

**ARROWHEAD EAGLE FORD PIPELINE, LLC**

**GARDENDALE PIPELINE CRUDE OIL SYSTEM**

RULES AND REGULATIONS

**GOVERNING THE INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
PIPELINE**

**Filed on:**

11:53 am, Sep 25, 2024

Gas Services Department  
Railroad Commission of Texas

This tariff contains the Rules and Regulations governing intrastate transportation of crude petroleum by pipeline on the Gardendale Pipeline Crude Oil System of Arrowhead Eagle Ford Pipeline, LLC, as filed with the Railroad Commission of Texas and published herein. All tariffs subject to the Rules and Regulations in this tariff (“Subject Tariffs”) are for the intrastate transportation of crude petroleum by pipeline. The Rules and Regulations published herein apply only under Subject Tariffs making specific reference by number to this tariff; such reference shall include supplements hereto and successive issues hereof. The rates and terms in Subject Tariffs are applicable only on intrastate shipments on the Gardendale Pipeline Crude Oil System of Arrowhead Eagle Ford Pipeline, LLC named therein. If any language in a Subject Tariff modifies or conflicts with the general language on the same subject in the Rules and Regulations herein, the specific language in the Subject Tariff will control (unless exceptions are noted therein).

---

EFFECTIVE: October 1, 2024

---

*Issued and Compiled By: [W] Jeffrey  
James J. Cody Deru  
Vice President  
Arrowhead Eagle Ford Pipeline, LLC  
1111 Travis Street  
Houston, Texas 77002  
713-209-2400*

[W] [jjames@harvestmidstream.com](mailto:jjames@harvestmidstream.com) - [jderu@harvestmidstream.com](mailto:jderu@harvestmidstream.com)

**Table of Contents**

**SECTION I RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE RAILROAD  
COMMISSION OF TEXAS RULE 3.71 PIPELINE TARIFFS.....4**

1. ALL MARKETABLE OIL TO BE RECEIVED FOR TRANSPORTATION ..... 4

2. BASIC SEDIMENT, HOW DETERMINED – TEMPERATURE..... 4

3. “BARREL” DEFINED..... 4

4. OIL INVOLVED IN LITIGATION, ETC. -- INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS..... 4

5. STORAGE ..... 4

6. IDENTITY OF OIL, MAINTENANCE OF ..... 4

7. MINIMUM QUANTITY TO BE RECEIVED..... 5

8. GATHERING CHARGES ..... 5

9. MEASURING, TESTING, AND DEDUCTIONS (REFERENCE SPECIAL  
ORDER NUMBER 20-63,098 EFFECTIVE JUNE 18, 1973) [AS  
SUPPLEMENTED BY RULE 29 AND RULE 30 BELOW] ..... 5

10. DELIVERY AND DEMURRAGE ..... 6

11. UNPAID CHARGES, LIEN AND SALE TO COVER..... 6

12. NOTICE OF CLAIM..... 6

13. TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH LINE – SHIPPER TO USE ..... 6

14. CONTRACTS OF TRANSPORTATION..... 6

15. SHIPPER’S TANKS, ETC. – INSPECTION ..... 6

16. OFFERS IN EXCESS OF FACILITIES ..... 7

17. INTERCHANGE OF TONNAGE..... 7

18. RECEIPT AND DELIVERY – NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR ..... 7

19. REPORTS OF LOSS FROM FIRES, LIGHTNING AND LEAKAGE  
[SUPPLEMENTED BY RULE 26 AND RULE 40 BELOW AND  
SUPPLEMENTED BY RULE 30 BELOW] ..... 7

**SECTION II ARROWHEAD HEAGLEFORD PIPELINE RULES AND  
REGULATIONS .....8**

20. DEFINITIONS ..... 8

21. COMMODITY ..... 10

22. STORAGE..... 10

23. SPECIFICATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ..... 10

24. DEMURRAGE ..... 13

25. IDENTITY OF CRUDE OIL.....14

26.	NOMINATIONS AND MINIMUM VOLUME .....	14
27.	MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS .....	15
28.	LIABILITY OF PARTIES.....	16
29.	PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER CHARGES.....	16
30.	CHARGE FOR SPILL COMPENSATION .....	17
31.	VOLUMETRIC ADJUSTMENT .....	18
32.	CLAIMS FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE .....	18
33.	PRORATIONING OF CAPACITY .....	18
34.	APPLICATION OF RATES AND CHARGES.....	20
35.	APPLICATION OF RATES FROM AND TO INTERMEDIATE POINTS.....	20
36.	CONNECTING CARRIERS .....	20
37.	LIABILITY OF CARRIER .....	20
38.	STORAGE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TRANSIT.....	21
39.	PIPEAGE OR OTHER CONTRACTS.....	21
40.	INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS.....	21
41.	FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.....	21
42.	TITLE .....	22

**SECTION I**  
**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS**  
**RULE 3.71 PIPELINE TARIFFS**

1. **ALL MARKETABLE OIL TO BE RECEIVED FOR TRANSPORTATION.** By the term “marketable oil” is meant any crude petroleum adapted for refining or fuel purposes, properly settled and containing not more than two percent (2%) of basic sediment, water, or other impurities above a point six (6) inches below the pipeline connection with the tank. Pipelines shall receive for transportation all such “marketable oil” tendered; but no pipeline shall be required to receive for shipment from any one person an amount exceeding three thousand (3,000) barrels of petroleum in any one (1) day; and, if the oil tendered for transportation differs materially in character from that usually produced in the field and being transported therefrom by the pipeline, then it shall be transported under such terms as the shipper and the owner of the pipeline may agree or the commission may require. [Supplemented by Rule 23].
2. **BASIC SEDIMENT, HOW DETERMINED – TEMPERATURE.** In determining the amount of sediment, water or other impurities, a pipeline is authorized to make a test of the oil offered for transportation from an average sample from each such tank, by the use of centrifugal machine, or by the use of any other appliance agreed upon by the pipeline and the shipper. The same method of ascertaining the amount of the sediment, water or other impurities shall be used in the delivery as in the receipt of oil. A pipeline shall not be required to receive for transportation, nor shall consignee be required to accept as a delivery, any oil of a higher temperature than ninety degrees Fahrenheit (90° F), except that during the summer oil shall be received at any atmospheric temperature, and may be delivered at like temperature. Consignee shall have the same right to test the oil upon delivery at destination that the pipeline has to test before receiving from the shipper. [Supplemented by Rule 23 below].
3. **“BARREL” DEFINED.** For the purpose of these Rules, a “barrel” of crude petroleum is declared to be forty-two (42) gallons of 231 cubic inches per gallon at sixty degrees Fahrenheit (60° F).
4. **OIL INVOLVED IN LITIGATION, ETC. -- INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS.** When any oil offered for transportation is involved in litigation, or the ownership is in dispute, or when the oil appears to be encumbered by lien or charge of any kind, the pipeline may require of shippers an indemnity bond to protect it against all loss. [Supplemented by Rule 28 below].
5. **STORAGE.** Each pipeline shall provide, without additional charge, sufficient storage, such as is incidental and necessary to the transportation of oil, including storage at destination or so near thereto as to be available for prompt delivery to destination point, for five (5) days from the date of order of delivery at destination. [Supplemented by Rule 22 and Rule 38 below].
6. **IDENTITY OF OIL, MAINTENANCE OF.** A pipeline may deliver to consignee, either the identical oil received for transportation, subject to such consequence of mixing with

other oil as are incident to the usual pipeline transportation, or it may make delivery from its common stock at destination; provided, if this last be done, the delivery shall be of substantially like kind and market value. [Supplemented by Rule 25 below].

7. **MINIMUM QUANTITY TO BE RECEIVED.** A pipeline shall not be required to receive less than one (1) tank carload of oil when oil is offered for loading into tank cars at destination of the pipeline. When oil is offered for transportation for other than tank car delivery, a pipeline shall not be required to receive less than five hundred (500) barrels. [Supplemented by Rule 26 below].
8. **GATHERING CHARGES.** Tariffs to be filed by a pipeline shall specify separately the charges for gathering of the oil, for transportation, and for delivery.
9. **MEASURING, TESTING, AND DEDUCTIONS (REFERENCE SPECIAL ORDER NUMBER 20-63,098 EFFECTIVE JUNE 18, 1973) [AS SUPPLEMENTED BY RULE 27 AND RULE 28 BELOW]:**
  - A. Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, all crude oil tendered to a pipeline shall be gauged and tested by a representative of the pipeline prior to its receipt by the pipeline. The shipper may be present or represented at the gauging or testing. Quantities shall be computed from correctly compiled tank tables showing 100% of the full capacity of the tanks.
  - B. As an alternative to the method of measurement provided in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, crude oil and condensate may be measured and tested, before transfer of custody to the initial transporter, by:
    - i. Lease automatic custody transfer (LACT) equipment, provided such equipment is installed and operated in accordance with the latest revision of American Petroleum Institute (API) Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 6.1.; or
    - ii. Any device or method, approved by the commission or its delegate, which yields accurate measurements of crude oil or condensate.
  - C. Adjustments to the quantities determined by the methods described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of this paragraph shall be made for temperature from the nearest whole number degree to the basis of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and to the nearest 5/10 API degree gravity in accordance with the volume correction Tables 5A and 6A contained in API Standard 2540. American Society for Testing Materials 01250, Institute of Petroleum 200, first edition, August, 1980. A pipeline may deduct the basic sediment, water, and other impurities as shown by the centrifugal or other test agreed upon the shipper and pipeline; and 1.0% for evaporation and loss during transportation. The net balance shall be the quantity deliverable by the pipeline. In allowing the deductions, it is not the intention of the commission to affect any tax or royalty obligations imposed by the laws of Texas on any producer or shipper of crude oil. [Supplemented by Rule 27 below].

- D.** A transfer of custody of crude between transporters is subject to measurement as agreed upon by the transporters.
- 10. DELIVERY AND DEMURRAGE.** Each pipeline shall transport oil with reasonable diligence, considering the quality of the oil, the distance of transportation, and other material elements, but at any time after receipt of a consignment of oil, upon twenty-four (24) hours' notice to the consignee, may offer oil for delivery from its common stock at the point of destination, conformable to Rule 6, at a rate not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) barrels per day of twenty-four (24) hours. Computation of time of storage (as provided for in Rule 5) shall begin at the expiration of such notice. At the expiration of the time allowed in Rule 5 for storage at destination, a pipeline may assess a demurrage charge on oil offered for delivery and remaining undelivered, at a rate for the first ten (10) days of one-tenth of one cent (\$.001) per barrel; and thereafter at a rate of three-fourths of one cent (\$.0075) per barrel, for each day of twenty-four (24) hours or fractional part thereof. [Supplemented by Rules 22, 25 and 24 below].
- 11. UNPAID CHARGES, LIEN AND SALE TO COVER.** A pipeline shall have a lien on all oil to cover charges for transportation, including demurrage, and it may withhold delivery of oil until the charges are paid. If the charges shall remain unpaid for more than five days after notice of readiness to deliver, the pipeline may sell the oil at public auction at the general office of the pipeline on any day not a legal holiday. The date for the sale shall be not less than 48 hours after publication of notice in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the city where the general office of the pipeline is located. The notice shall give the time and place of the sale, and the quantity of the oil to be sold. From the proceeds of the sale, the Pipeline Operator may deduct all charges lawfully accruing, including demurrage, and all expenses of the sale. The net balance shall be paid to the person lawfully entitled thereto. [Supplemented by Rules 29 and 30 below].
- 12. NOTICE OF CLAIM.** Notice of claims for loss, damage or delay in connection with the shipment of oil must be made in writing to the pipeline within ninety-one (91) days after the damage, loss, or delay occurred. If the claim is for failure to make delivery, the claim must be made within ninety-one (91) days after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed. [Supplemented by Rule 32 below].
- 13. TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH LINE – SHIPPER TO USE.** If a pipeline maintains a private telegraph or telephone line, a shipper may use it without extra charge, for messages incident to shipments. However, a pipeline shall not be held liable for failure to deliver any messages away from its office or for delay in transmission or for interruption of service.
- 14. CONTRACTS OF TRANSPORTATION.** When a consignment of oil is accepted, the pipeline shall give the shipper a run ticket, and shall give the shipper a statement that shows the amount of oil received for transportation, the points of origin and destination, corrections made for temperature, deductions made for impurities, and the rate for such transportation.
- 15. SHIPPER'S TANKS, ETC. – INSPECTION.** When a shipment of oil has been offered for transportation, the pipeline shall have the right to go upon the premises where the oil is

produced or stored, and have access to any and all tanks or storage receptacles for the purpose of making any examination, inspection, or test authorized by these Rules.

16. **OFFERS IN EXCESS OF FACILITIES.** If oil is offered to any pipeline for transportation in excess of the amount that can be immediately transported, the transportation furnished by the pipeline shall be apportioned among all shippers in proportion to the amounts offered by each; but no offer for transportation shall be considered beyond the amount which the person requesting the shipment then has ready for shipment by the pipeline. The pipeline shall be considered as a shipper of oil produced or purchased by itself and held for shipment through its line, and its oil shall be entitled to participate in such apportionment. [Supplemented by Rule 33 below].
17. **INTERCHANGE OF TONNAGE.** Pipelines shall provide the necessary connections and facilities for the exchange of tonnage at every locality reached by two or more pipelines, when the commission finds that a necessity exists for connection, and under such regulations as said commission may determine in each case.
18. **RECEIPT AND DELIVERY – NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR.** Each pipeline shall install and maintain facilities for the receipt and delivery of marketable crude petroleum of shippers at any point on its line if the commission finds that a necessity exists therefor, and under regulations by the commission. [Supplemented by Rule 22 below].
19. **REPORTS OF LOSS FROM FIRES, LIGHTNING AND LEAKAGE [SUPPLEMENTED BY RULE 28, RULE 32, AND RULE 37 BELOW]:**
  - A. Each pipeline shall immediately notify the commission, electronically or by telephone, of each fire that occurs at any oil tank owned or controlled by the pipeline, or of any tank struck by lightning. Each pipeline shall in like manner report each break or leak in any of its tanks or pipelines from which more than five (5) barrels escapes. Each pipeline shall file the required information with the commission in accordance with the appropriate commission form within 30 days of the spill or leak. [Supplemented by Rules 28, 32 and 37 below].
  - B. No risk of fire, storm, flood or act of God, and no risk resulting from riots, insurrection, rebellion, war, or act of the public enemy, or from quarantine or authority of law or any order, requisition or necessity of the government of the United States in time of war, shall be borne by a pipeline, nor shall any liability accrue to it from any damage thereby occasioned. If loss of any crude oil from any such causes occurs after the oil has been received for transportation, and before it has been delivered to the consignee, the shipper shall bear a loss in such proportion as the amount of his shipment is to all of the oil held in transportation by the pipeline at the time of such loss, and the shipper shall be entitled to have delivered only such portion of his shipment as may remain after a deduction of his due proportion of such loss, but in such event the shipper shall be required to pay charges only on the quantity of oil delivered. This rule shall not apply if the loss occurs because of negligence of the pipeline.
  - C. Common carrier pipelines shall mail (return receipt requested) or hand deliver to

landowners (persons who have legal title to the property in question) and residents (persons whose mailing address is the property in question) of land upon which a spill or leak has occurred, all spill or leak reports required by the commission for that particular spill or leak within 30 days of filing the required reports with the commission. Registration with the commission by landowners and residents for the purpose of receiving spill or leak reports shall be required every five years, with renewal registration starting January 1, 1999. If a landowner or resident is not registered with the commission, the common carrier is not required to furnish such reports to the resident or landowner.

**SECTION II**  
**ARROWHEAD EAGLEFORD PIPELINE**  
**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**20. DEFINITIONS**

“API” means American Petroleum Institute.

“Available Capacity” means the total capacity of the System, or a particular segment thereof, available to transport Crude Petroleum in a Proration Month, as determined by Carrier in its sole discretion.

“Barrel” means forty-two (42) United States gallons at sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit and zero P.S.I.G.

“Base Period” means the previous twenty-four (24) months beginning with the twenty-fifth month prior to the month of allocation. Months when no apportionment is in effect will be included in the Base Period.

“Batched” or “Batched Shipments” means a quantity of Crude Petroleum of like characteristics delivered by Shipper for transportation by Carrier as an identifiable unit.

“Carrier” means Arrowhead Eagle Ford Pipeline, LLC.

“Committed Shipper” means a Shipper that has committed to transporting, or paying for the transportation of, certain minimum volumes of Crude Petroleum pursuant to the terms of a TSA.

“Committed Volume” means the barrel per day volume committed to a Committed Shipper, in accordance with the TSA, multiplied by the number of days in the relevant month.

“Connecting Pipeline” as used herein, means a pipeline constructed and operated by a party or parties other than Carrier from which Crude Petroleum is received into Carrier’s pipeline on the basis of measurements made at the point where it enters said Connecting Pipeline rather than at the point where it enters Carrier’s pipeline.

“Consignee” means a party, including a Connecting Pipeline system, to whom Shipper has ordered the delivery of Crude Petroleum.

“Crude Petroleum” as used herein, means the direct product of oil or gas wells that meets Carrier’s product Quality Specifications set forth in Rule 23.

“Delivery Point” means those point(s) of delivery on Carrier’s System.

“Fungible Batch” shall mean a Batch of Crude Petroleum meeting Carrier’s quality specifications set forth in Rule 23, that Carrier may commingle with other Batches of Crude Petroleum meeting the same specifications pursuant to Rule 23.

“Governmental Authority” means (i) the United States of America, (ii) any state, county, parish, municipality or other governmental subdivision within the United States of America, and (iii) any court or any governmental department, commission, board, bureau, agency or other instrumentality of the United States of America or of any state, county, or municipality having applicable jurisdiction.

“Law” shall mean all applicable local, state and federal constitutions, laws (including common law), treaties, statutes, orders, decrees, rules, regulations, codes, and ordinances issued by any Governmental Authority, and including judicial or administrative orders, consents, decrees, and judgments, and determinations by, or interpretations of any of the foregoing by any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the matter in question.

“New Shipper” means any Shipper who does not qualify as a Regular Shipper. Once a Shipper is assigned New Shipper status, such Shipper must remain a New Shipper for a period of 12 consecutive calendar months before it will become eligible to qualify for Regular Shipper status.

“Nomination” means any offer by a Shipper to Carrier of a stated quantity of Crude Petroleum for transportation from a specified Receipt Point or Points to a specified Delivery Point or Points in accordance with this tariff.

“Off-Spec Penalty” shall have the meaning set forth in Rule 23 of this tariff.

“Person” shall mean any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, or limited liability company.

“Proration Month” means the month for which capacity on Carrier’s System is subject to prorationing under Rule 33 of this tariff.

“Quality Specifications” shall have the meaning set forth in Rule 23 of this tariff.

“Receipt Point” means the point or points where Crude Petroleum is received into Carrier’s System.

“Regular Shipper” means a Shipper that has shipped Crude Petroleum on Carrier’s system during each month of the Base Period.

“Shipper” means a party who contracts with Carrier for the gathering or transportation of Crude Petroleum under this tariff.

“Specified Grade” means Crude Petroleum meeting certain specifications designated by Carrier for such grade of Crude Petroleum.

“System” means Carrier’s pipeline system and all related facilities to which the rules and regulations stated herein apply.

“Tender,” “Tenders,” or “Tendered” shall mean the presentation by a Shipper to Carrier of a stated quantity of Crude Petroleum for transportation from a specified Receipt Point to a specified Delivery Point in accordance with this tariff.

“Transportation Services Agreement” or “TSA” means an agreement involving transportation service, including but not limited to a Transportation Service Agreement or a Throughput and Deficiency Agreement executed by Carrier and a Committed Shipper.

“Transportation Space” means delivery capacity available to Shippers as determined by Carrier, subject to changes in pipeline operations.

## **21. COMMODITY**

Pipeline Operator is engaged in the transportation of Crude Petroleum, as that term is defined herein, and will not accept any other commodity for transportation hereunder, except as specifically stated herein.

## **22. STORAGE**

Carrier shall accept Crude Petroleum only when Shipper has provided the necessary equipment and facilities for receipt of Crude Petroleum into Carrier’s System and delivery of Crude Petroleum from Carrier’s System at pressures and pumping rates required by Carrier. The cost of such facilities shall be provided at the sole cost of Shipper seeking access to Carrier’s System. Carrier may require evidence showing that the necessary facilities are available for delivering shipments onto Carrier’s System at the Receipt Point(s) and receiving shipments from Carrier’s System at the Delivery Point(s) before any obligation to furnish transportation service shall arise.

## **23. SPECIFICATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

- A.** *The specifications set forth in this Rule 23 are the required specifications for all Crude Petroleum delivered to Carrier’s System.*
- B.** *Shipper shall deliver Crude Petroleum to Carrier’s System that meets the following specifications:*

<b>Quality Specifications</b>		<b>ASTM Testing Method</b>
API Gravity, API	74.9 or less	ASTM D 1298
Sulfur Content, Weight %	0.42 or less	ASTM D 5504

H <sub>2</sub> S, ppm in vapor	10 PPM or less	ASTM D 5705, as modified for crude petroleum
Max Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	10.0	ASTM D 6377
Max True Vapor Pressure, psi	11.0	ASTM D 2879
Basic sediment, water, and other impurities	1% or less	ASTM D 4007

Shipper shall also ensure that Crude Petroleum delivered to Carrier’s System (i) is properly settled; (ii) is not contaminated by the existence of or excess amounts of impure substances, including but not limited to, chlorinated or oxygenated hydrocarbons, arsenic, lead, or other metals; (iii) has a temperature not in excess of one hundred and twenty degrees (120°) Fahrenheit; (iv) has a gravity, viscosity, pour point, and other characteristics are such that it will be readily susceptible to transportation through the Carrier’s System; (v) has a true vapor pressure that will not result in Carrier’s noncompliance with Federal, State, or local requirements regarding hydrocarbon emissions; (vi) will not materially affect the quality of other shipments on the System or cause disadvantage to other Shippers or Carrier; and (vii) will not, in Carrier’s sole judgment, expose Carrier’s employees and/or its representatives or the System to an undue risk of harm or property damage. In addition, Carrier reserves the right to reject (any and all of, but not limited to) shipments of Crude Petroleum where Shipper or Consignee has failed to comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations made by government authorities regulating shipment of Crude Petroleum. If Crude Petroleum is accepted from tankage, settled bottoms in such tanks must not be above a point six inches (6”) below the bottom of the pipeline connection with the tank from which it enters Carrier’s facilities and such Crude Petroleum must not contain basic sediment, water or other impurities in excess of one percent (1%) average in suspension above the pipeline connection.

The requirements set forth in this Rule 23 (B) are collectively referred to herein as the **“Quality Specifications.”**

- C. If, upon investigation, Carrier determines that a Shipper has delivered to Carrier’s facilities Crude Petroleum that does not comply with the Quality Specifications, Carrier may (i) require that Shipper transport such Crude Petroleum as a segregated Batch, separate and apart from the common stream then being transported by Carrier, in accordance with terms and conditions to be agreed upon by Carrier and Shipper; (ii) accept such delivery if Carrier determines that the quality of the Crude Petroleum, when commingled as a Fungible Batch, will nonetheless meet the Quality Specifications; (iii) exclude such Crude Petroleum and any future deliveries of Crude Petroleum from Shipper until such time as Shipper returns the quality of its Crude Petroleum to a level satisfactory to Carrier in accordance with this tariff; and/or (iv) dispose of any Crude Petroleum delivered into its System that does not meet the Quality Specifications. Disposal thereof, if necessary, may be made in any reasonable commercial manner, and any liability associated with the contamination or disposal of any Crude Petroleum shall be borne by Shipper introducing the contaminated Crude Petroleum into Carrier’s system. Such Shipper’s liability in such an event includes,

but is not limited to, claims from other Shippers, carriers, or users of the contaminated Crude Petroleum and the costs of any regulatory or judicial proceeding. Upon determination that Shipper's Crude Petroleum does not conform to the Quality Specifications, Carrier shall notify Shipper of such non-conformance to the Quality Specifications, including a reasonable description of such non-conformance.

- D.** Where Crude *Petroleum* is delivered to pipeline through automatic custody transfer measurement facilities, Carrier may require use of a monitor which rejects Crude Petroleum containing in excess of one percent (1%) basic sediment and water.
- E.** In addition to having the other rights set forth in this Rule 23, if Crude Petroleum received by Carrier does not meet the Quality Specifications and Carrier has not approved the transportation of such Crude Petroleum in advance, Carrier reserves the right to charge Shipper (i) the actual costs and expenses incurred by Carrier to treat, handle, or otherwise dispose of all such contaminated Crude Petroleum, and (ii) a one-hundred (100) cents per Barrel charge for the volume of contaminated Crude Petroleum transported by Carrier ("**Off-Spec Penalty**"). The Off-Spec Penalty is a penalty intended to discourage deliveries of Crude Petroleum to Carrier's System that violate Carrier's Quality Specifications. In addition, if a Shipper tenders Crude Petroleum with an API gravity in excess of 75.0, Carrier reserves the right to assess a 20% deduction on such volumes.
- F.** Carrier may refuse to accept for transportation or require Batched movement of any material tendered for transportation that is not Crude Petroleum and that does not otherwise meet the Quality Specifications or which in Carrier's opinion differs materially in character from Crude Petroleum being transported by Carrier.
- G.** Shipper shall be liable for any contamination or damage to other Crude Petroleum in Carrier's custody and/or to Carrier's System and other facilities directly caused by failure of the Crude Petroleum tendered to meet the Quality Specifications.
- H.** Carrier will from time to time give notice to Shippers establishing categories of Crude Petroleum and Specified Grade(s) therein that it will regularly transport as a common stream between each Receipt Point and each Delivery Point. For the avoidance of doubt, if a Specified Grade has crude quality specifications more restrictive than those generally applicable to Crude Petroleum in this Rule 23, Carrier shall apply the more restrictive crude quality specifications for the Specified Grade to Barrels in the common stream for such Specified Grade, as well as the other crude quality specifications generally applicable to Crude Petroleum in this Rule 23. Shipper shall, at the request of Carrier, make such Specified Grade(s) available in such quantities and at such times as may be necessary to permit such common stream movements. Carrier may from time to time, after reasonable notice to Shippers who have shipped a category of Crude Petroleum or a Specified Grade therein in the prior three months, cease to transport such category of Crude Petroleum or Specified Grade as a common stream or change the specifications of a particular category of Crude Petroleum or a Specified Grade transported as a common stream. In addition, the specifications for any Specified Grades are, without limitation, subject to modification from time to time in the event upstream connecting carriers modify their specifications for similar grades of Crude Petroleum.

- I. At the request of a Shipper, and subject to other provisions of this tariff, Carrier may agree to accept for shipment other categories of Crude Petroleum or Specified Grades to be transported as a common stream pursuant to a rates tariff, subject to the operating conditions of the facilities. Such request must specify (i) a vapor pressure using ASTM D6377 methodology and/or an API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity range; and (ii) a sulfur content weight % limitation. Crude Petroleum Tendered for transportation which differs in grade and general characteristics from that usually transported by Carrier will, at Carrier's option, be transported only under terms agreed upon, in writing, by Shipper and Carrier.

**24. DEMURRAGE**

- A. In the event Carrier has accepted Crude Petroleum for transportation in reliance upon Shipper's representations as to acceptance at the Delivery Point, and there is failure to promptly accept such Crude Petroleum as scheduled at Delivery Point, then and in such event Carrier shall have the right to divert, reassign, or make whatever arrangements for disposition of the Crude Petroleum it deems appropriate to clear its pipeline facilities.
- B. If Shipper cannot accept the scheduled delivery and Shipper makes timely arrangements for delivery at another local or more distant delivery point, Carrier will permit such diversion or reassignment consistent with the provisions of this Rule 24. Carrier will consider all such diversion or reassignment arrangements to be timely if notice of these alternate arrangements is received by Carrier in sufficient time to avoid shutting down operation of the affected pipeline segment or facilities. If suitable diversion or reassignment arrangements are made by Shipper but Carrier is not notified in time sufficient to avoid a shutdown of the affected pipeline segment or facilities, then an assessment of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for each hour of lost operation or fraction thereof will be made on Shipper.
- C. If Shipper fails to make suitable arrangements for diversion or reassignment of the Crude Petroleum, and Carrier does not have available intermediate or local storage facilities that will permit Carrier to promptly divert the Crude Petroleum, Carrier will seek the most expeditious means to divert or dispose of the Crude Petroleum. Such disposition includes the right to sell the Crude Petroleum at private or public sale. Carrier may be a purchaser at such public sale. From the proceeds of any such sale, Carrier may pay itself all transportation and other charges and expenses in caring for and maintaining the Crude Petroleum and the costs of sale, and the balance shall be held for whomsoever may be lawfully entitled thereto.
- D. In the event that physical limitations or any other factors prevent Carrier from arranging for the prompt disposal of the Crude Petroleum and Carrier is forced to shut down operation of the pipeline facilities, Shipper will be assessed penalties and fees as follows:
- i. Shipper will be responsible for the prompt payment of any and all claims that may be brought against Carrier from other Shippers or affected Parties as a result of the extended interruption of scheduled pipeline service.

- ii. Shipper will also be responsible for the prompt payment of any and all costs incurred by the pipeline to provide alternative service to its other Shippers whose Crude Petroleum are blocked in the pipeline facilities by the shutdown. Such costs may include expenses for trucking said products and any related charges for loading and/or unloading the Crude Petroleum.
- iii. Shipper will be assessed fees of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for each hour of lost operation or fraction thereof to compensate Carrier for revenues lost during the time the pipeline facilities were forced to shut down.

**25. IDENTITY OF CRUDE OIL**

- A. Crude Petroleum Tendered for transportation shall be received by Carrier only on the condition that it will be subject to such changes in general characteristics while in transit as may result from the transportation thereof, or the mixture of said Crude Petroleum with other Crude Petroleum in Carrier's facilities.
- B. Carrier shall not be liable for any variations in gravity (density) or quality of Crude Petroleum transported by Carrier and is under no obligation to deliver the identical Crude Petroleum as received or Crude Petroleum of the same quality specifications; provided that if Crude Petroleum is designated by a Shipper as a Specified Grade to be shipped in a common stream and is received by Carrier as a Crude Petroleum meeting such Specified Grade specifications, Carrier shall endeavor to deliver the same grade specifications of such Specified Grade as results, from time to time, from the volumes of the Specified Grade received from all Shippers transporting in the common stream of such Specified Grade.
- C. To address certain differences in gravity within the Crude Petroleum transported by Carrier, Carrier may, at its reasonable discretion, establish a gravity bank to calculate, collect and remit monetary adjustments among all Shippers tendering to the System.
- D. Carrier makes no warranty as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or any other warranty or representation with respect to the grade or quality of Crude Petroleum transported under this tariff.

**26. NOMINATIONS AND MINIMUM VOLUME**

- A. The minimum size of any Tender of a particular type of Crude Petroleum that will be accepted at a Receipt Point by Carrier from one Shipper shall be 30,000 Barrels, provided that Carrier may accept Tenders of less than 30,000 Barrels if operationally possible and acceptance may be done so in a non-discriminatory manner. Carrier may, at its sole discretion and in a non-discriminatory manner, revise the minimum Tender size set forth in this Rule 26 when necessary to maintain efficient operation of its System. Carrier will not be obligated to make any single delivery that is less than the current minimum Tender size unless Carrier's operations dictate otherwise. The term "single delivery" in this Rule 26 means a delivery of Crude Petroleum, in one continuous operation to one Shipper or Consignee into a single facility, furnished by such Shipper or Consignee, to which Carrier is connected.

- B.** Crude Petroleum for shipment through lines of Carrier will be received only on properly executed Nominations from Shipper showing the point at which the Crude Petroleum is to be received, point of delivery, Consignee and amount of Crude Petroleum transported. Carrier may refuse to accept Crude Petroleum for transportation if Shipper has not furnished documentation demonstrating that it has made provision for prompt receipt thereof at the Nominated Delivery Point.
- C.** Before Carrier will accept a Nomination from a New Shipper, such Shipper must (i) comply with the requirements of Carrier regarding creditworthiness and financial assurances, including those set forth in this tariff, (ii) demonstrate to Carrier the adequacy of such Shipper's facilities, and (iii) provide any information reasonably requested by Carrier.
- D.** Any Shipper desiring to Nominate Crude Petroleum for transportation shall make a Nomination to Carrier in writing on or before the **[W] fifteenth (15th) ~~twenty-fifth (25th)~~** day of the month preceding the month during which the transportation under the Nomination is to begin; except that, if Transportation Space is available for current movement, Carrier may, at Carrier's discretion, accept changes to a Nomination from Shipper for transportation of Crude Petroleum submitted after the **[W] fifteenth (15th) ~~twenty-fifth (25th)~~** day of the month preceding the month during which the transportation under the Nomination is to begin. Carrier shall also accept changes to a Nomination during the shipping month, subject to capacity limitations.
- E.** Carrier may refuse to accept Crude Petroleum for transportation if Shipper is not in compliance with other provisions of this tariff or where Shipper has failed to comply with all applicable Law regulating shipments of Crude Petroleum.

**27. MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS**

- A.** All Crude Petroleum transported by Carrier shall be measured at the applicable Receipt Point and Delivery Point, and may also be measured at any other time deemed appropriate by Carrier, with such measurement made in accordance with applicable A.P.I. Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards. All measurements and tests shall be performed by Carrier or Carrier's designee, but Shipper or its representative may be present to witness such measurements and tests.
- B.** Crude Petroleum received from Shipper and Crude Petroleum delivered to Shipper shall, in each instance, be evidenced by tickets, showing opening and closing meter readings or tank gauges, as applicable, temperature, pressure, and any other data essential to the determination of quantity. All tickets shall be deemed final and accepted by Shipper unless disputed in writing within 90 days of the corresponding invoice date. In the event that a designee of Carrier (which may include Shipper) performs the tests and measurements, all tickets that rely on such tests and measurements shall be deemed final and accepted by Carrier unless disputed in writing within 90 days of the corresponding invoice date.
- C.** A representative of Carrier shall have the right to enter upon the premises where Shipper's Crude Petroleum is received or delivered and have access to any and all storage receptacles or meters for the purposes of measuring and testing and to make any examination, inspection, measurement or test required.

- D. In measuring the quantity of Crude Petroleum received and delivered, corrections shall be made from volumes at actual or observed temperature to volumes at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and for pressure to 14.696 psia. Quantities shall be corrected for this purpose by use of applicable API-ASTM volume correction factor tables.
- E. Carrier shall make a deduction of two-tenths of one percent (0.2%) to the total amount of Crude Petroleum received from a Shipper at a Receipt Point to cover evaporation, interface losses, and other normal losses experienced during transportation.
- F. The net quantity available for delivery from Carrier to Shipper at the Delivery Point shall be the amount of Shipper's Crude Petroleum received at the Receipt Point, less (i) any adjustment made for temperature and any deduction made for basic sediment, water, and other impurities, (ii) the adjustment made under Paragraph E of to account for losses experienced during transportation, (iii) any adjustment required under Rule 31, and (iv) any other adjustments provided for in this tariff.

**28. LIABILITY OF PARTIES**

- A. As a condition to Carrier's acceptance of Crude Petroleum under this tariff, each Shipper agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Carrier against claims or actions for injury or death of any and all persons whomever and for damage to property of or any other loss sustained by Carrier, Shipper, Consignee and/or any third party resulting from or arising out of (i) any breach of or failure to adhere to any provision of this tariff by Shipper, Consignee, their agents, employees or representatives and (ii) the negligent acts, or failures to act of Shipper or Consignee, their agents, employees or representatives in connection with delivery or receipt of Crude Petroleum.
- B. Carrier, while in possession of Crude Petroleum herein described, shall not be liable for any loss thereof; damage hereto; or delay caused by act of God, war, act of public enemy, quarantine, the authority of law, strikes, riots, civil disorder, requisition or necessity of the Government of the United States in time of war, default of Shipper, or from any cause not due to the negligence of the Carrier.

**29. PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER CHARGES**

- A. Carrier will invoice Shipper for transportation rates, fees, and charges and all other amounts accruing on Crude Petroleum accepted in accordance with Carrier's then current invoicing and payment policies and procedures, and based upon the net amount deliverable to Shipper as determined under Rule 27(F).
- B. Shipper shall pay the transportation and all other charges applicable to the shipment, and, if required pursuant to this Rule 29, shall prepay or guarantee the same before acceptance by the Carrier, or pay the same before delivery. In addition, a Committed Shipper shall also pay Carrier any charges such Shipper owes to Carrier under a TSA, including, but not limited to, deficiency charges. Carrier shall have a self-executing lien on all Crude Petroleum delivered to Carrier to secure the payment of all unpaid charges due by such Shipper, and may withhold such Crude Petroleum from delivery until all of such unpaid charges shall have been paid. Such lien shall survive delivery of Crude Petroleum to

Shipper. Such lien shall survive delivery of Crude Petroleum to Shipper. Such lien shall extend to all Crude Petroleum, including Shipper's Line Fill, in Carrier's possession beginning with Shipper's first receipt of transportation or other services from Carrier. Shipper agrees to execute such additional documents as may be reasonably necessary to perfect or evidence such lien. If a bill of lading is required under applicable Law for such a lien to arise, acceptance of the Nomination will be deemed to be the bill of lading for all Crude Petroleum, including Shipper's line fill, subject to such Nomination. The lien provided herein shall be in addition to any lien or security interest provided by this tariff or applicable Law.

- C. If any charge remains unpaid after the due date specified in Carrier's invoice, including TSA amounts owed, then such amount shall bear interest from the day after the date of the invoice until paid, calculated at an annual rate equivalent to 125% of the prime rate of interest, as of the date of Carrier's invoice, charged by the Citibank N.A. of New York, New York, for ninety (90) day loans made to substantial and responsible commercial borrowers or the maximum rate allowed by Law, whichever is the lesser.
- D. In the event Shipper fails to pay any charges when due, including amounts owed under a TSA, Carrier shall have the right, until such payments, including interest thereon, are made in full, to: (i) refuse to provide Shipper access to Carrier's System or provide services pursuant to this tariff, (ii) offset the current and future amounts owed by Shipper against any amounts Carrier owes to Shipper, and (iii) exercise any other rights and remedies granted under this tariff or existing under applicable Law.
- E. If any charges owed to Carrier, including those owed under a TSA, shall remain unpaid five (5) days after the due date specified in the invoice for such charges, or, in the absence of unpaid charges, when there shall be failure to take the Crude Petroleum at the destination point as provided in these rules and regulations, the Carrier may, by an agent, sell said Crude Petroleum at public auction for cash on any day not a Sunday or legal holiday, and not less than forty-eight (48) hours after publication of notice, in a daily newspaper, of the time and place of such sale and the quantity of Crude Petroleum to be sold. The Carrier may be a bidder and purchaser at such sale. Out of the proceeds of said sale the Carrier may pay itself all transportation and any other lawful charges, expense of notice, advertisement, sale, and other necessary expense, and of caring for and maintaining the Crude Petroleum, and the net balance shall be held without interest for whomsoever may be lawfully entitled thereto; if the proceeds of said sale do not cover all expenses incurred by Carrier, Shipper and/or Consignee are liable to Carrier for any deficiency.

### **30. CHARGE FOR SPILL COMPENSATION**

In addition to the transportation charges and all other charges accruing on Crude Petroleum accepted for transportation, a per barrel charge will be assessed and collected in the amount of any tax, fee, or other charge levied against the Carrier in connection with such a commodity, pursuant to any change in application of existing Federal, State or local act or regulations or the implementation of any new Federal, State or local act or regulation which levies a tax, fee or other charge on the receipt, delivery, transfer or transportation of such commodities within their jurisdiction for the purpose of creating a fund for the prevention, containment, cleanup and/or

removal of spills and/or the reimbursement of persons sustaining loss therefrom. If such a tax, fee, or other charge is levied against Carrier, Carrier shall file to place into effect a per barrel rate to recover such tax, fee, or other charge. Carrier shall be under no obligation to contest or protest on behalf of Shipper or its Consignee the legality of such tax, fee, levy or other charges.

### **31. VOLUMETRIC ADJUSTMENT**

All shipments of Crude Petroleum that meet the Quality Specifications but which have an API gravity of 62.0 degrees or above, as determined by either the composite average of the sample pot or on an individual truckload basis as determined by its truck ticket (as determined in Carrier's sole discretion), shall be subject to a deduction to cover the shrinkage resulting from the mixture thereof, in the Carrier's facilities. Such deduction shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

<u>API GRAVITY, Degrees</u>	<u>%VOLUME DEDUCTION</u>
62.0 through 74.9	1%

The deduction set forth in this Rule 31 shall be in addition to the deductions made pursuant to Rule 27.

### **32. CLAIMS FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE**

As a condition precedent to recovery by Shipper for loss, damage, or delay in receipt or delivery of Shipper's Crude Petroleum for which Carrier may be responsible, Shipper's claims for loss or damage must be made in writing to Carrier within nine (9) months after delivery of the affected Crude Petroleum, or in case of a failure to make delivery of Shipper's Crude Petroleum, then within nine (9) months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed. Suits for loss or damage shall be instituted before a court of competent jurisdiction not later than two (2) years and one (1) day from the day when notice in writing is given by Carrier to Shipper that Carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice. Where claims for loss or damage are not filed or suits are not instituted thereon in accordance with the foregoing provisions, such claims will not be paid and the Carrier will not be liable.

### **33. PRORATIONING OF CAPACITY**

- A.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Item 33, if Carrier receives Nominations for more Crude Petroleum than Carrier can transport in a given month, then Committed Shippers will be allocated their aggregate Committed Volumes. Any remaining capacity will be apportioned among all remaining Shipper Nominations, including excess Committed Shipper Nominations.
- B.** With respect to any capacity available after Committed Shippers have been allocated their aggregate Committed Volumes, if Carrier receives Nominations for more Crude Petroleum than Carrier can transport in a given month, the Carrier will apportion the Nominations among the Shippers for such month as follows:

- i. Transportation Space will be allocated among Regular Shipper Nominations in the respective proportions that delivery during the Base Period bears to the deliveries of all Regular Shippers during such period. Allocations to Regular Shippers' Nominations will be subject to further reduction if required to accommodate New Shippers.
- ii. A New Shipper nominating Crude Petroleum for shipment during the given period, and who has otherwise satisfied applicable requirements of the tariff rules, will be allocated Transportation Space based on its demonstrated need to ship at least the minimum Volume requirement up to a maximum allocation of 1.25% of the total Transportation Space. If total New Shipper allocation exceeds 5.0% of Transportation Space, each New Shipper's allocation will be reduced on a proportional basis not to exceed such aggregate 5.0% threshold. Any unused Transportation Space will become available for allocation among Regular Shippers and allocated per this Item.

**C. Basis for allocation; notification.** During periods when Carrier applies the provisions of this Rule 33:

- i. The capacity allocated to a Shipper will be provided as a daily or monthly value, at Carrier's discretion, and will be calculated for the Proration Month; and
- ii. Carrier will use its reasonable efforts to notify each Shipper of its allocation not later than three (3) days prior to the first (1st) day of the Proration Month.

**D. Failure to use allocated capacity.**

- i. If a Shipper does not use the capacity allocated to it under this Rule 33 at the times and in the amounts designated by Carrier, Carrier shall have the right to use Shipper's unused capacity to fulfill the unmet Nominations of other Shippers.
- ii. If a Shipper does not use at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the capacity allocated to it under this Proration Policy in a Proration Month, such Shipper shall pay Carrier a per Barrel penalty equal to the then-current transportation rate on the System for each Barrel of capacity that Shipper was allocated but did not use in the Proration Month. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Carrier has the discretion to waive or modify application of this Paragraph D(ii) when Carrier determines that Shipper's failure to use such allocated capacity was due to factors beyond Shipper's control

**E. Transfers of Capacity and Shipment History.** A Shipper may not assign, convey, loan, transfer, or allow another Shipper to use in any manner (i) the capacity allocated to Shipper under this Rule 33, or (ii) the shipment history accumulated by a Shipper, which is used by Carrier for purposes of administering this Rule 33; provided, however, that a Shipper's allocation of capacity or shipment history may be transferred as an incident of the bona fide sale of Shipper's business or to a successor to Shipper's business by the operation of law, such as an executor or trustee in bankruptcy.

**F. Use of Affiliates.** A Shipper may not use an affiliated shipper or any other cooperating entity to increase its allocation of capacity under this Rule 33.

**34. APPLICATION OF RATES AND CHARGES**

Crude Petroleum accepted for mainline transportation shall be subject to the rates and charges in effect on the date of receipt of such Crude Petroleum by the Carrier. Mainline transportation and all other lawful charges will be collected on the basis of net volume of Crude Petroleum delivered. All net volumes will be determined in the manner described in Rule 27.

**35. APPLICATION OF RATES FROM AND TO INTERMEDIATE POINTS**

Carrier will receive Crude Petroleum for transportation only from and to established Receipt Points and Delivery Points. For Crude Petroleum accepted for transportation from any point on Carrier's lines not named in tariffs making reference hereto, which is intermediate to a point from which rates are published in said tariffs, through such unnamed point, the rate published therein from the next more distant point specified in the tariff will apply from such unnamed point. For Crude Petroleum accepted for transportation to any point not named in tariffs making reference hereto, which is intermediate to a point which rates are published in said tariffs, through such unnamed point, the rate published therein to the next more distant point specified in the tariff will apply.

**36. CONNECTING CARRIERS**

When both receipts from, and deliveries to, a Connecting Pipeline of substantially the same grade of Crude Petroleum are scheduled at the same interconnection, Carrier reserves the right, with cooperation of the Connecting Pipeline, to offset like volumes of such Crude Petroleum in order to avoid the unnecessary use of energy which would be required to physically pump the offsetting volumes. When this right is exercised, Carrier will make the further deliveries for Shipper involved from its System.

**37. LIABILITY OF CARRIER**

- A. Custody of Crude Petroleum shall begin when the Crude Petroleum enters the System and shall cease when it passes from the System.
- B. Carrier, while in possession of Crude Petroleum herein described, shall not be liable for, and Shipper hereby waives any claims against Carrier for, any loss damage, or delay, because of an act of God, the public enemy, quarantine, the authority of law, strikes, riots, or the acts of Shipper or Consignee, or from any other cause not due to the negligence of Carrier. Carrier shall not be liable for, and Shipper hereby waives any claims against Carrier for, any loss or damage to Crude Petroleum prior to delivery of Crude Petroleum to Carrier at the Receipt Points and after delivery of Crude Petroleum to Shipper at the Delivery Points.
- C. In case of loss or damage of any Crude Petroleum from any such causes, other than the negligence of Carrier, after it has been received for transportation at the Receipt Point and before the same has been delivered to Shipper at the Delivery Points, such losses shall be charged proportionately to each Shipper in the ratio that its Crude Petroleum, or portion thereof, received and undelivered at the time the loss or damage occurs, bears to the total of all Crude Petroleum, or portions thereof, then in the custody of Carrier for shipment via the lines or other facilities in which the loss or damage occurs. Carrier will be obligated to

deliver only that portion of such Crude Petroleum remaining after deducting Shipper's proportion of such loss determined as aforesaid. In the aforementioned instance, transportation charges will be assessed only on the quantity delivered to Shipper.

- D.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this tariff and except in instances of Carrier's gross negligence or willful misconduct, in no event shall Carrier be liable or responsible to any Shippers, its affiliates, successors in interest, beneficiaries or assignees, for any consequential, incidental, indirect, special or punitive damages, or for loss of profits or revenues, that arise in relation to the transportation of Crude Petroleum under this tariff, regardless of whether such claim arises under or results from contract, tort, or strict liability.

### **38. STORAGE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TRANSIT**

- A.** Carrier will only provide working tankage that is incidental and necessary to the transportation of Crude Petroleum, but does not provide or offer storage service. Shipper or Consignee may, by request on the original Tender or shipping order, or by order for diversion or reconsignment enroute, have Crude Petroleum Tendered for shipment stored in tanks furnished by Shipper or Consignee at points on the lines of Carrier, when intermediate to the designation shown on the Tender of shipments, subject to the conditions provided in this Rule.
- B.** All lawful transportation charges from point of origin to the storage point published in tariffs lawfully on file with the Railroad Commission of Texas shall be paid upon delivery of Crude Petroleum into the tanks at storage point or may be required in advance of such transportation at the option of Carrier and pursuant to Rule 29.

### **39. PIPEAGE OR OTHER CONTRACTS**

Separate pipeage and other contracts in association with pipeline connections or other facilities ancillary to Carrier's System and in accordance with this tariff shall be required of any Shipper before any duty of transportation by the Carrier shall arise. A pipeage contract may include additional charges for reimbursement for facilities necessary to receive or deliver Shipper's shipments.

### **40. INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS**

Carrier will require each Shipper to supply a pro rata share of Crude Petroleum necessary for pipeline fill and working stock (which includes tank bottoms) for efficient operation of the System prior to delivery. Crude Petroleum provided by a Shipper for this purpose may be withdrawn from the System only after shipments have ceased and if written notice to discontinue shipments in the System is received on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the preceding calendar month. Such withdrawal shall be made by Carrier over a reasonable period, not to exceed 12 months after such notice to discontinue shipments is received.

### **41. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES**

- A.** Upon the request of Carrier, all prospective and existing Shippers must submit sufficient

financial information to allow Carrier to enforce the terms of Carrier's tariff and/or to determine the prospective or existing Shipper's capacity to perform any financial obligations that could arise from the transportation of that Shipper's Crude Petroleum under the terms of Carrier's tariff. If Carrier determines, at any time, that there are reasonable grounds for insecurity regarding Shipper's performance of any obligation under this tariff (whether or not then due) by a Shipper or prospective Shipper (including, without limitation, the occurrence of a material change in the creditworthiness of Shipper), Carrier may require such Shipper to provide financial assurances, and shall accept as assurance of payment any of the following: (i) prepayment of transportation charges; (ii) a guaranty in a form and amount sufficient to ensure payment of transportation charges and in a form and from a third-party acceptable to Carrier; or (iii) a letter of credit or surety bond from an appropriate financial institution in a form and amount acceptable to Carrier sufficient to ensure payment of transportation charges.

- B.** If an existing Shipper or prospective Shipper fails to provide financial assurances within ten (10) days of Shipper's receipt of Carrier's written request for such assurances, Carrier shall not be obligated to accept Crude Petroleum, or a Nomination, for transportation until such requirement is fully met.

**42. TITLE**

By nominating Crude Petroleum, the Shipper represents and warrants to Carrier that the Shipper owns or controls all of the Crude Petroleum delivered under the tariff.

**Explanation of Reference Marks**

[W] Wording Change Only.