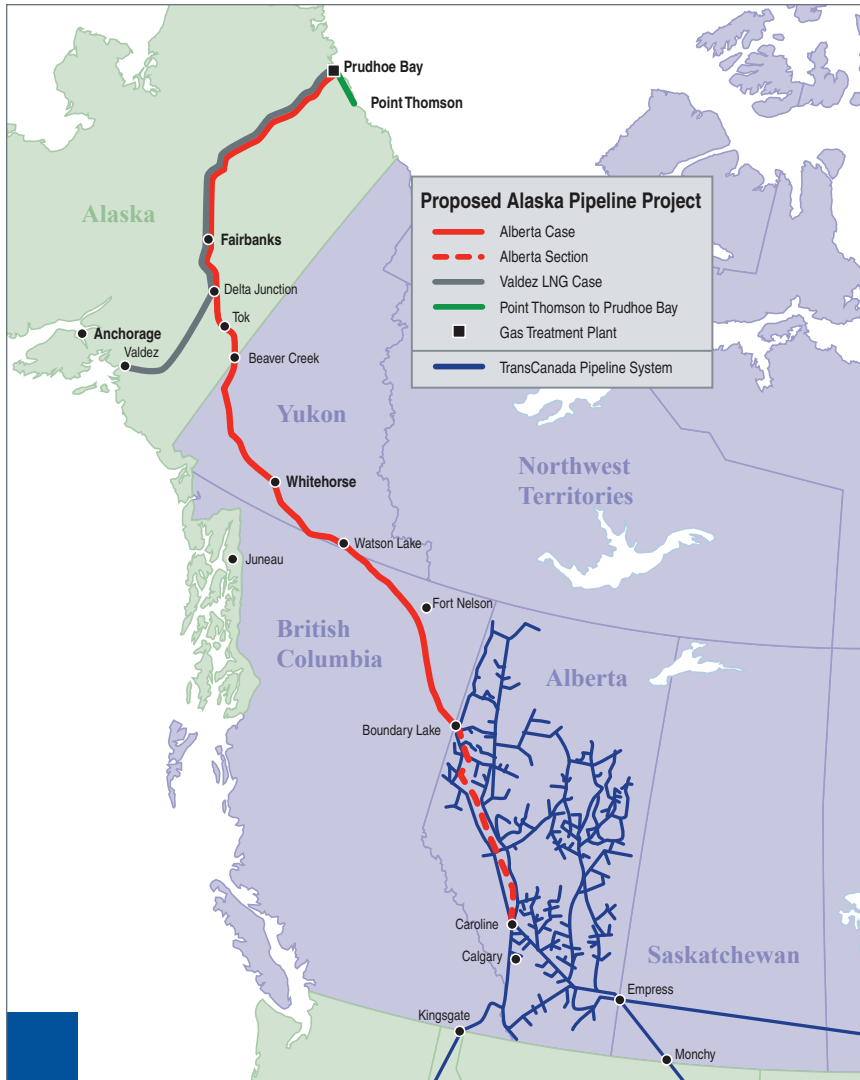
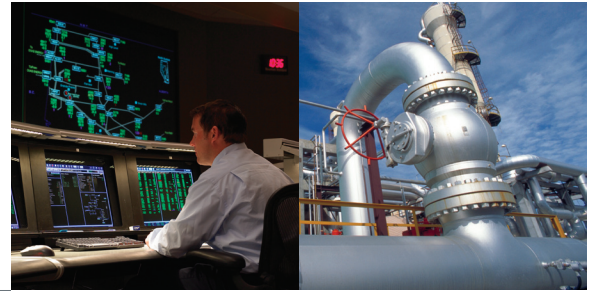


ALASKA Pipeline Project



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 resource 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 is targeted for completion to be held from May to July 2010.





For additional project information go to www.thealaskapipelineproject.com.

Point Thomson transmission pipeline

- Pipeline length:58 miles (93 km) (approx.)
- Pipeline diameter:32 inches
- Maximum operating pressure:1030 psig
- Pipeline capacity:1.1 bcf/d

Alberta Case (Prudhoe Bay to Alberta)

- Total length:1700 miles (2737 km)
 - Pipeline length (Alaska):734 miles (1182 km)
 - Pipeline length (Canada):966 miles (1555 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:803 miles (1293 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)	6	13	2
• Total compressor stations (Canada)	11	20	n/a
• In areas of continuous and discontinuous permafrost, gas chillers will be installed 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 CO₂ 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.