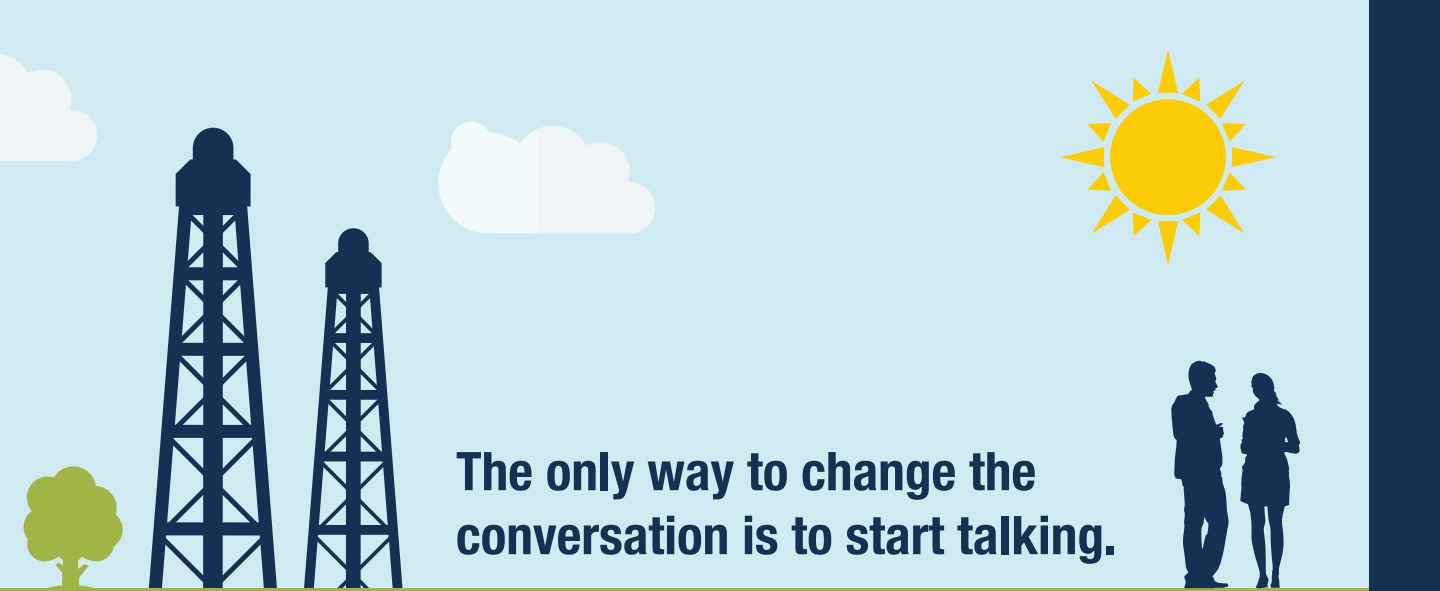


A stylized illustration of a landscape. The sky is light blue with a bright yellow sun in the center and several white clouds. On the right side, there are two oil rigs; the one in the foreground is dark blue, and the one in the background is a lighter blue. Below the rigs are two dark blue houses with green trees. The ground is a solid green color. A grey pipeline runs along the bottom of the image, starting from the left, going down, then right, and then up to the right house.

PIPELINES **AND** ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Myth **vs** **Fact**

NORTH
CAROLINA
ENERGY
FORUM



The only way to change the conversation is to start talking.

Saying 'yes' to oil and natural gas—and necessary energy infrastructure—puts so much within our reach.

Working together, we can provide accurate information to help everyone understand that our future depends on all types of resources, including oil and natural gas.

MYTH #1:

Stopping energy infrastructure projects, such as pipelines, will keep fossil fuels in the ground and protect the environment.



FACT:

Blocking a pipeline will only stop one of the most environmentally friendly and efficient ways to transport the clean, reliable fuel that families need to power their homes, businesses and lives.



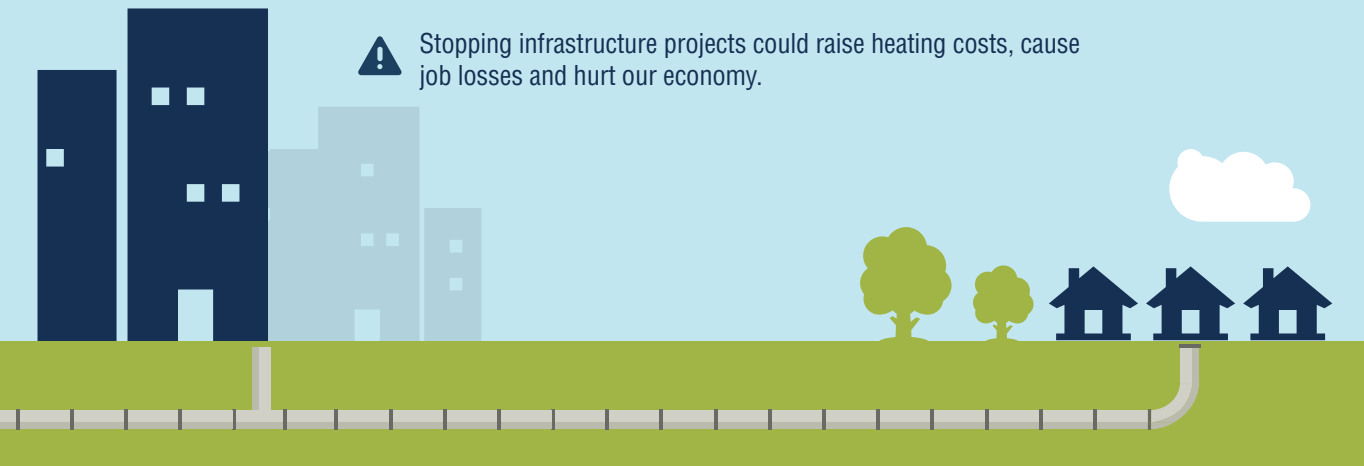
The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that **oil and natural gas will be the primary sources of energy for decades to come.**



In addition, **the carbon footprint of transporting fuel by pipeline is far less than moving energy by any other way.**

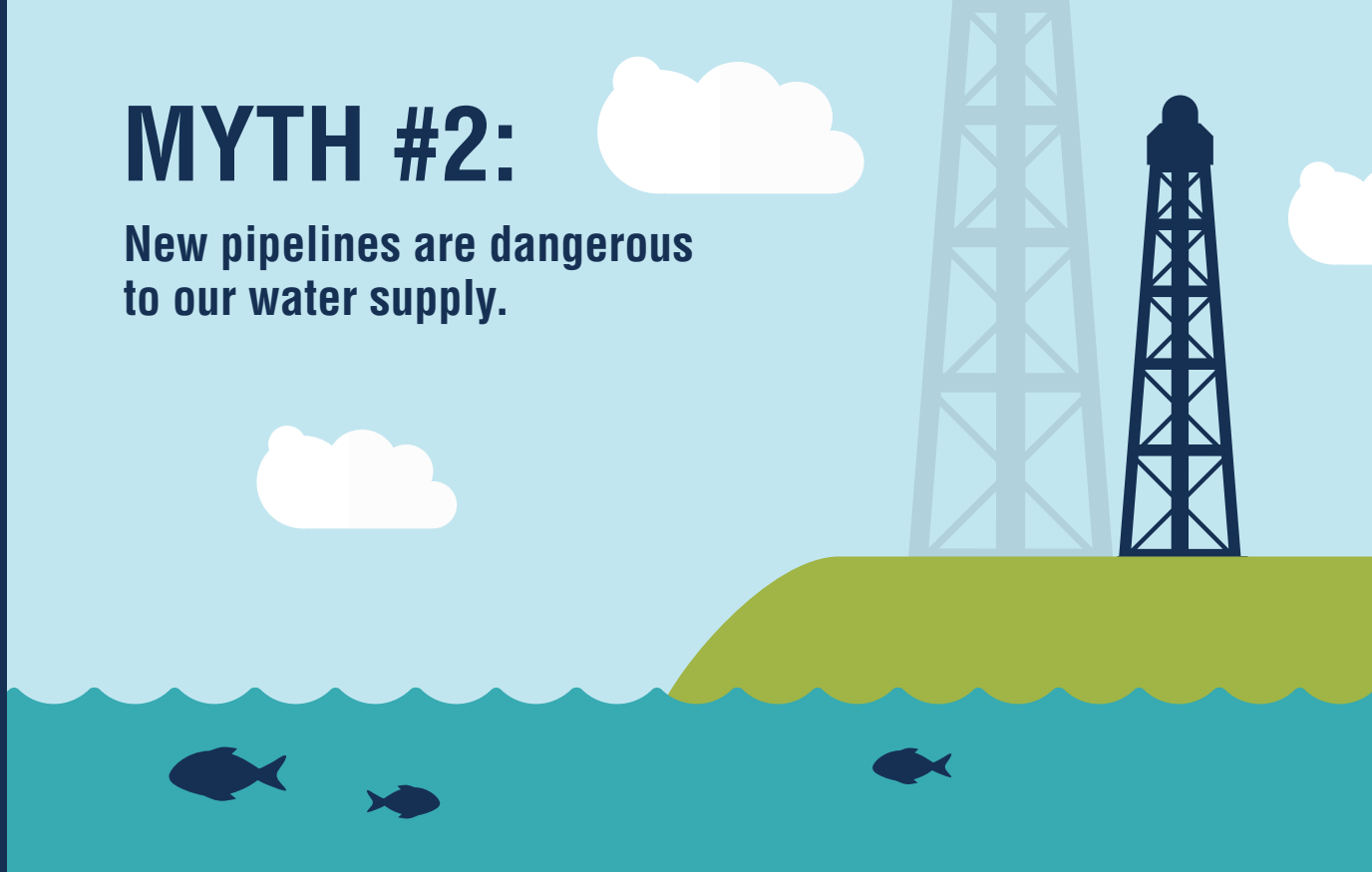


Stopping infrastructure projects could raise heating costs, cause job losses and hurt our economy.



MYTH #2:

**New pipelines are dangerous
to our water supply.**



FACT: Pipelines are one of the safest ways to transport energy, with products reaching their destination safely more than 99.99 percent of the time. Advanced materials, expert engineering, and continuous monitoring keep water safe.



Control rooms for each pipeline are **staffed with highly trained personnel**, who monitor the pipeline 24/7 to stop the flow if there is an issue or take action to respond in case of emergency



Pipelines are constructed with highly durable materials, including steel and advanced composites. In addition, special corrosion-resistant coatings and tested welds ensure that pipelines operate without an incident.



Before pipelines carry any product, they are **rigorously tested at high pressure** to ensure that there are no leaks.



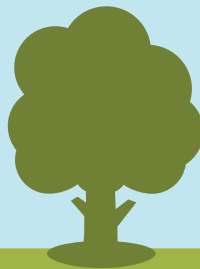
Advanced engineering and construction practices, including trenchless construction beneath waterways, **leaves water and riverbanks untouched**.



Ongoing monitoring and inspections help **detect issues before leaks occur**.

MYTH #3:

**Pipeline construction and operations
make land unsafe for farming.**



FACT: Farming can safely continue on land with buried pipelines. Farmers are compensated for the use of their land when pipelines are installed, and pipelines help keep energy affordable, which benefits American agriculture.



Energy companies strive to **minimize disruptions to farming during pipeline construction.**



Following pipeline construction, **crop production and raising livestock can resume on land with underground pipelines.**



When a pipeline is installed, farmers are compensated for use of their land and paid for any losses resulting from any disruption to crop production or grazing.




Pipelines transport natural gas and oil, which is **essential to modern agriculture.** Natural gas is used for fuel and grain-drying, and oil fuels tractors and equipments—both are essential building blocks for manufacturing fertilizer.



MYTH #4:

New pipelines will increase carbon emissions.





FACT: Pipelines are the most environmentally friendly way to transport fuel. In addition, pipelines are essential for the transport of natural gas, which is the primary driver of U.S. carbon emission reductions.



The carbon footprint of transporting fuel by pipeline is far less than moving oil or natural gas by any other way.



The increased availability and use of natural gas, made possible by new pipelines and expanded energy infrastructure, will help further lower U.S. carbon emissions from electricity production. **According to the Department of Energy, our nation's carbon emissions are at their lowest level in decades** because of the increased use of natural gas.



Pipelines help lower carbon emissions by reducing the need to transport fuel by truck or train, which both have higher levels of carbon emissions.



MYTH #5:

Pipeline construction will harm
our natural environment.



FACT: More than 2.6 million miles of pipelines already run throughout the U.S., mostly unseen, bringing energy to homes, businesses, and utilities. Pipelines travel through neighborhoods, farmland, forests, and deserts without harming the environment.



Land temporarily disturbed during pipeline construction is restored following pipeline completion.



Experts from industry, government and academia have partnered to create a series of standards and recommended practices to provide guidance to companies as they construct pipelines.



For construction outside of the industry, a “Call Before You Dig” program exists to enable homeowners and utility providers to easily call for markings of underground pipelines to reduce the risk of hitting a pipeline.



Pipelines are inspected throughout construction by federal and state officials to ensure they are built appropriately.

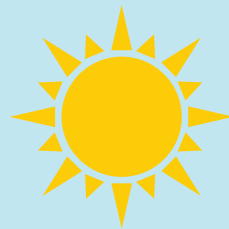


Pipelines have operated for decades with **minimal impact on the environment**. Energy products traveling through pipelines reach their destination without incident 99.99% of the time.



MYTH #6:

New pipeline construction will not make energy more affordable.



FACT: Investment in new oil and natural gas infrastructure will ultimately create affordable energy for consumers and businesses in the U.S.



In the Northeast, families pay \$400 more annually than the average American family for heating and electricity. **Additional pipelines and infrastructure could help bring down prices by transporting more gas from neighboring states.**



For energy to keep reaching, affordably and reliably, the families and businesses of our growing nation, **we need additional infrastructure**, including pipelines, storage, processing, rail and maritime resources.

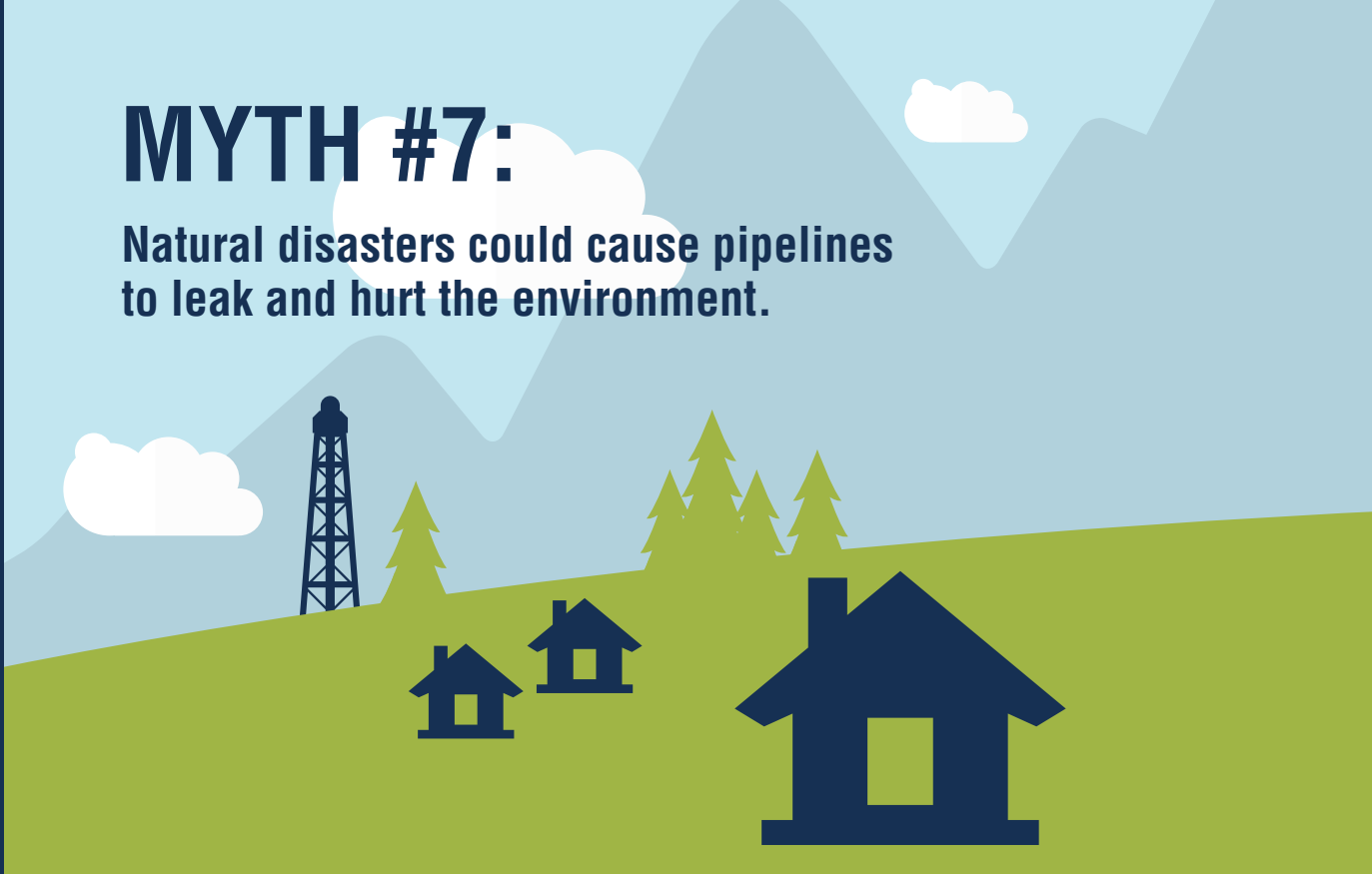


Pipeline and other infrastructure investments will **elevate U.S. competition globally by making energy more affordable** for domestic businesses and manufacturers.



MYTH #7:

Natural disasters could cause pipelines to leak and hurt the environment.



FACT: Pipelines have a strong track record of safety and have not experienced widespread leaks as a result of natural disasters.



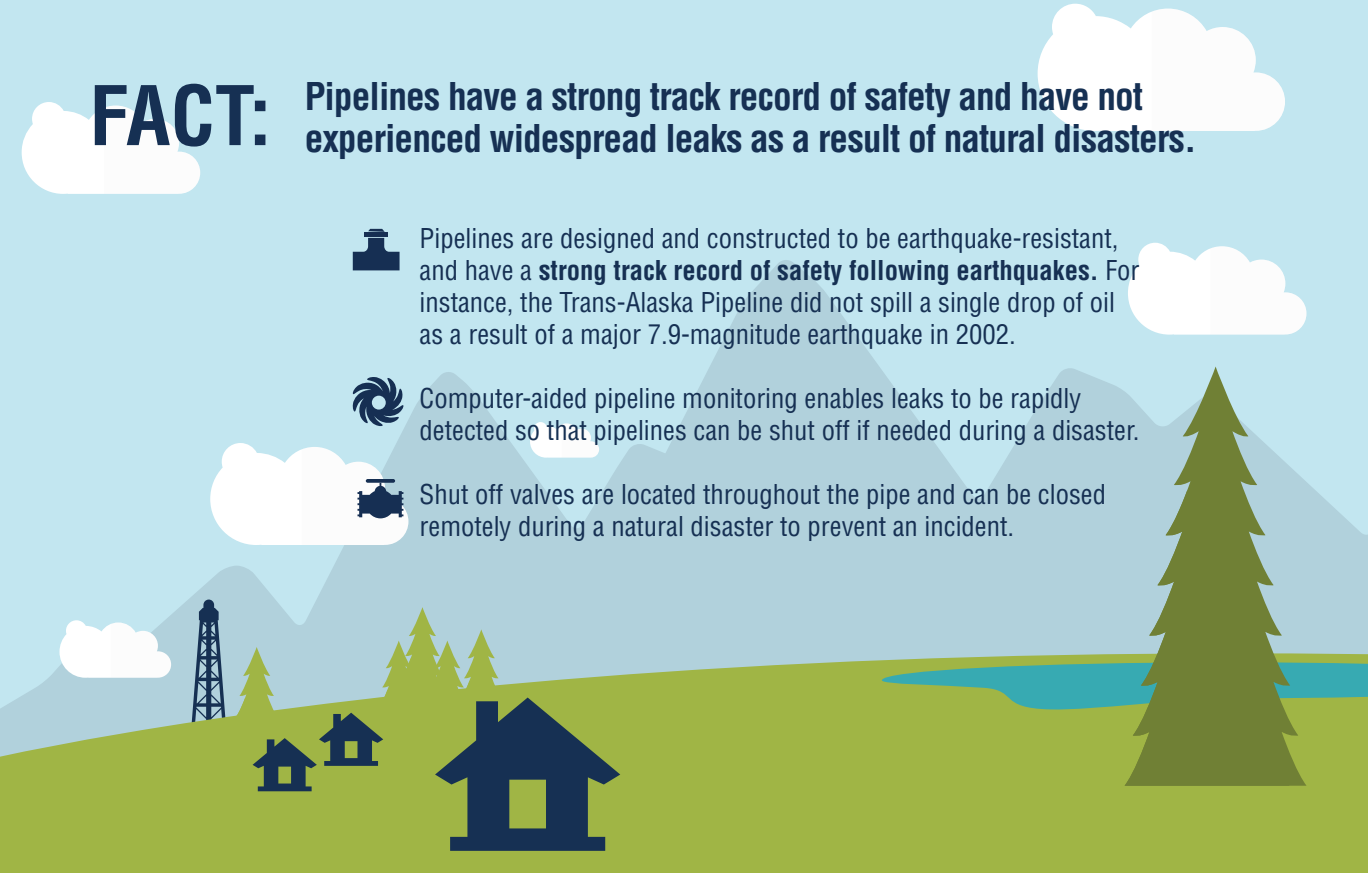
Pipelines are designed and constructed to be earthquake-resistant, and have a **strong track record of safety following earthquakes**. For instance, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline did not spill a single drop of oil as a result of a major 7.9-magnitude earthquake in 2002.



Computer-aided pipeline monitoring enables leaks to be rapidly detected so that pipelines can be shut off if needed during a disaster.



Shut off valves are located throughout the pipe and can be closed remotely during a natural disaster to prevent an incident.



MYTH #8:

Pipeline construction will be a major disruption to my community.



FACT:

Pipelines companies work closely with local communities and landowners to ensure that the construction process is safe and secure and property is returned as closely as possible to the original condition.



Highly skilled crews and inspectors work at every step to ensure **safety, quality and minimal disruption to the community.**



Construction process can take up to 18 months and sometimes **as little as six months.**



Larger projects are typically broken into manageable lengths called “spreads” and each utilizes **highly specialized and qualified construction teams.**



Construction workspace used to build the pipeline averages from 80 to 125 feet depending on factors such as slope, soil and regulatory requirements.



Land disturbed during the construction phase is **properly restored using techniques approved by landowners** and regulatory bodies.

