

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING PIPELINE SAFETY AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE PIPELINE INDUSTRY PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBSITES:

Pipeline Resources and Information

811 - www.call811.com

American Gas Association (AGA) - www.aga.org

American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org

Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org

Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com

Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) - www.ingaa.org

National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) - www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com

Pipeline Association for Public Awareness (PAPA) - www.pipelineawareness.org

Pipeline Emergency Response Training Portal - <http://pipelines.training>

Pennsylvania Pipeline Awareness - www.pennsylvaniapipeline.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - www.phmsa.dot.gov

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) - www.puc.state.pa.us

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT INTERSTATE ENERGY PIPELINE COMPANY AND PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS PLEASE VISIT US AT:

Web site: www.iec.energy or E-mail: info@iec.energy

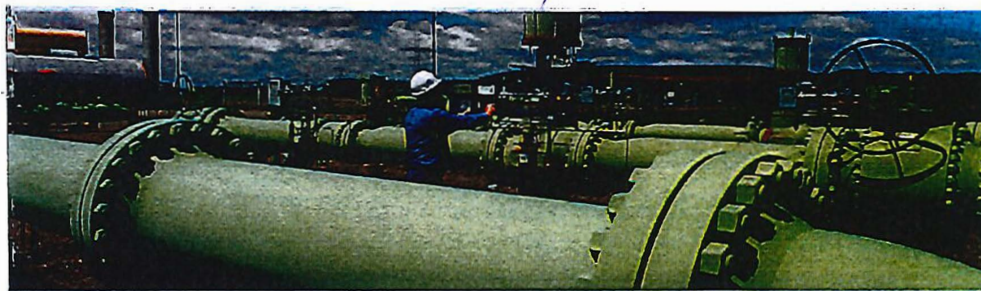
EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-747-3375



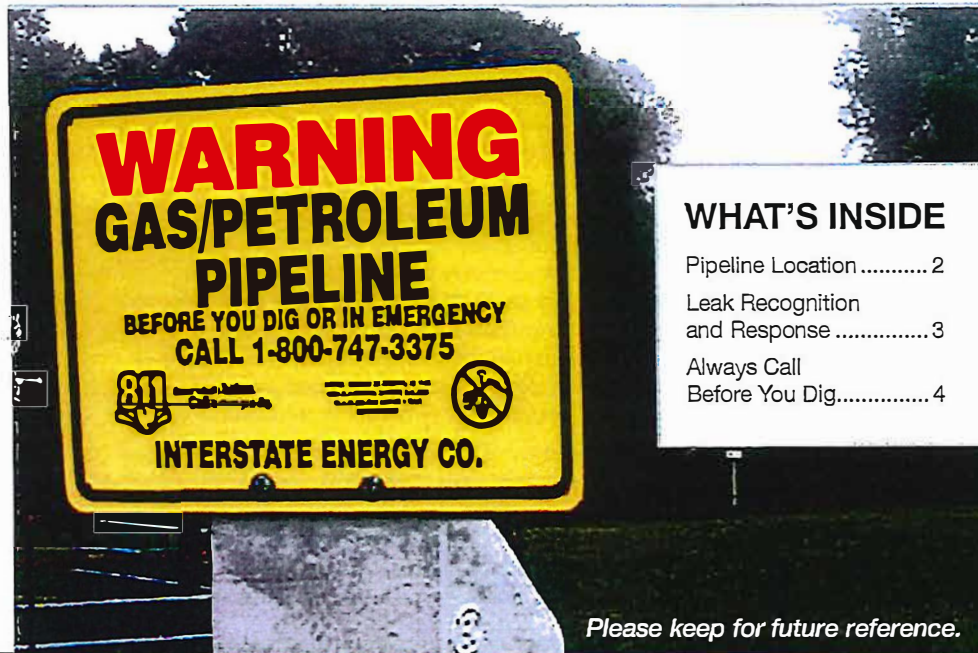
This color code chart will help determine which utilities have marked their underground utility lines.

 WHITE - Proposed excavation	 ORANGE - Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit
 PINK - Temporary survey markings	 BLUE - Potable water lines
 RED - Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables	 PURPLE - Reclaimed water, irrigation and slurry lines
 YELLOW - Gas, oil, steam, petroleum or gaseous materials	 GREEN - Sewer lines

INTERSTATE ENERGY COMPANY



Important Pipeline Safety Message *for your neighborhood*



WHAT'S INSIDE

Pipeline Location	2
Leak Recognition and Response	3
Always Call Before You Dig.....	4

Please keep for future reference.

ABOUT INTERSTATE ENERGY COMPANY

Interstate Energy Company operates and maintains an underground oil and natural gas pipeline near your home or place of work. The purpose of our pipelines and facilities is to provide oil and natural gas to electricity generating facilities, allowing them to operate with the most cost-effective fuel. The natural gas is odorized by suppliers to our transmission pipelines.

INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Interstate Energy Company invests significant time, capital and maintenance to insure the quality and integrity of our transmission pipelines. Our systems are monitored 24 hours a day every day. Interstate Energy Company also utilizes ground surveillance, aerial patrolling, in-line-inspections and other methods to identify potential risks to our pipelines and facilities. Pipeline valves can be accessed remotely from our Control Room to isolate and minimize a leak. Field personnel are immediately notified if there is a possibility of a leak and appropriate resources are allocated to minimize risks to the public and environment.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

In compliance with federal and state regulations, Interstate Energy Company (IEC) has implemented an Integrity Management Program (IMP) for our pipelines.

In accordance with federal regulations, some segments along pipelines have been designated as High Consequence Areas (HCAs) and supplemental hazard assessment and prevention programs in our IMP have been developed. For an overview of these programs, visit our website at www.iec.energy.

PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, according to National Transportation Safety Board statistics. These pipelines transport the natural gas, which provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States, and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day.

In the United States alone, there are over 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines in use every day. Transmission pipelines are typically larger than gathering and distribution lines. They transport energy products across the country and to storage facilities.



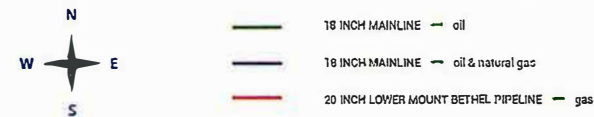
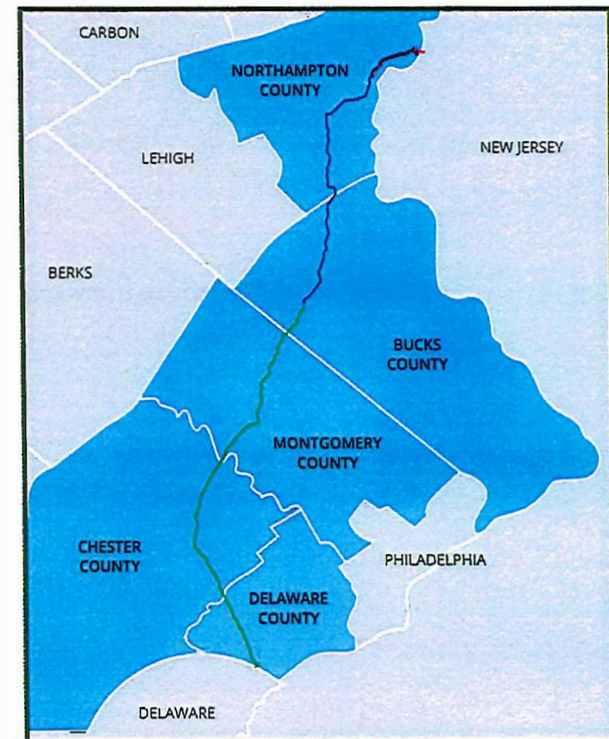
Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push energy products through the line.

Local Distribution Companies deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. These lines cover over 800,000 miles of underground pipeline in the United States. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

TRANSMISSION PIPELINE MAPPING

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) to provide information about gas transmission and liquid transmission operators and their pipelines. The NPMS Web site is searchable by zip code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/. Operators of production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping and distribution piping, are not represented by NPMS nor are they required to be.

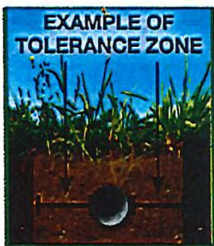
INTERSTATE ENERGY COMPANY SYSTEM MAP



18 inch diameter 1083 PSIG Gas 1150 PSIG Oil
20 inch diameter 1200 PSIG

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF DAMAGING/DISTURBING A PIPELINE

State laws require you to maintain a minimum clearance, or tolerance zone, on either side of the pipeline, between the point of excavation and a marked pipeline. Check with your state one-call for tolerance zone requirements in your state.



Even the most minor damage to a pipeline can have serious consequences. If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, do not cover up or attempt to repair the pipeline. Evacuate the area and call 911 and the pipeline company immediately.

WHAT IS A RIGHT-OF-WAY AND CAN I BUILD OR DIG ON IT?

Pipeline companies work diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A right-of-way may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farm land or crops exist. County Clerk's Offices also have record of easements which are public record.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-

of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, pipeline maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

For questions concerning the pipeline or right-of-way or about future property improvements or excavations, contact the pipeline operator.

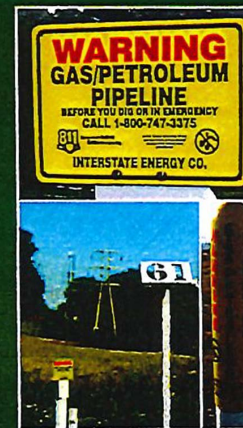
HOW WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE A PIPELINE IS?

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains operator information, type of product, and an emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operator and the local law enforcement.**



RECOGNIZING A PIPELINE LEAK



- **Sight:** Liquid pools, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area, dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are all signs of a pipeline leak. Natural gas is colorless, but vapor and “ground frosting” may be visible at high pressures. A natural gas leak may also be indicated by dust blowing from a hole in the ground or flames if the leak is ignited.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks. Natural Gas and Highly Volatile Liquids are colorless, tasteless and odorless unless commercial odorants or Mercaptan is added. Gas transmission/gas gathering pipelines are odorless, but may contain a hydrocarbon smell.

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- **Turn off** any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- **Leave the area** by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- If known, from a safe location, notify the pipeline operator immediately and **call 911** or your local emergency response number. The operator will need your name, your phone number, a brief description of the incident, and the location so the proper response can be initiated.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product or natural gas fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

ALWAYS CALL BEFORE YOU DIG. IT'S THE LAW!

Because even relatively minor excavation activities like landscaping or fencing can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any excavation, construction, farming or digging. Pennsylvania requires 3 work days notice to the One-Call Center to allow the utility operators to mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed digging site. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented.

Interstate Energy Company requires a representative present to monitor the safe excavation.

One easy **FREE** phone call to 811 starts the process to get your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One-Call Center. Once your underground lines have been marked for your project, you will know the approximate location of your pipelines and utility lines, and can dig safely. More information regarding 811 can be found at www.call811.com.



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

