

Trans-Pecos Pipeline

Fact Sheet

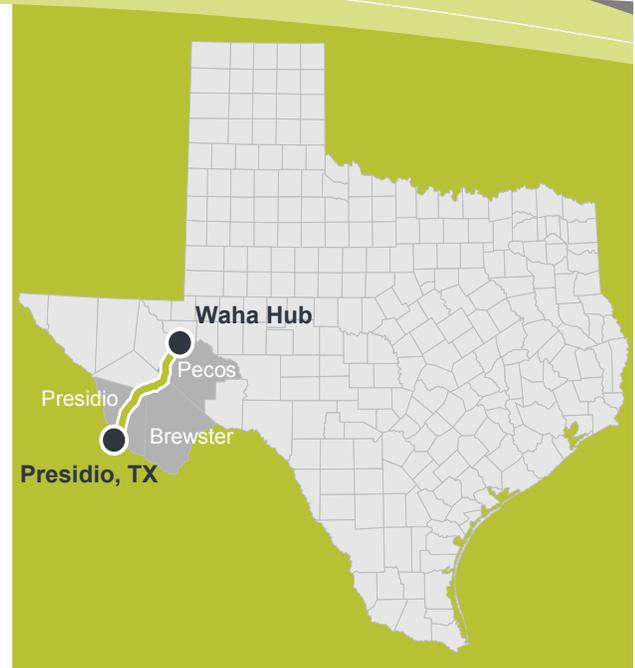
The Trans-Pecos Pipeline is designed to transport 1.4 billion cubic feet per day of clean-burning natural gas as part of an agreement with Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico's federal electricity commission.

The 143-mile, 42-inch pipeline project to be constructed and operated by Texas-based Energy Transfer Partners will originate at the Waha Hub outside Fort Stockton, Texas in the northern area of Pecos County. The pipeline will terminate at an interconnect with a pipeline near Ojinaga, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The Trans-Pecos pipeline will provide new market outlets for domestically produced natural gas, thereby encouraging continued production in the U.S. energy sector. Construction is anticipated to start by Q1 2016 and the project is expected to be in service by the end of Q1 2017.

THE FACTS

- Approximately 143 miles of 42" pipeline.
- Approximate Mileage Per County:
 - Pecos: 47 miles
 - Brewster: 33 miles
 - Presidio: 63 miles
- Seeking permanent easements of 50 feet with temporary easements of an additional 75 feet during construction.
- Landowners will be compensated for both permanent and temporary easements.
- The pipeline will be buried a minimum of 48". May be deeper in some areas.
- The preliminary pipeline route will follow existing power lines and railroads where feasible in order to reduce the pipeline's impact on the surrounding areas.
- Initial plans do not include compression beyond the point of origination, resulting in no noise or odors along the route.
- Any safety lighting required along the route will comply with all outdoor lighting ordinances.



BENEFITS

The Trans-Pecos Pipeline will financially benefit local communities via the use of goods and services and will provide a direct tax benefit to the counties traversed by the project. The following represents the approximate projected ad valorem taxes that will be paid annually to each county:

Pecos:	\$1.4	million
Brewster:	\$1.0	million
Presidio:	\$1.9	million
Addnl. costs to be allocated:	<u>\$2.8</u>	<u>million</u>
Total:	\$7.1	million

Additionally the project will create construction jobs and encourage continued production in the U.S. energy sector, therefore helping restore jobs from the recent market downturn.

It also will benefit air quality in the Big Bend region by replacing Northern Mexico's fuel source with clean-burning natural gas. The area currently produces harmful greenhouse gasses from its power generation plants that burn diesel, coal and wood.

SAFETY

Today, there are more than 305,000 miles of natural gas pipelines operating in the United States. With proper design techniques and maintenance, pipelines can be safely operated for decades.

Our top priority is to provide safe and reliable transportation of natural gas. Construction will include visual and Non Destructive Examination (NDE) of every weld that joins sections of pipe together.

The pipeline will be tested with water under 1-1.5 times higher-than-normal pressure and regulation devices will be installed to prevent pressure from exceeding safe limits.

All safety valves along the mainline will be remotely controlled and monitored for pressure at all times—24 hours a day/7 days a week.

REGULATORY

The Trans-Pecos Pipeline will be regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission with delegated authority by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The pipeline also will be governed by federal environmental laws including the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Rivers and Harbor Act, the Endangered Species Act and the Historical Preservation Act.

The pipeline has filed for permits with, provided information to, or engaged in

required consultations with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the Texas Historical Commission, and numerous state entities.

SURVEY ACTIVITIES

The Trans-Pecos Pipeline has begun surveying the area as part of its process to identify the desired route that creates safe and reliable transmission infrastructure. To accomplish this, we are performing civil, environmental and endangered species surveys.

The Trans-Pecos Pipeline, as with all of Energy Transfer's pipelines, will meet and exceed, when possible, all safety regulations to ensure a long-term, safe and reliable pipeline.

TYPICAL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1) Surveying and Staking Many months ahead of construction, field surveys are conducted along the proposed pipeline route, or right-of-way, to better understand environmental, development and local issues. A final route is then selected. The specific location of the selected route is then marked with stakes.

2) Front-End Clearing Once weather conditions permit, crews begin to prepare for construction by grading the right-of-way and temporary work space to remove trees and prepare the working space.

3) Right-of-Way Grading In cultivated areas, the topsoil along the right-of-way is stripped by bulldozer and stored in piles for careful replacement later.

4) Stringing Pipe Crews then re-stake the center of the trench, lay out or "string" sections of the pipe along the right-of-way.

5) Bending Pipe Crews bend and weld the pipe into one long piece.

6) Line-up, Initial Weld The pipeline will follow the contours of the land.

7a) Trenching These pipes are already coated to prevent corrosion. The integrity of the weld is inspected, and the weld joint is coated.

7b) Trenching Once this process is complete, backhoes are used to dig a trench.

8) Final Coating and Inspection In agricultural areas, careful attention is paid to properly separating and storing the topsoil and subsoil so they do not mix. The pipe coating is inspected one more time.

9) Lowering Pipe into Trench The pipe is lowered into the trench where it is surveyed and laid within prepared trench bottom.

10) Pad, Backfill, Rough Grade The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil set aside in many areas).

11) Testing Final Tie-In Before operation, water is used to test the pressure of the line and ensure the structural integrity of the pipe and welds.

12) Final Clean-up, Full Restoration Final grading is performed and topsoil spread over work area using a bulldozer.

Note: These illustrations are conceptual and general in nature; specific construction and restoration techniques could vary depending on circumstances.

