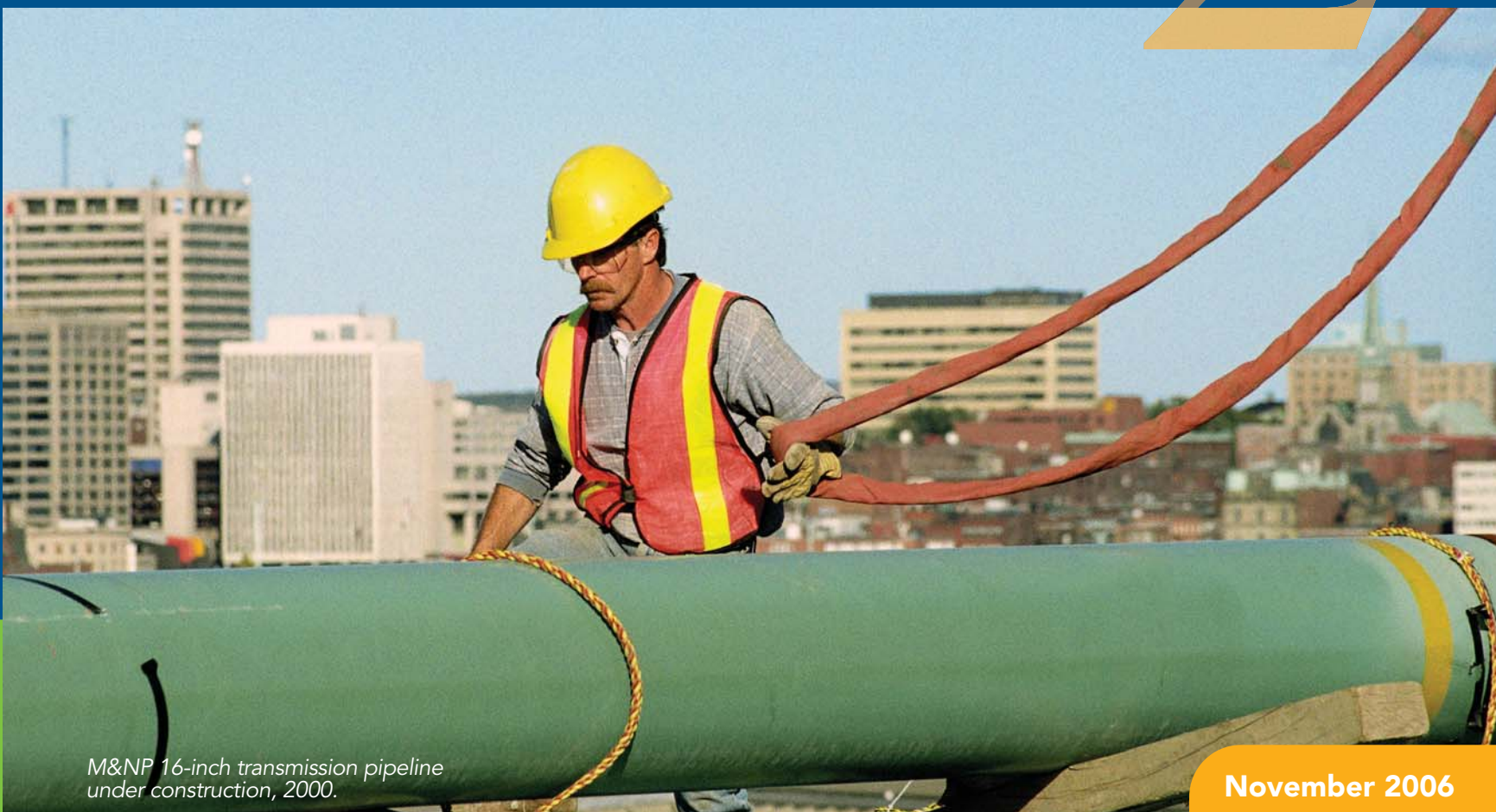


COMMUNITY CONTACT

www.brunswickpipeline.com



M&NP 16-inch transmission pipeline under construction, 2000.

November 2006

In this edition of *Community Contact*, we answer many of the safety-related questions being asked about the design, installation and operation of the proposed Brunswick Pipeline. This 30-inch diameter, 145-kilometre underground steel pipeline would connect the Canaport™ LNG terminal at Misepic Point to the North American pipeline network at the New Brunswick-Maine border.

Brunswick Pipeline is owned by Emera Inc., an energy company based here in the Maritimes. We are proud to support the addition of a new and abundant supply of clean-burning natural gas in our region.

Safety first

At Brunswick Pipeline, and all Emera-owned companies, the safety of the public and our workers is our first priority. We invite you to read this edition of *Community Contact* to learn more about numerous safety measures built into the design, construction and operation of pipelines. We are committed to working with landowners and community leaders and are confident we can address concerns through ongoing dialogue and cooperation.

A feasible pipeline route that is safe and respects the environment is essential to support development of the Canaport™ LNG terminal, which is needed to bring a long-term supply of natural gas to the region.

Transportation Safety Board of Canada statistics indicate that transmission pipelines are the safest means of transporting large volumes of oil and natural gas. The North American natural gas pipeline network is safer than highway, railroad, airborne or waterborne transport.

Did you know?

There are 500,000 kilometres of gas pipelines across North America, and approximately 45,000 kilometres of pipeline safely run throughout Canada in both urban and rural settings. Over 5 million homes across Canada use natural gas.

Thanks to some of the toughest industry regulations in the world, our country's pipeline network has an excellent public safety record. Over the past 20 years, pipeline safety has advanced substantially. As a result there have been no fatalities caused by transmission pipeline failures in Canada in the past 20 years.

Q: Are there any other pipelines that run through urban areas like Saint John?

A: Yes, there are many examples. Transmission pipelines of similar size safely run through many urban areas across the country. Oakville, Waterloo, North Bay, Mississauga,



Waterloo, Ontario

Toronto, Montreal, Saskatoon, Regina and Edmonton are all examples of cities with natural gas pipeline networks.

The Ontario Energy Board recently authorized the construction of a 48-inch high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline that will extend into the Town of Milton, a densely populated community on the outskirts of Toronto.

Martimes & Northeast Pipeline's (M&NP) 16-inch transmission pipeline has safely operated within Saint John since it was constructed in 2000, crossing many city streets and laying beneath familiar areas such as Simms Corner, Chesley Drive, and under Harbour Passage.

Over 5 million homes across Canada use natural gas

Waterloo and Milton, Ontario are two examples of cities that have an extensive pipeline network running through their communities.



Milton, Ontario



During installation, each weld on the pipeline is x-rayed or ultrasonically inspected to ensure pipe joints meet strict standards.

Q:

What precautions do you take to make sure the pipeline is built and operated safely?

A:

Many precautions will be taken throughout the design and construction of our pipeline – because no business objective is more important than the safety of people living and working around the pipeline. We are also a highly regulated industry that must conform to very strict safety standards and guidelines set out by the National Energy Board as well as the Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

- ⇒ During pipe manufacture, each length of pipe will be thoroughly inspected with sophisticated instruments, both by the pipe manufacturer and by our own inspectors. These tests make sure the pipe meets the strict quality-control standards established by the CSA and Brunswick Pipeline.
- ⇒ During installation, every welder on the construction site must pass a series of performance tests. Their work will then be closely monitored by our inspectors. Each weld on the pipeline will be x-rayed or ultrasonically inspected to ensure pipe joints meet strict standards.
- ⇒ The entire outside surface of the steel pipe will be coated with a protective epoxy to help prevent corrosion of the steel.
- ⇒ Prior to entering commercial service, the pipeline will undergo hydrostatic-pressure testing. This involves filling the pipeline with water and raising the pressure above maximum operating conditions to verify its strength and integrity.
- ⇒ During construction, workers will install a cathodic protection system that imparts a low voltage current on the pipe as an additional corrosion prevention measure. This system will be regularly monitored by field technicians throughout the life of the pipeline to ensure it is working properly and no corrosion is taking place.
- ⇒ Once in service the pipe will be regularly inspected from the inside with sophisticated electronic equipment that can identify any changes in the steel pipe wall. In the unlikely event that there are changes to the pipe wall thickness or other damage to the pipe wall, the pipe will be repaired or replaced as necessary.

The pipeline industry has advanced substantially over the past 20 years. Modern pipeline design, advances in metallurgy, improvements in maintenance procedures and pipeline integrity programs help ensure public safety and reliable service.



24/7 monitoring

During operation, the pipeline will be monitored 24/7 and receive regular inspections by air and foot patrol.

Q: What safety measures are in place when the pipeline is in operation?

A: Once up and running, the pipeline will be monitored on the ground by experienced field staff and will also be monitored remotely on a 24-hour basis by professionals using advanced computer systems at our Gas Control Centre. They monitor detailed data on the entire pipeline system and can quickly isolate a section of pipeline, if necessary, by remotely operating shut-off valves along the route.

The pipeline easement will also be routinely patrolled by aircraft and, in heavily populated areas, by foot patrol. These patrols will be watching for the general public or contractors who may be digging in the vicinity of the pipeline without authorization. Staff will regularly inspect valves and other parts of the system.

Our monitoring plans will also include in-line inspection or “pigging” in which mechanized tools are placed inside the pipeline to clean and thoroughly inspect it.

These monitoring measures help ensure that steps can be taken immediately to avoid any potential problem or, if necessary, make repairs.

The pipeline will also be subject to regular review and auditing by our regulator, the National Energy Board.

Finally, we will carry out an extensive awareness program to ensure the general public and heavy equipment operators are aware of the pipeline’s location, how to work safely around the pipeline and how to contact us if they plan to complete work in the area.

Q: What is the most likely cause of a pipeline failure?

A: Historically, corrosion has been the leading cause of pipeline failures. However, the advent of epoxy coatings, cathodic protection systems and electronic inspection has dramatically reduced the potential for corrosion to cause a failure. Consequently, the main remaining threat to a modern pipeline is that it will be punctured by heavy equipment such as an excavator working nearby. Recognizing this threat, the industry has improved its monitoring and public awareness programs to prevent this third party damage from occurring. Furthermore, the strength and properties of pipeline steel have been improved so it is virtually impossible for most backhoes and excavators to pierce or puncture a modern pipeline, should they make contact with it. In fact, a recent study by Dr. John Keifner, P.Eng., concluded that 99.5 per cent of excavators in existence throughout North America are below the size capable of puncturing a pipeline with Class 3 wall thickness, such as the one being proposed by Brunswick Pipeline for the urban Saint John area.



Meeting safety standards and more

Did you know?

Brunswick Pipeline will be constructed and operated with the utmost care and diligence. It will be safe to walk, bike and ski over the proposed pipeline. Where the pipeline crosses under existing roads, it will be designed to allow cars, trucks and other vehicles to continue using the road as before. There are thousands of cars crossing other buried pipelines in New Brunswick every day.

- ⇒ Brunswick Pipeline prides itself on safety measures that meet or exceed federal regulations which are considered among the highest industry standards in the world.
- ⇒ For example, federal pipeline regulations establish engineering design specifications, such as steel grades and wall thicknesses, for the pipe based on surrounding land use and population densities. The proposed Brunswick Pipeline route through Saint John crosses what the regulations would deem to be Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 zones.
- ⇒ We will exceed the regulations by designing the pipeline to meet the most stringent of these classifications – Class 3 – for the entire 31-kilometre section of pipeline within urban Saint John.
- ⇒ Regulations also require us to bury the pipeline 0.6 metres below ground. For added safety, we plan to exceed the regulation by at least 50 per cent and bury the pipeline to a depth of 0.9 metres. We will also employ additional engineering solutions as necessary to appropriately protect adjacent municipal infrastructure. All these additional measures will be designed in accordance with good engineering and applicable codes.

Q:
How quickly will you be able to react if there is an accident?

A:
In the unlikely event that all of the safety features applied in construction and operation of the pipeline do not prevent a pipeline incident and a release of natural gas occurs, pipeline valves limit the impact of such an incident.

Professionals in our Gas Control Centre constantly monitor the flow of gas along the entire length of the pipeline so as to detect pressure loss on the system. In the unlikely event that a rapid or significant pressure loss is detected in an urban area, the valves upstream and downstream of the incident will be closed immediately, limiting the amount of natural gas that could be released.



Saint John, New Brunswick

The North American natural gas pipeline network is considered to be safer than highway, railroad, airborne or waterborne transport.

Q:

Will you have a detailed response plan ready to deal with an emergency if it occurs?

A:

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is very much a part of our industry's culture of safety and preparedness. Development of the Brunswick Pipeline ERP will include extensive involvement of local emergency officials. We have already had preliminary discussions regarding emergency response capabilities in Saint John. We will continue to work in collaboration with local emergency officials.

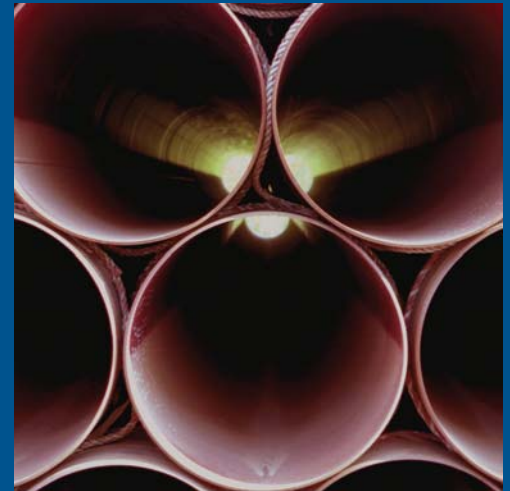
However, it would be premature to finalize any ERP prior to the National Energy Board's (NEB) decision on the route we have proposed. If the NEB review of our proposal is favourable, they will issue a project approval. ERPs are typically developed after an approval is issued and a final easement (30 metres wide) is determined within the proposed corridor. The ERP must be in place before the NEB will authorize us to begin operations.

Q:

Who makes the final decision on the Brunswick Pipeline route?

A:

The National Energy Board (NEB) will consider the input of all stakeholders and will make the final decision. This November in Saint John, the NEB will hold a public hearing on the proposed corridor for the natural gas pipeline. The NEB review will be assisted by federal and provincial regulatory agencies and all stakeholders.



We meet or exceed strict design and construction standards and guidelines set by the National Energy Board and the Canadian Standards Association.

- ⇒ How do you prevent a pipeline from corroding?
- ⇒ How will you ensure other city services such as water and sewer are not impeded by the presence of the Brunswick Pipeline?
- ⇒ Why do we need an additional source of natural gas in Atlantic Canada?
- ⇒ What benefits does this project bring to Saint John and New Brunswick?
- ⇒ What is the status of the National Energy Board review?

The answers to these questions and more can found on our website www.brunswickpipeline.com. Please visit the website to learn more project information.

If you have a question that we have not answered or would like to talk to us further, please call our toll free line: **1.888.491.3222**. View our regulatory application and support materials at the NEB website www.neb.gc.ca.

