The Rover Pipeline is a 713-mile pipeline designed to transport 3.25 billion cubic feet per day of domestically produced natural gas from the rapidly expanding Marcellus and Utica shale production areas to markets across the U.S. as well as into the Union Gas Dawn Storage Hub in Ontario, Canada, for redistribution back into the U.S. or into the Canadian market.

The approximate $4.2 billion pipeline will transport gas from processing plants in West Virginia, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania for delivery to pipeline interconnects in West Virginia and eastern Ohio as well as the Midwest Hub near Defiance, Ohio, where up to 68 percent of the gas will be delivered for distribution to markets across the United States. The remaining 32 percent of the natural gas will be delivered to markets in Michigan via an interconnect near Livingston County, Michigan, with the existing Vector Pipeline, which has established delivery points to local distribution companies and the vast Michigan storage fields throughout the state. Additionally, Vector will transport natural gas that is not delivered to Michigan markets on to the Dawn Hub in Ontario, Canada.

**Rover Pipeline Fast Facts**

- Rover Pipeline is an approximately $4.2 billion dollar investment directly impacting the local, regional and national labor force by creating up to 10,000 construction jobs.
  
- **This includes 1,000 - 1,500 positions in Michigan.**

- Additionally, approximately 30-40 permanent positions will be created throughout Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

- Michigan is the 9th largest consumer of natural gas in the United States according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s most recent report on natural gas consumption.

- Property taxes are estimated to be approximately $147 million during the first year of service.

- Rover Pipeline will contribute nearly $1 billion in direct spending to the United States economy as 76 percent of the pipe will be manufactured in the United States, along with all compression assembly and packaging. The majority of the remaining major materials will be purchased, manufactured or assembled in the United States.

- More than $124 million will be paid in direct payments to landowners for easements and approximately $620 million will be paid for labor to the various contractors working on the project.

**Economic Benefit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projected Sales Tax Revenue Generated During Construction:</th>
<th>Approximate Projected Ad Valorem Taxes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan $8.7 million</td>
<td>Michigan $6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project $9.7 million</td>
<td>Total Project $147 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tax figures listed above are calculated according to the state tax code based on an estimated capital spend for Rover. The state will allocate Rover’s taxable value based on a distribution of cost per taxing jurisdiction and counties will disperse funds to townships/districts in accordance with local taxing jurisdiction rates. These figures are estimates and should not be used for tax jurisdiction planning purposes since they are subject to change.

**Miles of Pipeline Per County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lenawee County 29.07</th>
<th>Washtenaw County 28.27</th>
<th>Livingston County 15.32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seneca Township  7.99</td>
<td>Manchester Township 6.72</td>
<td>Putnam Township 8.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover Township  5.48</td>
<td>Bridgewater Township 1.42</td>
<td>Marion Township 4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Township 1.64</td>
<td>Freedom Township 6.38</td>
<td>Iosco Township 1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian Township  6.48</td>
<td>Lima Township 6.62</td>
<td>Handy Township 0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Township 7.48</td>
<td>Dexter Township 7.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Timeline**

- **2nd Quarter 2014**
  
  Submitted FERC Pre-filing Request

- **1st Quarter 2015**
  
  Filed FERC Certificate Application

- **4th Quarter 2016**
  
  FERC Issues Construction Authorization

- **2nd Quarter 2017**
  
  In-service to Defiance, Ohio

- **November 2017**
  
  In-service to Vector/Dawn Hub, Canada
Rover Pipeline Project Michigan Map

Typical Pipeline Construction Sequence

1) Surveying and Staking May months ahead of construction, field surveys are conducted along the proposed pipeline route, or right-of-way, to better understand environmental, development and local issues. A final route is then selected. The specific location of the selected route is then marked with stakes.

2) Front-End Clearing Once weather conditions permit, crews begin to prepare for construction by grading the right-of-way and temporary work space to remove trees and prepare the working space.

3) Right-of-Way Grading In cultivated areas, the topsoil along the right-of-way is stripped by bulldozers and stored in piles for careful replacement later.

4) Stringing Pipe Cuts then re-stake the center of the trench, lay out or “string” sections of the pipe along the right-of-way.

5) Bending Pipe Cuts bend and weld the pipe into one long piece.

6) Lineup, Initial Weld The pipeline will follow the contours of the land.

7a) Trenching These pipes are already coated to prevent corrosion. The integrity of the weld is inspected, and the weld joint is coated.

7b) Trenching Once this process is complete, backhoes or wheel excavators are used to dig a trench.

8) Final Coating and Inspection In agricultural areas, careful attention is paid to properly separating and storing the topsoil and subsoil so they do not mix. The pipe coating is inspected one more time.

9) Lowering Pipe Into Trench The pipe is lowered into the trench where it is surveyed and laid within prepared trench bottom.

10) Rod, Backfill, Rough Grade The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil set aside in many areas).

11) Testing Final Tie-In Before operation, water is used to test the pressure of the line and ensure the structural integrity of the pipe and welds.

12) Final Clean-Up, Full Restoration Final grading is performed and topsoil spread over work area using a bulldozer.