



**WE
MOVE
AMERICA'S
ENERGY**



WHAT WE DO

We are proud to have one of America's largest energy portfolios with nearly **125,000 miles** of pipelines and associated energy infrastructure in **41 states**.

Our core operations include complementary natural gas midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets; crude oil, NGL and refined product transportation and terminalling assets and NGL fractionation.



NATURAL GAS

We provide gathering, compression, treating, transportation, storage and marketing services for natural gas.



CRUDE OIL

We provide transportation, terminalling and acquisition and marketing services to many of our nation's largest producers, refiners and marketers.



NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

Our NGL operations transport, store and fractionate via our complementary network of pipelines and facilities, providing access to multiple NGL markets.



REFINED PRODUCTS

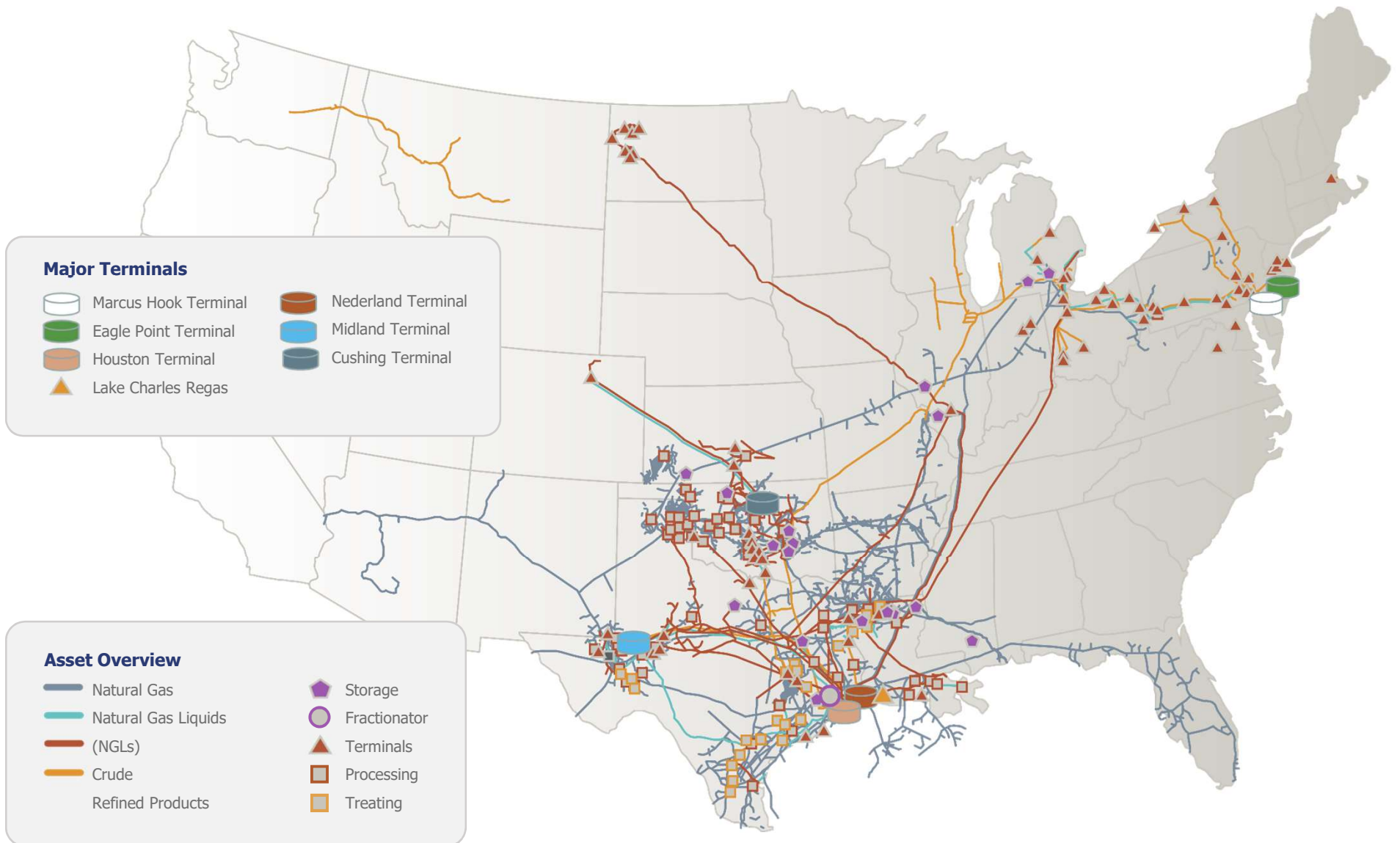
We provide refined products transportation and terminalling services to markets across the U.S.



LIQUID NATURAL GAS

We offer LNG storage and regasification, with future plans for liquefaction and export.

COAST-TO-COAST FOOTPRINT



In 2022, Energy Transfer paid **\$626 Million** in property taxes throughout the U.S.

Where do they go?

Schools, libraries and community parks are commonly supported by property taxes.

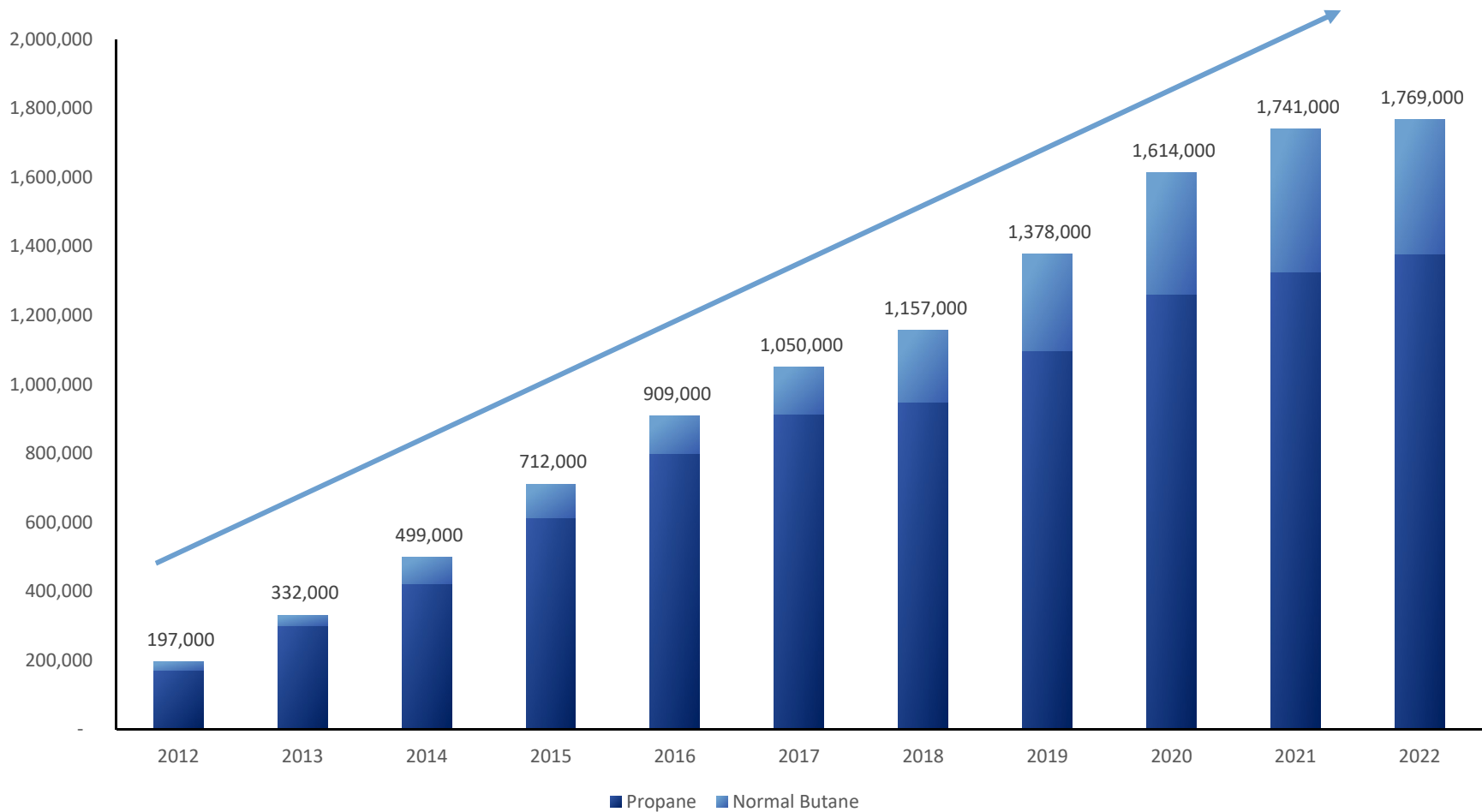


Energy Transfer paid **\$68 Million** in income tax payments in 2022.

U.S. PROPANE AND NORMAL BUTANE ANNUAL EXPORTS



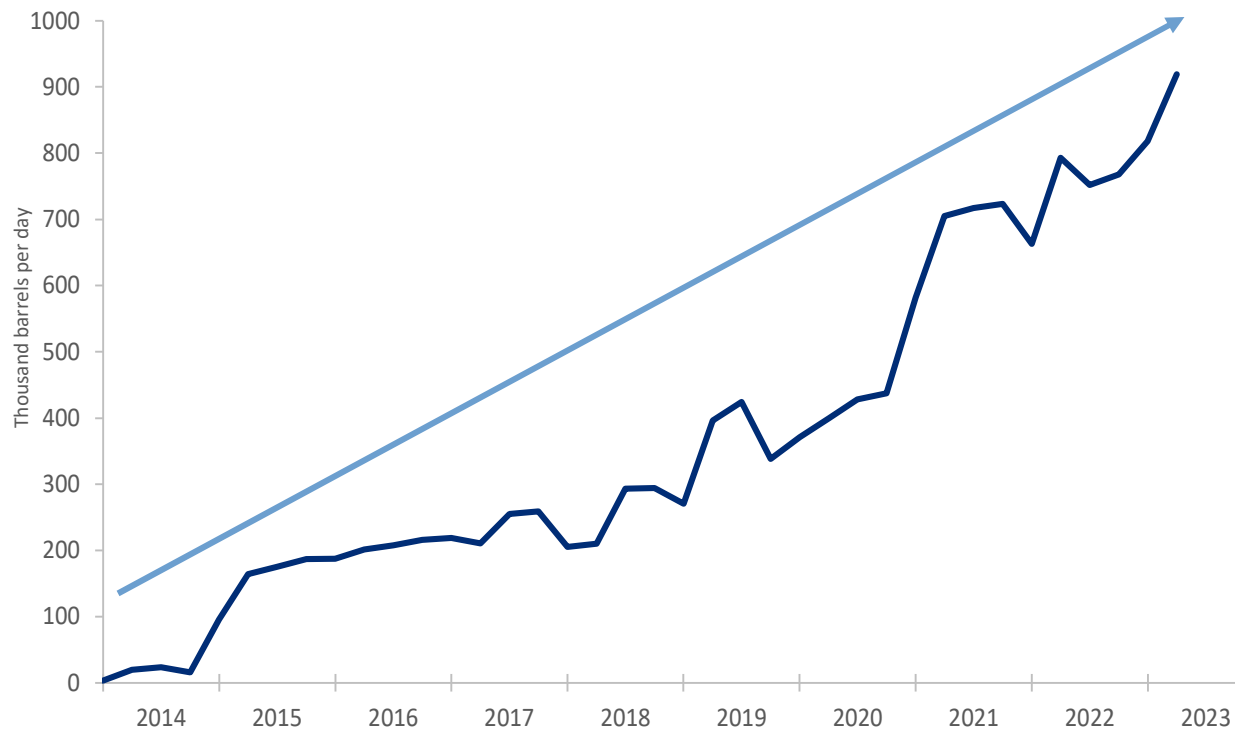
More than 60% of all US propane is currently exported, and ET is bullish that there will be significant growth in international demand for many years to come



WORLD LEADER IN NGL EXPORTS

ET's market share of worldwide NGL exports remains at ~20%

ET NGL Exports



Source: Internal and Kpler

MAJOR TERMINALS

Mont Belvieu Facility



Marcus Hook Terminal



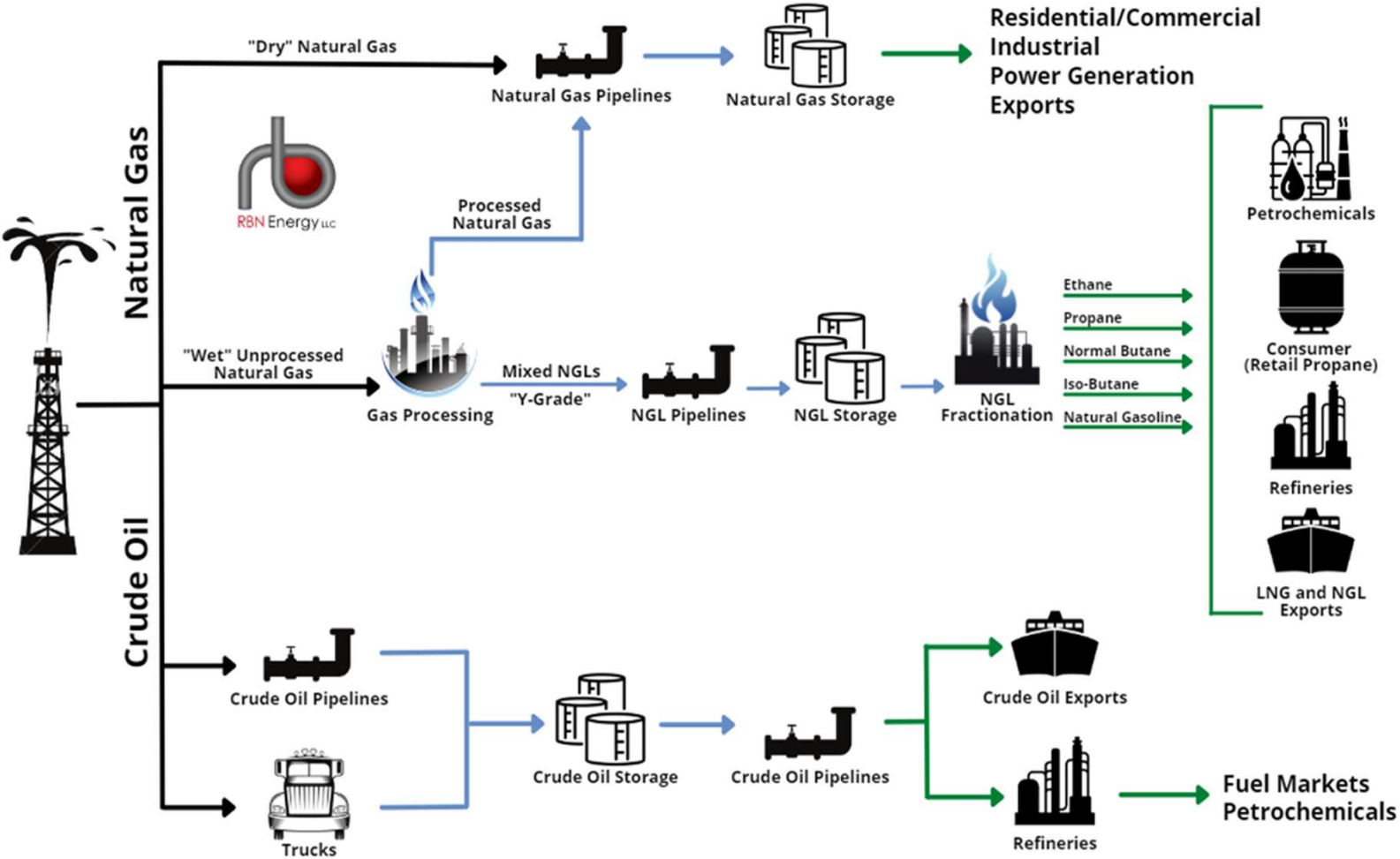
Houston Terminal



Nederland Terminal



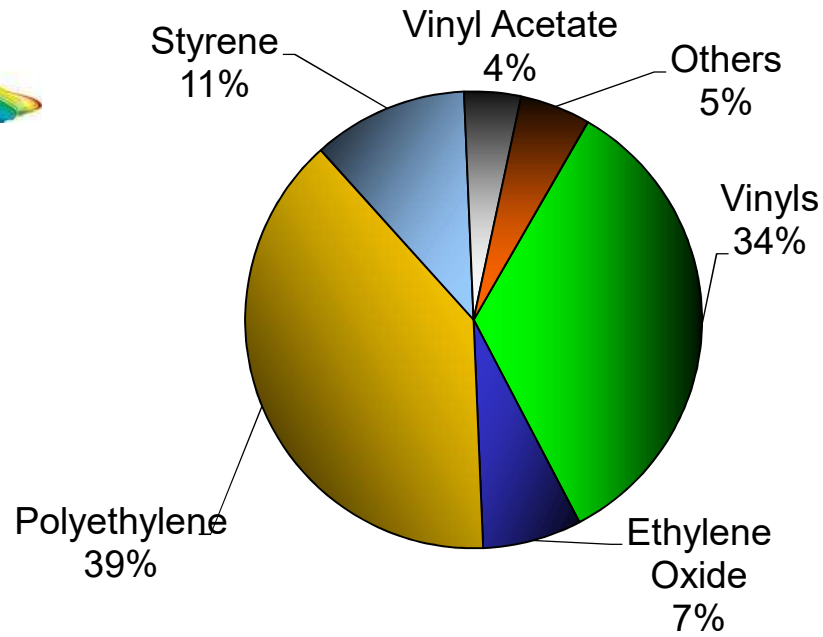
OIL AND GAS VALUE CHAIN



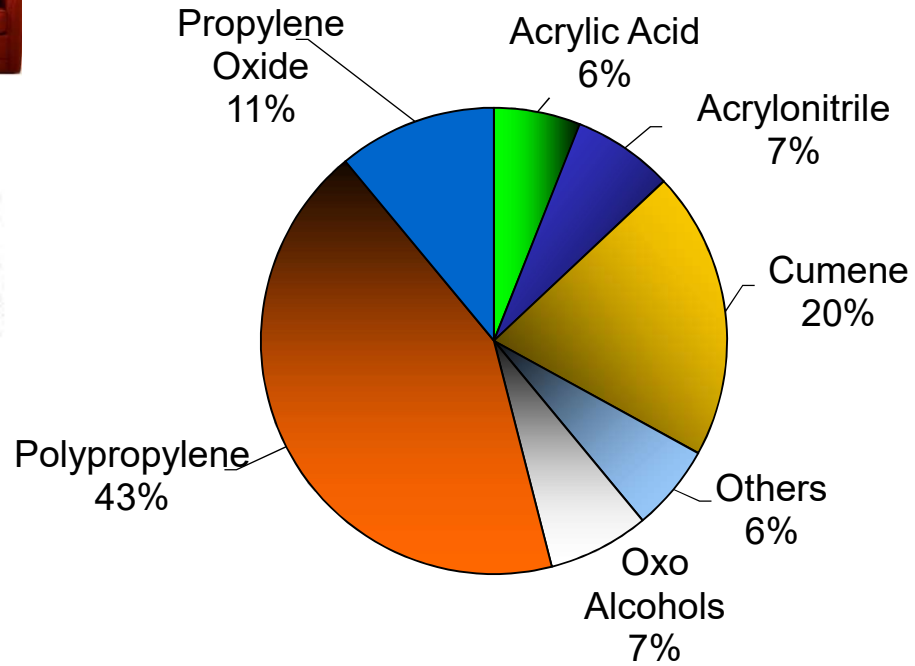
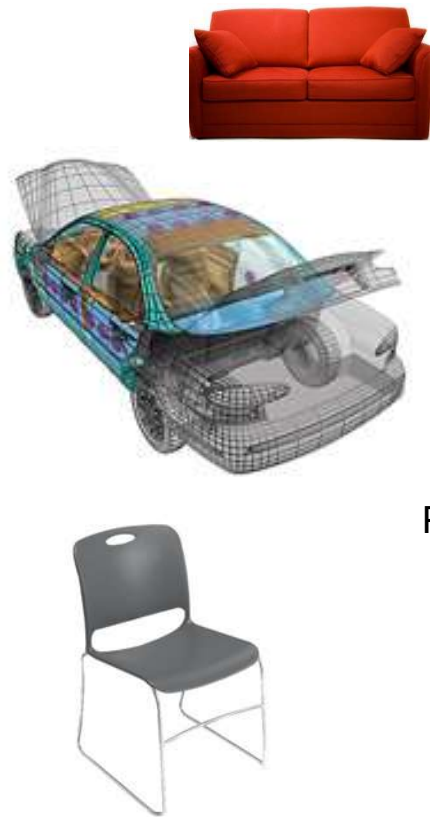
MIDSTREAM CHALLENGES

- **Most people associate petroleum with transportation and natural gas with the blue flame on your stove – but have limited knowledge of their other uses in our everyday products.**
- **Because energy reaches into every facet of our lives, it is highly political. Biases and emotions run deep, and facts and data are often distorted.**
- **Misinformation campaigns against fossil fuels propagate emotional, one-sided views from a small number of people – making them seem widely accepted.**

ETHYLENE DERIVATIVES



PROPYLENE DERIVATIVES



OUR MODERN LIFESTYLE



Food & Farming:

- Planting
- Irrigation
- Feeding
- Harvesting
- Cardboard milk containers
- Wrapped cheese sticks



Renewable Energy:

- Wind blades made of carbon fiber
- Diesel used to transport solar panels
- Natural gas fuels power plants to avoid blackouts/brownouts



Household Supplies:

- Paint
- Roofing tiles
- Paint thinners
- Trash bags
- Mattresses
- Electronics
- Detergents



Sports Equipment:

- Dry-fit clothes
- Helmets
- Football
- Life jackets
- Turf
- Fishing rods
- Golf balls



Medical Supplies:

- Gloves
- Masks
- Syringes
- Creams/Ointments
- Antibiotics
- Hand Sanitizer
- Heart Valves



Health & Beauty:

- Perfume
- Hair dye
- Cosmetics
- Hand lotion
- Toothpaste
- Shampoo
- Eyeglasses

MIDSTREAM CHALLENGES

Policymakers must confront the global mismatch between supply and demand that has driven higher fuel prices by supporting greater U.S. production.

To address the growing crisis we face, State Lawmakers, Congress, and the President must support energy investment, create new access and keep regulation from unnecessarily restricting energy growth. The world is calling out for U.S. energy leadership.

Change is needed to:

- **Designate Critical Energy Infrastructure Projects**

Congress should authorize critical energy infrastructure projects to support the production, processing and delivery of energy. These projects would be of such concern to the national interest that they would be entitled to undergo a streamlined review and permitting process not to exceed one year.

- **Fix the NEPA Permitting Process**

Revise the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process by establishing agency uniformity in reviews, limiting reviews to two years, and reducing bureaucratic burdens placed on project proponents in terms of size and scope of application submissions.

MIDSTREAM CHALLENGES

- **End Permitting Obstruction on Natural Gas Projects**

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should cease efforts to overstep its permitting authority under the Natural Gas Act and should adhere to traditional considerations of public needs as well as focus on direct impacts arising from the construction and operation of natural gas projects.

- **Dismantle Supply Chain Bottlenecks**

Rescind steel tariffs that remain on imports from U.S. allies as steel is a critical component of energy production, transportation, and refining. The Biden administration should accelerate efforts to relieve port congestion so that equipment necessary for energy development can be delivered and installed.



MIDSTREAM CHALLENGES

- **Unlock Investment and Access to Capital**
The Securities and Exchange Commission should reconsider its overly burdensome and ineffective climate disclosure proposal and the Biden administration should ensure open capital markets where access is based upon individual company merit free from artificial constraints based on government-preferred investment allocations.
- **Accelerate LNG Exports and Approve Pending LNG Applications**
Congress should amend the Natural Gas Act to streamline the Department of Energy (DOE) to a single approval process for all U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects. DOE should approve pending LNG applications to enable the U.S. to deliver reliable energy to our allies abroad.



MIDSTREAM CHALLENGES

PHMSA's proposed rule on gas pipeline leak detection and repair.

Key issues with the proposed rule include:

- Exceeding the authority in the Protecting our Infrastructure of the Pipeline and Enhancing Safety (PIPES) Act of 2020 in selecting the leak detection requirements.
- Using “advanced leak detection” methodologies that only yield small, incremental improvements in public safety or environmental safety.
- Requiring unrealistic timeframes for operators to implement and train workers to the many significant new actions and new technologies and equipment required by the proposed rule.
- The six-month timeframe proposed is not realistic or achievable. PHMSA should provide a three-year effective date for the final rule.

New and Upcoming Regulations



Regulation	Rule Date	Affected Sources	Compliance Date	
NM Ozone Precursor Rule	08/2022	New & Existing sources in 8 NM Counties	Various Dates from 2023-2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter standards for various sources, including engines/turbines, pneumatics, tanks, and pigging • Requires an Electronic Compliance Database
NSPS OOOOb	Proposed 2021 Finalize 2023	Constructed or modified after 11/15/2021	Within 60 days of final rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets additional standards for pneumatic devices (zero-emitting), centrifugal compressors, tanks, loading and LDAR monitoring
Good Neighbor Rule (FIP)	Published 6/23 Effective 8/23	New & Existing sources in 23 States	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects interstate/intrastate reciprocating engines >1,000 HP • Sets low NO_x emission limits with testing/reporting
NSPS OOOOc	Proposed 2021 Finalize 2023	Existing sites on or before 11/15/2021	~2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends OOOOb requirements to existing sources, via mandated state rules • If state rules are insufficient, EPA will set standards

THANK YOU!



Questions?

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