

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 2014  
7:00 P.M. - TOWN HALL – 1529 NYS RTE 12  
BINGHAMTON-NEW YORK 13901

PRESENT: Cynthia Paddick – Chairwoman  
Judy Snyder  
Messer: Donnelly, Warren and Bernard

ALSO PRESENT: Alex Urda - Town Engineer

ABSENT: Thomas Geisenhof – Assessor  
Gene Hulbert – Town Board Member  
John Barrett – Appointed Resident Member

The meeting convened at 7:00 p.m. at which time Mrs. Paddick called the meeting to order and welcomed the audience.

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Mr. Hemedinger introduced the guest speaker Mike Atchie from Williams Energy. He will be giving a brief presentation on compressor and metering stations, pipelines and other facets of the distribution process. Questions will be taken after the presentation.

Mr. Atchie, gave a brief power point presentation on the distribution process for gas drilling. Handouts were distributed to the board members and audience on the introduction to natural gas, pipeline construction and responding to pipeline emergencies. Williams Energy was founded in 1908. December of 2011 they spun off E & P Company to WPX.

The following are the bulleted items that were discussed:

- Local Benefits
- Benefits to the Community
- Communication
- 24- Hour Monitoring
- Facility Safety
- Compressor Stations –venting
- Dehydrators are only processing required in NEPA
- Need for Compressor Stations
- Worker Safety
- System Integrity Plan (SIP)
- Pipeline Infrastructure
- Constitution Pipeline Ad Valorem Taxes
- Constitution Pipelines Short Term Economic Benefits
- Constitution Pipelines Local Economic Benefits
- Constitution Pipeline Facilities
- Map of the Constitution Pipeline
- Marcellus to power the northeast
- Coast - to - Coast Natural Gas Network
- Natural Gas System
- Natural Gas Production
- Growing Demand Natural Gas –Clean Burning Source of Energy

- Company History
- Company Overview

The Board and audience had a few questions regarding:

The Windsor Dunbar site fire, if they ever determined what happened.  
Mr. Atchie stated it is still under investigation.

Mrs. Snyder asked if 6 fire companies respond to an alarm, even if they are not used they hauled their equipment to the site incurring cost. How does William's Company handle compensating the fire companies.

Mr. Atchie stated usually the Fire Company sends us an invoice. Each compressor station has an agreement with the local a fire department. This helps departments attain extra fire equipment, such as foam trucks, etc.

Aleta Kinne, resident of 879 Castle Creek Road asked if they had any close up pictures of compressor stations. Back in September 2013, Williamson Energy had a presentation at Co-operation Extension with close ups pictures.

Mr. Atchie stated he just started with the company 3 months ago. He would have to research who gave the presentation and what materials were used and possibly forward them to the town.

Mrs. Snyder asked what noise level comes from a compressor station during venting is it comparable to a siren going off.

Mr. Atchie said with the door open it is very loud. With the door closed the noise is contained within the building. During venting it is like a rumbling sound or similar to an airplane going overhead. For example the Dunbar Station takes approximately 9 minutes to vent. Vent stacks have silencers that reduce the amount of noise emissions. The silencer design is determine to the capacity of the station. The noise mitigation is in place to meet those criteria before any construction takes place. In the event of an expansion modifications are made to the silencers.

Someone from the audience asked who sets the noise level.

Mr. Atchie, stated the noise level can be determined by local municipality has a noise mitigation in place or by the public service standards.

There are several sound controls in place which the government has set for compliance. We try to work with the town local ordinance, and met with the local residents to notify them of any noise spikes.

Mr. Snyder resident of 808 River Road, asked who monitors the hundreds of miles of pipeline for corrosion.

Mr. Atchie stated the control center in Tulsa monitors 24 hours a day, with a redundant backup system in Broken Arrow. In the event of an emergency the control center can shut down the facility and isolate the problem. Upon shut down no gas can flow in or out to define the problem area.

To be proactive we have a team that checks the pipeline looking for indication of leaks such as brown grass, which could be a change in flow. The electrical control can isolate the controls to prevent hackers from accessing control of the plant.

The Dunbar Station in Windsor which is 15 minutes away has a 3 man crew in the office the rest are on the road. There are no more than 10 people daily, so the traffic flow is relatively low. The station is tucked back approximately a quarter of a mile back from Paterson Road.

Currently they are going through an expansion so there would be no tours for safety reasons. They do allow tours in the spring. We would be willing to set up a tour for your board members so they can see the size of a facility.

Charolte Schotanus resident of 369 Port Road, asked are there effects on the air quality. Is an air quality permit required?

Mr. Atchie stated the venting process has a heavier fume so it takes longer to dissipate. There is no scent to natural gas so mercaptan is added to create a smell similar to rotten eggs for easier detection. This process is within the normal emissions.

Mr. Bernard stated how far apart is there between compressor stations. I know in Pennsylvania they have stations within two miles of each other.

Mr. Atchie gave an estimated a compressor station 1 mile apart depending on the amount of flow etc. The Dunbar station has 4 units there motor runs on gas or electric.

Darla Hartzell resident of 20 Pembroke Drive, questioned the buffer zone for the noise level.

Mr. Atchie stated the state sets the setbacks 500 feet and 300 feet from the property line. If there is a question on the dbl level, they have sound meters that records the levels and they check for spikes. They try to alert the residents on any noise increase levels in advance.

A gentleman from the audience questioned the use of the small building on Willis Road.

Mr. Atchie, stated he is not familiar with the site but thought it might be an ultrasonic meter or temperature transducers, which is an unmanned site.

Mr. Bernard said he is curious why compressor stations on hills instead of in a valley.

Mr. Athcie said it could be surface use agreements compressor stations are permanent and owned by the gas company.

There being no further discussion the Board unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting at 8:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Diane Aurelio  
Ordinance Secretary

RECEIVED

PLANNING BOARD MEETING

FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

JAN 27 2014

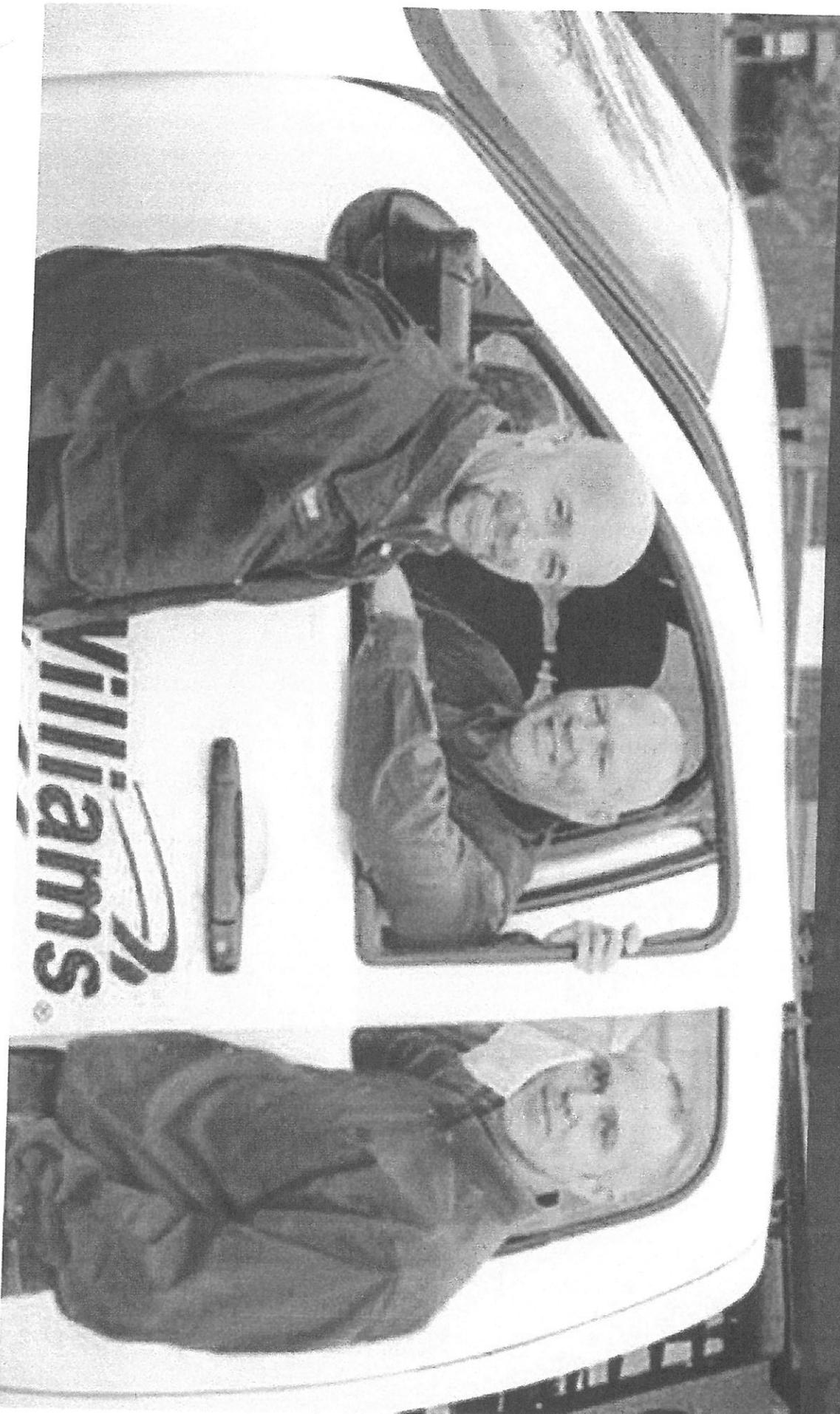
SIGN IN SHEET

TOWN OF CHENANGO  
ORDINANCE/ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

NAME	LOCATION	DATE
Aleta Kinne	891 Castle Creek Rd.	1-27-14
Ron Kinne	891 Castle Creek Rd.	1-27-14
Mary Minacci	23 Woodland Dr.	1-27-14
Dave Johnson	131 Brooks Rd	"
Bill Owen	108 Stacy Drive	13905 1/27/14
Steve Parmeter	735 Brotzman Road Binghamton, N.Y.	1/27/14
Daryl Marshall	20 Pembroke Dr Binghamton NY 13901	1/27/14
Charlotte Schotanus	369 Port Rd Binghamton	1/27/14
Mike Snyder	508 River Rd Binghamton	1/27/14

# Introduction to Williams

January 27, 2014



# Local Benefits

- Local Tax revenue:
  - The Town of Windsor reduced residential tax rate by 8%.
  - Windsor Central School District reduced taxes by 5.8%.
- Williams has hired full time, permanent staff, many of whom are New York residents.
- The jobs we create are generational jobs – they will be needed for generations to come.
- Local contractors realize opportunities for each proposed upgrade.
- Infrastructure investments:
  - 2012 – \$372,160
  - 2013 – \$398,101



*We make energy happen.*



# Benefits to the Community



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- Helping meet the growing demand for energy.
- Increasing supply of regionally produced natural gas available to New York markets.
- Increased reliability of delivery and reduced supply disruptions due to pipeline capacity limitations, severe weather, and other factors.

# Communication



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## Routine operations

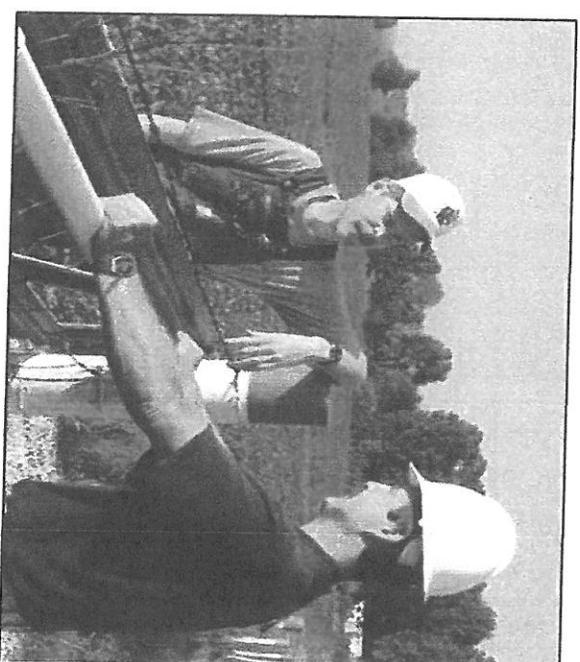
- Community awareness is the key to maintaining public confidence in our operational integrity.
- Inform and educate local officials and residents.
- Quickly address questions or concerns.
- Participate in working group.

## Non-routine operations

- Share information with the public and government officials.
- Provide projected timelines for non-routine activities.

## Communication with Emergency Responders

- Emergency Planning and Table-top exercises
- Participate in After-Action Reviews



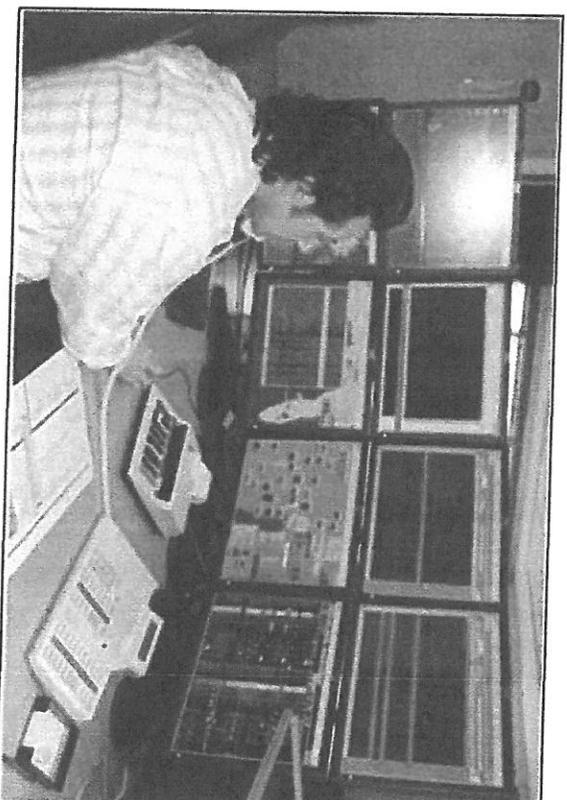
# 24-Hour Monitoring



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The Control Center is the heart of Williams facilities monitoring.

- Information about pipelines and facilities is constantly communicated
  - Pressure, temperature, flow, alarms & other conditions
- Redundant backup systems
  - Primary control center in Tulsa, with backup in Broken Arrow
- In the event of an emergency the control center can immediately shut down the facility and begin to isolate the source of the issue.
- The control center is monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

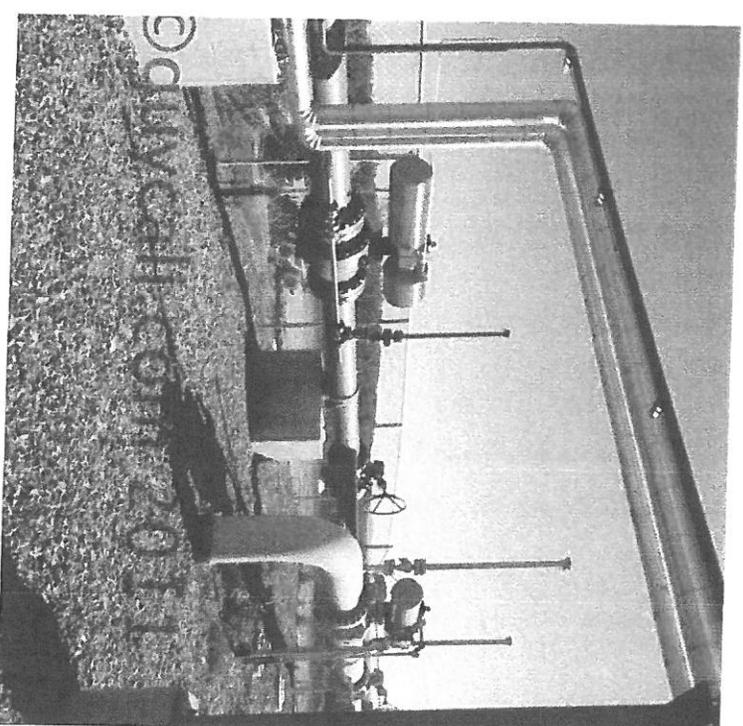


# Facility Safety



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- Williams utilizes automatic shutdown valves that can stop the flow of gas in an emergency.
  - In the event of an emergency, safety valves shutdown the system.
  - Can shutdown for a variety of reasons.
  - When closed, no gas can flow in or flow out allowing us to isolate the problem area.
- Williams compressor stations integrate a variety of safety systems designed to protect the public, our employees and our property.
- Remote control valves can be closed at station or by the Control Center.
- Safety systems inspected periodically for proper operation.



# Compressor Stations



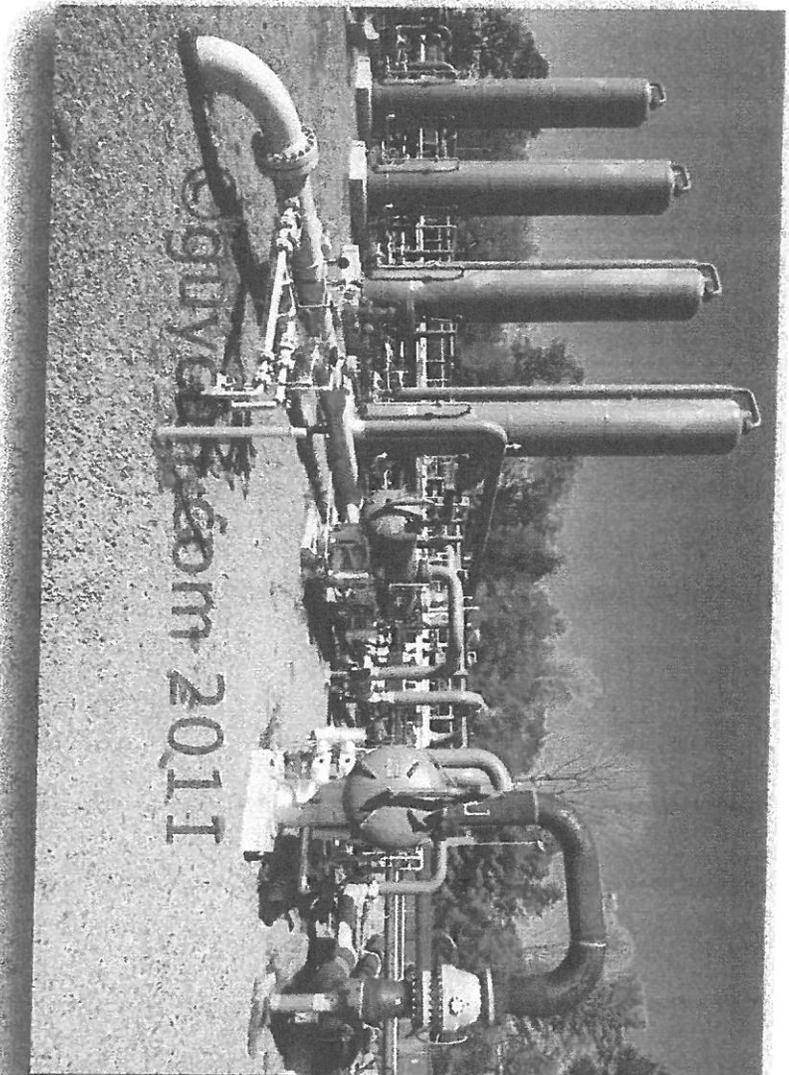
*We make energy happen.*

## Venting Gas

- Venting is done to purge gas from the station.
  - Can be conducted for equipment maintenance, testing or as needed for emergency purposes.
- Venting is safest procedure
  - Gas will not collect and become an ignition danger
- Silencer (located in vent stack) reduces noise.
- An annual venting procedure is required per regulations.
- Approx. 9 minute procedure at Dunbar Compressor Station.

# Dehydrators are only processing required in NEPA

**Williams.**  
*We make energy happen.*



Because natural gas in much of Pa. contains almost no liquid natural gas, the only processing required is removal of water entrained in the gas.

The methane is forced through glycol contactors which attracts the water. It is then heated to 365 degrees, turning the water to vapor and recycling the glycol for reuse.

# Compressor Stations



*We make energy happen.™*

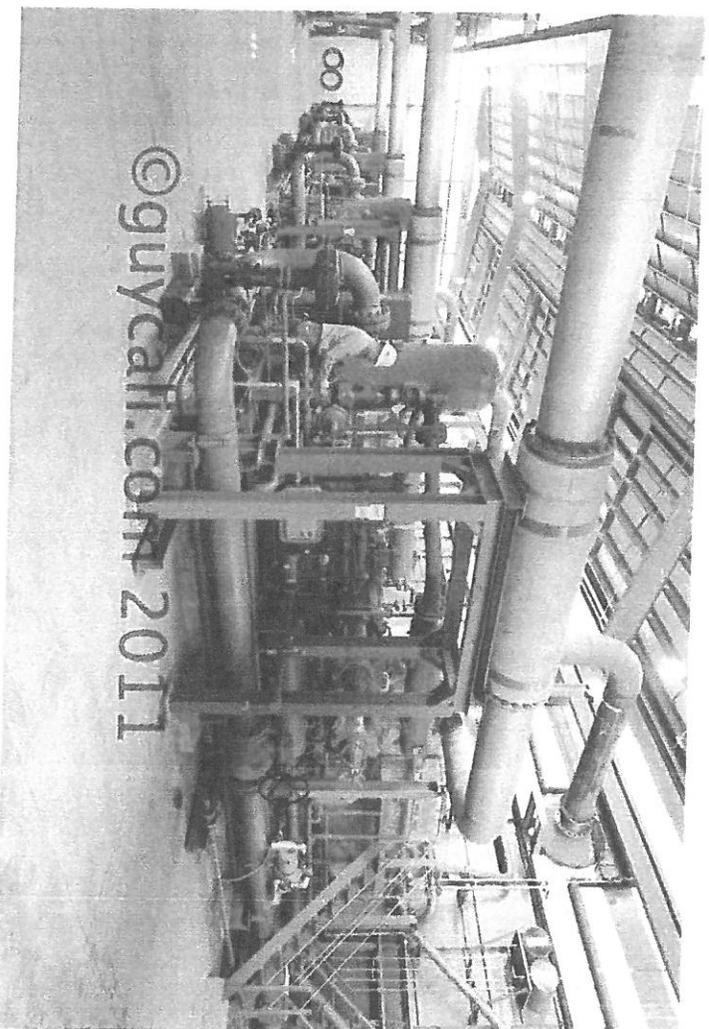
## Why do we need compressor stations?

### Primary Purpose:

- Increase gas pressure so it can flow.

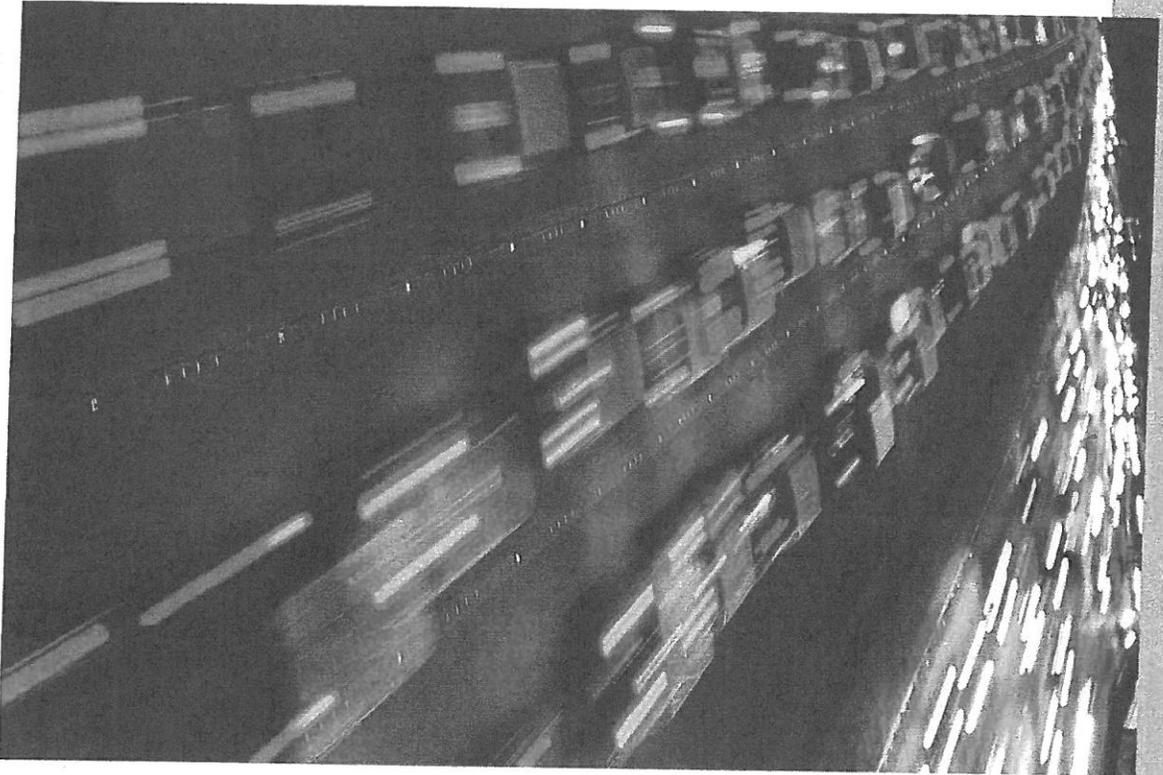
### Other activities:

- Catch and remove water commonly found in gas.
- Filter out solids.
- Measure flow of natural gas.
- Safety measures include methane detectors and "fire eyes" to detect flames.





# **Compressor Stations: The on ramp to the interstate pipeline system.**



# Worker Safety



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Safety is first and foremost in all operations

- Employees trained in proper safety protocols
- Work controls in place:
  - Job planning
  - L-O-T-O
  - Stop Work Authorization
  - HAZWOPER
  - HAZCOM
  - PPE gear
- Continued education in safety procedures.
- Stringent safety practices apply to contractors.
- Contractors are an extension of us.
- Keeping employees safe means keeping the public safe.



# System Integrity Plan (SIP)



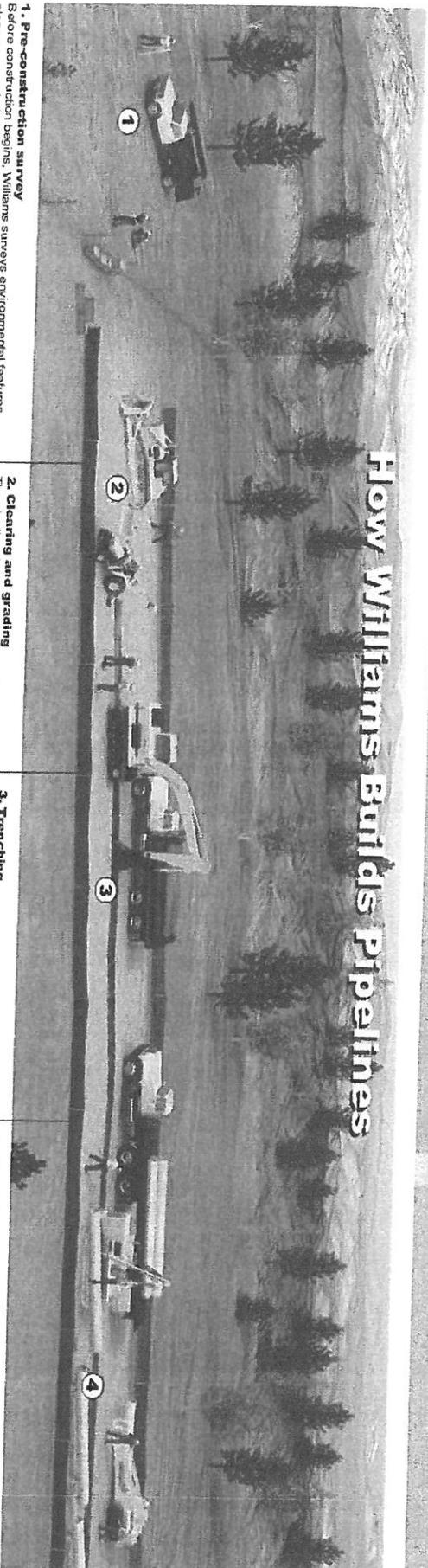
We make energy happen.

**Williams's management system for controlling physical risk**

SIP ensures:

- Risks associated with our business operations are managed effectively.
- Our employees, the public and the environment are protected.
- Continuously enhance the environmental, health and safety performance of our operations by:
  - Improving our work practices
  - Holding ourselves accountable
  - Measuring the results
  - Continuously improving the process

# How Williams Builds Pipelines



**1. Pre-construction survey**  
 Before construction begins, Williams surveys environmental features along proposed pipeline segments. Utility lines and agricultural drainages are located and marked to prevent accidental damage during pipeline construction. The Pipeline's centerline and the exterior right of way and workspace is staked.

**5. Welding, pipe coating and x-ray inspection**  
 After the stringing and bending are complete, the pipe sections are aligned, welded together, and placed on temporary supports along the edge of the trench. All welds are then x-rayed. Line pipe requires a coating at the welded joints. The entire pipe coating is then electronically inspected.

**2. Clearing and grading**  
 The pipeline right of way is cleared of vegetation. Temporary erosion control measures are installed prior to any earth-moving activities.

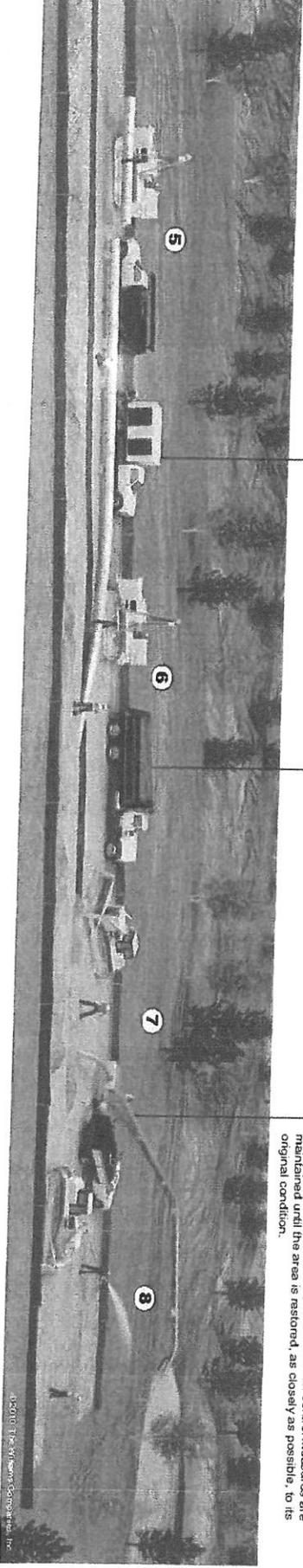
**6. Lowering pipe in and backfilling**  
 The pipe assembly is lowered into the trench by sideboom tractors. The trench is backfilled. No foreign materials are allowed in the trench.

**3. Trenching**  
 Topsoil is removed from the work area and stockpiled in agricultural areas. Williams then uses backhoes and trenching machines to excavate the trench. The soil that is excavated during ditching operations is temporarily stockpiled on the right of way.

**7. Testing**  
 After backfilling, the pipe is filled with water and pressure tested. Tested water is obtained and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

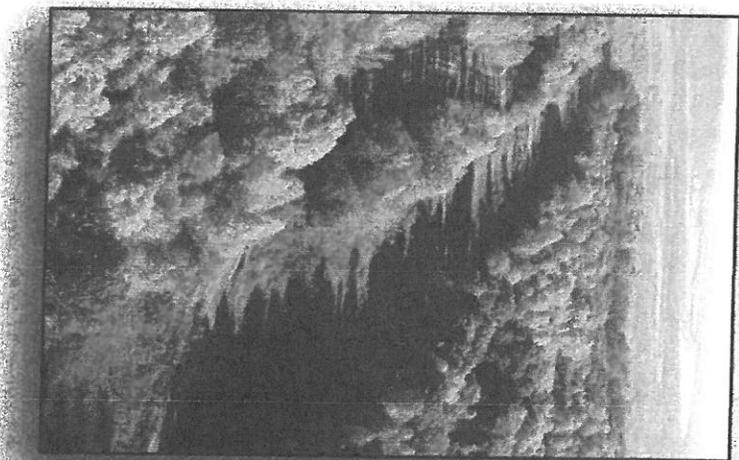
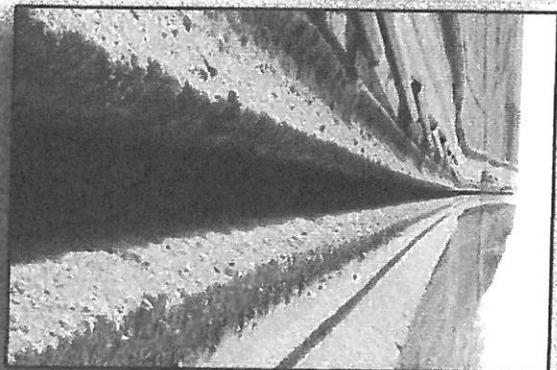
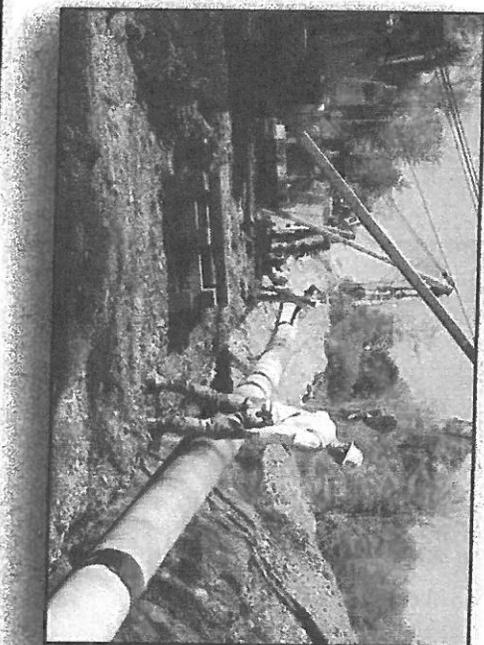
**4. Pipe stringing and bending**  
 Individual joints of pipe are string along the right of way adjacent to the excavated ditch and arranged so they are accessible to construction personnel. A mechanical pipe-bending machine bends individual joints of pipe to the desired angle at locations where there are significant changes in the natural ground contours or where the pipeline route changes direction.

**8. Restoration**  
 Williams policy is to clean up and restore the work area as soon as possible. Disturbed areas are restored, as nearly as possible, to their original contours. Temporary environmental control measures are maintained until the area is restored, as closely as possible, to its original condition.



# Pipeline Infrastructure

**Williams.**  
Ingenuity takes energy.



# Constitution Pipeline: Ad Valorem Taxes



Communities would also benefit from property taxes that Constitution Pipeline Company will pay during the ongoing operation of the pipeline.

County	Ad Valorem Taxes
Susquehanna	\$ 250,000
Broome	\$ 2 Million
Chenango	\$ 1 Million
Delaware	\$ 5 Million
Schoharie	\$ 5 Million

## Projected Taxes



# Constitution Pipeline: Short Term Economic Benefits



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## Construction Phase

### Jobs through Subcontractors

- Construction
- Surveying
- Land Agents
- Administrative Positions
- Permitting
- Accounting

### Local Business Profits

- Hotels
- Home Rentals
- Restaurants
- Construction Equipment
- Hardware Stores
- Vehicle Sales and Maintenance

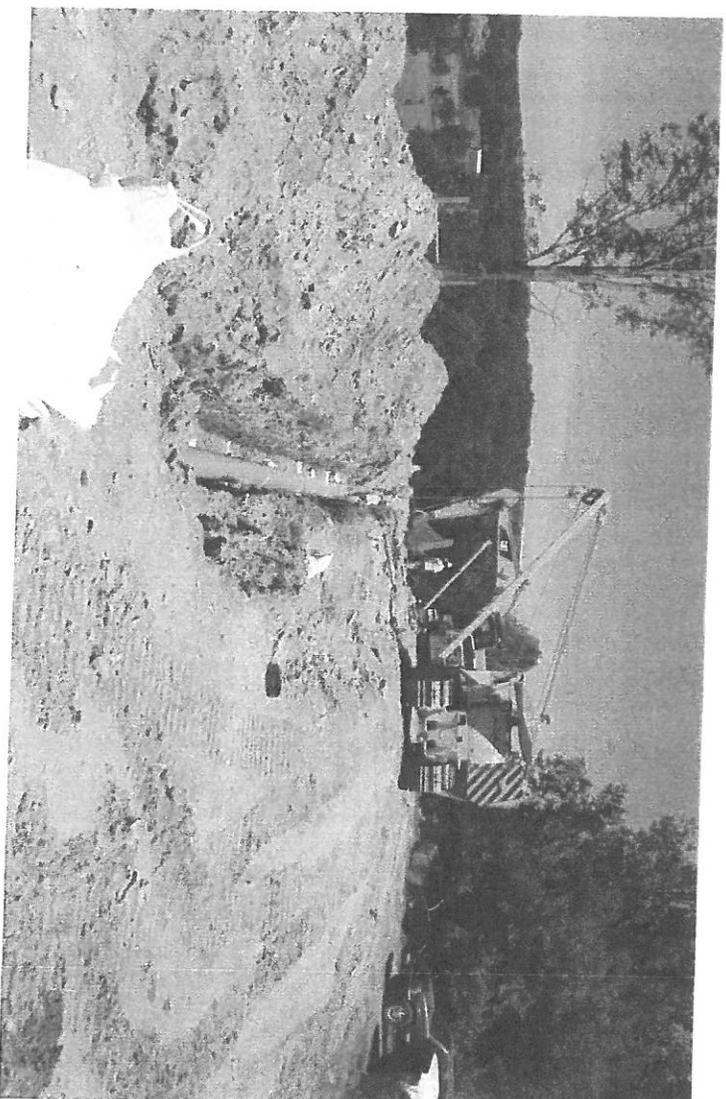
### Local and State Sales Tax

# Constitution Pipeline: Local Economic Benefits



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- If the pipeline is ultimately approved and constructed, there would be significant benefits for local communities and businesses.
- Backbone for future economic growth:
  - Local & State Sales Tax
  - Road Repair
  - Grant Dollars & Training for First Responders
  - Local Business Profits



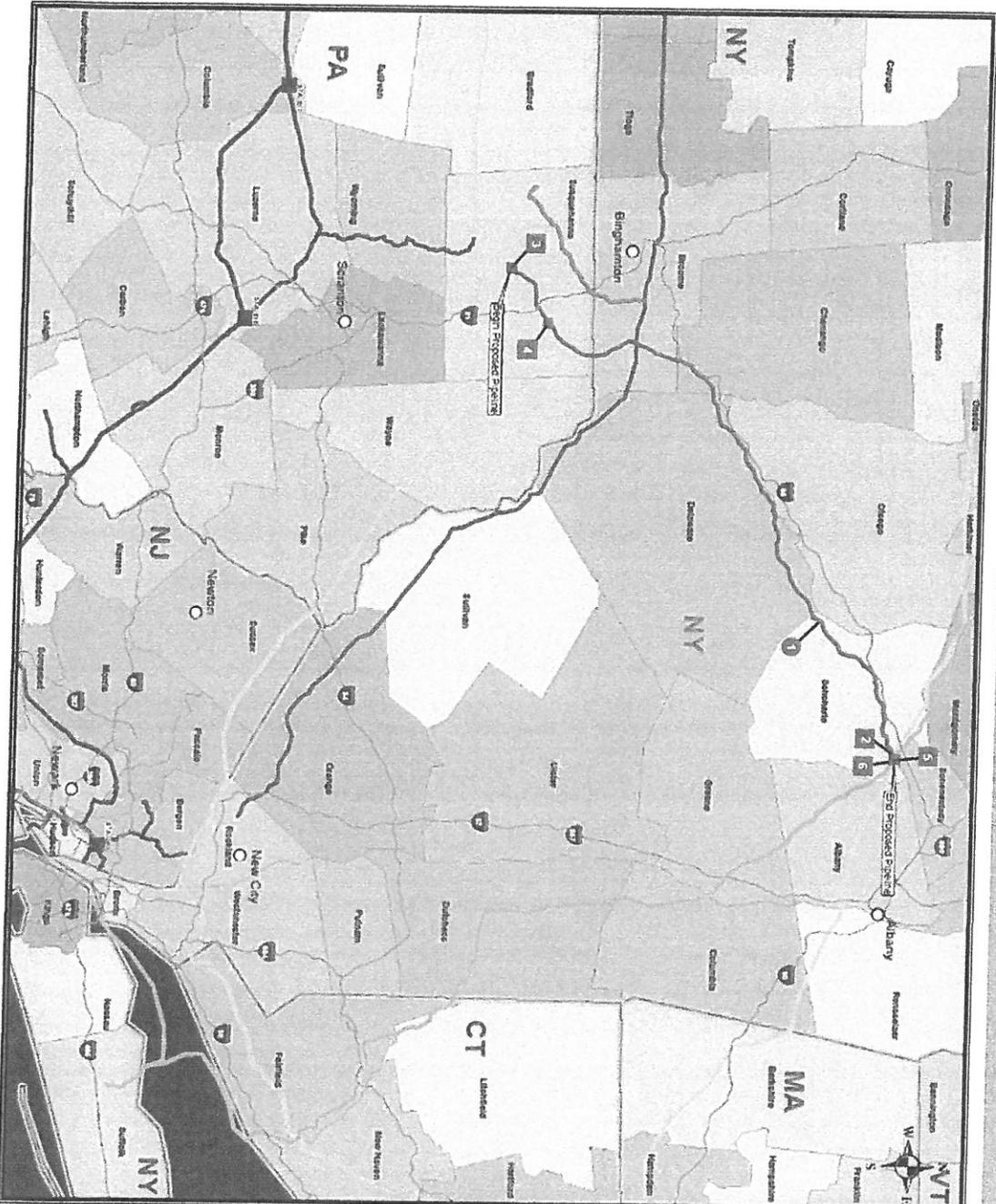
# Constitution Pipeline



Facility Type	Length (Miles)	County	State
Pipeline Facilities			
30-inch diameter natural gas pipeline	22.7	Susquehanna	PA
	15.2	Broome	NY
	8.7	Chenango	NY
	43.3	Delaware	NY
	30.7	Schoharie	NY
Total	120.6 (97.9 in NYS)	-	-
Aboveground Facilities			
Compressor Station	32,000 hp	Schoharie	NY
Meter Stations		Schoharie, Susquehanna	NY, PA



# Constitution Pipeline



- LIST OF PROPOSED PROJECT SCOPE**  
**CONSTITUTION PIPELINE PROJECT**
- 1 PROPOSED PIPELINE APPROX. 107 MILES
  - 2 COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 3 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 4 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 5 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 6 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 7 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 8 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
  - 9 PROPOSED COMPRESSOR STATION
- OTHER FACILITIES**
- 1 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 2 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 3 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 4 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 5 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 6 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 7 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 8 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION
  - 9 PROPOSED WATER & REGULATORS STATION

- PROPOSED NEW FACILITIES
- PROPOSED CONSTITUTION PIPELINE
- EXISTING SPRINGVILLE PIPELINE
- EXISTING INCOQUILUS PIPELINE
- EXISTING TENNESSEE PIPELINES
- EXISTING MILLENNIUM PIPELINE
- EXISTING LASER PIPELINE
- EXISTING TRANSCO PIPELINE
- EXISTING TRANSCO COMPRESSOR STATIONS

**FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES**  
**SUBJECT TO CHANGE**  
 05/04/2012

SCALE IN MILES  
 0 15 30 45

**CONSTITUTION PIPELINE**  
**PROJECT LOCATION MAP**  
 CONSTITUTION PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.  
 MAY 04, 2012



# Constitution Pipeline

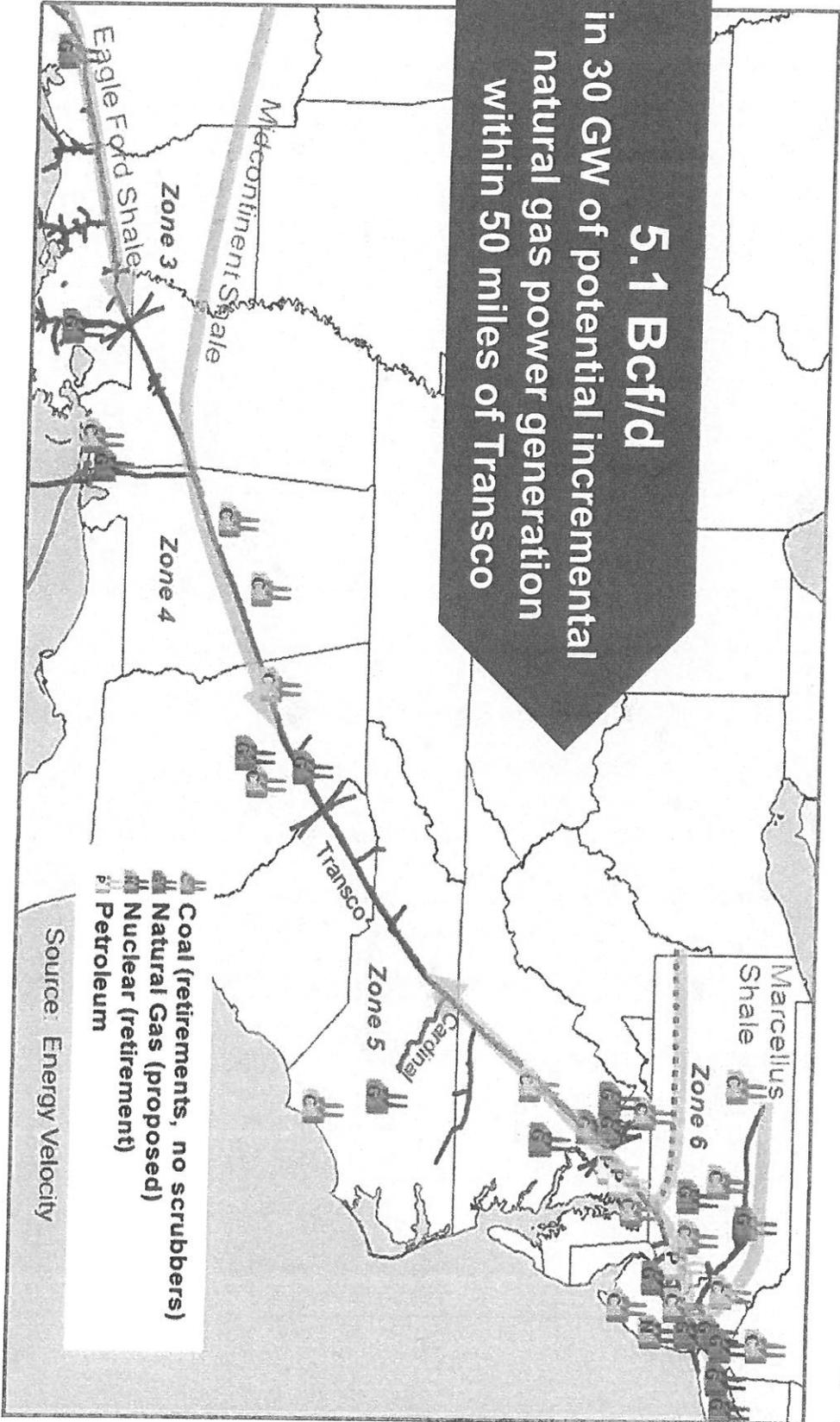


*We make energy happen.*

- \$750 million JV project with Cabot, Piedmont & Washington Gas Light Cos
- Proposed 125 mile, 30-inch diameter pipeline starting in Susquehanna, PA
- Will serve the Northeast via the Iroquois pipeline and the Tennessee pipeline
- Delivers up to 650 Mcfd – equivalent to 3 million homes
- Target In service date - March 2015
- Estimate – 2,400 FTE jobs in the region with 1,400 directly in construction industry
  - \$96 million new income spread throughout NY and PA
  - \$14 million in sales and income tax revenue in the region

# Marcellus to Power the Northeast

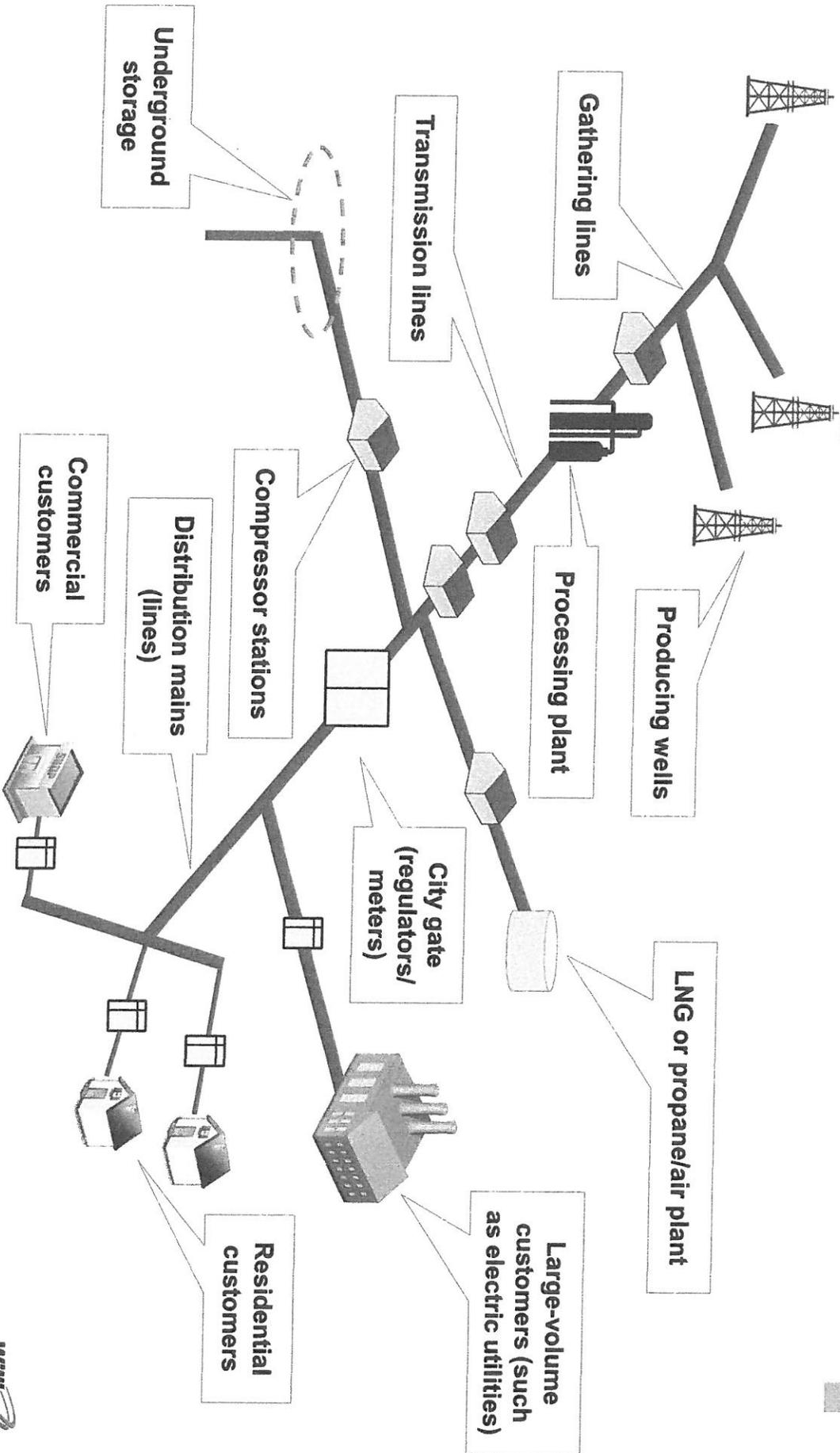
**5.1 Bcf/d**  
in 30 GW of potential incremental  
natural gas power generation  
within 50 miles of Transco



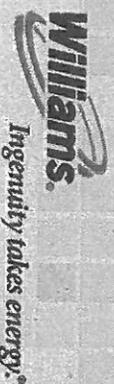


# Natural gas system

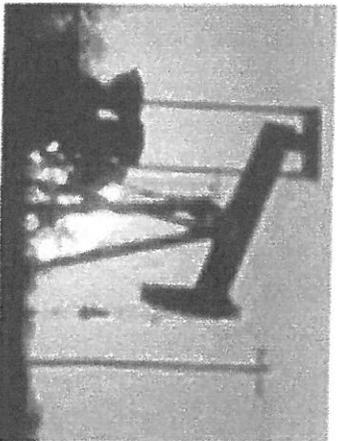
**Williams.**  
*Ingenuity takes energy.*



# Natural Gas Production



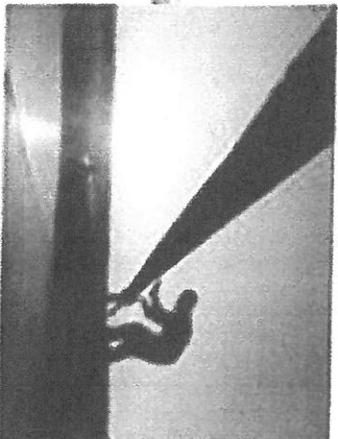
## UPSTREAM



### Exploration and Production

- Gas Field Exploration
- Well Drilling and Hydraulic Fracturing
- Gas Recovery and Production

## MIDSTREAM



### Gathering and Gas Processing

- Gas Collection and Transportation Systems (Gathering Pipelines)
- Gas Processing (Dehydration, Separation, Fractionation)
- Compression (Well Head, Gathering)

## DOWNSTREAM



### Selling and Distribution

- Interstate and LDC Transportation Systems (Transmission and Distribution Pipelines)
- Compression (Transmission)
- Regulation
- Metering

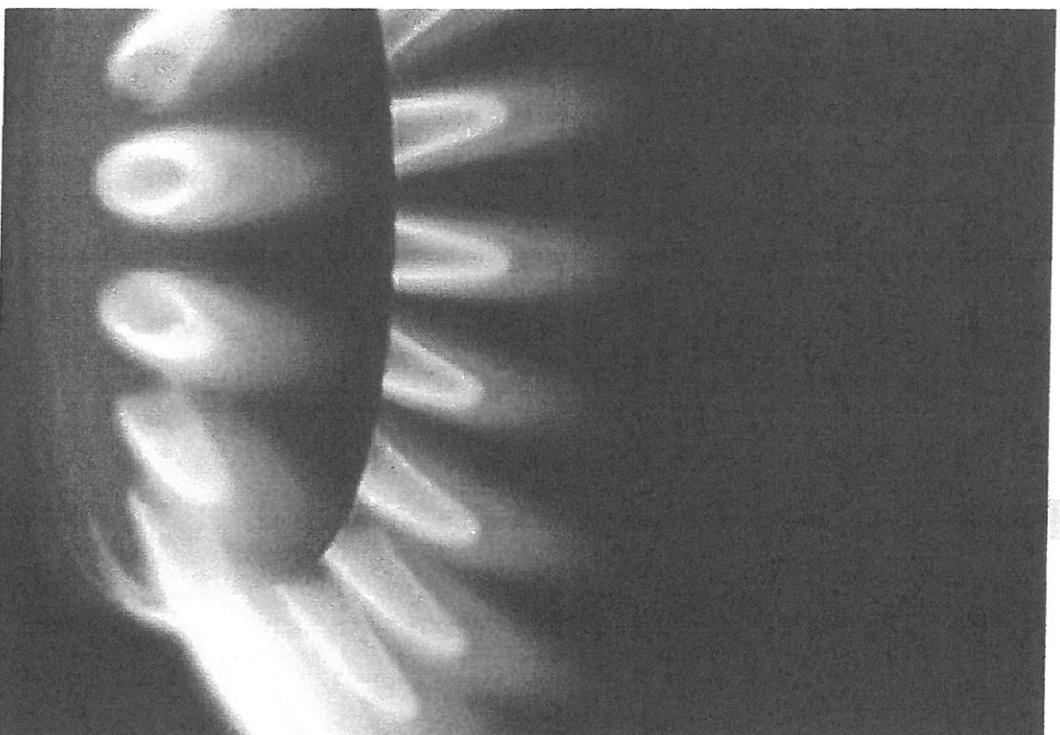


# Growing Demand

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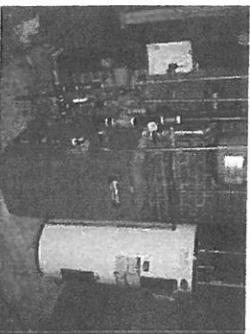
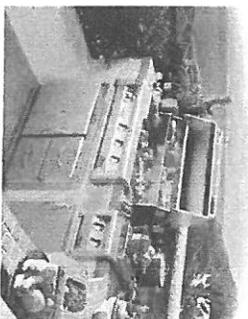
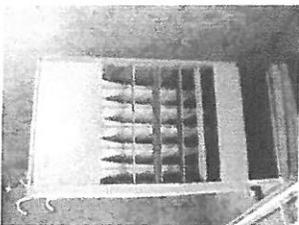
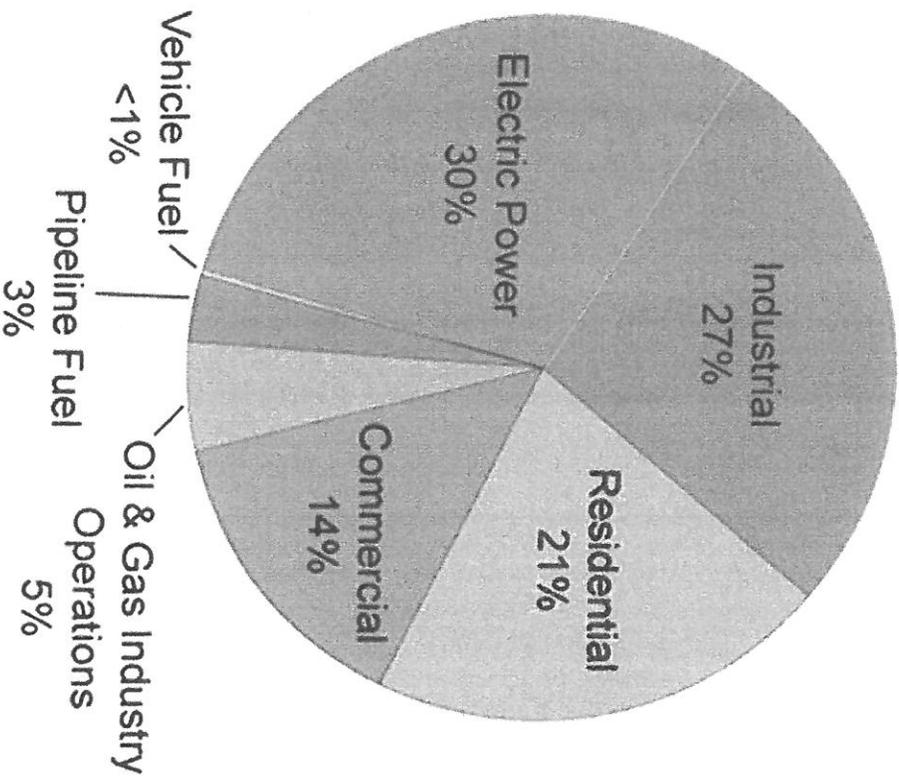
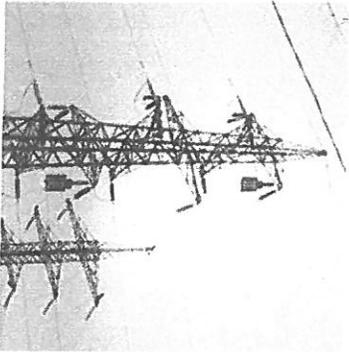
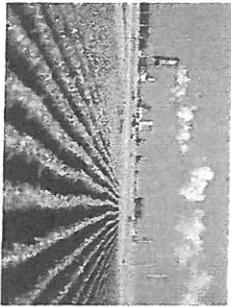
- Low prices and the public's desire for cleaner energy have fueled the growing popularity of natural gas.
- U.S. consumption of natural gas projected to increase 11% by 2030.
- Increased demand for natural gas in Boston and NYC markets.
- Increased access to Local Distribution Companies.
- Demand for power.
- Natural gas fired electric generation expected to account for 80% of added electricity generation by 2035





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# Natural Gas: A Clean Burning source of energy for modern life



# Company History



*We make energy happen.*



Early last century, Williams started out as a construction company with a simple motto: "A good job on time."

- Founded in 1908
- Williams Transco pipeline has operated safely in NY for ~ 60 years
- Dec 2011 - Spun off E&P Company – WPX
- Current Assets
  - Interstate Gas Pipelines
  - Midstream Operations = Williams Field Services



# Company Overview

We make energy happen.™



- Williams is a natural gas infrastructure company based in Tulsa, OK.
- Williams operates:
  - Three natural gas transmission pipelines delivering ~18 percent of the natural gas consumed in the U.S.
  - 10,000 miles of oil and gas gathering pipelines which gather ~10% of U.S. natural gas.
  - Daily processing capacity of 6.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas.
- 4,700 employees in 26 states
- Operations –
  - Gulf Coast
  - Eastern Seaboard
  - Pacific Northwest
  - Rocky Mountains

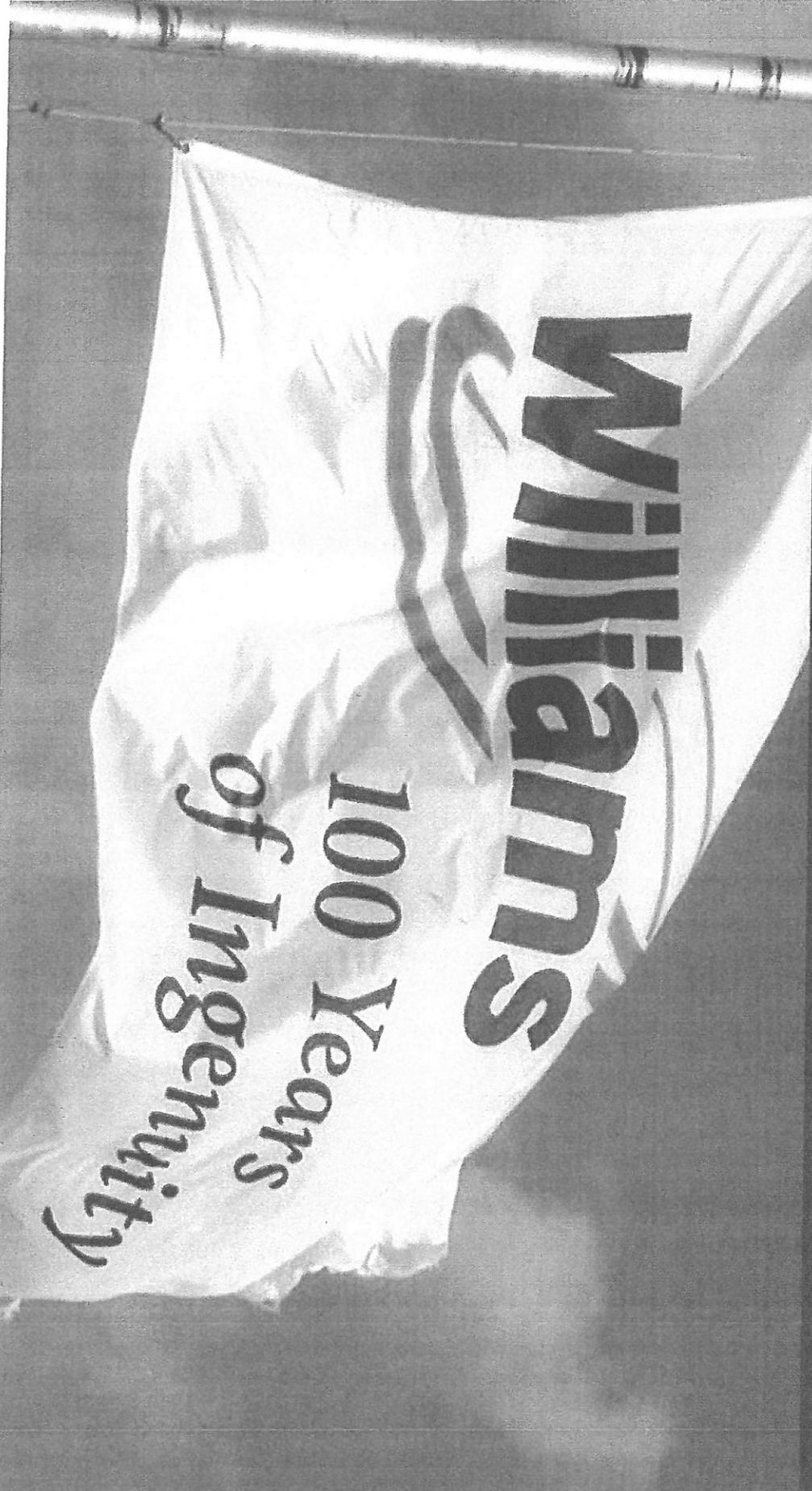


# Thank You

Mike Atchie

Strategic Outreach – Williams

[mike.atchie@williams.com](mailto:mike.atchie@williams.com)

A white banner hanging from a pole, featuring the Williams logo and text. The logo consists of a stylized 'W' with a swoosh underneath. The text on the banner reads "Williams" in a large, bold, sans-serif font, followed by "100 Years" in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font, and "of Ingenuity" in a cursive script font.

**Williams**  
**100 Years**  
*of Ingenuity*