federal officials on Line 5’s condition for over three years, concealing dozens of bare metal spots and/or coating gaps near 128 anchor locations.

Line 5 Benefits Canada, not Michigan:

• No more than 5-10 percent of the light crude oil carried by Line 5 is destined for the Detroit and two Toledo refineries; the remaining 90-95 percent reaches refineries in Sarnia, Ontario, or is exported to overseas markets, FLOW technical experts concluded based on the available data.

Economic Impact of a Line 5 Oil Spill:

• A Line 5 oil spill could deliver a more-than $6 billion blow in economic impacts and natural resource damages to Michigan’s economy and could trigger a domino effect of damage disrupting Great Lakes commercial shipping and steel production, slashing jobs, and shrinking the nation’s Gross Domestic Product by $45 billion after just 15 days, according to a study commissioned by FLOW and conducted by ecological economist Robert Richardson of Michigan State University.

• Enbridge lacks adequate liability insurance, according to a report released by the Attorney General Dana Nessel’s office revealing that Enbridge’s subsidiaries, not its parent company, hold Line 5’s 1953 easement and signed the proposed tunnel agreement; the assets of the subsidiaries’ parent Enbridge are inadequate to cover the costs and economic damages in the event of a moderate spill.

Enbridge is Operating Line 5 Illegally:

• Enbridge, according to the State of Michigan and FLOW’s research, is violating the public trust doctrine and its 1953 easement conditionally granted by the State of Michigan to allow Line 5’s occupancy of public waters and bottomlands in the Straits of Mackinac.

• Enbridge lacks adequate liability insurance and is failing to comply with standards related to prudent operation, pipeline design and condition, cleanup planning, and risk of pollution, impairment, or destruction of the environment.

• Enbridge’s Line 5 pipelines in the Straits of Mackinac violate the public’s legally enforceable public trust rights to fish, boat, swim, navigate, bathe in, drink, and draw sustenance from the Great Lakes.

• Enbridge should be required to obtain authorization under the GLSLA for the total change in design of the existing Line 5 pipelines on the lakebed of the Straits with more than 200 anchor supports to shore up the pipelines, from Gov. Whitmer and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE).

Enbridge’s Failed Track Record:

• Line 5 has failed at least 33 times since 1968, spilling more than 1.1 million gallons of oil in Michigan and Wisconsin.

• Enbridge caused one of the nation’s largest inland oil spills in July 2010 when its Line 6B pipeline burst near Marshall,
Michigan, and for 17 hours dumped 1.2 million gallons of heavy tar sands oil into the Kalamazoo River watershed. It took four years and over $1.2 billion to clean it up to the extent possible. Line 6B was 41 years old when it failed; Line 5 is 67 years old and counting.

- **Enbridge’s Line 6B oil spill disaster** was “made possible by pervasive organizational failures at Enbridge,” and caused by corrosion fatigue cracks and a prolonged 17-hour spill -- “the single most expensive on-shore spill in U.S. history,” according to the National Safety Transportation Board.

- **Enbridge’s pipeline network had 1,364 failures that spilled 9.8 million gallons of oil from 1996-2018** – an average of 62 spills and 445,000 gallons of oil spilled per year. That’s more than one oil spill every week for 18 consecutive years.

**Line 5 Threatens Thousands of Jobs:**

- **Enbridge’s workforce includes less than 100 Michigan-based permanent and temporary employees and provisioned contractors, while approximately 350,000 jobs in Michigan’s coastal communities are directly tied the Great Lakes.** In total, **more than 1.3 million U.S. jobs** are directly connected to the Great Lakes, generating $82 billion in wages tied to manufacturing, tourism, recreation, agriculture, fishing, shipping, science and engineering, and related industries, according to Michigan Sea Grant and University of Michigan Water Center.

**Enbridge Cannot Clean Up a Line 5 Oil Spill in Water:**

- **Enbridge lacks a credible worst-case scenario emergency response plan** to recover oil.

- **Enbridge lacks a credible plan to recover spilled oil** when ice tops the Straits of Mackinac. U.S. Coast Guard cannot respond when it is windy, wavy (over 3 feet), icy, or dark.

- **Only 30% of an oil spill would be recovered under the best conditions,** according Enbridge’s cleanup contractor.

- **Enbridge is not working to protect Michigan waters,** contrary to its deceptive advertising campaign.

**Propane Supply Alternative to Line 5:**

- **Just 1-2 propane rail cars or 4-5 tanker trucks a day could replace the aging Line 5 pipeline’s U.P. propane capacity** without risking a Great Lakes oil spill, FLOW’s latest research shows. The rail cars or tanker trucks could deliver propane from Superior, Wisconsin, to the existing propane storage-and-distribution center in Rapid River, Michigan, north of Escanaba on U.S. 2.

- **Plains All American could increase the capacity of its propane storage facility at Kincheloe,** in the eastern U.P, which is served by rail and not Line 5. The energy distribution network is highly adaptable such that Enbridge does not have a monopoly on propane delivery to U.P. distributors.

- **Shutting down Line 5 would add just 5 cents to the cost of a gallon of propane,** which has hovered around $2 for the past year, according to a 2018 study by London Economics International LLC, a Boston-based consultancy, and commissioned by the National Wildlife Federation.
• Gov. Whitmer formed an Upper Peninsula Energy Task Force to identify energy supply options, specifically including propane in the event that Line 5 is shut down. The system can adjust with smart planning.

Oil Supply Alternative to Line 5:

• **FLOW Fact Check:** When Line 5 shuts down, Detroit jets will still fly and union refinery jobs will still exist.

• **Available capacity and flexibility to meet energy demand in the Great Lakes region already exists** in the North American energy pipeline system operated by Enbridge and its competitors without threatening our public waters and the economy, according to FLOW’s experts.

• A Line 5 shutdown could increase the cost of gasoline in metro Detroit by about 2 cents a gallon, according to a 2017 study commissioned by the former Snyder administration. Line 5’s temporary shutdown in 2020 due to damage had no impact on gas prices, according to independent research.

The Proposed Line 5 Oil Tunnel is a Dangerous Alternative for Michigan:

• The Line 5 oil pipelines in the Straits would continue to decay and threaten the Great Lakes, jobs, and the economy, while Enbridge takes 5-10 years to study, seek permits, and build an oil tunnel. Enbridge’s recent drill-rig accident while taking rock and soil samples in the Straits shows the risk of operating below the Straits and trusting Enbridge, which delayed required reporting of the mishap and downplayed its scale.

• A tunnel fails to address Line 5’s immediate threat to the Great Lakes and the risk posed by the pipeline’s more than 400 stream and river crossings in the Upper and Lower Peninsulas.

• Enbridge should be required to obtain authorization to locate the proposed oil tunnel in the soils beneath the Straits under the GLSLA and public trust laws, from Gov. Whitmer and EGLE.

• Enbridge’s proposal to allow electrical lines and other infrastructure to share the proposed oil pipeline tunnel is a bad idea opposed by a U.P. electrical supplier and poses an explosion risk.

• Climate change and related harm to the Great Lakes would worsen from an oil tunnel under the under the Straits transporting fossil fuels for the next 99 years.

• An oil tunnel would not create long-term sustainable Michigan jobs. Michigan labor likely would not build a tunnel; it would require international trade skills, machinery, and materials. There is more labor work to be done in any given Michigan community in replacing lead pipes for safe drinking water than would materialize for a Line 5 tunnel.

Bottom Line on Line 5:

• **Line 5 is not vital to the people of Michigan, and poses and clear and present danger** to the Great Lakes, drinking water, public trust rights, the economy, and a way of life.

• Enbridge’s proposed Line 5 oil tunnel is a dangerous alternative for Michigan and the Great Lakes.

• By acting decisively to shut down Line 5, Gov. Whitmer and Attorney General Nessel are upholding the State of Michigan’s role as a trustee of the waters that define Michigan and protecting Michigander’s public trust rights.

• The Great Lakes belong to all of us!

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