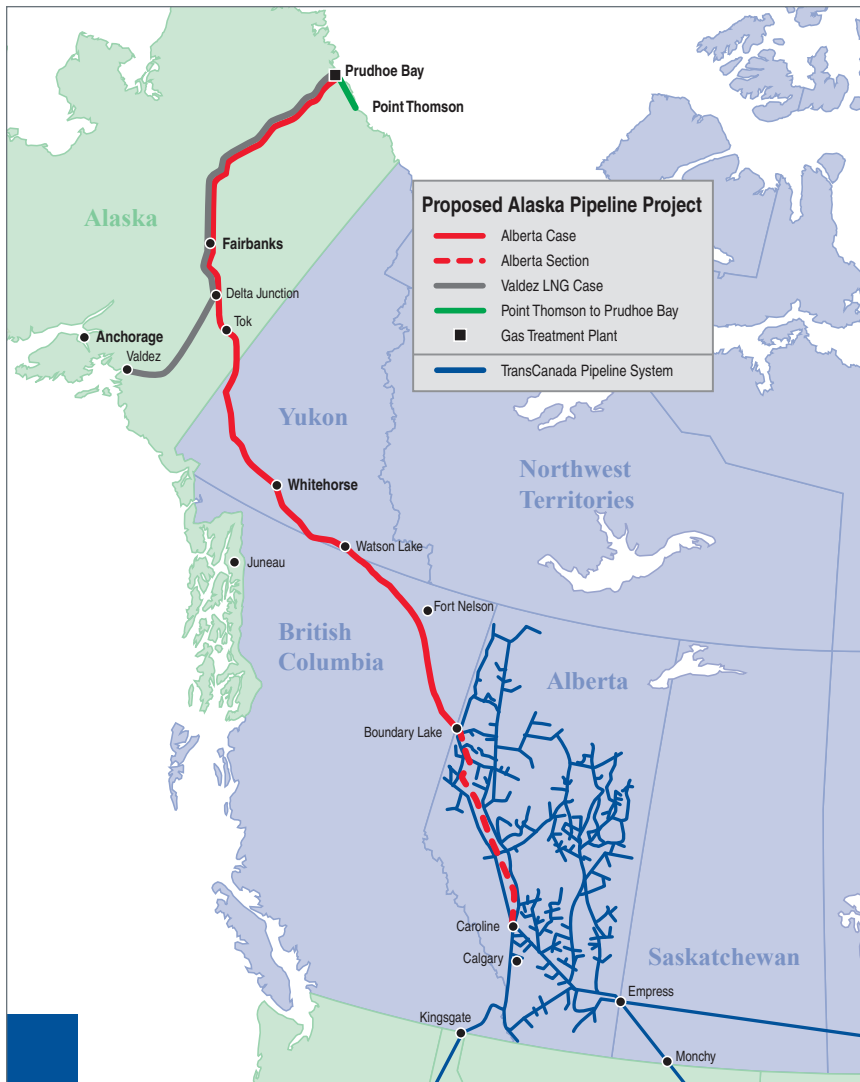
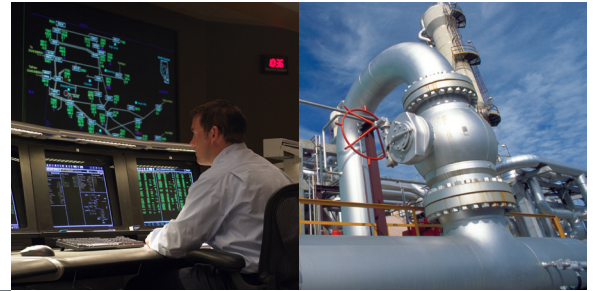


# ALASKA Pipeline Project



The Alaska Pipeline Project would connect natural gas from the North Slope of Alaska to all major markets in North America or to global markets through an LNG facility in Valdez.

TransCanada and ExxonMobil are working together to progress the Alaska Pipeline Project. The project, which will connect Alaska's North Slope natural gas resources to new markets, is designed to deliver a reliable and secure source of clean energy for decades to come. The project will provide numerous benefits to Alaska, Canada and the broader U.S., including jobs, business opportunities, government revenues, and long-term stable supplies of natural gas.

The scope of the joint project includes the following components:

- a gas treatment plant (GTP) near Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, which will condition the gas for pipeline transportation;
- a gas transmission pipeline connecting the Point Thomson field in Alaska to the GTP; and
- a gas transmission pipeline that will extend, subject to shipper confirmation during the Open Season process, from the GTP in Alaska to either:
  - The Alberta Hub (Alberta Case); or
  - Valdez, Alaska (Valdez LNG Case).

For the Alberta case, shippers would have the ability to deliver into pipeline systems located near Boundary Lake, Alberta, or into the Alberta Hub, and then onto other take-away pipelines to major North American markets.

For the Valdez LNG Case, shippers would have the ability to deliver into a liquefaction facility (to be developed by others) for subsequent delivery to LNG markets.

The Alaska Pipeline Project has established offices in Anchorage, Calgary, Houston and Whitehorse to conduct the diversity of engineering, technical, commercial, environmental, public consultation and other work that is currently underway. The project's initial open season was conducted from April 30 to July 30, 2010.





For additional project information go to [www.TheAlaskaPipelineProject.com](http://www.TheAlaskaPipelineProject.com).

**Point Thomson transmission pipeline**

- Pipeline length: . . . . . 58 miles (94 km)
- Pipeline diameter: . . . . . 32 inches
- Maximum operating pressure: . . . . . 1130 psig
- Pipeline capacity: . . . . . 1.1 bcf/d

**Alberta Case (Prudhoe Bay to Alberta)**

- Total length: . . . . . 1717 miles (2762 km)
  - Pipeline length (Alaska): . . . . . 745 miles (1198 km)
  - Pipeline length (Canada): . . . . . 972 miles (1564 km)
- Pipeline diameter: . . . . . 48 inches
- Maximum operating pressure: . . . . . 2500 psig
- Pipeline capacity (base design case): . . . . . 4.5 bcf/d
- Pipeline capacity (with max compression): . . . . . 5.9 bcf/d

**Valdez LNG Case (Prudhoe Bay to Valdez)**

- Pipeline length: . . . . . 811 miles (1305 km)
- Pipeline diameter: . . . . . 48 inches
- Maximum operating pressure: . . . . . 2500 psig
- Pipeline capacity (base design case): . . . . . 3.0 bcf/d

**Compression**

	Alberta Case 4.5 bcf/d	Alberta Case 5.9 bcf/d	Valdez LNG Case 3.0 bcf/d
• Total compressor stations (Alaska)	8	17	2
• Total compressor stations (Canada)	11	20	n/a
• In areas of continuous permafrost or where permafrost is predominant, gas will be chilled on the discharge side of compressor stations			
• Each compressor station site will be approximately 25 acres			

**Gas Treatment Plant**

- Initial design to process up to 5.3 bcf/d raw gas
- Delivers 4.5 bcf/d of pipeline quality gas to pipeline at 2500 psig
- Handles up to 0.6 bcf/d of CO<sub>2</sub> at 4000 psig
- 4 trains (Alberta Case) / 3 trains (Valdez LNG Case)

**Gas Deliveries**

Delivery points in Alaska will be provided for community gas off-takes for both the Alberta and the Valdez LNG Cases, and also in Canada for the Alberta Case.

**Design Methodology**

- The application of structured and proven project management processes and expertise for large complex projects will provide increased confidence to prospective shippers.
- A formal Front-End Execution Planning process will identify and address project execution issues early to minimize risk.
- Proven industry-leading technology will be specified for design, materials and construction to support safe, reliable and cost-effective operation.
- Proprietary, integrated hydraulics/geothermal/pipeline analysis modelling software will be utilized for system and pipeline design.

**Primary Project Regulators**

- Alberta Case: U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the Alaskan components of the project, and the Northern Pipeline Agency for the Canadian components.
- Valdez LNG Case: FERC

**Stakeholder Engagement / Community Relations**

A key objective of the Alaska Pipeline Project is to achieve positive long-term relationships, based on mutual trust and respect, with Alaska Native, Canadian Aboriginal and other communities along the project corridor. We believe these relationships will be realized through proactive communications and engagement as the project progresses.

