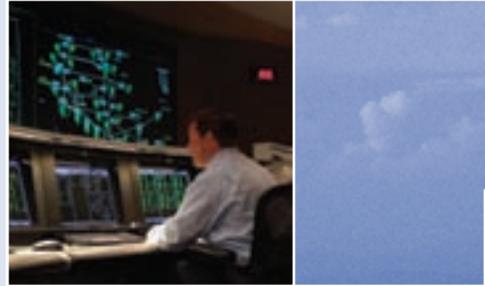


The Overview

- The Bison Pipeline Project is a 24-inch, 289-mile natural gas pipeline from the Powder River Basin connecting Dead Horse, Wyoming to Northern Border Pipeline Company's distribution system near Glen Ullin, North Dakota.
- The proposed Pathfinder Pipeline Project phase 1 consists of three segments:
 - Segments 1 & 2 consist of approximately 500-miles of 42-inch natural gas pipeline that will move gas northeastward from the Rockies, connecting Wamsutter, Wyoming to Northern Border Pipeline Company's distribution system near Glen Ullin, North Dakota.
 - The Meeker segment consists of approximately 140-miles of 30-inch to 36-inch diameter supply zone pipeline that will extend south from Wamsutter, Wyoming to Meeker, Colorado.
- The gas from these pipelines will immediately supply the Midwestern United States and may eventually supply northern North Dakota and Canada.
- The proposed in-service dates are late in the year 2010.
- Both Pathfinder and Bison are two-year projects and include:
 - Year 1:** Identifying support for the projects, consultation with stakeholders, including open house events with the public, environmental field studies and preparation for the filing of applications during year one.
 - Year 2:** Filing of the application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, environmental and other permitting authorities, regulatory reviews, approvals and permitting, and the initiation of easement acquisition.
 - Year 3:** Includes receipt of regulatory approvals, the beginning of construction and placing the pipeline in service.



Design and Construction

- Top-quality steel pipe will be used.
- Certified technicians using X-ray or Ultrasonic techniques will check all pipeline welds.
- Fusion-bonded epoxy coating is applied to the pipe to protect against corrosion.
- The pipe is tested using a Hydrostatic method whereby the pipeline is filled with water, subjecting it to pressures much higher than operating pressures. This ensures safety under all conditions.
- Pipeline control block valves are located every 18 to 20 miles. If pressure in the pipeline drops, these valves automatically shut off the flow of gas.
- Additional safety and design precautions are taken when crossing roads, railways, and waterways, or near communities.
- Ongoing post construction pipeline surveys and tests are performed to ensure system integrity.
- Regular surveillance of the pipeline is undertaken to look for encroachment and un-authorized activity on the pipeline corridor.
- Cathodic Protection: a very-low voltage current protects against corrosion.
- Electronic Inspection Devices called "Smart Pigs" are used to detect corrosion and other pipe defects.
- Sections of pipeline are replaced as necessary.



Environmental Assessments

Stakeholders

- Consult with stakeholders throughout the projects
- Continue communication with local stakeholders about our proposed activities
- Engage Native American communities regarding the project

Wetland and Water Resources

- Select appropriate crossing methods
- Minimize impact
- Erosion control
- Well-planned restoration

Vegetation

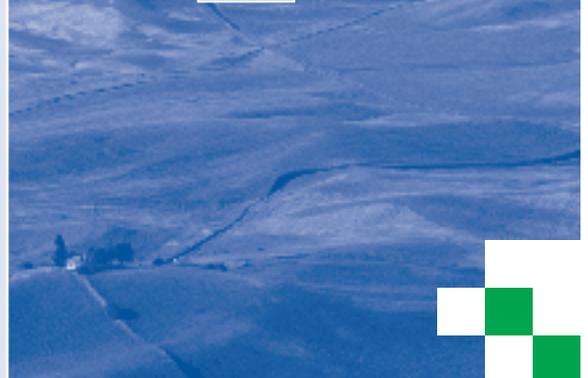
- Re-establish species if avoidance is not possible
- Control undesirable species
- Monitor restoration and weeds

Fish and Wildlife

- Careful route selection
- Workspace reduction
- Construction timing restrictions
- Monitoring during construction
- Restoration

Cultural Surveys

- Survey, identify and assess cultural resources
- Avoid where possible
- Prepare site-specific treatment plans
- Monitor during construction

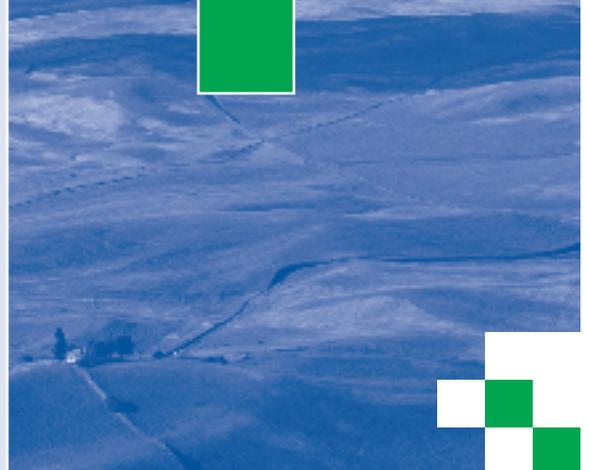


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Regulatory Overview

Regulatory Overviews are carried out by the following agencies:

- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) grants the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the project.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers grants permits to cross streams and wetlands under the Clean Water Act.
- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) grants right-of-way across federal lands.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protects endangered species.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) protects fisheries and endangered species.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) controls pipeline safety and design standards.
- Appropriate agencies in each state control and approve the project in accordance with their individual regulations and guidelines.



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TransCanada Pledges

1. TransCanada will engage Native American communities to work together and identify the impacts of project activities and find mutually acceptable solutions and benefits.
2. TransCanada will conduct stakeholders' meetings as needed.
3. TransCanada will make presentations to local, county and state governments.
4. TransCanada will advertise the projects to make the public aware of current activities.
5. TransCanada will provide project materials through mailings and handouts.
6. TransCanada will treat landowners fairly.
7. TransCanada will consult with all stakeholders throughout the course of the project concerning proposed activities.
8. TransCanada will maintain communications with local, county and state government officials.
9. TransCanada will work with emergency responders and other local organizations as the project moves toward operation.
10. TransCanada will be a good neighbor!



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