

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM PHMSA F 1000.2 (Rev. 12-2011)
OPERATOR REGISTRY NOTIFICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All section references are to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR). The Operator Registry Notification is used by operators to report certain asset-changing or program-changing events associated with pipelines, pipeline facilities, or LNG facilities included under an OPID.

Each operator of a gas or hazardous liquid pipeline, or pipeline facility, or LNG plant or LNG facility is required to submit notification of specified events to PHMSA in accordance with §191.22(c) or §195.64(c). When a specified event involves more than one operator (for example, when one operator acquires a pipeline system which was divested by another operator), all operators involved are required to submit a notification separately reflecting the event. Operators must submit notification either 60 days (or more) before the planned occurrence or 60 days (or less) after the occurrence, as specified in these regulations.

The OPID notification requirements do not apply to an operator that either solely operates a petroleum gas system that serves fewer than 100 customers from a single source or master meter systems (11/10/11;76 FR 70217).

If you need copies of the Form PHMSA F 1000.2 and/or instructions they can be found on the Pipeline Safety Community main page, <http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>, by clicking the Library hyperlink and then selecting the Forms link under the “Mini-Menu” on the right side of the page. If you have questions about this form or these instructions, contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

ONLINE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following two requirements must be fulfilled prior to submitting data online:

1. You must have an Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) provided Operator Identification Number (OPID) and Personal Identification Number (PIN)/password. If you do not have one, please complete and submit the form located on the PHMSA Portal web site at <https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline> to obtain one.
2. You must have a Username and Password obtained by registering through the PHMSA Portal. If you have an OPS OPID and PIN/password, you may obtain a Username and Password through the PHMSA Portal.

Important: Each operator without an OPID is to plan accordingly and allow for several weeks prior to the due date of the Report to obtain their OPID from PHMSA.

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REPORTING METHODS

Operator Registry Notifications must be made online unless an alternate method is approved. (See Alternate Reporting Methods below.) Use the following procedure:

1. Navigate to the PHMSA Portal main page, <https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>,
2. Enter your Username and Password to log into the PHMSA Portal
3. Click on the Operator Registry Notification link.
4. Complete the form, using these instructions as guidance.
5. To save intermediate work without formally submitting the Operator Registry Notification to PHMSA, click **Save**.
6. Click **Submit** when you have completed the form and are ready to initiate formal submission of your Notification to PHMSA.
7. A confirmation page will appear indicating that your Notification has been submitted for you, and a link will appear that will allow you to save a PDF copy of your Notification.
8. In some cases, PHMSA may contact you by phone with questions they may have regarding your Notification.

Alternate Reporting Methods

Operators for whom electronic reporting imposes an undue burden and hardship may submit a written request for an alternate reporting method. Operators must follow the requirements in §191.7(d) or §195.58(d) to request an alternate reporting method and must comply with any conditions imposed as part of PHMSA's approval of an alternate reporting method.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Make an entry in each block which is applicable. Estimate data only if necessary. Avoid entering any data as **UNKNOWN or 0 (zero)** except where zero is appropriate to indicate that there were no instances or amounts of the attribute being reported.

Do not report pipeline miles in feet. When reporting mileages that are less than 10 miles or when reporting portions of a mile, convert feet into a decimal notation (e.g. 2,640 feet = .5 miles) and report mileage using decimals rounded to the nearest tenth of a mile. Operators may round all mileages that are greater than 10 miles to the nearest mile. Do not use fractions.

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STEP 1 – ENTER BASIC NOTIFICATION INFORMATION

Complete all 7 questions of STEP 1 before continuing to STEP 2.

1. Operator’s OPS-issued Operator Identification Number (OPID)

All operators that meet the definition of an “operator” under §§192.3, 193.2007, or 195.2 must have a PHMSA-assigned Operator Identification Number (also known as an OPID). If the person completing the report does not know the OPID for the system being reported, this information may be requested from the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

2. Current name of Operator assigned to this OPID for this Operator Registry Notification

This is the company name used when registering for an OPID and PIN in the Online Data Entry System. When completing the form online, the Name of Operator is automatically filled in based on the OPID entered in Question 1. If the name that appears is not correct or does not coincide with the OPID, contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

3. Operator Headquarters address

Enter the address of the Operator’s corporate headquarters.

4. Date of this Operator Registry Notification

Enter the date on which this Operator Registry Notification is being submitted.

5. Name of Operator contact for this Operator Registry Notification

Enter the name of the individual whom PHMSA should contact should they have questions about this Operator Registry Notification.

6. Phone number of Operator contact for this Operator Registry Notification

Enter the phone number by which the Operator contact for this Operator Registry Notification should be reached.

7. Select the type of pipelines and/or facilities involved in this Operator Registry Notification:

Check the appropriate box or boxes to indicate the type(s) of pipelines and/or facilities for which this Operator Registry Notification applies.

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STEP 2 – SELECT TYPE OF NOTIFICATION

Check the box or boxes for the appropriate “Type(s)” of Operator Registry Notification being submitted, and complete the items for each selection. If changes in ownership or in the entity responsible, or in pipelines and/or facilities newly constructed, acquired, or divested lead to a change in the primary responsibility for one or more PHMSA-required safety program, Operators should complete Type C *in addition* to the Type describing the change in pipelines and/or facilities included in this Operator Registry Notification. Operators should complete Type C separately for each facility type selected in STEP 1, Question 7, for which the abovementioned change(s) applies.

For “Types” of Notifications which are not applicable, Operators should leave those sections of this STEP 2 blank.

Type A – Change in the Name of the Operator of an existing pipeline, pipeline facility, or LNG plant or LNG facility

1. Report here a change in company name that does NOT involve a change in the entity (e.g., company, municipality) with actual responsibility for operating the pipeline and/or facilities covered by this OPID.
2. Include a brief explanation of the reason for the change. Reasons for such a name change may be corporate “re-branding,” acquisition by a company not otherwise involved in pipeline operation, etc.
3. Indicate the date on which the Operator’s name changed, as it should be reflected in PHMSA’s records.

Note: The purpose of this Notification type is simply to conform the identification of the Operator in PHMSA’s records and a given OPID with the name under which the Operator does business.

Type B – Change in the entity (e.g., company, municipality) responsible for operating an existing pipeline, pipeline segment, pipeline facility, or LNG facility

1. Report the OPID Number of the Operator that was previously responsible for (responsible for operating) the pipeline and/or facilities. Report also the name of the prior Operator. When completing the form online, the Previous Operator Name is automatically filled in based on the OPID entered in Question 1. If the name that appears is not correct or does not coincide with the OPID, contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.
2. Provide a brief description of the reason for the change in responsibility.
3. Indicate the date on which the responsible entity (e.g., company, municipality) changed, as it should

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be reflected in PHMSA's records.

Note: If you wish to request that the previous OPID reported in Question 1 be deactivated by PHMSA (e.g., all of the pipelines and/or facilities included under this previous OPID are now included under another OPID or are no longer in need of an OPID), contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

Type C – Change in the primary entity responsible (i.e., with an assigned OPID) for managing or administering a safety program required by 49 CFR 192, 193, 194, 195, or 199 covering pipeline facilities operated under multiple OPIDs

Note: Operators should complete Type C separately for each facility type selected in STEP 1, Question 7, for which this change applies. In other words, if the Notification covers Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, as well as Hazardous Liquid facilities, and there is an accompanying change in the primary entity responsible for managing or administering a Gas Transmission safety program as well as a change in the primary entity responsible for managing or administering a Hazardous Liquid safety program, Type C is to be completed two separate times – once for Gas Transmission and once for Hazardous Liquid.

Pipeline safety regulations require operators to prepare and implement a number of safety programs, depending on the type of pipelines and/or facilities they operate. These include:

- Anti-Drug Plan and Alcohol Misuse Plan (§§199.101, 199.202)
- Procedure Manual for Operations, Maintenance, and Emergencies (§§192.605, 192.615, 195.402)
- Damage Prevention Program (§§192.614, 195.442)
- Public Awareness/Education Program (§§192.616, 195.440)
- Control Room Management Procedures (§§192.631, 195.446)
- Operator Qualification Program (§§192.805, 195.505)
- Integrity Management Program (§§192.907, 192.1005, 195.452)
- Response Plan for Onshore Oil Pipelines (or Alternative State Plan) (§194.101)

Most often, operators prepare separate and independent safety programs for the pipelines and/or facilities covered by their assigned OPID. In some instances, though (e.g., usually involving larger operators with multi-state and multi-system operations), one or more of these PHMSA-required safety programs cover – or are common to - multiple OPIDs. (These common safety programs are sometimes referred to as “umbrella” safety programs.) When a common (or “umbrella”) PHMSA-required pipeline safety program(s) exists which covers more than a single OPID, the Operator assigned those OPIDs is required to report in this section which one of the various OPIDs is “primary” for each PHMSA-required pipeline safety program. Generally this is the OPID associated with the parent company, or OPID associated with the operating entity responsible for managing implementation of the safety program, and usually represents the office which should be contacted and referred to when PHMSA or a state exercising jurisdiction intends to inspect that safety program. (For example, if the pipelines covered by an OPID Assignment Request for OPID 67890 are part of an IM Program that is administered by the operator under its existing OPID 12345, then the primary OPID would be 12345.)

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The designation of which of multiple OPIDs is “Primary” is at the discretion of the operator, but it is important that – once a particular OPID is selected as “Primary” – the operator continue to list this same OPID as “Primary” in future notifications concerning the safety program in question.

1. Report under this Type C Notification a change (or changes) in the primary entity responsible for any of the listed PHMSA-required safety programs. Check the box for each program for which primary responsibility has changed. For each such change, list the OPID which is newly considered primary as well as the OPID previously considered primary for that safety program, along with the date of this change as it should appear in PHMSA records. This effective date is very important as it will serve both as the terminating date in PHMSA records for compliance performance and incident history associated with the OPID which was previously considered primary for that safety program *and* as the initiating date for compliance performance and incident history for the OPID which is newly considered primary. Make no entry for boxes not checked (i.e., where a common safety program does not exist or where primary responsibility has not changed).

Type D – Acquisition or divestiture of 50 or more miles of pipeline or pipeline system subject to 49 CFR 192 or 195

1. Changes in ownership can involve an acquisition (i.e., purchase) of one or more pipelines, pipeline segments, and/or facilities, a divestiture (i.e., sale), or both. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether an acquisition or a divestiture is involved in the transaction being reported in this Notification. If the transaction involved both an acquisition and a divestiture AND they both officially transpired on the *same date*, they may both be submitted within a single Type D Notification. If this is the case, complete both Questions 2 and 3. If both an acquisition and a divestiture occurred, but they did *not* officially transpire on the same date, then two separate Notifications must be submitted.

2. For an acquisition, report the previous Operator’s OPID Number or indicate that no OPID was assigned to that Operator. Existing pipelines and/or facilities may not have been operated under an assigned OPID due to an inadvertent oversight or because they are being converted to service subject to the pipeline safety regulations under §192.14 or §195.5. Operators should report the prior OPID even if that OPID is still being used for other pipelines and/or facilities (e.g., the Operator acquired only part of a pipeline system operating under an existing OPID). For online Notifications, the previous Operator’s name will automatically be entered based on the OPID entered. If the name that appears is not correct or does not coincide with the OPID Number, contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

3. For a divestiture, report the OPID of the new owner, if one has been assigned. Again, for online Notifications, the divesting Operator’s name will automatically be entered based on the OPID entered in STEP 1.

Note: If you wish to request that the OPID reported in STEP 1 be deactivated by PHMSA (e.g., all of the pipelines and/or facilities included under this previous OPID are now included under another OPID or are no longer in need of an OPID), contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

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4. Indicate the date on which the acquisition and/or divestiture officially transpired, as it should be reflected in PHMSA's records.

Type E – Acquisition or divestiture of an existing pipeline facility subject to 49 CFR 195

This Type E Notification only applies to hazardous liquid pipeline facilities. The acquisition/divestiture of an existing *hazardous liquid pipeline facility* thus involves transfer of ownership for an *entire* pipeline and responsibility for its operations.

1 – 4. Instructions for Questions 1 through 4 for this Type E Notification are the same as for Questions 1 through 4 in a Type D Notification (see above).

General guidance for Type F and Type G Notifications

Construction or the below listed work which *does not involve line pipe* which is expected to cost \$10 million or more is to be reported as a Type F Notification. Construction of 10 miles or more of line pipe - including the replacement of 10 or more miles of an existing pipeline - is to be reported as a Type G Notification. Construction of line pipe which is expected to cost more than \$10 million but which involves less than 10 miles of line pipe need not be reported.

Type F – Construction or any planned rehabilitation, replacement, modification, upgrade, uprate, or update of facilities, other than a section of line pipe, that costs \$10 million or more

1 and 2. Report the anticipated date that field activities will begin and, if a shutdown is required to perform the work, the anticipated date of operational start-up.

Type G – Construction of 10 or more miles of a new pipeline (including replacement of 10 or more miles of existing pipeline)

1 and 2. Report the anticipated dates that field construction activities will begin and the anticipated date of operational start-up.

3. For gas transmission pipelines only, indicate whether the pipeline will be operated using an alternative maximum allowable operating pressure per §192.620.

Type H – Construction of a new pipeline facility subject to 49 CFR 195

| This Type H Notification only applies to new hazardous liquid pipeline facilities.

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1 and 2. Report the anticipated dates that field construction activities will begin and the anticipated date of operational start-up.

Type I – Acquisition or divestiture of an existing LNG plant or LNG facility subject to 49 CFR 193

1. Changes in ownership can involve an acquisition (i.e., purchase), a divestiture (i.e., sale), or both. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether an acquisition or a divestiture is involved in the transaction being reported in this Notification. If the transaction involved both an acquisition and a divestiture AND they both officially transpired on the *same date*, they may both be submitted within a single Type D Notification. If this is the case, complete both Questions 2 and 3. If both an acquisition and a divestiture occurred, but they did *not* officially transpire on the same date, then two separate Notifications must be submitted.

2. For an acquisition, report the previous Operator’s OPID Number or indicate that no OPID was assigned to that Operator. Existing LNG plants or LNG facilities may not have been operated under an assigned OPID due to an inadvertent oversight. Operators should report the previous OPID even if that OPID is still being used for other pipelines and/or facilities (e.g., the Operator acquired only an LNG facility that was part of a pipeline system operating under an existing OPID). For online Notifications, the previous Operator’s name will automatically be entered based on the OPID entered. If the name that appears is not correct or does not coincide with the OPID Number, contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

3. For a divestiture, report the OPID of the new owner, if one has been assigned. Again, for online Notifications, the divesting Operator’s name will automatically be entered based on the OPID entered in STEP 1.

Note: If you wish to request that the OPID reported in STEP 1 be deactivated by PHMSA (e.g., all of the pipelines and/or facilities included under this OPID are now under another OPID or are no longer in need of an OPID), contact the PHMSA Information Resources Manager at (202) 366-8075.

4. Indicate the date on which the acquisition and/or divestiture officially transpired, as it should be reflected in PHMSA’s records.

5 (and 6, etc. as needed). Report the indicated information about the acquired or divested plant(s) or facility(ies).

Onshore and **offshore** are not defined in Part 193. For purposes of reporting here, operators should use the definition of **offshore** in §192.3, namely, “beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.” Any facility that is located in an area not meeting the definition of offshore is considered *Onshore*.

Type J – Construction of a new LNG plant or LNG facility

Report as this Type of Notification the construction of a new LNG plant(s) or facility(ies).

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1a - 1d. Report the indicated information about the newly constructed plant(s) or facility(ies).

1e and 1f. Report the anticipated dates that field construction activities will begin and the anticipated date of operational start-up.

2a – 2f (and 3a – 3f, etc. as needed). Report the indicated information about the newly constructed plant(s) or facility(ies).

IMPORTANT: For Type D, E, F, G, or H Notifications, proceed to STEP 3. For Type A, B, C, I, or J Notifications, the Notification is completed when STEPS 1 and 2 are complete.

STEP 3 – ENTER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR PIPELINES AND PIPELINE FACILITIES
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Complete this STEP *only* if a Type D, E, F, G, or H Notification is selected in STEP 2.

1. The pipelines and/or facilities included in this Operator Registry Notification are associated with the following types of facilities and transport the following types of commodities: (*select all that apply*)

Check the appropriate box or boxes to indicate the type of pipelines and/or facilities for which this Operator Registry Notification applies. Once the type of pipelines and/or facilities is selected, the Operator is also then to select the commodities involved which are associated with the type of pipelines and/or facilities selected. The following definitions are provided to assist operators in making their selections.

Synthetic Gas - examples include landfill gas, biogas, and manufactured gas based on naphtha.

Gas Gathering (Regulated) pipelines are determined in accordance with the requirements of §192.8.

Crude Oil - unrefined oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

Refined and/or Petroleum Product (non-HVL) – flammable, toxic, or corrosive products obtained from distilling and processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, blend stocks and other miscellaneous hydrocarbon compounds. Examples include motor gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, acetone, benzene, MTBE, naphtha, or other non-HVL petroleum products. In these instructions, “petroleum products” is meant to be synonymous with “refined products”.

Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs) – a hazardous liquid which will form a vapor cloud

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when released to the atmosphere and which has a vapor pressure exceeding 276 kPa at 37.8° C (100° F). Examples include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butylene, and anhydrous ammonia (NH₃).

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) – a fluid consisting of more than 90 percent carbon dioxide molecules compressed to a supercritical state.

Fuel Grade Ethanol – a clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated hydrocarbon. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from ethylene, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. This commodity is to be selected only if the pipeline and/or pipeline facility is used predominantly to transport ethanol which has NOT been blended with petroleum products. This commodity is sometimes also known as “neat” ethanol.

Regulated Hazardous Liquid Gathering pipelines are as defined in Part 195.

2. Will any single pipeline or pipeline facility included in this Operator Registry Notification be subject to BOTH 49 CFR Part 192 AND 49 CFR Part 195 due to the planned transportation of commodities which are subject to both Parts?

Check the “Yes” box if any single pipeline or pipeline facility will transport both natural or other gas subject to 49 CFR Part 192 and a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide subject to 49 CFR Part 195; otherwise, check “No”.

3. Complete the following section or sections of this Question 3 depending on the type(s) of facilities selected in STEP 3, Question 1:

Miles under 10 should be reported to the nearest tenth mile; miles over 10 may be rounded to the nearest mile.

For Gas Distribution, the pipelines and/or facilities covered by this Operator Registry Notification are:

For Gas Gathering, the pipelines and/or facilities covered by this Operator Registry Notification are:

For Gas Transmission or Hazardous Liquid, the pipelines and/or facilities covered by this Operator Registry Notification are:

The series of questions under STEP 3, Question 3 should be completed *separately* for each of the following facility types as selected in STEP 3, Question 1: Gas Distribution, Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, and/or Hazardous Liquid. In other words, if the Notification covers Gas Distribution, Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, *and* Hazardous Liquid facilities, then STEP 3, Question 3 will need to be completed four separate times – once for each of these four facility types.

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For Gas Distribution, indicate the approximate mileage for regulated Mains, as well as all of the states in which these Mains are physically located.

For Gas Gathering, select whether the pipelines and/or facilities are onshore, offshore, or both, and for each indicate the total miles of regulated gathering pipelines as well as the states - and, where applicable, the OCS area(s) - where the gas gathering pipelines and/or facilities are physically located.

For Gas Transmission and/or Hazardous Liquid, complete the questions for each set of Interstate and Intrastate assets. Pipelines under a single OPID may be either interstate, intrastate, or both. Check the appropriate box or boxes to indicate whether the pipelines and/or facilities are interstate or intrastate or both, and complete the additional questions associated with each.

For gas transmission pipelines, Interstate and Intrastate are defined by statute as:

Interstate gas pipeline means a gas pipeline facility or that part of a gas pipeline facility that is used to transport gas and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.).

Intrastate gas pipeline means a gas pipeline facility or that part of a gas pipeline facility that is used to transport gas within a state and is not subject to the jurisdiction of FERC under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.).

For hazardous liquid pipelines, Interstate and Intrastate pipelines are defined in §195.2 as:

Interstate hazardous liquid pipeline means a hazardous liquid pipeline facility or that part of a hazardous liquid pipeline facility that is used in the transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide in interstate or foreign commerce.

Intrastate hazardous liquid pipeline means a hazardous liquid pipeline facility or that part of a hazardous liquid pipeline facility to which Part 195 applies that is not an interstate pipeline.

Appendix A to 49 CFR 195 contains PHMSA's Statement of Policy and Interpretation on the delineation between interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines, and provides additional guidance.

Offshore is defined in §192.3 and §195.2 as "beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters." Pipe that is located in areas not meeting the definition of offshore is considered ***Onshore***.

Indicate whether the involved pipelines are located onshore, offshore, or both. Provide the approximate number of regulated pipeline miles (transmission pipeline miles only for Gas Transmission; all regulated pipeline miles for Hazardous Liquid, including regulated hazardous liquid gathering) for each combination as applicable and depending on which Notification Type is involved: interstate onshore; interstate offshore; intrastate onshore; intrastate offshore; acquired or constructed; divested. Also list the counties in each state in which onshore pipeline and/or facilities included in this Operator Registry Notification are located. For interstate offshore pipelines, indicate the OCS (Outer Continental Shelf) Area(s) and for intrastate offshore pipelines, indicate the state(s).

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3b and 3k. For construction of 10 or more miles of new pipeline only (reported as a Type G Notification), also indicate whether any portions of these pipelines and/or facilities will be installed in common parallel corridors, rights-of-way, or trenches with other pipelines or utilities, and indicate which types.

4. Provide a brief and general description of the pipelines and/or facilities covered by this Operator Registry Notification:

Operators are to provide a general description of the nature and location of the pipelines and/or facilities covered by this Operator Registry Notification. Operators are to describe each second level selection from STEP 3, Question 1 separately. For example, if a Gas Distribution Operator checked both Natural Gas and Propane Gas, they should provide a brief and general description of each type of system separately. Similarly, if an Operator checked both Gas Transmission and Gas Gathering, they should provide a brief and general description of each type of system separately.

Operators submitting Notifications on-line will be afforded the opportunity to upload files including general overview maps, schematics, or drawings. Files can be in PDF format. Operators submitting Notifications by alternate methods per §191.7(d) or §195.64(d) are encouraged to attach copies of general overview maps, schematics, or drawings identifying the facilities.

The following are examples of the minimum descriptions to be provided by operators. For hazardous liquid, gas transmission, offshore, and gathering pipelines and facilities, accompanying maps, schematics, or drawings are preferred in lieu of the additional detail that would be needed in this description were maps, schematics, or drawings not supplied by the operator with this submission.

Example for Gas Distribution Systems

This OPID covers a natural gas distribution system in the Navasota, Texas, area. The system includes 10 miles of transmission lines, 100 miles of mains, and over 20,000 service lines.

Example for LPG Distribution Systems

This OPID covers five (5) LPG distribution systems serving over 100 customers each in Florida. These LPG systems serve customers in Tampa, Tallahassee, and West Palm Beach.

Examples for Gas Transmission Pipeline Systems

The Kanpack Pipeline Company has acquired operation of part of the Flint Hills Pipeline system in Kansas. The pipeline system comprises 642 miles of transmission lines of various sizes, three (3) compressor stations, and a storage field. The system consists of three (3) 24"-30" pipelines in a common ROW between Wamego and Wichita, Kansas, with numerous laterals of various sizes to cities and towns along the main lines, and a storage field near Wilsey, KS. Maps of the system are provided rather than a detailed description due to the numerous laterals and the storage field.

The PT pipeline is a 660-mile long, 26" natural gas pipeline that transports approx. 800,000 SCFPD. It originates in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and terminates near

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Atlanta, Georgia, after passing near Tallahassee, Florida. It connects to pipelines operated by others at our Garby Station in Walton County, Florida, and our Linkwood Station in Colquitt County, Georgia. There are 12 intermediate compressor stations. Maps depicting the location and general routing of this pipeline and its associated facilities are included.

Example for Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Systems (also an example when multiple systems are involved)

This OPID covers two (2) hazardous liquid pipeline systems. Maps depicting the location and general routing of each of these pipelines and their associated facilities are included.

The Big Sky pipeline is a 453-mile long, 26" crude oil pipeline that transports approximately 250,000 BPD. It originates in Johnson County, Wyoming, and terminates in Cushing, Oklahoma, where it connects with several pipelines operated by others at our Cushing Tank Farm (10 tanks with a total capacity of 1.2 million bbls). There are 10 intermediate pump stations with one (1) intermediate breakout tank farm at our Fischer Station in Fort Collins, Colorado (two (2) tanks with a total capacity 300,000 bbls).

The Catherine Falls pipeline is a 250-mile long, 16" refined products pipeline that transports approx. 150,000 BPD. It originates at the Mud Island Refinery in Wood River, Illinois, and terminates in Columbus, Ohio, at our Pender Terminal (20 tanks with a total capacity of 1.0 million bbls). There are six (6) intermediate pump stations and three (3) delivery laterals along this pipeline route: a 10-mile 10" lateral connecting in Effingham County, Illinois; a 2-mile 8" lateral connecting in Marion County, Indiana; and a 4-mile 8" lateral connecting in Montgomery County, Ohio. There are no connecting pipelines at Pender Terminal as all products are delivered via truck racks.

Example for an Offshore Pipeline System

This OPID covers an offshore pipeline system in the Gulf of Mexico. A map depicting the location and general routing of this pipeline system and its connecting platforms and associated facilities are included. Total throughput is approx. 140,000 BPD. The pipeline system consists of 120 total miles of 16", 20", and 26" pipelines connecting 3 offshore production platforms and terminating at our Rogers Tank Farm in Littleton, Louisiana (four (4) tanks with a total capacity of 600,000 bbls). This pipeline system also includes four DOT-regulated platforms.

Example for a Gathering Pipeline System (Gas or Hazardous Liquid)

This OPID covers three (3) sour crude oil gathering systems located in central and south-central Kentucky which transport a total of 40,000 BPD. Maps depicting the location and general routing of each of these gathering systems and their associated facilities are included. The gathering systems total 88 miles of various sized pipe ranging from 4" in diameter to 10".

[End of Instructions]