



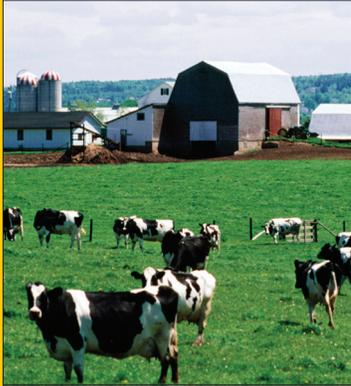
Northeast Supply Enhancement

INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURAL LANDOWNERS

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Williams wants farmers to be aware of the pipeline construction process and the mitigation techniques that will be incorporated to address the issues specific to farmers and the important industry they represent. It is important to note that all mitigation techniques used throughout the project will be completed by, and at the expense of, Williams.



Farmers and other landowners are encouraged to be active participants throughout all phases of the project, beginning with the initial land surveys and continuing until crop yields are restored.

It will be the day-to-day job of the project's assigned inspectors to monitor and supervise construction and restoration activity for compliance with approved agricultural right-of-way standards relative to the region, as well as all relevant FERC standards.

PROTECTING YOUR LAND

As the people most familiar with the property, farmland owners and operators are in the best position to share useful information with the construction engineers, surveyors and land representatives during project planning. Examples of the information that will assist Williams in protecting your land include: drainage patterns, intensive tile drain systems, grassed waterways, location of water lines, developed springs or livestock watering facilities, soil type and topsoil thickness among others. Some of this information can be found in the farm conservation plan, in the County Soil Survey or from the local technician at the County Soil and Water Conservation District.

TOPSOIL PRESERVATION

The first essential part of right-of-way clearing in farmland areas involves removing the topsoil from the right of way. If the topsoil is not fully removed prior to construction, it may be damaged by the pipeline work, due to rutting, compaction, and the inversion and mixing of the soil layers. To avoid this, the topsoil is stripped and stored safely. It must be segregated and stockpiled away from the pipeline trench, the excavated spoil, the pipe assembly area and the traffic zone. The full thickness of the topsoil zone is typically 12 inches.

PROTECTING DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Prior to construction, Williams will work with you to locate existing drain tiles and irrigation systems. The company will also work with you and local soil conservation authorities to determine the location of future drain tiles that may be installed. The information we learn will be used to develop specific procedures for constructing in drain tile areas. These procedures will also address how the company plans to maintain irrigation systems

during construction and, in the event that drain tiles or irrigation systems are damaged, how the company intends to facilitate repairs. Williams will retain qualified drain tile specialists to conduct any necessary repairs in a prompt and careful manner. In areas where drain tiles exist or are planned, Williams will ensure that the depth of cover above the pipeline is sufficient to avoid interference with drain tile systems. Williams will check all drain tile systems within the area of disturbance to check for potential damage. If any tiles are damaged, they will be repaired to their original or better condition by a qualified drain tile specialist.

COORDINATING WITH APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Williams will work to coordinate with appropriate local, state and federal agencies any construction and restoration measures specifically involving affected farmlands. This will include working with local soil conservation authorities or land management agencies to address erosion control and revegetate. The company will also work with appropriate agencies to create specific procedures to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds or soil pests resulting from pipeline construction.

RESTORATION

As soon as backfill operations are complete, Williams will commence cleanup and restoration activities, including completing final grading and topsoil replacement. The environmental inspector will oversee that the restoration of contours and topsoil are returned to their original condition. Williams will conduct follow-up inspections of all disturbed areas after the first and second growing seasons to ensure the success of revegetations. Revegetation in agricultural areas shall be considered successful if crop yields are similar to adjacent undisturbed portions of the same field.

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