Project Overview

NORTH SEATTLE LATERAL UPGRADE

Purpose
Northwest Pipeline, a subsidiary of Williams Partners L.P., is proposing this project to replace up to 6.5 miles of 8-inch diameter natural gas pipeline with 20-inch diameter pipeline, mostly within the existing footprint of our North Seattle Lateral. The project will provide additional natural gas to Puget Sound Energy for its growing North Seattle market.

NORTHWEST PIPELINE LLC
PROJECT OVERVIEW MAP
20" NORTH SEATTLE LATERAL UPGRADE PROJECT
T-27-W1, R-5 & 6-E
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Legend
- Mile Post
- North Seattle Lateral Upgrade Project
- Existing NWP Pipeline

Date Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4Q 2016</td>
<td>Stakeholder outreach/open house</td>
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<tr>
<td>4Q 2016 - 1Q 2017</td>
<td>Request and conduct surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>2Q 2017</td>
<td>FERC application filing and other permit fillings</td>
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<tr>
<td>2Q 2017</td>
<td>Initiate necessary land rights negotiations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2Q 2018</td>
<td>FERC order anticipated</td>
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<tr>
<td>2Q 2019</td>
<td>Pipeline construction begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>4Q 2019</td>
<td>Pipeline in service</td>
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<tr>
<td>4Q 2019 - 2Q 2020</td>
<td>Property restoration and landscaping</td>
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</tbody>
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Project Contacts

- Rodney Gregory, Land Supervisor | 425-741-1300
- Maria Palacios, Public Outreach | 713-215-4127
- Project Email | northseattlelateral@williams.com
- Project Website | http://co.williams.com/expansion/Projects/north-seattle-lateral-upgrade-project
FERC Process

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines and licenses hydropower projects.

Certificate Process for the North Seattle Lateral Upgrade Project

1. Northwest holds open house to notify and receive feedback from landowners, government agencies and other stakeholders
2. Northwest files FERC application
3. FERC issues Notice of Application
4. FERC conducts scoping — landowners, other stakeholders can provide additional input on the project
5. FERC issues Environmental Assessment (EA)
6. FERC issues order

FERC’s natural gas responsibilities include regulation of:
- Siting and construction
- Pipeline, storage and liquefied natural gas facility construction
- Interstate transportation of natural gas
- Facility abandonment

FERC also:
- Oversees the construction and operation of pipeline facilities at United States points of entry for the import or export of natural gas
- Issues Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity to companies providing energy services or constructing and operating interstate pipelines and storage facilities
- Establishes rates for services
A COMPANY COMMITTED TO SAFETY

Williams is committed to operating its facilities in a safe and reliable manner to protect the public, the environment and employees. An important part of Williams' comprehensive safety program is its Integrity Management Plan, which identifies supplemental safety procedures that take place in areas that meet certain criteria of high population density; areas that contain populations of impaired mobility such as schools and hospitals; and areas where people congregate, such as church facilities, ball fields and parks.

HIGH STANDARDS

Interstate pipelines are regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Office of Pipeline Safety, which imposes a broad range of construction and operations standards. Williams has its own high standards for pipeline design, material specifications, construction, maintenance and testing. These standards, which must be met before a pipeline can be placed into service, include:

> At steel rolling mills, where pipe is fabricated, pipeline representatives carefully inspect the pipe to ensure quality meets or exceeds both federal and industry-wide standards.

> Protective coatings and other corrosion control techniques are used to help prevent corrosion of the pipeline and its facilities.

> During construction, pipeline representatives carefully inspect the fabrication and construction of the pipeline. Welds linking the joints of the pipeline are checked to test their integrity.

> Once the pipeline is in the ground and before it is placed into service, it is pressure-tested with water or inert gas in excess of its operating pressure to verify it can withstand high pressure.

> In accordance with federal law, aboveground pipeline markers are used to alert the public of the presence of one or more pipelines within an easement. These markers, which contain the name of the pipeline operator and emergency contact information, are usually located near road, rail, fence, water crossings, and rights.

> Once the pipeline is placed in the ground, Williams installs a system called cathodic protection, which along with the pipe's protective coating, is designed to prevent corrosion.

> To help protect against third-party damage, which is the leading cause of pipeline incidents, regular inspections by motor vehicles and low-flying patrol aircraft keep a watchful eye on the pipeline routes and adjacent areas.

> Williams actively supports the nationwide One-Call system.

> Pipeline maintenance crews perform 'acility inspections, check for construction activity in the vicinity of the pipeline, and maintain the pipelines and their rights of way. Heavily populated areas are inspected and patrolled more frequently.

> Pipelines undergo periodic maintenance inspections, including leak surveys and valve and safety device inspections. An internal computerized inspection device known as a "smart pig" is also utilized to periodically examine the pipe's condition.

> Local Williams' representatives meet with local emergency response officials, excavation contractors, landowners and local community leaders to educate them about pipeline operation and emergency response procedures.

> Safety information regarding our operations is distributed annually to landowners, residents and businesses located near our facilities.

> Williams' pipelines are continuously monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days a year through its Gas Control center.
POST-CONSTRUCTION RESTORATION

The final step in the construction process is to restore the right of way and easement land as closely as possible to its original condition. Williams' construction procedures include videotaping and photo-documenting the existing right of way before construction begins. These practices are used to ensure that post-construction restoration results in the return of temporarily disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions.

Depending on the requirements of the project, this restoration process typically involves such things as replacing topsoil, removing large rocks that may have been brought to the surface, completing any final repairs to irrigation systems or drain tiles, spreading lime or fertilizer, restoring fences, etc.

The restoration crew carefully grades the right of way. In hilly areas, the crew installs erosion prevention measures such as interceptor dikes, which are small earthen mounds constructed across the right of way to divert water.

The restoration crew also installs riprap, consisting of stones or timbers, along streams and wetlands to stabilize soils. As a final measure, the crew may plant seed and mulch the construction right of way, to ensure the foliage and grassland is restored as close as possible to its original condition.

RURAL

1. Survey

2. Site Preparation

3. Excavation

4. Pipe Installation

5. Backfill

6. Regrading and Reseeding
Private and public property such as fences, gates, driveways and roads disturbed by pipeline construction will be restored to their original or better condition.

These details will be established during the easement negotiations with each landowner.