



Minisink Compressor Station Sound and Air Fact Sheet

As part of Millennium's ongoing efforts to be a good neighbor and provide reliable information to the community about our proposed Minisink Compressor Station, we have developed the following fact sheet to address the two issues that people have asked us about the most: air emissions and sound.

As always, if after reviewing this information you have additional questions, we encourage you to contact us via our toll-free phone line at 877-213-1944 or by e-mailing us at info@millenniumpipeline.com. You may also find helpful information by visiting our website at www.millenniumpipeline.com.

The Minisink Compressor Station will be powered by clean burning natural gas drawn directly from the existing pipeline. Natural gas is composed primarily of methane. The main by-products from the burning of natural gas are carbon dioxide and water vapor, the same compounds we exhale when we breathe.

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Sound

What about the noise?

Guided by the experts at Hoover and Keith, we are designing the compressor station with extensive state-of-the-art sound mitigation measures to minimize the impact to noise sensitive areas (NSAs) and the surrounding community. FERC regulations require that the Minisink Compressor Station sound level, at the closest houses, does not exceed an Ldn of 55 dBA (48.6 dBA as measured on a sound level meter).

With the extensive sound mitigation measures, the Minisink Compressor Station sound level is estimated to be 16 to 21 dBA less than the allowable FERC sound level at the closest NSAs (the homes on Jacobs Road). Actually, from a sound control perspective, the Minisink Compressor Station will be among the most advanced compressor stations in the U.S.

It is also important to note that this station is designed to handle the increase of demand during the coldest winter months when natural gas use in the Northeast is highest. This means that the station will be operating primarily during December through March.

Air Emissions

AECOM, one of the world's leading experts in the field of air quality services, has provided analysis and input into the design of the 52-foot stacks visible outside the building to disperse air emissions, which is primarily carbon dioxide and water vapor, into the atmosphere before reaching ground level.

Will the Minisink Compressor Station have emissions stacks?

The 52-foot stacks visible outside the Minisink Compressor Station building (see rendering below) are designed to disperse air emissions, which are primarily carbon dioxide and water vapor, into the atmosphere before reaching ground level. At times you may see the white vapor that occasionally results from moisture in the hot exhaust condensing in the cooler air. This is similar to the vapor that is visible when you exhale on a cold day.

What exactly is coming out of the stacks during operation?

The emissions coming out of the stacks during operation are mainly carbon dioxide and water; small amounts of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides; and minimal amounts of particulate matter, organic gases and sulfur dioxide. These emissions were evaluated and the results were determined to be below the federal and NYSDEC thresholds established to protect public health and welfare.

The existing annual average level of Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) measured in the air at Carmel, NY (the closest monitor to Minisink) is more than 13 times higher than the maximum air concentration resulting from a year's operation of this station. These emissions of SO₂ will be very low because this station will be fueled only with pipeline quality natural gas which contains only trace amounts of sulfur.

What does this mean to me?

If someone were to stand for 30 days at the point of maximum concentration determined at the station fence-line, their emissions exposures would be comparable to the following everyday activities.

(This is a maximum concentration exposure for extreme modeling purposes, "average" exposure would only be a fraction of these comparisons.)

Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
 • About 1.5 hours mowing the lawn with a gas-powered lawn mower.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)
 • About 7 hours cooking with a gas stove.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)
 • About 2 hours cooking with a gas stove.
 • About 1 hour cleaning a gas stove.

Formaldehyde
 • About 5 minutes oven broiling (gas or electric) or self cleaning a gas stove.



Sound Levels for Nearby Neighbors

As measured on a sound level meter, the sound level for the Minisink Compressor Station is projected to be 33 dBA at the closest houses (houses directly across Jacobs Road). For the next group of houses, the projected sound level is 27 dBA (as measured on a sound level meter). Since sound decreases with distance, the projected Station sound level will be even lower for those residences further from the Minisink Compressor Station.

As depicted in the Comparative Sound Levels diagram (right), the projected Station sound levels at the closest houses are slightly above the sound level for a "Typical Rural Area" during periods of calm winds and no traffic noise, and much less than the sound level for a "Typical Suburban Area".

What about low frequency sound and hum?

Hoover and Keith, the acoustics and systems design experts assisting Millennium have employed extensive noise control measures to address and mitigate low frequency and tonal sounds. Contrary to some public comments and some public perception, the Minisink Compressor Station is not going to generate "high levels" of low frequency sound.

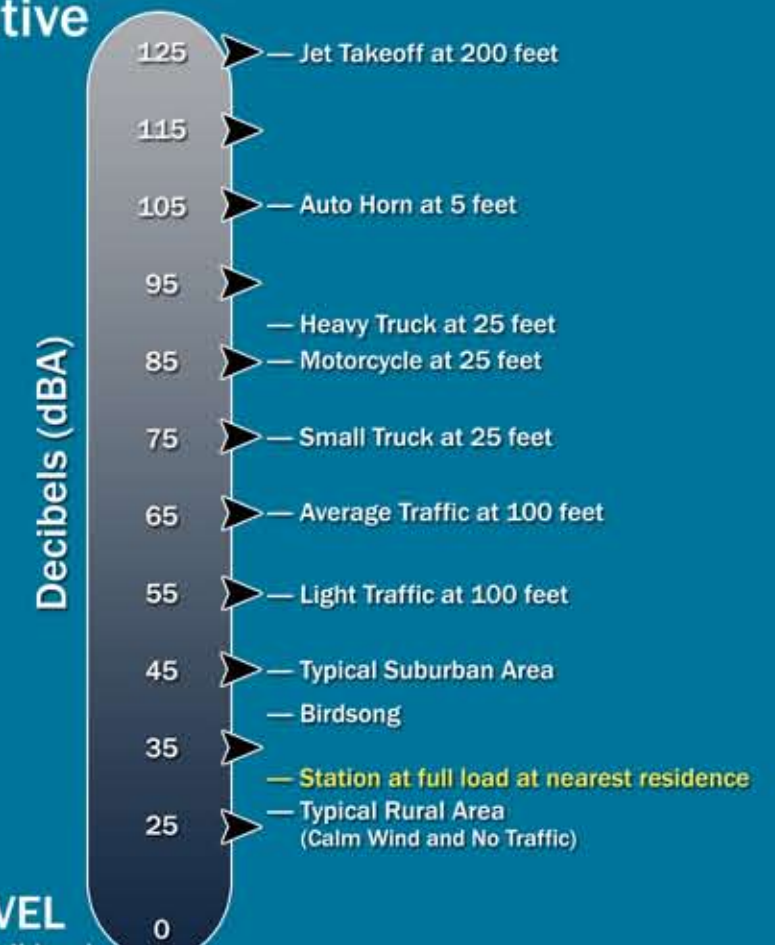
What about the vibration?

There will be no discernible vibration coming from the station. The compressors will shut down automatically if the allowable vibration limits are being exceeded.

Continued Improvement:

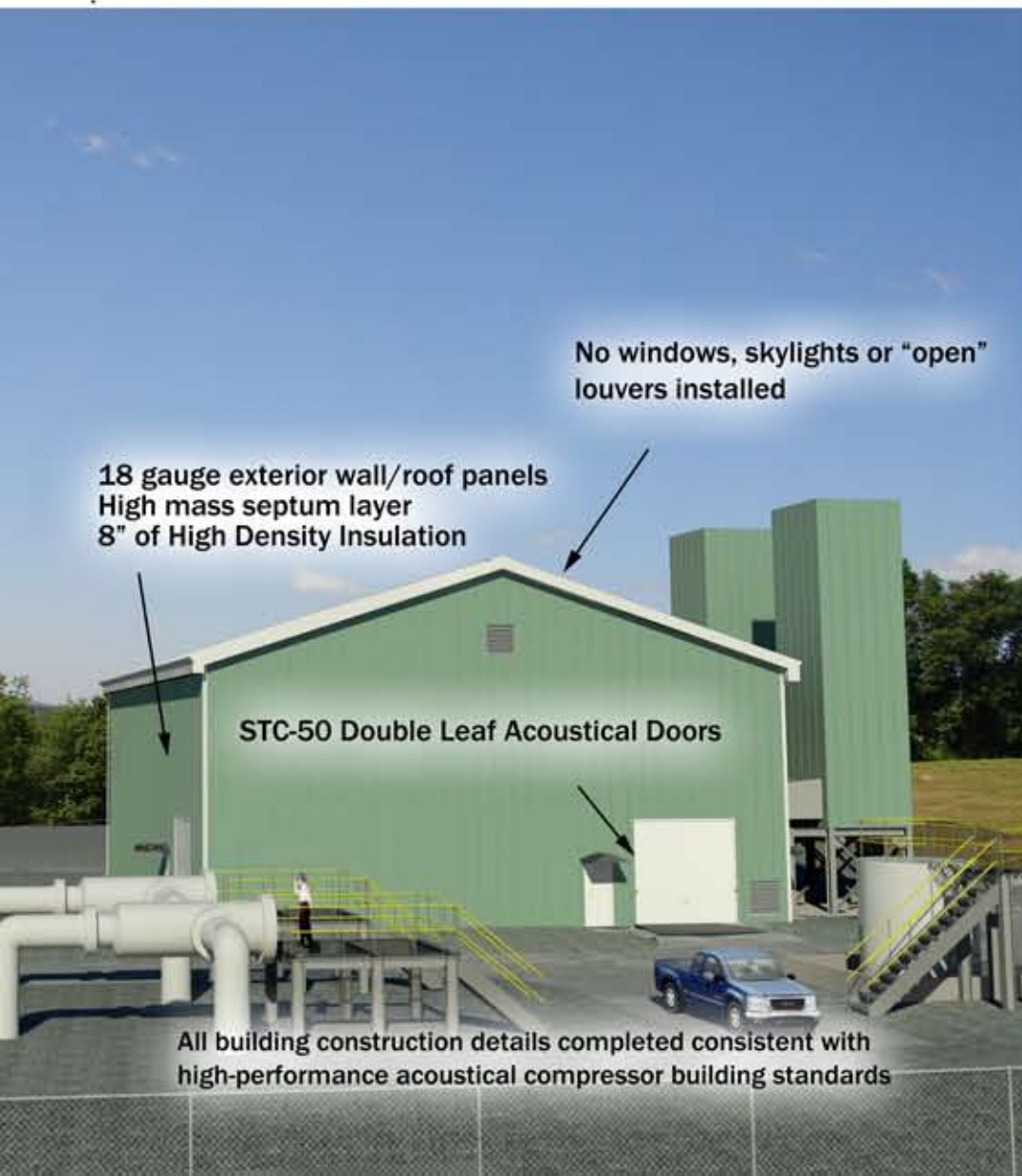
Federal regulations require that we test station sound after the facility is up and running to ensure we are meeting all our design specifications. Beyond that, as a company policy we pledge to continue working with our neighbors to ensure we are minimizing any impacts as we operate this facility.

Comparative Sound Levels



SOUND LEVEL with station at full load

Occasional operational events such as "blowdowns" may create short term sound levels that are higher (approx. 55 dBA) but will occur only a small percentage of the time. During the limited construction phase, it is also anticipated that some sound levels (example: bulldozing and grading site) may be higher.



No windows, skylights or "open" louvers installed

18 gauge exterior wall/roof panels
 High mass septum layer
 8" of High Density Insulation

STC-50 Double Leaf Acoustical Doors

All building construction details completed consistent with high-performance acoustical compressor building standards