

VERBATIM PROCEEDINGS

IROQUOIS PIPELINE OPERATING COMPANY
PRESENTATION OF Q & A
08/09 EXPANSION PROJECT OPEN HOUSE
MILFORD COMPRESSOR STATION
MAY 3, 2007

110 RIVER STREET
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

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MAY 3, 2007

1 . . .Verbatim proceedings of a meeting
2 regarding the Iroquois Pipeline Operating Company, 08/09
3 Expansion Project Open House, Milford Compressor Station,
4 held at 110 River Street, Milford, Connecticut, on May 3,
5 2007 at 7:02 p.m. . . .

6

7

8

9 MR. TODD WHITE: Good evening. I'd like to
10 welcome you tonight to Iroquois' presentation of the 08/09
11 Expansion Project. My name is Todd White. I'm the
12 Director of Market Development and Customer Service of
13 Iroquois, and we're pleased that those of you who are here
14 chose to come out and join us tonight.

15 We hope you've had the opportunity to meet
16 with some of the Iroquois folks who are here and have some
17 of your questions answered. We've got eight or nine
18 different folks here, who are experts in different areas,
19 and really should be able to answer any question that you
20 have.

21 If you haven't had that opportunity, that's
22 fine, because we put together a presentation. It's going
23 to last about 15 minutes, and we'll go through an overview
24 of what we're going to be doing, and will likely answer

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1 many of the questions that you have. If not, then,
2 afterwards, we're going to open it up to a question and
3 answer period.

4 The presentation will only last about 15
5 minutes, and I ask that you please hold your questions
6 until the end of that, because the answer to your question
7 may be on the very next slide. Once we get to the end of
8 the presentation, then we'll open it up to questions, and
9 I would ask, at that time, that you please come and speak
10 in the microphone. I'm going to move it out there into
11 the audience, so it's easier for you to do that, but just
12 state your name and address.

13 We have a stenographer with us here
14 tonight, who is going to be recording everything, just to
15 make sure we have an accurate record, and it's very
16 helpful if we have the right name and address, just in the
17 event there's a question we don't know the answer to, so
18 that we can get back in touch with you.

19 Now tonight's speaker is Mr. Rob Perless,
20 and Rob has been with Iroquois now for two years, and,
21 prior to that, he was with Southern Connecticut Gas
22 Company, who has a number of facilities here in Milford,
23 and he was with them for 13 years.

24 Rob is a registered Professional Engineer

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1 and a licensed Project Management Professional. He is the
2 Project Manager for our 08/09 Expansion Project. So,
3 without any further ado, I give you Mr. Rob Perless. Rob?

4 MR. ROB PERLESS: Thank you. In tonight's
5 presentation, I'm going to use many terms and acronyms,
6 and I'll try to stop and describe them as I go along, the
7 first one being the FERC, F-E-R-C, which stands for the
8 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

9 Now they're the Federal agency that's in
10 charge of approving this project to go forward, and
11 they're here this evening to try and collect the public's
12 comments and concerns about this project and try and get
13 answers to them and incorporate them into the documents to
14 help them make a good decision.

15 As such, you'll see on the table over to my
16 right question cards, where you can put your questions and
17 comments, and you can drop them in the box in the back by
18 the door, or you can mail them to us, as well, and we'll
19 get them to the FERC. You can also go into www.ferc.gov
20 and send your questions that way.

21 There's also a few good pamphlets in the
22 back, as well, the first one being What You Need To Know,
23 and this goes all into natural gas pipeline safety. It's
24 a brochure that's put out by the Northeast Gas

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1 Association, but it's a good piece if you have questions
2 about natural gas safety and the pipeline industry in
3 general.

4 And the last piece of good information, or
5 there's other pieces of good information, but the last
6 piece of information I want to talk to you about this
7 evening is our proposed 08/09 Expansion Project brochure,
8 which goes into the details of this project, of which I'll
9 get into in this presentation.

10 Tonight's agenda, I want to talk about the
11 natural gas industry a little bit and Iroquois and the
12 history of Iroquois and then narrow it down a little bit
13 and get into the project, itself, the 08/09 Expansion, who
14 this market is serving, and more the particulars about the
15 project, and really get into the meat of it, Milford
16 compressors, and answer the four basic questions here, why
17 natural gas, why Iroquois, why compression and why
18 Milford?

19 We'll talk a little bit about facility
20 constructions and really get into the specifics about the
21 compressor station and, in particular, safety, noise and
22 emissions, and finally wrap it up and open it up to you to
23 answer any questions that you may have.

24 So I'll start off with the natural gas

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1 industry and the transmission pipelines in the Northeast.
2 Most people don't know much about natural gas, the natural
3 gas pipeline industry, mainly because the pipelines are
4 underground and not seen, but I liken them to the electric
5 transmission lines.

6 The purpose of these pipelines is to move
7 energy regionally, just like the electric transmission
8 lines that everybody is familiar with that we see along
9 the highways.

10 The pipelines in the United States consist
11 of 275,000 miles of underground pipelines that deliver gas
12 either from the Gulf of Mexico, or, in our case, with the
13 Iroquois pipeline, from Western Canada. The gas is coming
14 in from Canada.

15 In Connecticut, in particular, there's 550
16 miles of interstate pipeline between the Tennessee
17 pipeline, the Algonquin pipeline and, finally, the
18 Iroquois pipeline, and, of those, Iroquois has the
19 smallest amount of pipeline here in the state, with only
20 50 miles. Tennessee and Algonquin make up that additional
21 500.

22 But to move this gas regionally, it's
23 necessary to have compressor stations, and what compressor
24 stations do on a pipeline is simply that, compress the

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1 natural gas to a higher pressure, so you can move the gas
2 further down the pipeline.

3 Iroquois transmission, how did we come
4 about? Well, in the late '80s, a group of investors got
5 together, and they were looking at the market, especially
6 in New York, but, more particularly, in Connecticut, and
7 how it was dominated by the two pipelines there, Tennessee
8 and Algonquin, which were built in the '50s and '60s.

9 And there was a source of Canadian gas that
10 was available, and it made sense to build a pipeline, so
11 the pipeline was built in the early '90s and starts out up
12 on the St. Lawrence River, up in Waddington, New York, and
13 skirts along the Adirondack Mountains, and comes across
14 into Connecticut up in Litchfield County in New Milford,
15 and following through the southern/eastern part of the
16 state through Milford and across the sound, over to
17 Northport, Long Island, and ultimately to South Commack,
18 Long Island, which is about 10 miles inland.

19 We have five compressor stations along the
20 line, and today we're moving approximately 1.2 BCF of
21 natural gas. BCF is another acronym I'm going to throw
22 out. It stands for billion cubic feet. So every day
23 Iroquois Gas is moving 1.2 billion cubic feet.

24 We're monitored and regulated by many

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1 Federal agencies, Federal and State agencies. I referred
2 to the FERC earlier, but we're also -- our operations are
3 regulated by the DOT, Department of Transportation, and
4 we're also regulated by the Department of Environmental
5 Protection in the state, which oversees our air emissions
6 associated with our compressor stations.

7 The project. The project is to serve
8 200,000 decatherms a day to South Commack, Long Island,
9 for KeySpan Energy. There's another acronym, decatherms.
10 A decatherm is approximately 1,000 cubic feet of natural
11 gas, so if we add three zeros to that number, this is to
12 move 200 million cubic feet of natural gas a day to South
13 Commack, Long Island.

14 To give you a little timeline about how
15 this project came about, in September of 2006, Iroquois
16 held an open season. Open season is another acronym in
17 the pipeline industry, and an open season is nothing more
18 than a vehicle for Iroquois or a pipeline to go out and
19 solicit interest amongst their customers to determine who
20 is interested in taking more capacity on their pipeline or
21 additional new services.

22 As a result of that open season, KeySpan
23 stepped forward and said they were interested in 200,000
24 decatherms or 200 million cubic feet a day to be delivered

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1 to South Commack, Long Island.

2 It came back to us, and the onus was on us
3 to determine could we build the facilities to be able to
4 deliver this type of volume over to Long Island? In
5 November and December of last year, our Engineering
6 Department analyzed this, and, in January, we presented
7 KeySpan with a proposal of the facilities that we would
8 need to develop or to build to be able to serve this need,
9 and, in February of '07, KeySpan accepted those terms, and
10 we went forward with the project.

11 Our first agency that we needed to speak
12 with was the FERC, and we told them about this project,
13 and, in March of '07, they approved us for the NEPA pre-
14 filing process. The important thing here is the pre-
15 filing process, which is what we're doing right now.

16 And what a pre-filing process is is, prior
17 to our formal application going into the FERC, we held
18 these open meetings, and we solicit interest not only from
19 the communities that are involved, but many of the
20 government agencies that are involved. And the reason to
21 do this is to try to get all the project concerns upfront
22 prior to the application going into the FERC, so that
23 these issues can be addressed in the final application.

24 The facilities we need to build for this

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1 project there's a little bit of everything. Phase one
2 we're going to have approximately eight miles of looping.
3 Looping is another term we use in the natural gas
4 industry, and looping is nothing more than placing a
5 pipeline adjacent to your existing pipeline, so we're
6 going to be adding pipe that's parallel to our existing
7 pipeline in the towns of Boonville, New York, where we'll
8 do approximately 5.8 miles, Wright, New York, another
9 mile, and in Newtown, Connecticut, we're planning to do
10 another 1.6 miles of 36-inch looping.

11 Phase two is what affects Milford,
12 Connecticut. We're proposing to put two mainline
13 compressors at the site on Oronoque Road in Milford. Both
14 compressors will be 10,300 horsepower each, and the
15 purpose of this is to pressurize the gas that's already in
16 the line, so we can get it across to the Long Island
17 market.

18 And, finally, an additional compressor
19 needs to be built in Brookfield, Connecticut, and that is
20 slated for November 2009.

21 To give you an idea of where these
22 facilities are located, at the top of the screen is
23 Boonville, New York, which is a town just north of Utica,
24 where we're putting the looping, Wright, New York, which

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1 is a half hour west of Albany, where we're putting a mile
2 of looping, and the Newtown, as well.

3 Brookfield, Connecticut, is where the one
4 compressor would go, and Brookfield, Connecticut, is where
5 one compressor would go, and two compressors, as I just
6 alluded to earlier, in Milford, Connecticut, all to go
7 across Long Island Sound and serve South Commack for
8 KeySpan Energy.

9 Which brings me to my four basic questions,
10 why natural gas, why compression, why Iroquois and why
11 Milford? We'll start with why natural gas? Natural gas
12 is really the fuel of choice in today's market.
13 Residential builders tend to prefer to build with it when
14 they're building homes. It's the fuel that heats more
15 homes in the United States than any other fuel.

16 Commercial businesses like the versatility
17 of it and industry enjoys the environmental cleanliness of
18 the fuel, but, really, it's the first bullet point up
19 there that's driving this project, its demand.

20 Long Island, New York, is in great demand,
21 or great increase in both the population and the
22 businesses and the residential development, especially on
23 Long Island in Suffolk County.

24 KeySpan is predicting a great growth and

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1 need for natural gas in the next 10 years, and, as such,
2 has come forward to us and said can you supply this demand
3 that we're seeing on Long Island, which brings me to the
4 next point, where the supply meets the demand.

5 Iroquois is the vehicle for getting the
6 natural gas to Long Island. Currently, we're the only
7 pipeline serving the Suffolk County area on Long Island.
8 We're the only pipeline that goes right into the heart of
9 the market that KeySpan is trying to serve, so, as such,
10 it makes perfect sense that we can bring the supply to
11 meet their growing demand.

12 Why compression? Well we're already at the
13 capacity of our pipeline, which is approximately 1.2 BCF a
14 day, 1.2 billion cubic feet. To be able to increase it to
15 be able to serve KeySpan, there's two methods we can do,
16 we can utilize to do that, the first being looping, which
17 I alluded to earlier, which is being done in Upstate New
18 York and in Newtown, Connecticut, and that's basically
19 increasing the volume of your pipeline. You're putting in
20 more pipeline, so you can move more gas.

21 The second way is by adding compression,
22 which is adding more pressure to your pipeline. This
23 project needs a little bit of combination of the two,
24 because the pipeline, itself, is a dynamic system, in the

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1 sense that it's always changing on a day-to-day basis. Our
2 model showed that we would need the looping and the
3 compression to be able to serve this market.

4 Why Milford? Well the modeling showed that
5 we needed to install compression somewhere before the Long
6 Island Sound, but somewhere downstream of Brookfield, and
7 the Milford site is a site where we have operations now.
8 We have a metering facility there for Southern Connecticut
9 Gas. We also have pigging facilities, which are large
10 pipes that we use to send internal instruments to inspect
11 the pipeline on a periodic basis.

12 It's in an industrial area, and it's land
13 that we already own, so we felt it was a logical choice.
14 Here is an artistic rendering of what the buildings will
15 look like, the two compressor buildings along Oronoque
16 Road, and these are two aeriels sort of taken from the air
17 just east of the railroad tracks. We're also proposing to
18 put an office building there, as well, for our people to
19 utilize communications when they are at the site.

20 Construction, it's slated for next summer.
21 As I showed on the earlier slide, the facility has to be
22 in service by January of 2009. As such, it typically
23 takes about six months to build a compressor station, so
24 we're anticipating starting construction sometime in the

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1 June/early July time frame.

2 Everybody who works on our projects, all
3 contractors, Iroquois' employees, all receive
4 comprehensive environmental training before even stepping
5 on the job site, and this is enforced by environmental
6 inspectors that would be overseeing a lot of the
7 construction work.

8 Prior to us doing any construction, we'll
9 put a community communications plan together. Really,
10 throughout the whole project, we're in touch with Milford
11 officials, but we will notify the public of any of our
12 plans to go ahead and do construction at this period
13 through newspaper notices and mailings.

14 Compressor specifics. Safety, noise and
15 emissions are the three issues that continually come up
16 when we meet with people to talk about compressor
17 stations, and I want to address each one individually.

18 A compressor station is a large gas turbine
19 that's -- turning a compressor that's compressing the
20 natural gas and increasing its pressure, so that we can go
21 down the pipeline. We build many safety systems in to
22 insure the protection of the facility. Fire and gas
23 protection are incorporated not only into the turbine
24 enclosure, but the turbine buildings, themselves.

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1 In the event of a condition of gas in the
2 building and/or fire, the unit will shut down, and there's
3 an ESD, which stands for emergency shut down, which will
4 shut down the unit and evacuate all the gas from the
5 compressor facility.

6 In the event that we lose power, there's
7 auxiliary power on site to provide backup power, so the
8 unit can continue operating, and the compressor buildings
9 are designed such with an air handling system, that if gas
10 is detected in the building, the air handling increases
11 dramatically to try and get the gas out of the building.

12 We will have perimeter security fencing
13 around the entire site, and we will have good surveillance
14 of the site. All of the pipe that we put in the ground
15 will be inspected. One hundred percent of every well that
16 is done on the pipeline is inspected. Generally, x-rays
17 are used for all of our wells. The pipeline will be
18 coated and pressure treated and cathodically protected.

19 We have emergency procedures already in
20 place with the local emergency responders here in Milford.

21 We would meet with them periodically to go over our
22 facilities and what's involved with them and how to
23 respond to them accordingly.

24 And, finally, natural gas is lighter than

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1 air. In the event that there is a leak at the facility,
2 generally natural gas, if not confined, will dissipate
3 into the atmosphere and not be an issue.

4 Noise. The FERC requires us to maintain a
5 noise level of 55 dBA coming from the site at the nearest
6 noise receptor. The current noise levels in the area
7 range between 40 and 60 dBA. We had a noise study done
8 earlier this year, actually, it was late 2006, to
9 establish a baseline.

10 After we put this unit in service, we'll go
11 back and do another noise study to insure that it's
12 meeting the 55 dBA level and we're not exceeding any noise
13 levels at the site. And we'll also do this periodically
14 through operation of the unit. If we change out any
15 equipment on the unit, we will go ahead and do another
16 noise survey. But 55 dBA, a lot of people don't know what
17 that noise level is, and, generally, that's the noise
18 level of a normal conversation.

19 We design our facilities to be extremely
20 quiet. Generally, when you stand next to them, you can
21 still have a normal conversation, and, as you move further
22 away from them a few hundred feet, it's hard to tell if
23 we're even operating or not.

24 Air emissions. We will be required to go

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1 to the Connecticut DEP and file for an air permit to
2 operate this facility. This will not be a major source,
3 but it will be a minor source, and part of that
4 application we have to put a model together to model the
5 surrounding area and the effects that the air emissions
6 will have on the surrounding area. That all goes through
7 the Department of Environmental Protection, and they
8 evaluate it and either ask us to revise certain things and
9 issue an air permit, or not issue it and ask us to revise
10 certain parts of our operations.

11 We utilize what's called BACT, or Best
12 Available Emissions Control Technology, and what that
13 means is that it's a low NOx turbine combustor. Low NOx
14 is important, because NOx stands for nitrous oxide, and
15 that's a major component of smog, so the DEP mandates that
16 we try and limit that emission to the best degree we can
17 by using BACT, or Best Available Control Technology. And
18 we will test the stack periodically to insure that we're
19 meeting the standard set forth by original air permit.

20 Communications. This presentation, along
21 with a lot of project information, a question and answer
22 page, a glossary of terms, will all be available on our
23 website at Iroquois.com. We're trying to enhance this
24 website for projects more so than we've done in the past,

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1 and try and answer as many of the questions that we get
2 from the community on this website, so people generally
3 can go there and get their basic questions answered.

4 The FERC.gov also has a wealth of
5 information on projects in general, and we'll also have
6 available links to all of our filed materials that we send
7 to them.

8 We will be sending out construction notices
9 to impacted landowners and public officials prior to us
10 doing any construction. We'll do that through newspaper
11 notices and letters sent to homeowners, and, finally,
12 we'll have a landowner hotline, so if there's questions
13 during construction, landowners in the area can call us
14 and tell us their concerns.

15 So I think I pretty much addressed
16 everything that I wanted to in this presentation. Again,
17 all of this information is available at Iroquois.com, and
18 there's also something that we're adding, called Rob's
19 Corner. I'm Rob, Rob Perless. And what Rob's Corner is
20 is that you can send an e-mail on any questions that you
21 may have that you can't get an answer to at this website.

22 And I'll either respond to it, I will
23 respond to it, and, if it's a great question, I think
24 we'll add it to our website, so I encourage you to take a

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1 look at our website, view it. Any questions, go to Rob's
2 Corner and send me an e-mail.

3 So, with that, I will open it up to
4 questions. Mr. Brown?

5 MR. CHARLES BROWN: My name is Charles
6 Brown. I am a member of the Board of Directors for
7 Baldwin Station Condominium Association. We have a few
8 questions, some of which you got in an e-mail.

9 MR. PERLESS: Yes.

10 MR. BROWN: And we still haven't gotten
11 them back, and I don't like some of the answers we've
12 gotten so far.

13 MR. PERLESS: Okay.

14 MR. BROWN: The noise level. I asked for
15 the noise level at the gate of the plant and then in one-
16 tenth of a mile increments out one mile the noise level
17 that would be expected.

18 MR. PERLESS: Okay.

19 MR. BROWN: We need that, not at 18 hundred
20 feet, which is the nearest receptacle, because that's the
21 nearest home, but at the gate.

22 MR. PERLESS: Okay.

23 MR. BROWN: And then as you work your way
24 out. College physics. You can do that. That's all we

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1 asked for.

2 MR. PERLESS: Absolutely.

3 MR. BROWN: Didn't get it. Can we have
4 that, and it's got to be -- I would prefer that it be 55
5 DBs at the gate, or at the same level at the gate as it is
6 today. In other words, you don't increase the noise
7 level. You can do that with insulation.

8 The second question I have, or questions
9 that we have, are on accidents. How many of these plants
10 do you presently have operating?

11 MR. PERLESS: Five.

12 MR. BROWN: How many accidents have you
13 had?

14 MR. PERLESS: What do you mean by
15 accidents?

16 MR. BROWN: Any type of accident where the
17 plant had to be shut down for any reason.

18 MR. PERLESS: I can't.

19 MR. BROWN: Okay. You can get that. Next
20 question. Have there been any fires or fatalities?

21 MR. PERLESS: At our facilities?

22 MR. BROWN: Yes, or at any other facilities
23 in similar type of circumstances. The reason I'm asking
24 this is, across the street, there's that big mammoth

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1 Southern Connecticut Gas thing. Your plant goes, if I'm
2 not mistaken, there is a pipeline very close to the new
3 station, which goes directly into that plant. What type
4 of fire suppression, stopping?

5 In other words, when we unload a ship, I'm
6 a Third Mate, when we unload a ship, there are all kinds
7 of fire suppression things in pipes. What have you done
8 to do that? In other words, so if anything happens in
9 that plant, you shutdown your crossover into that mammoth
10 storage facility from Southern New England.

11 MR. PERLESS: Southern Connecticut?

12 MR. BROWN: Southern Connecticut. Is there
13 anything? In other words, if something happens to your
14 plant, God forbid.

15 MR. PERLESS: Well, if something happens to
16 the plant, as I said to you during the earlier slide,
17 there's an ESD, which would shut down the plant.

18 MR. BROWN: That would shut down the plant

19 --

20 MR. PERLESS: And --

21 MR. BROWN: -- through suppression going
22 across to the other plant, because you have a direct
23 connection.

24 MR. PERLESS: Currently, there is no

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1 suppression going to the other.

2 MR. BROWN: Why not? Wouldn't that be a
3 little more sensible, that if something happened to your
4 plant that you're now putting in there, this is an active
5 plant versus a passive metering station, something happens
6 to that plant and you've got how many cubic foot storage
7 facility across the street? You see where we're coming
8 from?

9 MR. PERLESS: No, I do. I do.

10 MR. BROWN: Okay. Just a question. We
11 need answers. Pardon me while I put on my glasses, so I
12 can see. Now the pipelines. How old are the current
13 pipelines as they come down through and next to our
14 development?

15 MR. PERLESS: '92. Fifteen years.

16 MR. BROWN: And what is the expected life
17 expectancy of those?

18 MR. PERLESS: It's indefinite. As long as
19 you maintain --

20 MR. BROWN: Nothing in this world is
21 indefinite.

22 MR. PERLESS: As long as you maintain the
23 pipeline, I would say 50, 60, 70 years is not an abnormal
24 range for a pipeline.

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1 MR. BROWN: I'll disagree with you. My
2 father was vice president of Consolidated Edison and in
3 OPC, which is Outside Planning Construction, 25, 35 years,
4 and then you have to do --

5 MR. PERLESS: That's a different animal all
6 together, in the sense that that's local distribution
7 company, as opposed to interstate.

8 MR. BROWN: You've got a high pressure
9 main.

10 MR. PERLESS: Yeah.

11 MR. BROWN: You've got to have a little
12 more. In other words, what kind of inspections are you
13 doing? What type?

14 MR. PERLESS: We have an Integrity
15 Management Program that begins with inception, with the
16 inception of the pipeline.

17 MR. BROWN: Now you said you had a --

18 MR. PERLESS: I'm sorry. Could you repeat
19 the question?

20 MR. BROWN: You said you had a pig input.

21 MR. PERLESS: Yeah.

22 MR. BROWN: Now are you constantly
23 patrolling the pipeline?

24 MR. PERLESS: We do aerial patrols, right

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1 now every week, of the pipeline, to insure that there's no
2 --

3 MR. BROWN: In other words, you are
4 actively monitoring those pipes?

5 MR. PERLESS: Yeah, absolutely. The DOT
6 requires that. They do audits to insure that you're
7 keeping records that you are maintaining your pipelines.

8 MR. BROWN: It's amazing to me that you can
9 say there is an indefinite lifeline on the pipes.

10 MR. PERLESS: I liken it to a '55 Chevy.
11 You can keep that car on the road forever, because you can
12 replace every part that's in that '55 Chevy. The pipeline
13 is similar to the degree that you maintain it and have a
14 good maintenance and integrity program. I would make the
15 argument that 50, 60, 70 years is not out of the norm by
16 today's standards on today's vintage pipelines.

17 MR. BROWN: No pipeline that we have in
18 service today is 50 or 60 or 70.

19 MR. PERLESS: I'm talking about pipelines
20 that Iroquois has constructed in the past 15 years.

21 MR. BROWN: You haven't been in business
22 and there haven't been gas pipelines like this for at
23 least --

24 MR. PERLESS: Construction methodology is

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1 different today than it was in the '70s.

2 MR. BROWN: I just want to make sure, if
3 somebody comes up and says, well, what happens if there's
4 a rust spot, you know, I mean I couldn't answer that. All
5 right. Just out of sheer curiosity, how many hours of
6 operation do the plants normally run without a complete
7 failure?

8 MR. PERLESS: I almost want to say we
9 haven't had a failure, in the sense that the turbine has
10 failed at a compressor station and we had to take it out
11 of service that I know of. We have maintenance programs
12 and integrity programs, where we do change outs of the
13 different aspects of the turbines to insure that your
14 service isn't interrupted. With five compressors on this
15 pipeline, if we lose one compressor, it's a major problem
16 for us, so we have integrity programs and maintenance
17 programs in place to insure that we don't have these types
18 of problems.

19 MR. BROWN: Well what can we do to -- I
20 mean I don't want to prey on the accident thing, because
21 God forbid that it should ever happen. The main thing is
22 the noise level. What can we do to keep the noise level
23 down, so that not at the 18 hundred-foot point, but,
24 rather, back at the transfer station and where you're

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1 going to be, we can keep it at 55 or 65, because, by that
2 time, by the time it gets out to us and to the other
3 homes, it will be well below.

4 MR. PERLESS: And at your homes, you
5 shouldn't even hear it. I would confirm with our -- we
6 have an acoustical engineer that we hired as part of this
7 program.

8 MR. BROWN: If you can come to us and say
9 our facility will not emit more than 65 at the gate and
10 every tenth of a mile it will decrease by five DBs --

11 MR. PERLESS: What I would do for you and
12 your community is I'll take the aerial photography that
13 you saw earlier and we'll do that in one-tenth increments,
14 and I'll work with the acoustic engineer and get you that.

15 MR. BROWN: Yeah. If you can put it in
16 writing, I mean, that's easy. We all drive down to the
17 transfer station. All we have to do is say, okay, it's
18 going to be --

19 MR. PERLESS: That's a simple enough
20 exercise.

21 MR. BROWN: Yeah. It's a simple college
22 physics exercise. Okay. That's all I have.

23 MR. PERLESS: Okay. Thank you. Anyone?
24 Well, then, I will conclude this meeting. We'll be here

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1 for a bit longer. If you have any questions, feel free to
2 come up to me or any other one, any one of my counterparts
3 here with a blue shirt on and ask us any questions you may
4 have. I thank you for your time.

5 (Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at
6 7:34 p.m.)

7