

Questions Offered at the National Grid Energy Matters Open House on October 14, 2020 with National Grid Responses		
Question	Asker Name	Response
<p>NGrid did so well getting people to switch from oil to gas that now sometimes demand outpaces supply. Will NGrid incentivize customers to switch to electric heat and cooling, i.e. heat pumps?</p>	Participant A	<p>Yes. That is the goal. While air source heat pumps and other forms of electric heating can provide many benefits to customers, these systems currently require larger up-front investments and higher operating costs than the use of natural gas heating equipment. While the specific regulatory pathways and funding mechanisms to support these incentives have not yet been determined, National Grid recognizes that the level of customer conversions that will be necessary to support the 'Non Infrastructure' option outlined in the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Capacity Report will require that the Company make significant levels of incentives available to customers who are willing and able to make this transition. In fact, an initial estimate of these required incentive spend levels represents the vast majority of the estimated costs associated with the 'Non Infrastructure' option in our published report.</p>
<p>What changes, if any, did National Grid make to emergency planning following the widespread 2018 overpressurization gas explosions in Merrimack Valley, Mass., or the underpressurization gas event on Aquidneck in January 2019?</p>	Participant B	<p>National Grid's Emergency Response Plan has evolved in four key areas based on feedback gathered from personnel involved and industry lessons learned following recent regional gas events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emphasis should be incorporated into the Gas Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to reinforce contact of Emergency Planning early, as the event is emerging. Emphasis should also be placed on initiating actions to bolster the effectiveness of response activation with filling Incident Command System (ICS) roles identified by the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander checklist (within the Gas Emergency Response Plan) has been reviewed and revised to incorporate key personnel contact information. Guidance from Emergency Planning has incorporated identification of initial ICS roles to be implemented and a review of Storm Emergency Assignment Listing (SEAL) to provide names of assigned personnel associated with those respective roles.</li> <li>2. Emergency Restoration objectives must be based upon known facts not assumptions, they should be flexible to change as conditions change or updates are received. Consideration has been given to establishing guidance on development of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-Bound) initial and on-going emergency event objectives within the Gas Emergency Response Plans.</li> <li>3. Within the Incident Command Planning Section, a Project Manager should be established that is responsible for creating a schedule\timeline of restoration activities based on input from ICS subject matter experts. Throughout a gas emergency response and restoration process, conversations arise regarding each of the activities necessary to implement the restoration of gas to affected customers. Considerable thought was given to each of the restoration activities and phases, and the associated times and/or dates for completion of each respective action. Emergency Planning developed the Resource Situation Unit Leader role that will build out a restoration timeline with key milestone times and dates defined. This will provide greater visibility of the key restoration phases planned and when performance/completion across the ICS organization is scheduled to occur. This will aid with the evaluation of emerging conditions that could affect satisfactory or timely completion of restoration activities.</li> <li>4. Emergency Planning provides support for the Gas Organization from the onset of emergency situations by communicating initial actions that should be considered or taken to establish an incident management team based on an incident command structure. Emergency Planning manages the Storm Emergency Assignment Listing (SEAL) and can provide names of individuals assigned to specific ICS roles.</li> </ol> <p>Emergency Planning has facilitated exercises where Gas Control becomes aware of an emerging gas event and after interactions with key Gas Operations personnel provides notification to Emergency Planning. Initial notifications prompt Emergency Planning to implement actions necessary to support effective activation of an Incident Management Team. The goal is meant to challenge current practices and develop an efficient process that evaluates conditions and provides appropriate guidance and support at the onset of an emergency event. Additionally, pre-filled ICS organizational charts have been developed that include names and contact information of assigned personnel. Emergency Planning performs a review of these organizational charts on a regularly scheduled basis to enable informational accuracy.</p> <p>Changes beyond the Emergency Response Plan in response to regional gas events have also included the adoption of Professional Engineering reviews/stamped plans for new projects, adding a third layer of overpressure protection to regulator stations, new programs that look to uprate low pressure systems to enable the installation of regulators at each home thereby preventing overpressurization of house piping, and increased insourcing of Damage Prevention activities to gain greater performance control over damages to our system.</p>

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Why not take steps to stop gas expansion and instead help more customers transition to electric heat pumps? Based on your charts with the yellow line for pipeline capacity, that would be a much smaller problem to solve and customers could actually benefit from healthier homes.	Participant B	<p>The Company has proposed four general approaches, and has not yet selected an approach. One of the approaches--i.e., the non-infrastructure approach, relies primarily on heat electrification to address the gas capacity constraint and vulnerability needs on Aquidneck Island.</p> <p>As explained in Section 7 of the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Gas Capacity Study, Aquidneck Island faces two distinct needs. Only reducing current gas design day demand to the limited extent suggested by this question--i.e., eliminating the demand gap shown in Figure 10 in the full study by stopping gas expansion and converting customers to electric heat pumps to limit design hour gas demand on Aquidneck Island to the level of reliable peak hour pipeline capacity from AGT--would leave unaddressed the gas capacity vulnerability need that is addressed by all of the solutions as defined in the study. Failing to address the gas capacity vulnerability need would lead to a lower level of reliability than gas customers on Aquidneck Island face today.</p>
What is the cost if Massachusetts does not agree to cost sharing? Their Attorney General has requested an investigation into the wind down of gas distribution.	Participant B	It will be roughly 75% more expensive if there is no cost sharing with Massachusetts.
Does the cost for the new pipeline include the assumed connection costs for the anticipated new gas customers? Or are you counting that separately? My understanding is that these connections can easily cost over \$10,000 each, which gets spread around to all customers.	Participant B	The pipeline (Algonquin Gas Transmission) option along with the new LNG and Old Mill Lane LNG options support the projected growth total gas demand on Aquidneck Island presented in the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Gas Capacity study. Because the costs of new customer connections are not a part of the cost of addressing the gas capacity constraint and vulnerability needs, they are not included in the cost analysis. For the non-infrastructure option, the avoided cost of new customer connections is offset by the foregone gas distribution revenue from would-be gas customers diverted to electric heat pumps under that approach.
Did National Grid consider a peak shaving facility with connection directly into the AGT? Maybe construct a new LNG station in SE MA or Tiverton?	Participant C	As explained in Section 8.6 of the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Gas Capacity Report study, the Company has been in discussions with AGT regarding potential projects to address the gas capacity constraint and vulnerability needs for Aquidneck Island. Potential AGT projects could range from a more limited system reinforcement project (which is what is assumed for the quantitative analysis in the study) to more expansive projects that would address needs not just on Aquidneck Island but elsewhere on the AGT G-system. Potential AGT projects considered include options for a new satellite LNG facility located upstream on the AGT G-system from Portsmouth as part of an effort to address broader regional needs, but even that option would entail looping the current main connecting Portsmouth to the AGT system.
Was propane considered for peak shaving?	Participant C	The Old Mill Lane site was, in previous decades, a propane-air peak shaving facility, with six 30,000 gallon mounded propane tanks on the site. However, the Company did not include in the Aquidneck Island study a return to using propane-air at Old Mill Lane because propane-air is an antiquated means of peak shaving, with safety, operational, and environmental drawbacks compared to LNG. LNG is a safer option than propane because natural gas is lighter than air and quickly dissipates in the event of a release as opposed to propane, which is heavier than air and will travel along the ground. There is also some risk associated with the proper mixing of the propane and air (propane needs to be mixed with air for injection into the natural gas system to ensure the appropriate heat content of the fuel delivered to customers). Given the higher compression ratio of LNG vs. propane, there is a greater volume of propane needed on site as compared to LNG to meet a given level of gas capacity needed, and safety regulations related to propane further increase the footprint of the facility needed. From an environmental perspective, propane is a heavier hydrocarbon than natural gas, and, therefore, a more carbon-intensive fuel with higher greenhouse gas emissions. See, e.g., the U.S. Energy Information Administration's data on relative fuel carbon intensity: <a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=73&amp;t=11">https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=73&amp;t=11</a> ).
So, having 5 LNG tanks ~1 mile from my home is the cheap solution for National Grid? Why do I have line items on my electric bill to supplement other National Grid customers? Why can't these same National Grid customers subsidize and pay for a better solution for Old Mill Lane?	Participant D	As stated during the presentation, cost projections for any of the potential solutions are assumed to be shared by all Rhode Island customers and are not just by Aquidneck Island customers.
LNG is a "safe operation"...again, would you want these tanks, the lighting, and the noise in YOUR backyards?!	Participant D	The Old Mill Lane facility has been owned by National Grid and its legacy companies for more than 90 years. A former propane facility was located at this location since the early 1960's until it was discontinued for use in the 1990's and transitioned for LNG use in 2001. The Company has used the site for support during pipeline maintenance operations and, most recently, for temporary winter contingency purposes to ensure that it could meet peak demand on the coldest days of the year.

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Has National Grid had a safety drill with the Town of Middletown's Fire Department?	Participant D	Yes, Portsmouth and Middletown have participated with National Grid in site tours/drills last year and will do so once again this year.
Are you going to publish all the questions somehow?	Participant E	Yes, questions and the Company's responses will be posted on the Company's dedicated webpage: <a href="http://ngrid.com/aquidneck">ngrid.com/aquidneck</a> .
Please let us know how many folks participated in this open house tonight.	Participant E	There were a total of 51 non-National Grid participants in the Virtual Open House on October 14, 2020.
Many of us live in the "evacuation area" around the Old Mill storage location - a very residential area. Many of us do not even have natural gas/LNG as an option. We do not want the storage in our neighborhood at all - why are you not focused on areas on retired Navy base land that are not residential and reflect areas that will use such LNG supply?	Participant F	National Grid is exploring multiple solutions to address the long-term capacity needs of Aquidneck Island. These options include non-infrastructure solutions, mobile or permanent LNG facilities at different locations on the Island (including some industrial parcels), and pipeline driven solutions. The hope is to identify the best path forward to ensure that the Company can meet its commitments of reliability and service to both current and future natural gas customers, and still help Rhode Island meet its decarbonization goals.
You were turn down once for the site by the Portsmouth town Council. Wouldn't it be more prudent to put your facility at the Naval base where it was before in Newport closer to where it's needed.	Participant G	The terms of the Company's current lease and operating agreement do not allow for continuous, unrestricted temporary operations on the Newport Naval Station (the Navy Base). There are limitations such as the amount of LNG trucks that can enter the base and when they can enter, which mitigates the reliability contingency Old Mill Lane provides. The terms of the Company's lease and operating agreement allow for a small number of planned, peak shaving LNG operations that can be forecasted, but not as a continuous standby operation for vulnerability over the course of a heating season. As such, it would not be responsible to pursue this less reliable alternative to Old Mill Lane. National Grid has tried to modify the lease and operating agreements (which are due to expire in 2026 without renewal), but those modifications were not approved at the federal level. Looking forward, the Navy is collaborating with National Grid on alternatives as presented in the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Gas Capacity Report. These alternatives would be located on secure, Navy owned property that is outside of the Newport Naval Station base. As such, these alternatives would enable more favorable operating conditions for continuous LNG operations when needed.
Will you make all the questions and answers public without identifying individuals? This would seem required.	Participant H	Yes, the questions and our responses will be posted (retaining anonymity) on our dedicated webpage at <a href="http://ngrid.com/aquidneck">ngrid.com/aquidneck</a>
I believe there were reports cited in the Burrillville power plant proceedings finding that usage and peak electricity demand will decline across the region over the next 10 years because of energy efficiency and new solar installations. And more renewable power is on the way, especially wind energy, with close to 10,000 megawatts of new projects proposed for the region. So, why do your options rely on the assumption that demand will increase?	Participant H	The question seems to refer to electricity demand in the context of the the proposed Burrillville power plant, whereas the Company's focus on Aquidneck Island is on natural gas demand. The Burrillville power plant would have burned natural gas to generate electricity, such that projections for the growth of electricity demand were relevant for that proposed plant. The options presented in the Company's Aquidneck Island Long-Term Natural Gas Capacity Study concern the island's demand for natural gas for direct end uses primarily for space heating of buildings and residences (e.g., to fuel gas boilers and furnaces in homes and businesses). The basis for the Company's projected gas demand for Aquidneck Island is explained in Section 5 of the Company's Aquidneck Island study. The Company's gas demand forecasting methodology is described in detail in Section III of its Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan for the Forecast Period 2020/21 to 2024/25, available at <a href="http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5043page.html">http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5043page.html</a> .

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The mothballed facility on the Navy Base needs to be included in the options reviewed. This would obviate the need for Old Mill Lane. BTW, it was communicated to the RI PUC many years ago that the moth-balled Navy facility was not needed because the demand wasn't there.	Participant I	The terms of our current lease and operating agreement do not allow for continuous, unrestricted temporary operations on the Newport Naval Station (the Navy Base). There are limitations such as the amount of LNG trucks that can enter the base and when they can enter which mitigates the reliability contingency Old Mill Lane provides. The terms of our lease and operating agreement does allow for a small number of planned, peak shaving LNG operations that can be forecasted, but not as a continuous standby operation for vulnerability over the course of a heating season. As such, it would not be responsible to pursue this less reliable alternative to Old Mill Lane. National Grid has tried to modify the lease and operating agreements (which are due to expire in 2026 without renewal), but those modifications were not approved at the federal level. Looking forward, the Navy leadership is collaborating with National Grid on alternatives as presented in our Long-Term Capacity Study. These alternatives would be located on secure, Navy owned property that is outside of the Newport Naval Station base itself, and as such, would enable more favorable operating conditions for continuous LNG operations when needed.
ATFP concerns can be addressed and ultimately mitigated.	Participant I	This question proposes that ATFP (anti-terrorism/force protection) measures would be enabled if National Grid's LNG operations were located on the Newport Naval Station base. While this would be true, it does not preclude that such measures can only exist on the Naval Station itself. National Grid does and will always have continuous security measures and personnel in place while utilizing portable LNG operations, regardless of location.
I assume the barge option will use a pipe-in-a-pipe to bring the gas to OML? Where can one find the results of such a barge/pipe-in-a-pipe operation to review the results of the so-called operation?	Participant I	This question is an opportunity to further explain how the LNG barge concept would work. We believe that this "pipe in a pipe" reference refers to a design feature in the previously proposed Weavers Cove LNG project in Fall River MA where a jetty some distance from shore was going to be used to moor an LNG tanker, and the LNG was to flow in liquid form from the jetty to shore in an underwater insulated pipe, which depending on design, could have been a vacuum jacketed pipe within a pipe. The LNG barge concept considered here regassifies the LNG into vapor/natural gas on the barge before entering the pipe. Therefore, the pipe to shore is a common natural gas line, not an LNG line. Northeast Gateway in Massachusetts Bay is a nearby example of this concept where a submerged buoy is used to take regassified LNG from an FSRU or Floating Storage and Regassification Unit. However, our concept is much smaller in scale. At 50,000 Dekatherms, it is approximately 1.5% the size of the Northeast Gateway system.
Cost is missing for using the moth-balled site on the Navy base. This needs to be added, even if it's just for the short term.	Participant I	As previously addressed, the terms of the Company's lease and operating agreement do not allow for continuous, unrestricted temporary LNG operations on the Newport Naval Station (the Navy Base). As such, costs associated with using the Navy base leased property were not included in the study.
Who is the largest consumer of gas on the island?	Participant I	National Grid is not allowed to publicly disclose this type of customer data.
Could you answer the question about posting the slides, or making them available?	Participant J	A full recording of the open house and the slides that were used during the open house are included on the Company's dedicated webpage at <a href="http://ngrid.com/aquidneck">ngrid.com/aquidneck</a> .
What is the TNT equivalent of the 60,000 gallons of LNG stored on the site ?	Participant K	Liquefied Natural Gas is not a flammable material. The properties of Trinitrotoluene (TNT) have no equivalent to LNG.
Have any first responders of Middletown or Portsmouth yet attended LNG firefighting school	Participant K	National Grid has assisted in the coordination of municipal firefighters attending NGA's Fire School in previous years, and will assist both Middletown and Portsmouth first responders with such training again this year. The training is scheduled for early November.
Emergency preparedness included getting key personnel on site in a timely manner in the event of a major disruption ?	Participant K	This type of scenario would be an operational response with respect to getting key National Grid personnel on site. There would also be a local emergency services response. The management of the overall response and recovery of a major disruption would be in alignment with the RI Gas Emergency Response Plan (ERP).
Algonquin order was instituted because of Grids activity - that order expired on April 2019 - has not been reinstated  Why do you continue to use Algonquin as an excuse ?	Participant K	It is unclear what this question is addressing. The Algonquin Gas Transmission pipeline (owned and operated by Enbridge) is the natural gas supply pipeline to Aquidneck Island.
Buy or rent Canaport LNG or Exceletrate Energy no new infrastructure needed in New England	Participant K	These supply solutions would need to be coupled with incremental capacity on Algonquin to the Company's distribution system. Incremental capacity on the Algonquin G-System with delivery to the Portsmouth take station, which feeds Aquidneck Island, is not currently available.

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To insure the noise level at Old Mill Lane does not reach a level inconsistent with a residential area, will the noise level be monitored and recorded on a continuous basis for review by town officials and residents living in the area.	Participant L	National Grid will review this request with the local municipalities and continue to evaluate options to limit noise impacts.
How many portable LNG sites are in residential neighbors in other states?	Participant L	For the upcoming heating season, National Grid has two other portable LNG operations planned in Massachusetts.
How often do State/Federal regulators monitor the Old Mill Lane site?	Participant L	Inspections conducted by the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (RIDPUC) occur at their discretion. These inspections can be either planned or unannounced. During the previous heating season at Old Mill Lane, the RIDPUC made approximately five visits to the site.
How will you prevent the 100% coverage lighting from shining on the local properties?	Participant L	The Company is evaluating available options for implementing a lighting strategy that will meet all operational and security needs, while minimizing lighting impacts outside the property lines.
When is the yearly exercise scheduled for Old Mill Lane?	Participant L	Similar to last year, one or several exercises will be conducted once the equipment is staged, to provide the most value. Coordination with local fire departments on those dates is yet to be finalized, but will likely begin in late November 2020.
Has National Grid asked the Town of Portsmouth for a zoning variance to operate an industrial site in a residential area?	Participant L	Yes, National Grid has a zoning certificate from the Town of Portsmouth for temporary LNG operations.
For the next 15 years the LNG site will reduce the market value of the area homes. Will National Grid offset the reduced market value with a cash settlement to the residents?	Participant L	At this time, the company has yet to determine how many winters the portable LNG solution will be needed at Old Mill Lane. The Old Mill Lane property has been owned and operated by National Grid and its legacy companies since the 1960s. During that time, the property has housed a propane-air peak-shaving facility with six large propane tanks on site. That facility was decommissioned and the tanks were removed circa 2000. Since that time the site has been used for different gas operations, including safety and maintenance operations needed to support the gas transmission provider.
The fencing did not help with the noise. My house is directly across the street and it did nothing. What other options do you have.	Participant L	National Grid will continue to look at additional measures and opportunities to mitigate sound and lighting impacts to area residents while ensuring safe and secure operations. This year alone, site improvements have included new perimeter plantings (trees), fencing, an electric service (to reduce on-site generator noise, directed LED lighting, and site operational adjustments (normal tank blowdowns mitigated to the extent possible, and only during weekday business hours). Additional measures are still being reviewed, and other suggestions from residents are welcome and encouraged.
How many of the LNG operations are in residential areas?	Participant L	In Rhode Island, all of National Grid's permanent and portable LNG operations exist in the vicinity of residential areas.
Brian you all shared a map at the briefing you provided to the AI delegation last week showing the possible <u>alternative sites</u> . Is that	Participant M	We can share the general location of the Navy-owned parcels under consideration. All of the potential parcels are located along Burma Road (Defense Hwy) in Middletown and Portsmouth. These access secured sites (not accessible to the public) are large enough to mitigate noise and lighting impacts to any abutting properties. As National Grid is still in discussions with the Navy, we are unable to publicly disclose further specifics at this time.
Do Narragansett & Providence have LNG facilities?	Participant N	Yes, Providence and Narragansett operate LNG facilities
Will new gas service/connections be denied to reduce demand? If gas usage drops, and new service/connections are denied, won't cost to provide gas to remaining users go up?	Participant N	The Company did not consider a moratorium as an option in the study. A moratorium alone would not address the gas capacity needs on Aquidneck Island because the gas capacity constraint and vulnerability needs exist even without additional growth from new gas customers. All of the gas infrastructure-based approaches presented in the study readily accommodate projected growth in gas demand from anticipated new customers connections through 2034/35. The exclusively non-infrastructure approach (detailed in Section 9.2 of the full study) amounts to an end to new gas customer connections through a program of financial incentives to get existing gas customers and would-be gas customers to use electric heat pumps instead of gas heating. The cost of this non-infrastructure approach is presented in Sections 10.4 and 10.5 of the full study.

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Is there impact on property values w/ introduction of a LNG facility?	Participant N	<p>The Company has yet to determine how many winters the portable LNG solution will be needed at Old Mill Lane. The Old Mill Lane property has been owned and operated by National Grid and its legacy companies since the 1960s. During that time, the property has housed a propane-air peak-shaving facility with six large propane tanks on site. That facility was decommissioned and the tanks were removed circa 2000. Since that time the site has been used for different gas operations, including safety and maintenance operations needed to support the gas transmission provider.</p> <p>Gas and electric service is essential to our lives and, therefore, gas and electric infrastructure is ubiquitous throughout our communities and neighborhoods. For these reasons, the Company does not pay for the alleged diminution in value of properties in the area.</p>
Thank you, Brian - Could you create a list of the Questions (anonymously) w/ the answers as part of the presentation that is ultimately posted?	Participant N	Yes. The questions and answers will be included on the Company's web page: <a href="http://ngrid.com/aquidneck">ngrid.com/aquidneck</a> .
Is it possible to get a map/addresses with the locations of the temporary & permanent LNG sites in RI, MA & CT, if any?	Participant N	The Company cannot provide this information because it constitutes highly sensitive and confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information. Authorities who wish to receive this information can contact National Grid for additional details.
How many of these temporary sites do you currently have around the state of Rhode Island? And, how many of these sites do you plan on siting in the future?	Participant O	National Grid currently plans to operate only one entirely portable LNG storage & regassification site in Rhode Island for the 2020/21 heating season (Old Mill Lane). Future sites would be evaluated as needed based on load growth and availability of supply.
Are you showing submitted questions from other participants for ALL to see?	Participant O	Yes the questions and answers will be included on the Company's web page: <a href="http://ngrid.com/aquidneck">ngrid.com/aquidneck</a> .
what are those procedures??	Participant O	National Grid is unable to discern the full context of this specific question.
You have not answered what the evacuation procedure would be in the case of an emergency for the local preschool & residents	Participant O	Safety is at the forefront of all our work, and as mentioned during the Open House, we've worked closely with local municipalities in the development of their emergency procedures, as such procedures would exist for any operation or facility that warrants additional safety protocols. Local municipalities and their first responder agencies can provide additional details as appropriate.
Can you explain the RED ZONE?	Participant O	National Grid does not use or reference this terminology. Please contact your local fire department or municipality for additional details.
Your transportation answer is very vague. Danil what are those stringent rules to transport on the roads? If DOT restricts over the road transport, how can you deliver the LNG across Aquidneck Island? We have the right to know this information. What are the protective measures for residence?	Participant O	The transport of LNG via trucking must adhere to requirements as set forth by FMCSA (Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration), NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), and the state DOT (RIDOT). Before any trucking contract can begin, the transporting company must meet a number of federal and state requirements, including a Hazmat Safety Permit which includes the conditions for operating and routes for which the LNG can be transported. The LNG routes are also shared with local community first responders who would oversee appropriate emergency actions and protective measures as needed.