Florida Gas Transmission Company
An Energy Transfer/Kinder Morgan Affiliate

1300 Main Street
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: 713-989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

Energy Transfer, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer, or one of its affiliates, operates more than 130,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets in 44 states.

Florida Gas Transmission is an approximately 5,400-mile natural gas pipeline system with extensive access to diverse natural gas supply sources to serve the rapidly growing Florida peninsula. The Florida customer base includes electric utilities, independent power producers, industrial end-users and local distribution companies. Florida Gas is a joint venture with Kinder Morgan and is operated by Energy Transfer.

For more information about **Florida Gas Transmission**, please contact us:

Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington counties:
Matthew Donaldson
Area Director
850-824-6672 (w) 217-891-2706 (m)
matthew.donaldson@energytransfer.com

Alachua, Bradford, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, DeSoto, Duval, Gilchrist, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam and Union counties:
Cody Arnold
Area Director
407-838-7117 (w) 505-301-4507 (m)
cody.arnold@energytransfer.com

Brevard, Broward, Highlands, Indian River, Lake, Martin, Miami-Dade, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Seminole, St. Lucie and Volusia counties:
David Parham
Area Director
407-838-7112 (w) 407-304-7543 (m)
david.parham@energytransfer.com

Florida Gas Transmission Emergency Response Plans and Procedures are available upon request. Requests for company emergency procedures should be directed to contacts listed above.

Florida Gas Transmission prepared this information for emergency officials who may be asked to respond to an incident involving a natural gas pipeline facility. Since emergency officials may arrive at the scene before pipeline personnel, you should know in advance what to expect and how to respond.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

We are strongly committed to operating a safe, reliable pipeline system. As part of that commitment, we strive to strengthen and expand our relationships with emergency responders. Please familiarize yourself with the following important safety information. We encourage you to share it with others in your organization. If you are interested in training opportunities, such as emergency or tabletop drills, please contact us.

Our pipeline is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which establishes rules and standards governing the design, construction, operation, safety and maintenance of interstate pipelines. We have taken the following steps to protect communities:

- Before being placed in service, the pipeline is built to high industry standards and is inspected thoroughly.
- Our pipeline is monitored 24-hours a day, seven days a week.
- Employees keep a watchful eye on the pipeline by regularly inspecting the pipeline via foot, vehicle and aerial patrol.
- Pipelines undergo periodic maintenance inspections to confirm the continuing integrity of the pipeline.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-238-5066

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Alachua	Leon
Bay	Levy
Bradford	Liberty
Brevard	Madison
Broward	Manatee
Calhoun	Marion
Charlotte	Martin
Citrus	Miami-Dade
Clay	Okaloosa
Columbia	Okeechobee
DeSoto	Orange
Duval	Osceola
Escambia	Palm Beach
Gadsden	Pasco
Gilchrist	Pinellas
Gulf	Polk
Hardee	Putnam
Hernando	Santa Rosa
Highlands	Seminole
Hillsborough	St. Lucie
Holmes	Suwannee
Indian River	Taylor
Jackson	Union
Jefferson	Volusia
Lafayette	Wakulla
Lake	Walton
Lee	Washington

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

RECOGNIZING AN EMERGENCY

The following signs can be an indication of a natural gas pipeline leak:

- Dust, water or vegetation blowing around a pipeline
- Discolored or dead vegetation near a pipeline
- A blowing or hissing sound caused by escaping gas
- Bubbling in a wet area
- Flames, if the leak has ignited
- An unusual smell or gaseous odor

Since natural gas is odorless, sometimes an odorant, called mercaptan, is added to the pipeline to help consumers smell gas should a leak occur. However, odorant is added at only certain places along the pipeline. It is important to remember that you may not always be able to detect a gas leak by smell. Unlike natural gas, odorant is not lighter than air. Always use a methane detection instrument to determine if natural gas is present.

HOW DO I KNOW WHERE A PIPELINE IS LOCATED?

- Since most pipelines are buried underground, markers are used to indicate the approximate location of pipelines.
- The markers contain the name of the pipeline operator and emergency contact information.
- Markers do not indicate the exact location or depth of the pipeline.
- Pipelines may not follow a straight course between markers.

RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY

Protect the public. Park vehicles a safe distance from the incident and turn off engines. Approach the incident from upwind, uphill.

Isolate the area. Restrict entry to trained emergency response and company personnel.

Call the pipeline company immediately. Emergency contact information is located on the pipeline marker.

Eliminate ignition sources. Potential ignition sources include open flames, such as pilot lights or matches. Other sources include sparks from tools, doorbells, electric motors and switches, static electricity, vehicle engines, radios and cell phones.

Don't attempt to extinguish a natural gas pipeline fire with water or other chemicals. Doing so could prolong the emergency. Use spray to protect surrounding exposure. Wet down exposed flammable areas in the vicinity and extinguish perimeter fires.

Don't attempt to operate valves or equipment. Shutting off the flow of gas may actually create an even greater hazard. Rely on pipeline personnel; they are trained in the proper procedures.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Pipeline emergencies require coordination of information and resources among the various players in order to safely and efficiently resolve the situation. Florida Gas Transmission's response protocol is based on the Eight Step Process© contained in the National Incident Management System. Company personnel will follow these steps during an emergency:

1. Site Management and Control
2. Identify the Problem
3. Hazard and Risk Evaluation
4. Select Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
5. Information Management & Resource Coordination
6. Implement Response Objectives
7. Decontamination and Clean-up Operations
8. Terminate the Incident

FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS

State or form: Gas

Composition: Methane (94%), Ethane (4%), Butane Carbon Dioxide Nitrogen and Isopentane (2%)

Boiling Point: -259°

Vapor Density (Air = 1): .60

Flammable Range: 4-15%

Ignition Temperature: 1200° F

Maximum Flame Temperature in Air: 3400° F

Primary characteristics: Odorless, colorless in its natural state. When mixed with the proper amount of air, can burn

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

One of the greatest single challenges to safe pipeline operations is the accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities – or even homeowner construction and maintenance. Anyone involved in excavation related activities must call Sunshine811 to tell them when and where they will be digging. This free service is critical to reduce the risk of damage to underground pipeline facilities. No digging should occur until Sunshine811 is contacted. In Florida, four important steps can help prevent undesired consequences.

1. Call 811 or 1-800-432-4770 two full business days before digging.
2. Wait for utility companies to locate and mark their buried utilities with color-coded paint, flags or stakes.
3. Protect the marks during excavation.
4. Dig safely using extreme caution when digging within 24 inches of the locate marks.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PIPELINES OPERATING IN YOUR JURISDICTION

Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Created by PHMSA and other state agencies, the NPMS was built from data submitted by pipeline, LNG and breakout tank facility operators.

Through the NPMS, local and state emergency response officials can access geospatial data, attribute data, public contact information, and metadata pertaining to the interstate and intrastate gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities, and hazardous liquid breakout tanks jurisdictional to PHMSA.