



ABOUT WOODWAY BLUEBONNET PIPELINE LLC

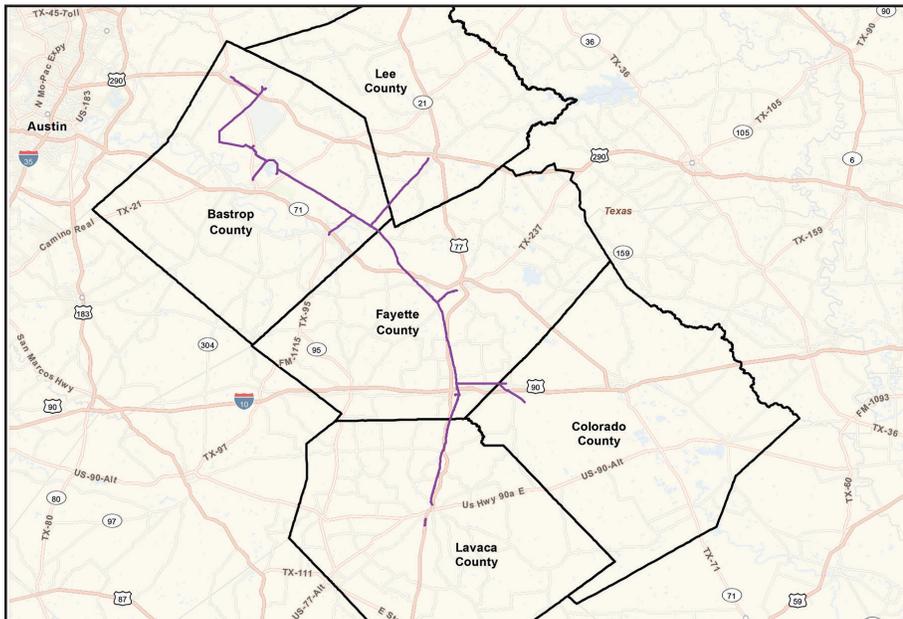
Woodway Bluebonnet Pipeline LLC applies a partnership-oriented business philosophy, working with oil and gas transmission, oil and gas producers, utilities, municipalities, and industrial end-users of energy commodities to create infrastructure solutions that result in long-term efficiency and benefit to each party.

As shown in the map below, Woodway Bluebonnet PL own and operate 171 miles of mainly 6” diameter intrastate high pressure gas transmission pipeline in Bastrop, Colorado, Lee, Fayette and Lavaca Counties mainly serving gas utility customers in central Texas communities of: Elgin, Bastrop, Smithville, Giddings, LaGrange, Schulenberg, Weimar and Hallettsville. This pipeline system is referred to as Woodway Bluebonnet Pipeline, has been in operation for 8 decades, was acquired by Woodway in 2017, and complies with all TxRRC, DOT and PHMSA standards.

Woodway also own and operate other gas transmission pipeline assets in Texas.

PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year. This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 496,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line. Approximately 2.06 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping



**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
888-394-5965**

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

**TEXAS
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Bastrop	Fayette
Colorado	Lavaca
Lee	

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

and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.
*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

WHAT SHOULD YOU KNOW ABOUT PIPELINE SAFETY?

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline companies are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their right-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK

SIGHT: Liquid pools, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area, dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation, or frozen ground in warm weather are all signs of a pipeline leak. Natural gas is colorless, but vapor and “ground frosting” may be visible at high pressures. A natural gas leak may also be indicated by dust

blowing from a hole in the ground, or flames if the leak is ignited.

SOUND: Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.

SMELL: An unusual smell, petroleum odor, chemical odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks. Natural Gas is colorless, tasteless, and odorless unless commercial odorants or Mercaptan is added.

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A PIPELINE LEAK

- Staying upwind, leave the area by foot immediately and try to direct other bystanders to do the same.
- Turn off any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury to yourself or others.
- From a safe location, call 911 and contact the pipeline operator.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A PIPELINE LEAK

- **DO NOT** cause any potential ignition source, such as starting a vehicle or activating a mobile telephone or electrical switch.
- **DO NOT** ring doorbells or utilize door knockers to notify others of the leak. Knock only with your hand.
- **DO NOT** come into contact with any escaping gas, including driving into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire. Contact emergency officials and let them handle it.

DAMAGE PREVENTION

Woodway Bluebonnet Pipeline LLC maintains a Damage Prevention Program in accordance with state and federal guidelines. The purpose of this program is to prevent damage to our pipelines and facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, backfilling, or by any other digging activity.

Did you know that a leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage? If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, call

911 and immediately notify the pipeline company. Any amount of damage is cause enough for the company to inspect the damage and make repairs. Please do not attempt to make repairs to the pipeline. The damage should remain exposed in order to allow the operator to inspect and/or repair the pipeline, and only the operator can give the approval to repair the damage.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Rights-of-way are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator’s ability to reduce the chance of third party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG... IT’S THE LAW

The most important step you can take to prevent a pipeline incident is to call your state One-Call center before engaging in any excavation activity. Most states require notice of two business days to the One-Call Center to allow the utility operators to mark your proposed digging site. Once the lines have been marked, you will know their approximate location and can safely begin your dig. More information regarding the 811 One-Call system can be found at www.call811.com.



Additional measures you can take to prevent damage to and insure the security of pipelines might include:

- Becoming familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (such as pipeline marker signs or fence signs at gated entrances).
- Recording the name and contact information of the operators of those pipelines, and any information from nearby marker/facility signs.
- Maintaining an awareness of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place near the pipelines or pipeline facilities, and reporting any such activities.

HOW WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE A PIPELINE IS?

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary. Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains operator information, type of product, and an emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM (NPMS)

To view and download maps of transmission pipelines in your county, see the National Pipeline Mapping System website www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov, an online mapping program managed by the federal government.