



OVERVIEW

Energy Transfer's Nederland Terminal is the largest, singularly owned above-ground crude oil storage facility in the U.S. and the second largest natural gas liquids (NGLs) export facility in the world.

The terminal is unlike any facility of its kind, with unrivaled pipeline connectivity to almost every major production basin, as well as U.S. Department of Energy pipelines that access the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Located on the Sabine-Neches Waterway between Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas, the terminal receives, stores, and distributes crude oil, NGLs, feedstocks, petrochemicals, and marine vessel fuel for refiners and other large transporters. It currently has a total storage capacity of approximately 33 million barrels in 84 above-ground storage tanks with individual capacities of up to 660,000 barrels for crude oil and 1.3 million barrels for ethane, with room for expansion.



CRUDE OIL STORAGE AT NEDERLAND

Energy Transfer's Nederland Terminal can deliver crude oil and other petroleum products via pipeline, barge and ship. The terminal is capable of delivering over 2 million barrels per day of crude oil through its 24 pipeline connections which include Energy Transfer crude oil pipelines, third-party pipelines, and the U.S. Department of Energy. It is supported by Energy Transfer's nationwide network of transmission and gathering crude oil pipelines, providing access to approximately 37% of domestic refining capacity.

In addition to its pipeline connectivity, the terminal can receive and load crude oil for international and domestic destinations at three of its ship docks and three of its barge berths.



The terminal currently has a total storage capacity of approximately
33 Million Bbls:

73

Crude Oil Tanks

3

NGL Tanks

(propane, butane, and ethane)

4

Bunker Fuel Tanks

4

Natural Gas Tanks



NGLs AT NEDERLAND

Energy Transfer's Nederland Terminal is able to export approximately 700,000 barrels per day of NGLs, supported by storage capacity for over 3 million standard barrels of ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline. The terminal is the final link in Energy Transfer's wellhead-to-water supply chain supporting the enormous international demand for NGL exports.

With loading rates for propane and butane that can reach 30,000 barrels per hour at each of the three NGL loading docks, the terminal is capable of loading Very Large Gas Carriers (VLGCs) in less than 24 hours. In addition, Very Large Ethane Carriers (VLECs) that are capable of loading at rates in excess of 30,000 barrels per hour, have loaded over 900,000 standard barrels on a ship in less than 24 hours – which is among the fastest rates in the industry.

The terminal has three refrigeration units with a combined capacity of approximately 700,000 barrels per day. The propane storage tanks are maintained at temperatures of -40° to -45° Fahrenheit, while the ethane storage tanks are maintained at -125° to -135° Fahrenheit. The terminal can also chill normal butane, mixed butane and isobutane at storage temperatures between 30° to 35° Fahrenheit.

Combined with Energy Transfer's export capabilities at its Marcus Hook Terminal as well as its Mariner West Pipeline, Energy Transfer's total NGL export capacity is over 1.1 million barrels per day. In total, Energy Transfer exports more NGLs than any other company or country, with its percentage of worldwide NGL exports at approximately 20% of the world market.



NGL QUICK FACTS

Natural gas liquids (NGLs) are a crucial component of modern-day conveniences such as dry-fit clothing and nylon seatbelts. NGLs are extracted from the natural gas production stream through the fractionation process into ethane, propane, butane, isobutane and pentane. Once they are separated, the atoms are used to create petrochemicals such as ethylene and propylene that are the building blocks for thousands of items that we all rely on every day such as:

- computers
- toiletries
- food packaging
- medical equipment
- athletic apparel
- automobile parts

Continued research and development in the advancement of these products contribute to safer and more efficient living. It is no coincidence that the demand for these products grows with GDP as they support a higher standard of living in both developed and emerging economies.

NGL WELLHEAD-TO-WATER SUPPLY CHAIN

