

What we've heard from the **community**

Over the past several months, community members have shared their questions, concerns and feedback.

Those conversations are helping shape project planning, environmental studies and route evaluation.

Some of the topics we've heard most frequently include:

- Landowners, easements and protections
- Water quality, stream crossings, threatened and endangered species and other environmental impacts
- Construction methods, restoration and oversight
- Project need, future growth and energy demand
- Study corridors and routing considerations
- Transparency, accountability and regulatory review

The boards, maps and subject matter experts throughout the room are intended to answer questions and explain the project in greater detail.

There will be no formal presentation.

Thank you for being here and for participating in the conversation.



Chatham County System **Expansion Project**

The project is a proposed natural gas pipeline, approximately 28-miles long and 12 inches in diameter, that would connect existing natural gas infrastructure near Siler City and the Moncure area. It would connect portions of Enbridge Gas North Carolina's system currently operating within Chatham County.

The project is intended to increase system capacity and help deliver natural gas to homes, businesses and communities in the area.

Why is the project being proposed?

The project is being proposed to:

- Maintain reliable service for existing customers
- Enhance the reliability and flexibility of the regional natural gas network
- Support growing residential needs
- Expand system capacity to meet future demand

The project is part of long-term planning efforts to support future energy needs in the area.

Current status

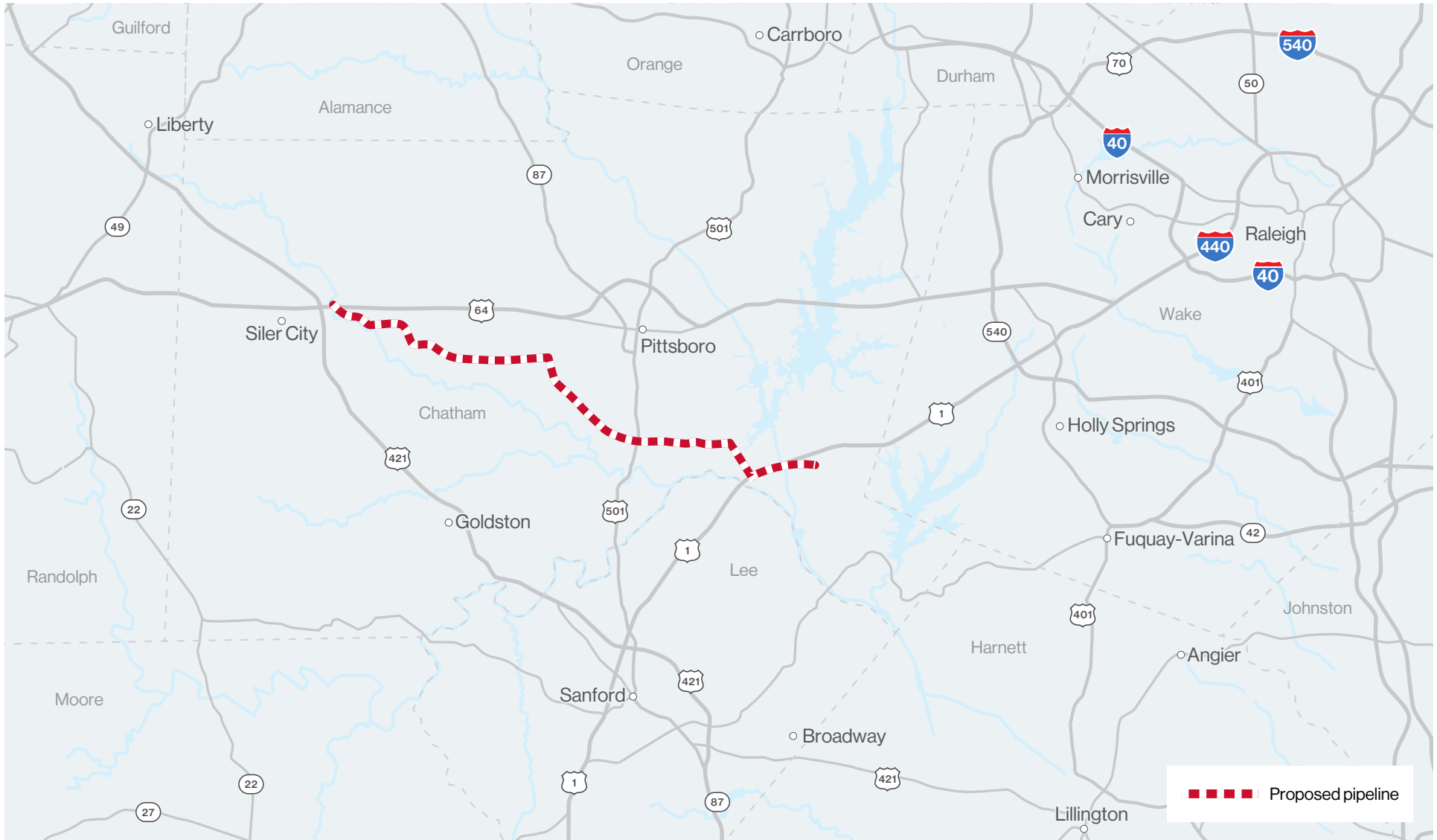
The project is currently in the planning and evaluation phase. Current activities include:

- Environmental surveys
- Engineering studies
- Landowner outreach
- Route evaluation

Chatham County System Expansion Project

Project at a glance

Purpose: To increase capacity and serve additional demand for affordable and reliable energy.

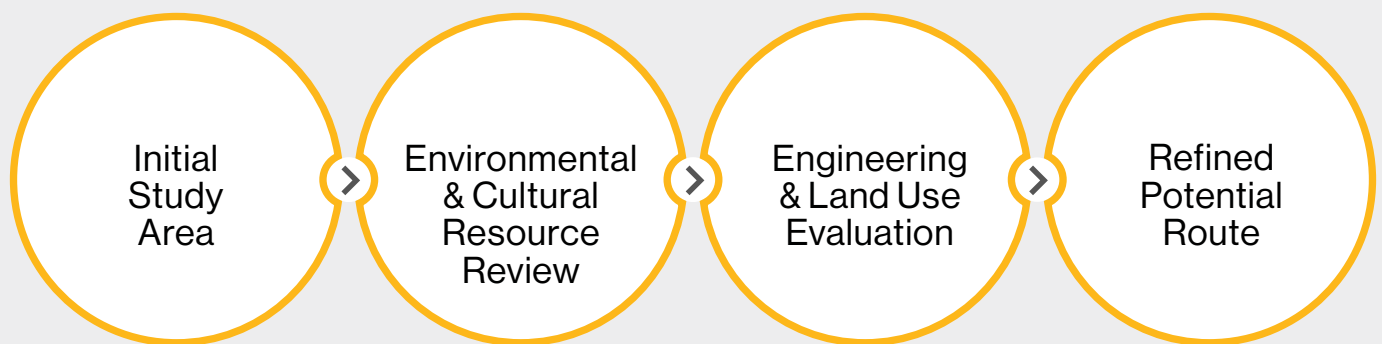


How are **potential pipeline routes** developed?

Developing a pipeline route requires balancing environmental, engineering, land use, safety and community considerations.

Potential routes are reviewed and refined over time as new information becomes available through studies, fieldwork, landowner input and agency review.

From study area to potential route



Factors considered during route development

Environmental resources

Project teams look for opportunities to avoid or reduce impacts to:

- Streams, creeks and rivers
- Wetlands
- Floodplains
- Forested areas
- Threatened and endangered species
- Cultural and historic resources

Project teams also review available information on:

- Conservation lands and easements
- Registered Natural Heritage areas
- Parks and public recreation areas
- Existing utility and infrastructure corridors
- Other environmentally sensitive resources

Land use and community considerations

Project teams also consider:

- Homes and residential areas
- Farms and agricultural operations
- Conservation lands
- Schools, churches and community facilities
- Future land use considerations

How are **potential pipeline routes developed?**

Developing a pipeline route requires balancing environmental, engineering, land use, safety, and community considerations.

Potential routes are reviewed and refined over time as new information becomes available through studies, fieldwork, landowner input, and agency review.

Factors considered during route development

Engineering and safety requirements

Routes must also consider:

- Terrain and topography
- Subsurface conditions
- Construction feasibility
- Long-term operation and maintenance

How potential routes are refined

As environmental studies, engineering evaluations and landowner outreach continue, route options may be modified to:

- Avoid homes, wells and other structures
- Reduce overall impacts of the project
- Minimize stream and wetland crossings where feasible
- Avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas
- Reduce construction complexity
- Use available environmental, land use and cultural resource information to identify opportunities to avoid impacts early in the planning process
- Parallel existing infrastructure corridors where appropriate

What we want you to know

Route development begins with identifying resources and areas where impacts may be avoided or minimized whenever feasible.

Initial route evaluations use publicly available environmental, land use and cultural resource information. Additional studies and field surveys help refine routes over time.

There is rarely a route that avoids all impacts.

Route decisions are made by technical studies, field surveys, landowner input and regulatory requirements.

Routing maps and community **input**

Help us understand what is important to you

The maps at this station show the current study corridor being evaluated for the Chatham County System Expansion Project.

Enbridge Gas invites you to review the maps and identify locations, features and resources that are important to you.

Examples of information you may wish to identify

- Wells and water resources
- Farms and agricultural operations
- Historic, cultural or community resources
- Recreational areas and trails
- Sensitive environmental features
- Areas of particular concern to you
- Locations where you believe impacts could be avoided or reduced

Your knowledge matters

Community knowledge can help identify important resources and concerns that may not appear on maps, public records or field surveys.

How to participate



Review the maps



Talk with project team members



Mark important locations



Submit additional comments before leaving



Add comments and observations

Surveys and field work **explained**

Why are surveys conducted?

Surveys help project teams gather information about environmental, engineering and land-use conditions, which helps project teams evaluate and refine potential routes.

Survey activities do not mean a final route has been selected.

Information gathered during surveys helps support project planning, environmental review and permitting.

What landowners can expect

- Landowners are notified before survey activities begin
- Not every property requires every type of survey
- Survey crews collect information but do not make route decisions
- Surveys are temporary and help inform project planning and environmental review

Types of surveys

- **Land and Infrastructure:** property boundaries, existing structures, access locations and land-use features
- **Environmental:** wetlands, streams, vegetation, habitat, threatened and endangered species, sensitive natural resources and cultural resources
- **Geotechnical:** soil conditions, rock formations, ground stability and subsurface conditions
 - May include small bore holes or soil sampling in select locations
 - Geotechnical work is targeted and is not performed everywhere

Why surveys are needed



Identify environmental features and opportunities to avoid or minimize impacts



Support route evaluation and engineering design



Understand site conditions and evaluate construction methods

Why surveys matter

Good decisions depend on good information. Surveys help project teams:

- ✓ Identify sensitive environmental resources
- ✓ Understand local conditions
- ✓ Evaluate construction feasibility
- ✓ Refine potential route options
- ✓ Reduce impacts where possible

Surveys help identify constraints and opportunities. They are an important tool for evaluating and refining potential routes.

Landowners, properties and easements

Understanding the process

As part of project planning, Enbridge Gas may conduct surveys to gather information about potential routes, environmental features, engineering considerations and existing land uses. Survey activities help inform project planning and route evaluation.

Survey activities

Survey activities may include environmental, engineering, cultural resource or geotechnical studies. They:

- Are temporary in nature
- Are used to gather information for project planning
- Help evaluate potential routes and constraints
- Do not provide permanent rights to the property

Easement agreements

If a route is ultimately selected, Enbridge Gas would work directly with affected landowners to negotiate easement agreements.

- An easement is a legal agreement that allows a pipeline to be constructed, operated and maintained on a defined portion of a property while ownership remains with the landowner
- Defines the location and terms of access
- Provides compensation to the landowner
- Establishes rights and responsibilities
- Does not transfer ownership of the property

Landowner engagement

If the project moves forward:

- Landowners are contacted directly
- Questions can be discussed with the project representatives
- Easement terms are negotiated
- Compensation is offered when agreements are reached

Most easements are acquired through negotiated agreements with landowners

Enbridge Gas understands that decisions about property can feel significant and personal.

Landowners are encouraged to:

- Ask questions
- Review information
- Understand the project
- Discuss easement terms
- Make informed decisions

What we've heard

Many landowners have told us they are concerned about property rights, fairness and how routing decisions may affect their land. These concerns are important and are a key part of ongoing project planning and engagement efforts.

If you are a landowner in the survey area, the best point of contact for the project is the Land Agent who reached out to you. The Land Agents are here tonight to answer any questions you may have.



Agriculture and working lands

Supporting farms and agricultural operations

Enbridge Gas understands that farms are businesses, homes and often family properties that have been worked for generations.

Protecting the long-term productivity of agricultural land is an important part of project planning and construction.

During construction

Construction activities may temporarily affect:

- Access to fields and farm operations
- Crop production within the construction workspace
- Fencing and livestock management
- Soil conditions and drainage

These impacts are typically temporary and are addressed through construction planning and restoration.

Measures used to protect agricultural lands

Where agricultural land is affected, construction plans may include:

- Coordination with landowners regarding agricultural operations
- Topsoil segregation and replacement
- Drainage repair and restoration
- Erosion and sediment controls
- Restoration of access roads and farm crossings

These measures help return land to agricultural use following construction.



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After construction

Following restoration:

- Agricultural activities can typically resume within the easement area
- Crops may continue to be planted and harvested
- Landowners retain ownership of their property
- Access and drainage systems are restored where applicable

Most agricultural land affected by pipeline construction continues to be farmed after restoration is complete.

What we've heard

Farmers have told us they are concerned about:

- Long-term productivity
- Soil health
- Drainage
- Access to fields
- Future use of their property

These considerations are an important part of route evaluation, construction planning and landowner discussions.



Water resources, stream crossings and protection measures

Protecting streams, wetlands, groundwater resources and private wells is an important part of project planning and construction.

Water resources are evaluated through environmental studies, engineering design, agency review and construction planning.

Measures used to protect water resources

Construction plans include:

- Erosion and sediment controls
- Buffer zones around sensitive resources
- Managed construction sequencing
- Soil stabilization and restoration
- Inspection and monitoring during construction

Specific measures may include:

- ✓ Silt fencing and sediment barriers
- ✓ Measures to control erosion and keep soil in place
- ✓ Buffer zones around wells and water resources
- ✓ Stabilization of disturbed soils
- ✓ Post-construction restoration and monitoring

Spill prevention and response

To help reduce the likelihood of construction-related releases:

- Equipment is routinely inspected and maintained
- Equipment spill prevention procedures are implemented
- Equipment spill response materials are available on-site
- Response protocols are established before construction begins

While incidents are uncommon, response plans help crews act quickly if needed.

Stream crossing methods

Different stream crossings may require different construction methods. The method selected depends on site-specific environmental, engineering and permitting requirements.

Conventional dry crossings

May be used at some streams where appropriate.

With conventional dry crossings:

- A trench is excavated across the watercourse
- The pipeline is installed within the trench
- The streambed and banks are restored following construction
- Additional mitigation measures may be used to reduce environmental impacts during construction

Conventional bore crossings

May be used where trenchless crossings are required and terrain allows.

With conventional boring:

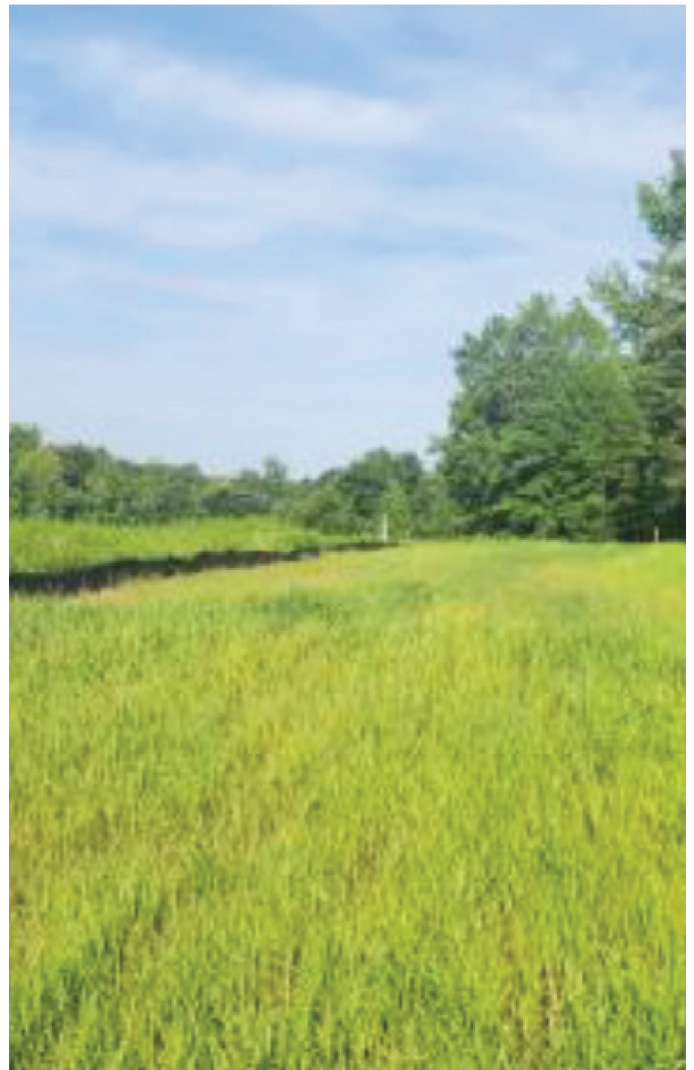
- A bore is installed beneath the feature being crossed
- The pipeline is installed underground within the bore
- Surface disturbance is reduced compared to open-cut construction
- The streambed and banks remain largely undisturbed

Clean Water Act

In accordance with Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401, the project will undergo review by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the NC Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) - Division of Water Resources (DWR) to ensure compliance with federal and state environmental regulations. This review process is intended to confirm that the project has been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to waters of the US, wetlands and other natural resources where practicable such that water quality and the integrity of the surrounding environment are protected during construction and operation.

Erosion and sediment control plan

An erosion and sediment control plan will be prepared for the project. The plan will specify measures that minimize soil erosion, prevent sediment from leaving the site and protect off-site resources during construction and until the site is stabilized. The plan will be reviewed by the NCDEQ – Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources (DEMLR) and will require approval before construction.



Horizontal Directional Drilling

For larger rivers or environmentally sensitive areas, a trenchless construction method called Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) may be used.

With HDD:

- A bore is drilled beneath the feature
- The pipeline is installed deep underground
- The riverbed and banks remain largely undisturbed
- Construction activities are concentrated away from the waterbody

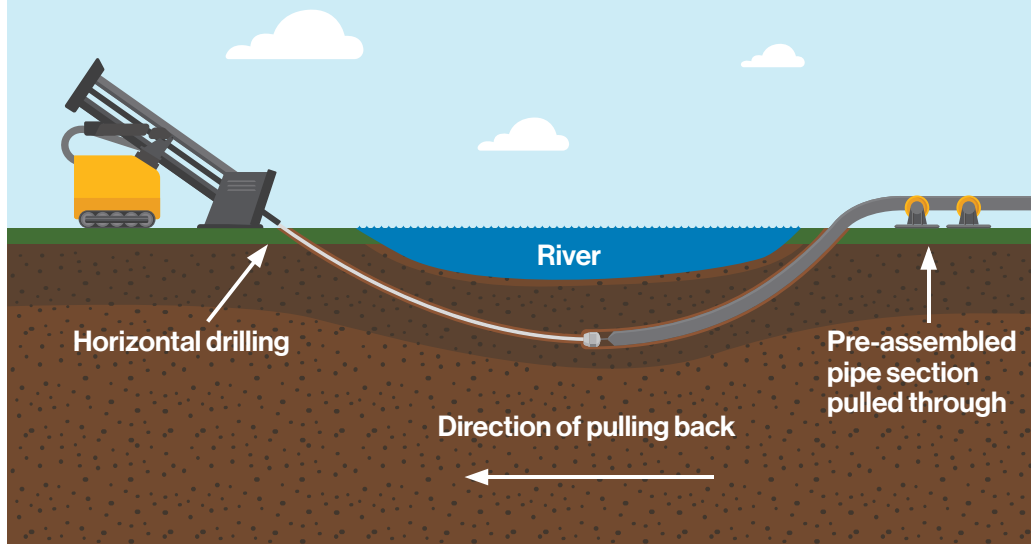
Why HDD is Used:

HDD can help:

- Reduce disturbance within the waterbody
- Minimize sediment entering the stream
- Reduce impacts to aquatic habitat
- Avoid direct excavation through sensitive waterways

Typical horizontal directional drilling method

This is an example of one of a number of watercourse crossing methods.



What we've heard

Enbridge Gas has heard important questions about:

- Water quality
- Aquatic species
- Stream and wetland impacts
- Groundwater protection
- Construction near sensitive waterways

These concerns are an important part of ongoing environmental studies and project planning.

The Haw River is expected to be crossed using HDD, a trenchless construction method designed to avoid direct disturbance of the riverbed and riverbanks.

An erosion and sediment control plan will be prepared for the project. The plan will specify measures that minimize soil erosion, prevent sediment from leaving the site and protect off-site resources during construction and until the site is stabilized. The plan will be reviewed by the NCDEQ – Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources (DEMLR) and will require approval before construction.

Environmental, cultural and community **resources**

Identifying sensitive resources

Environmental and cultural studies help identify resources that may require special protection during project planning.

Environmental resources

Surveys help identify:

- Threatened and endangered species
- Wildlife habitats
- Existing natural communities
- Other ecologically important resources

How these resources are protected

- Route adjustments to avoid sensitive areas
- Protective buffers around important habitats
- Seasonal restrictions on construction activities
- Restoration and revegetation of disturbed areas
- Coordination with regulatory agencies

Enbridge Gas understands concerns about impacts to wildlife, habitat and other natural resources.

Information gathered during surveys helps guide project planning and route refinement.

Cultural and historic resources

Studies may also identify:

- Historic properties
- Cemeteries
- Archaeological resources
- Places that are important to local communities

How these resources are protected

- Map and document resources
- Consult with regulatory agencies and specialists
- Adjust routes where feasible
- Avoid sensitive locations whenever practicable

Enbridge Gas understands that archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic), historic sites, cemeteries and community landmarks are deeply important to residents and future generations.

We understand and have heard from you about the importance of protecting your archaeological resources, historic sites, cemeteries and culturally significant areas.

Project planning seeks to avoid impacts to the identified cultural resources (prehistoric and historic) whenever feasible. The project is not expected to impact cemeteries.

Regulatory **Process and Oversight**

Oversight throughout the project lifecycle

Proposed energy infrastructure projects are subject to regulatory review and oversight throughout planning, permitting, construction and operation. The US Army Corps of Engineers and NC Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) will review different aspects of the project, including environmental resources, water quality, cultural resources, construction activities and public safety.

Before construction

Before construction can begin, project planning and permitting may include:

- Environmental studies and surveys
- Agency review and coordination
- Permit applications and approvals
- Public input opportunities
- Permit conditions and requirements

Construction cannot begin until required permits and approvals have been obtained.

During construction

Inspection and monitoring help ensure compliance with permit conditions and project commitments. Oversight activities may include:

- Site inspections
- Environmental monitoring
- Compliance reviews
- Documentation and reporting requirements

Ongoing accountability

Regulatory oversight continues through construction and operation of the pipeline. If issues are identified, agencies may require:

- Incident reporting
- Corrective actions
- Modifications to work activities
- Enforcement actions where appropriate

Projects are responsible for meeting applicable permit conditions and regulatory requirements.

What we've heard

Community members have asked important questions about oversight, accountability and enforcement.

Environmental studies, permitting requirements, monitoring and reporting all play a role in helping protect people, property and the environment. Oversight occurs throughout the project lifecycle, from initial planning through construction and operation.

Oversight occurs before, during and after construction.

Construction, pipeline safety, and accountability

Understanding the pipeline

The proposed project includes a 28-mile underground natural gas pipeline, 12 inches in diameter, designed and constructed to meet federal and state safety requirements.

The pipeline is intended to serve residential and commercial customers by connecting two existing portions of Enbridge Gas North Carolina's natural gas system.

Natural gas pipelines safely transport energy to homes, businesses and communities.

How a pipeline is built

Construction typically includes:

- Preparing the work area
- Installing the pipeline
- Testing the pipeline
- Restoring the land

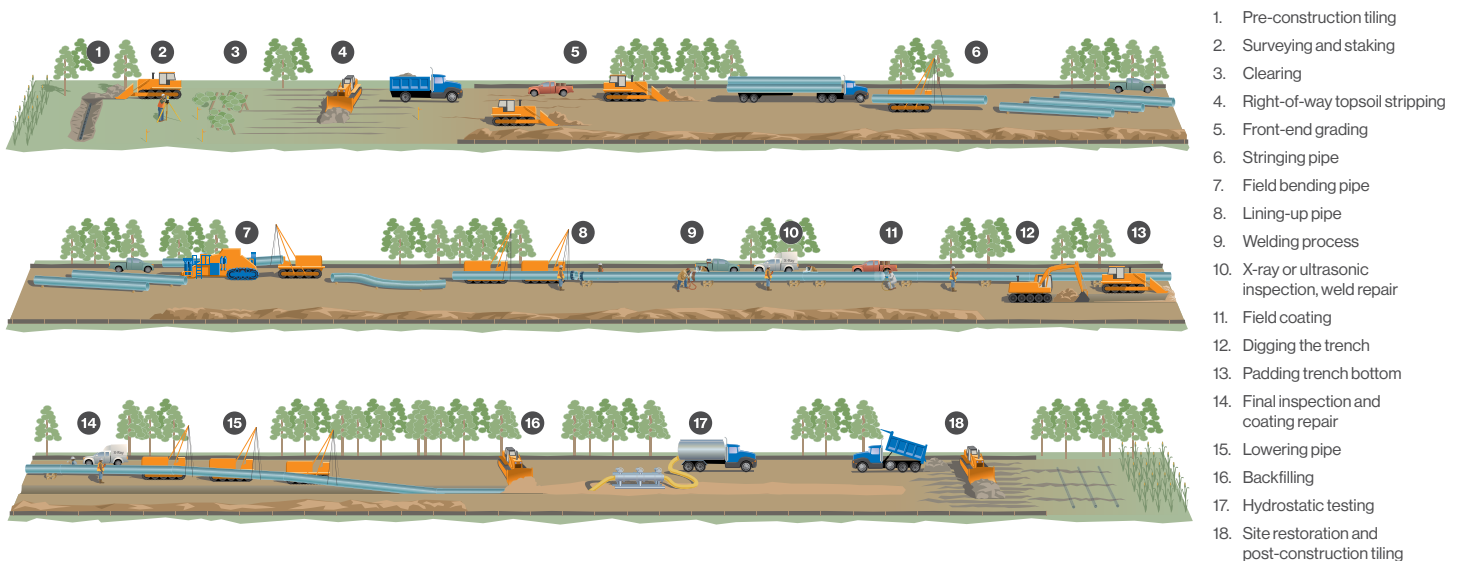
Environmental and safety requirements are followed throughout the process.

Safety during construction

Measures used during construction may include:

- Erosion and sediment controls
- Environmental monitors onsite
- Daily inspections
- Spill prevention procedures
- Restoration of disturbed areas

These measures help protect people, property and the environment during construction.



Construction, pipeline safety, and accountability

Oversight and accountability

Construction activities are monitored by project teams, inspectors and regulatory agencies. Oversight may include:

- Construction inspections
- Environmental monitoring
- Documentation and reporting
- Compliance reviews

If issues are identified, corrective action may be required before work continues.

Operational safety

- **Aerial patrols:** Regular aerial inspections of pipeline corridors.
- **24/7 Control Center monitoring:** Continuous oversight of pipeline operations.
- **Leak surveys:** Routine leak detection and response activities.
- **Ground patrols:** Regular field inspections of pipeline facilities.
- **Inspections and testing:** Ongoing maintenance and integrity assessments.
- **Local Operations and Maintenance teams:** Local employees live and work in the communities they serve and are responsible for operating and maintaining the pipeline system.

Growth, community and economic **considerations**

Why is this project being evaluated?

The Chatham County System Expansion Project is being evaluated to help meet projected energy needs and maintain reliable natural gas service for homes, businesses and communities in Lee and Chatham Counties.

The project is intended to support overall system capacity and reliability, not a single identified customer or facility.

Supporting regional energy needs

The project is being evaluated to:

- Maintain reliable service for existing customers
- Support growing residential and commercial demand
- Enhance the flexibility and reliability of the natural gas system

Growth and development

Community growth is influenced by many factors, including:

- Local planning decisions
- Zoning and land-use policies
- Transportation infrastructure
- Water and wastewater systems
- Energy infrastructure

Energy infrastructure is one part of a larger planning process. Land-use and development decisions are ultimately made through local planning and zoning processes.

What we've heard

Community members have asked whether the project is intended to serve as a specific data center or industrial facility.

The proposed 12-inch pipeline is intended to support residential and commercial customers and is not designed to serve the needs of any data center.

Growth, community and economic **considerations**

Community investment

Enbridge Gas supports communities through volunteerism, grants, partnerships, sponsorships and other community investment programs.

Enbridge Gas North Carolina has operated safely and reliably in Chatham County since 1955.

Funding focus



**Sustainable
communities**



**Safe
communities**



**Vibrant
communities**

**Since 2025, we have given \$84,500 to
15 organizations serving Chatham County.**

What we've heard

Community members have asked important questions about:

- Future growth and development
- Community benefits
- Energy demand
- Local economic impacts

Enbridge Gas will continue to share information as project planning and evaluation move forward.

Learn more: enbridgegas.com/giving-back-to-communities



Lessons learned and continuous improvement

Enbridge Gas understands that past projects influence how people view new projects.

We maintain formal asset integrity, safety and reliability programs designed to identify risks, investigate incidents and improve performance.

Lessons learned from incidents, near misses and operational events are incorporated into procedures, training, inspections and construction practices.

How lessons learned are applied

Project teams use experience from past projects to help improve:

- Environmental protection measures
- Construction practices
- Contractor oversight
- Inspection and monitoring programs
- Documentation and reporting processes

Focus on continuous improvement

The goal is to:

- Identify and reduce known risks
- Improve environmental performance
- Strengthen accountability
- Enhance inspection and monitoring efforts
- Improve project planning and communication

Lessons learned help improve how future projects are planned and carried out.

What we've heard

Community members have asked how lessons from previous projects are applied today.

Enbridge Gas reviews lessons learned from previous projects, incidents and near misses and uses that information to improve future work.

Learn. Improve. Apply.

Next steps: what we know and what we don't know yet

Where we are today

The Chatham County System Expansion Project is currently in the planning and evaluation phase. Current work includes:

- Environmental studies
- Engineering evaluations
- Field studies
- Landowner outreach
- Route refinement
- Regulatory coordination

What we know today

- ✓ A project is being evaluated in the Siler City and Moncure areas
- ✓ The pipeline project includes a 28-mile long, 12-inch diameter natural gas pipeline connecting existing portions of Enbridge Gas North Carolina's system within Chatham County
- ✓ Environmental and engineering studies are underway
- ✓ Agencies will review permit applications and environmental information
- ✓ Landowners will continue to receive information as project planning progresses
- ✓ Community input remains an important part of the process
- ✓ The Haw River is expected to be crossed during construction of the pipeline
- ✓ The project is intended to serve residential and commercial customers through expanded system capacity

What is still being evaluated

Some important decisions have not yet been made, including:

- Specific route alignments
- Certain stream crossing methods
- Final environmental mitigation measures
- Permit conditions
- Construction timing
- Project approvals

Project plans may continue to evolve as studies and reviews are completed.



Next steps: what we know and what we don't know yet

What landowners may experience next

Depending on location and project needs, landowners may experience:

- Additional survey notifications
- Continued project communications
- Requests for property access, where needed
- Potential easement discussions
- Ongoing opportunities to ask questions and provide input

Looking ahead

Current Planning
and Studies



Route
Refinement



Permitting and
Agency Review



Final
Decisions



Construction
(if approved)

What we've heard

Community members have told us they want clear information about what decisions have been made and what decisions are still being evaluated.

Enbridge Gas recognizes that uncertainty can be frustrating and we will continue to share information as it becomes available.

Share your **feedback**

Your input matters

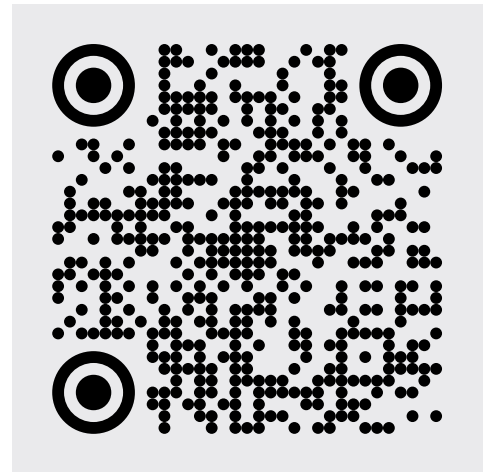
Please take a moment to share your:

- Questions
- Comments
- Concerns
- Suggestions

Your feedback helps us understand what's important to you and your community.

How to submit comments

- ✓ Complete a comment form and place it in the comment box
- ✓ Talk with a project team member
- ✓ Visit the project website
- ✓ Scan the QR code to learn more or submit comments online



Thank you for taking the time to learn about the project and share your feedback.