

PLAN VIEW

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. IF A WETLAND IS BEING CULTIVATED AND BEING FARMED, NO WETLAND CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES ARE REQUIRED.
- 2. FLAG WETLAND BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO CLEARING.
- NO REFUELING OF MOBILE EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND. PLACE "NO FUELING" SIGN POSTS 100 FEET BACK FROM WETLAND BOUNDARY. REFUEL STATIONARY EQUIPMENT AS PER KEYSTONE'S SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES.
- INSTALL TEMPORARY SLOPE BREAKER UPSLOPE WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND BOUNDARY IF DIRECTED BY KEYSTONE.
- CONSTRUCT WHEN DRY, IF POSSIBLE. IF SITE BECOMES WET AT TIME OF TRENCHING, AVOID SOIL COMPACTION BY UTILIZING TIMBER RIP—RAP OR PREFABRICATED EQUIPMENT MATS.
- 6. AVOID ADJACENT WETLANDS. INSTALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS (STRAW BALES AND/OR SILT FENCE) AT DOWN SLOPE EDGE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ALONG WETLAND EDGE IF EVIDENT, OTHERWISE INSTALL BARRIER ON BOTH EDGES.
- 7. RESTRICT ROOT GRUBBING TO ONLY THAT AREA OVER THE DITCHLINE AND REMOVE STUMPS FROM WETLAND FOR DISPOSAL.
- CONDUCT TRENCH LINE TOPSOIL STRIPPING (IF TOPSOIL IS NOT SATURATED). SALVAGE TOPSOIL TO ACTUAL DEPTH OR A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 12 INCHES,
- 9. TRENCH THROUGH WETLANDS.
- 10. PIPE SECTION TO BE FABRICATED WITHIN THE WETLAND AND ADJACENT TO ALIGNMENT, OR IN STAGING AREA OUTSIDE THE WETLAND AND WALKED IN.
- LOWER-IN PIPE. PRIOR TO BACKFILLING TRENCH, IF REQUIRED, TRENCH PLUGS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED. BACKFILL TRENCH.
- 12. RESTORE GRADE TO NEAR PRE-CONSTRUCTION TOPOGRAPHY, REPLACE TOPSOIL AND INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL.
- 13. IF UTILIZED, REMOVE TIMBER MATS OR PREFABRICATED MATS FROM WETLANDS UPON COMPLETION.

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PLAN VIEW

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. FLAG WETLAND BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO CLEARING.
- NO REFUELING OF MOBILE EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND. PLACE "NO FUELING" SIGN POSTS 100 FEET BACK FROM WETLAND BOUNDARY. REFUEL STATIONARY EQUIPMENT AS PER KEYSTONE'S SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES.
- 3. INSTALL TEMPORARY SLOPE BREAKER UPSLOPE WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND BOUNDARY IF DIRECTED BY KEYSTONE.
- INSTALL TIMBER MATS/RIP-RAP THROUGH ENTIRE WETLAND AREA. EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING MAY MAKE ONE (1) PASS THROUGH THE WETLAND BEFORE MATS ARE INSTALLED.
- 5. AVOID ADJACENT WETLANDS. INSTALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS (STRAW BALES AND/OR SILT FENCE) AT DOWN SLOPE EDGE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ALONG WETLAND EDGE AS REQUIRED.
- RESTRICT ROOT GRUBBING TO ONLY THAT AREA OVER THE DITCHLINE AND DITCH SPOIL AREAS AND REMOVE FROM WETLAND FOR DISPOSAL.
- 7. TOPSOIL STRIPPING SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED IN SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS.
- B. LEAVE HARD PLUGS AT THE EDGE OF WETLAND UNTIL JUST PRIOR TO TRENCHING.
- PIPE SECTION MAY BE FABRICATED WITHIN THE WETLAND AND ADJACENT TO ALIGNMENT, OR IN STAGING AREA OUTSIDE THE WETLAND AND WALKED IN.
- 10. TRENCH THROUGH WETLANDS.
- 11. LOWER-IN PIPE, INSTALL TRENCH PLUGS AT WETLAND EDGES AS REQUIRED AND BACKFILL IMMEDIATELY.
- 12. REMOVE TIMBER MATS OR PREFABRICATED MATS FROM WETLANDS UPON COMPLETION.
- 13. RESTORE GRADE TO NEAR PRE-CONSTRUCTION TOPOGRAPHY, REPLACE TOPSOIL AND INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL.

PREPARED BY:
TROW ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

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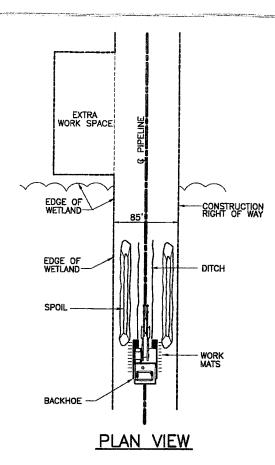
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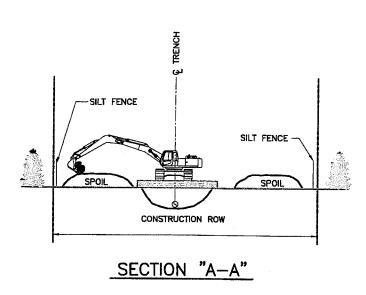
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CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. FLAG WETLAND BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO CLEARING.
- NO REFUELING OF MOBILE EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND. PLACE "NO FUELING" SIGN POSTS 100
 FEET BACK FROM WETLAND BOUNDARY. REFUEL STATIONARY EQUIPMENT AS PER KEYSTONE'S SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES.
- 3. INSTALL TEMPORARY SLOPE BREAKER UPSLOPE WITHIN 100 FEET OF WETLAND BOUNDARY AS DIRECTED BY KEYSTONE.
- 4. RESTRICT ROOT GRUBBING TO ONLY THE AREA OVER THE DITCHLINE.
- 5. TOPSOIL STRIPPING SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED IN SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS.
- 6. UTILIZE AMPHIBIOUS EXCAVATORS (PONTOON MOUNTED BACKHOES) OR TRACKED BACKHOES SUPPORTED BY FABRICATED TIMBER MATS OR FLOATS TO EXCAVATE TRENCH. IF FABRICATED TIMBER MATS ARE USED FOR STABILIZATION, THE BACKHOE SHALL. GRADUALLY MOVE ACROSS THE WETLAND BY MOVING THE MAT FROM IMMEDIATELY BEHIND TO IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE BACKHOE'S PATH.
- AVOID ADJACENT WETLANDS. INSTALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS (STRAW BALES AND/OR SILT FENCE) AT EDGE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ALONG WETLAND EDGE IF PRACTICAL.
- 8. FABRICATE PIPE IN STAGING AREA OUTSIDE THE WETLAND IN THE EXTRA WORK SPACE AS INDICATED ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.
- 9. LEAVE HARD PLUGS AT THE EDGE OF THE WETLAND UNTIL JUST PRIOR TO PIPE PLACEMENT.
- 10. FLOAT PIPE IN PLACE, LOWER-IN, INSTALL TRENCH PLUGS AT WETLAND EDGES WHERE REQUIRED AND BACKFILL IMMEDIATELY.
- 11. REMOVE TIMBER MATS OR PREFABRICATED MATS OF NON-NATIVE MATERIAL FROM WETLANDS UPON COMPLETION.
- 12. RESTORE GRADE TO NEAR PRE-CONSTRUCTION TOPOGRAPHY AND INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL.

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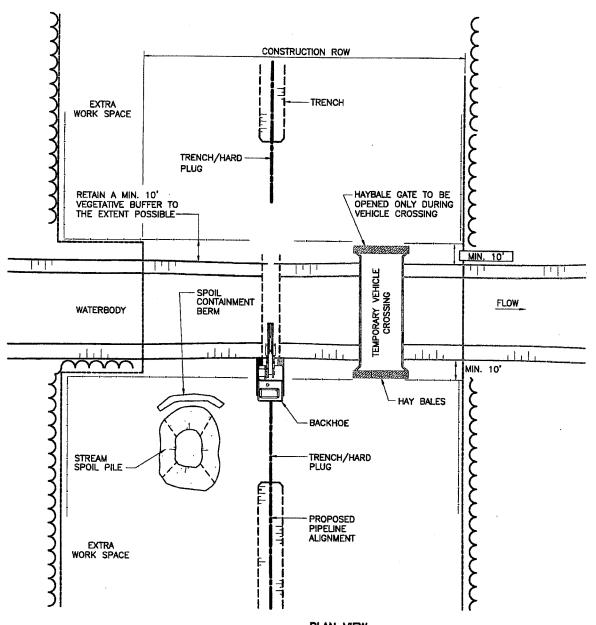
PLAN VIEW

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. METHOD APPLIES TO CROSSINGS WHERE NO FLOWING WATER IS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF CROSSING.
- 2. CONTRACTOR MAY "MAINLINE THROUGH" THE CROSSING OR UP TO BOTH SIDES OF THE CROSSING; STRING, WELD, COAT AND WEIGHT (IF NECESSARY), USING THE MAINLINE CREW WITH THE PIPE SKIDDED OVER THE CROSSING.
- NO REFUELING OF MOBILE EQUIPMENT WITHIN 100 FEET OF DRY CHANNEL. REFUEL STATIONARY EQUIPMENT AS PER KEYSTONE'S SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES.
- 4. INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT CROSSING IS OPTIONAL AT THE DISCRETION OF KEYSTONE.
- 5. IN AGRICULTURAL LAND, STRIP TOPSOIL FROM SPOIL STORAGE AREA. STOCKPILE TOPSOIL AND SPOIL SEPARATELY.
 TOPSOIL AND SPOIL WILL NOT BE STOCKPILED IN THE CROSSING CHANNEL AND WILL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF
 10 FEET FROM CROSSING BANKS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION RIGHT OF WAY.
- 6. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT BARRIERS ACROSS THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION RIGHT OF WAY FOLLOWING CLEARING AND GRADING AND MAINTAIN UNTIL CONSTRUCTION OF THE CROSSING. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REINSTALLED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING BACKFILLING OF TRENCH AND STABILIZATION OF BANKS. BARRIERS MAY BE TEMPORARILY REMOVED TO ALLOW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BUT MUST BE REPLACED BY THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
- IN-STREAM SPOIL TO BE STORED OUT OF THE STREAM CHANNEL A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET FROM HIGH BANK AND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION RIGHT OF WAY.
- 8. BACKFILL WITH NATIVE MATERIAL.
- 9. RESTORE CROSSING CHANNEL TO APPROXIMATE PRE-CONSTRUCTION PROFILE AND SUBSTRATE.
- 10. RESTORE CROSSING BANKS TO APPROXIMATE ORIGINAL CONDITION AND STABILIZE WITH EROSION CONTROL.

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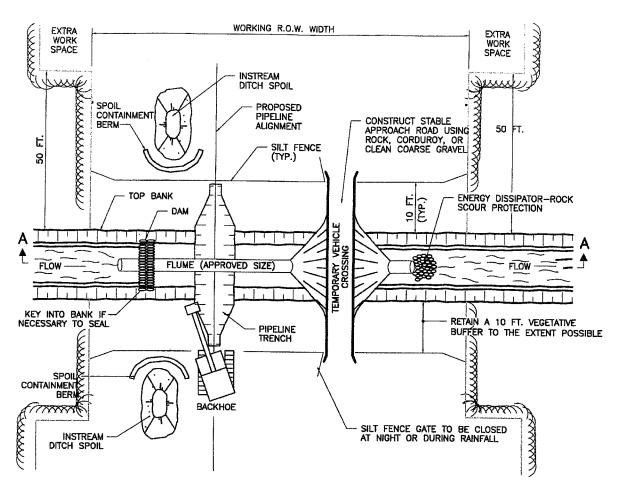
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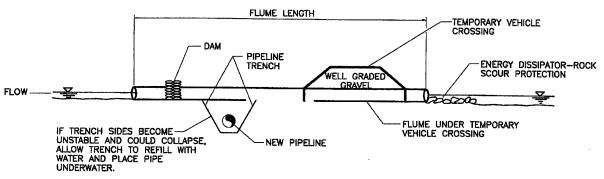
- RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARIES AND WORK SPACE LIMITS SHALL BE CLEARLY DELINEATED. STAGING FOR MAKEUP SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET FROM WATERBODY.
- 2. CLEARING LIMITS WILL BE CLEARLY DELINEATED AND A 10 FOOT VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIP BETWEEN DISTURBED AREA AND THE WATERBODY SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. ALL CLEARING SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE AND TO ONLY THAT NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION. WOODY VEGETATION SHALL BE CUT AT GROUND LEVEL AND THE STUMPS/ROOTS LEFT IN PLACE TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- 3. TOPSOIL SHALL BE STRIPPED FROM THE DITCH LINE IN ALL WETLANDS RIPARIAN.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL SIGNS 100 FEET MINIMUM FROM EACH WATERBODY AND WETLAND TO IDENTIFY THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXCLUSION AREA.
- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
- A. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, AS DEPICTED OR ALONG DOWN GRADIENT SIDES OF WORK AREAS AND STAGING AREAS SUCH THAT NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER ENTERS WATERBODY OR WETLAND.
- B. NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INTO THE WATERBODY. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURE LOCATIONS AS DEPICTED ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE ADJUSTED AS DIRECTED BY THE COMPANY INSPECTOR TO SUIT ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS. SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE INSTALLATIONS SHALL INCLUDE REMOVABLE SECTIONS TO FACILITATE ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- C. SEDIMENT LADEN WATER FROM TRENCH DEWATERING SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A WELL VEGETATED UPLAND AREA, INTO A STRAW BALE DEWATERING STRUCTURE OR GEOTEXTILE FILTER BAG. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES MUST BE IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES ACROSS THE DISTURBED CONSTRUCTION RIGHT OF WAY EXCEPT DURING EXCAVATION/INSTALLATION OF THE CROSSING PIPE.
- D. SOFT DITCH PLUGS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO SEPARATE MAINLINE DITCH FROM THE WATERBODY CROSSING UNTIL THE WATER CROSSING IS INSTALLED AND BACKFILLED.
- E. TRENCH BREAKERS ARE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE SAME SPACING AND IMMEDIATELY UPSLOPE OF PERMANENT SLOPE BREAKERS, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE COMPANY.
- 6. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN HARD PLUGS IN THE DITCH AT THE WATERBODY UNTIL JUST PRIOR TO PIPE INSTALLATION. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE TRENCH AND INSTALL PIPE AS EXPEDIENTLY AS PRACTICAL TO REDUCE THE DURATION OF WORK ACTIVITIES IN THE WATERBODY BED.
- 7. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE TRENCH SPOIL ONLY IN CERTIFICATED WORK SPACE AND A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET FROM THE WATERBODY BANKS TO PREVENT ENTRY OF SPOIL INTO THE WATERBODY. SPOIL SHALL BE CONTAINED AS NECESSARY USING EITHER A STRAW BALE BARRIER OR AN EARTH/ROCK BERM.
- 8. CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE THE WATERBODY AND BANKS TO APPROXIMATE PRECONSTRUCTION CONTOURS, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE COMPANY. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES AS INDICATED. ANY MATERIALS PLACED IN THE WATERBODY TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED DURING RESTORATION. BANKS SHALL BE STABILIZED AND TEMPORARY SEMENT BARRIERS INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CROSSING, BUT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF COMPLETING THE CROSSING. MAINTAIN A SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE BARRIER ALONG THE WATERBODY AND WETLAND BOUNDARIES UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED IN ADJACENT DISTURBED AREAS.
- 9. VEHICLE CROSSING CAN BE CONSTRUCTED USING EITHER A FLUME CROSSING OR A TEMPORARY BRIDGE. VEHICLE CROSSING ONLY REQUIRED IF STREAM SUPPORTS A STATE DESIGNATED FISHERY.

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PLAN VIEW



SECTION 'A-A'

NOTES:

1. PIPELINE PLACEMENT WITHIN RIGHT-OF-WAY CONCEPTUAL ONLY.

2. SEE DETAIL 13a FOR CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES.

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CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. MARK OUT AND MAINTAIN LIMITS OF AUTHORIZED WORK AREAS WITH FENCING OR FLAGGING TAPE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DISTURBANCE OF VEGETATION. ENSURE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS WORKING ON THE CROSSING HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ABOUT THIS PLAN AND THE MEASURES NEEDED TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY.
- ALL NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TO BUILD THE FLUME MUST BE ON SITE OR READILY AVAILABLE PRIOR TO COMMENCING IN-WATER WORK.
- 3.TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 10 FT.
 VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIP BETWEEN DISTURBED AREAS
 AND THE WATERCOURSE. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN A SILT
 FENCE OR STRAW BALE BARRIER UPSLOPE OF THE BUFFER
 STRIP ON EACH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE.

STRIP ON EACH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE.

4. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, AS DEPICTED OR ALONG DOWN GRADIENT SIDES OF WORK AREAS AND STAGING AREAS SUCH THAT NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER ENTERS STREAM.

a. NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INTO THE STREAM.

b. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURE LOCATIONS AS DEPICTED ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE ADJUSTED AS DIRECTED BY THE COMPANY INSPECTOR TO ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS.

c. SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE INSTALLATIONS SHALL INCLUDE REMOVABLE SECTIONS TO FACILITATE ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION. UTILIZE STRAW BALE BARRIERS ONLY IN LIEU OF A SILT FENCE WHERE FREQUENT ACCESS IS REQUIRED.

d. SEDIMENT LADEN WATER FROM TRENCH DEWATERING SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A WELL VEGETATED UPLAND AREA INTO A STRAW BALE DEWATERING STRUCTURE OR GEOTEXTILE FILTER BAG.

e. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES MUST BE IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES ACROSS THE DISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE RIGHT—OF—WAY EXCEPT DURING EXCAVATION/INSTALLATION OF THE CROSSING PIPE.

f. SOFT DITCH PLUGS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO SEPARATE MAINLINE DITCH FROM THE RIVER CROSSING UNTIL THE RIVER CROSSING IS INSTALLED AND BACKFILLED.

- 5. PIPE SHALL BE STRUNG AND WELDED FOR READY INSTALLATION PRIOR TO WATERCOURSE TRENCHING.
- 6. FLUME CAPACITY DURING DRY CROSSING SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE 1.5 TIMES THE FLOW MEASURED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION PROVIDED THAT THE FLUMES WILL BE IN PLACE NOT MORE THAN 96 HOURS AND NO PRECIPITATION IS FORECAST. FLUME CAPACITY FOR VEHICLE ACCESS SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO PASS THE 2 YEAR DESIGN FLOW OR THE FLOW REASONABLY EXPECTED TO OCCUR DURING THE INSTALLATION. EXCESS FLUMES REQUIRED FOR LONGER TERM ACCESS SHALL BE CAPPED DURING DRY CROSSING PROCEDURES.
- 7. ENSURE THAT THE DAMS AND VEHICLE—CROSSING ARE LOCATED FAR ENOUGH APART TO ALLOW FOR A WIDE EXCAVATION. FLUMES ARE TO BE SET WITH 10 PERCENT OF THEIR DIAMETER BELOW STREAMBED LEVEL WHERE SOIL CONDITIONS PERMIT (OTHERWISE INSTALLED AT STREAM GRADE AND SLOPE).
- 8. PLACE IMPERVIOUS DAMS AT EACH END OF THE FLUME, UPSTREAM FIRST, THEN DOWNSTREAM. ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES INCLUDE GRAVEL WITH RIP-RAP PROTECTION, SAND BAGS, STEEL PLATE AND ROCKFILL. DURING INSTALLATION, INSTALL AN IMPERVIOUS MEMBRANE, IF NECESSARY, TO LIMIT LEAKAGE, DAMS MAY NEED KEYING INTO THE BANK AND STREAMBED.

- 9.EXCAVATE TRENCH THROUGH PLUGS AND UNDER FLUME FROM BOTH SIDES. WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

 G. LOWER IN PIPE BY PASSING UNDER FLUME AND BACKFILL IMMEDIATELY WITH SPOIL MATERIAL.

 B. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO DEWATER THE IN—STREAM TRENCH, HOWEVER, DISPLACED WATER SHALL BE PUMPED TO A STABLE UPLAND AREA TO AVOID OVERTOPPING OF DAMS DURING PIPE PLACEMENT.

 C. IF THE SPOIL MATERIAL IS NOT SUITABLE, USE IMPORTED CLEAN GRAVULAR MATERIAL.

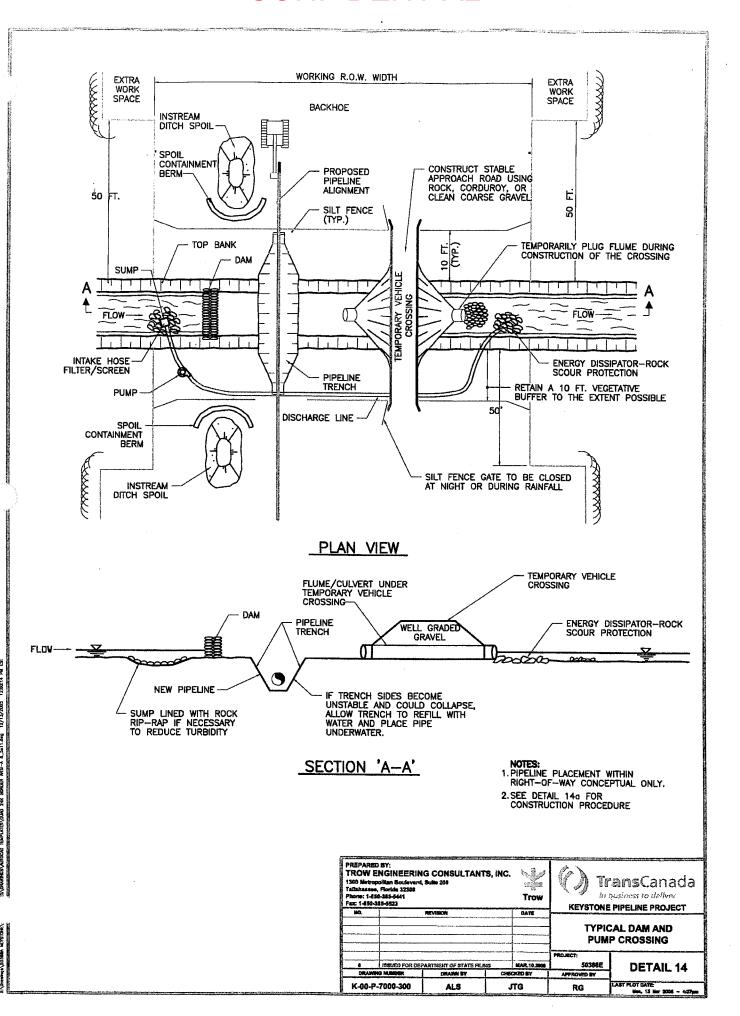
 d. IF BLASTING IS REQUIRED, USE CONTROLLED BLASTING TECHNIQUES TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE FLOW CONVEYANCE SYSTEM. ALTERNATIVELY, BLASTING MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED PRIOR TO FLUME INSTALLATION BY DRILLING THROUGH THE OVERBURDEN.
- 10. EXCAVATED MATERIAL MUST NOT BE STOCKPILED WITHIN 10 FT. OF THE WATERCOURSE. THIS MATERIAL MUST BE CONTAINED WITHIN BERM CONTAINMENT, WITH SECONDARY SILT FENCE PROTECTION TO PREVENT SATURATED SOIL FROM FLOWING BACK INTO THE WATERCOURSE.
- 11. DEWATERING OF THE ONLAND TRENCH SHOULD OCCUR IN A STABLE VEGETATED AREA A MINIMUM OF 50 FT. FROM ANY WATERBODY. THE PUMP DISCHARGE SHOULD BE DIRECTED ONTO A STABLE SPILL PAD CONSTRUCTED OF ROCKFILL OR TIMBERS TO PREVENT LOCALIZED EROSION. THE DISCHARGE WATER SHOULD ALSO BE FORCED INTO SHEET FLOW IMMEDIATELY BEYOND THE SPILL PAD BY BY USING STRAW BALES AND THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY.
- 12. FLUMES SHOULD BE REMOVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, WHEN NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR PIPE LAYING OR FOR ROAD ACCESS, IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

 a. REMOVE THE VEHICLE CROSSING RAMP. BANKS ARE TO BE RESTORED TO A STABLE ANGLE AND PROTECTED WITH EROSION RESISTANT MATERIAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE FLOW CONDITIONS (E.G., EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, CRIBBING, ROCK RIP—RAP, ETC.) TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE BEFORE REMOVING THE DAMS.
 b. REMOVE DOWNSTREAM DAM.
 c. REMOVE UPSTREAM DAM.
 d. REMOVE FLUME.
 e. COMPLETE BANK TRIMMING AND EROSION PROTECTION. IF SANDBAGS ARE USED FOR THE DAMS, PLACE AND REMOVE BY HAND TO AVOID EQUIPMENT BREAKING BAGS.
- 13. RESTORE THE STRAM BED AND BANKS TO
 APPROXIMATE PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTOURS, BUT NOT TO
 EXCEED 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

 G. INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION AND
 SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES AS INDICATED ON A SITE
 SPECIFIC BASIS. IN THE ABSENCE OF SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION, A FLEXIBLE CHANNEL LINER SUCH AS NAG C125 OR
 C350 WHICH IS CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING ANTICIPATED FLOW
 SHALL BE INSTALLED. ALTERNATIVELY, ROCK RIP-RAP SHALL
 BE INSTALLED.

 b. ANY MATERIALS PLACED IN THE STREAM TO FACILITATE
 CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED DURING RESTORATION.
 BANKS SHALL BE STRABILIZED AND TEMPORARY SEDIMENT
 BARRIERS INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CROSSING,
 BUT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF COMPLETING THE CROSSING.
 C. MAINTAIN A SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE BARRIER ALONG
 THE WATER COURSE UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED IN
 ADJACENT DISTURBED AREAS.

PREPARED BY: TROW ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC. TransCanada politan Boulevi a, Florida 32301 ns: 1-856 Trow in business to deliver Fex: 1-850-345-6523 KEYSTONE PIPELINE PROJECT TYPICAL DRY FLUME **CROSSING METHOD** ISSUED FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE FILING MARLIE 2 50388E **DETAIL 13a** K-00-P-7000-300 JTG lien, 13 lier 2006 - 4:30pm



CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

- 1. WHERE NECESSARY, OBTAIN PRIOR APPROVAL BEFORE USING THE DAM AND PUMP METHOD.
- 2. IF THERE IS ANY FLOW IN THE WATERCOURSE, INSTALL PUMPS TO MAINTAIN STREAMFLOW AROUND THE BLOCKED OFF SECTIONS OF CHANNEL. THE PUMP IS TO HAVE 1.2 TIMES THE PUMPING CAPACITY OF ANTICIPATED FLOW. A SECOND STANDBY PUMP OF EQUAL CAPACITY IS TO BE READILY AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES. AN ENERGY DISSIPATOR IS TO BE BUILT TO ACCEPT PUMP DISCHARGE WITHOUT STREAMBED OR STREAMBANK EROSION. IF THE CROSSING IS PROLONGED BEYOND ONE DAY THE OPERATION NEEDS TO BE MONITORED OVERNIGHT.
- 3. SCHEDULE INSTREAM ACTIVITY FOR LOW FLOW PERIODS IF POSSIBLE
- A. MARK OUT AND MAINTAIN LIMITS OF AUTHORIZED WORK AREAS WITH FENCING OR FLAGGING TAPE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DISTURBANCE OF VEGETATION. ENSURE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS WORKING ON THE CROSSING HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ABOUT THIS PLAN AND THE MEASURES NEEDED TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY. INSTALL PRE-WORK SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLAN. ALL NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TO BUILD THE DAMS AND TO PUMP WATER MUST BE ON SITE OR READILY AVAILABLE PRIOR TO COMMENCING IN-WATER CONSTRUCTION. PIPE SHOULD BE STRUNG, WELDED AND COATED AND READY FOR INSTALLATION PRIOR TO WATERCOURSE TRENCHING.
- FOR INSTALLATION PRIOR TO WATERCOURSE TRENCHING.

 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, AS DEPICTED AND ALONG DOWN GRADIENT SIDES OF WORK AREAS AND STAGING AREAS SUCH THAT NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER ENTERS STREAM.

 G. NO HEAVILY SILT LADEN WATER ENTERS STREAM.

 D. RIDIRECTLY INTO THE STREAM.

 D. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURE LOCATIONS AS DEPICTED ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE ADJUSTED AS DIRECTED BY THE COMPANY INSPECTOR TO ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS.

 C. SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE INSTALLATIONS SHALL INCLUDE REMOVABLE SECTIONS TO FACILITATE ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION, UTILIZE STRAW BALE BARRIERS ONLY IN LIEU OF A SILT FENCE WHERE FREQUENT ACCESS IS REQUIRED.

 G. SEDIMENT LADEN WATER FROM TRENCH DEWATERING SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A WELL VEGETATED UPLAND AREA, INTO A STRAW BALE DEWATERING STRUCTURE OR GEOTEXTILE FILTER BAG.

 E. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES MUST BE IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES ACROSS THE DISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY EXCEPT DURING EXCAVATION/INSTALLATION OF THE CROSSING PIPE.

 F. SOFT DITCH PLUGS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO SEPARATE MAINLINE DITCH FROM THE RIGHT-OF-WAY EXCEPT DURING EXCAVATION/INSTALLATION OF THE CROSSING PIPE.

 F. SOFT DITCH PLUGS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO SEPARATE MAINLINE DITCH FROM THE RIVER CROSSING UNTIL THE RIVER CROSSING IS INSTALLED AND BACKFILLED.
- 6. TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 10 FEET VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIP BETWEEN DISTURBED AREAS AND THE WATERCOURSE. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN A SILT FENCE UPSLOPE OF THE BUFFER STRIP ON EACH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE. THE SILT FENCE SHOULD INCORPORATE REMOVABLE "GATES" AS REQUIRED TO ALLOW ACCESS WHILE MAINTAINING EASE OF REPLACEMENT FOR OVERNIGHT OR DURING PERIODS OF RAINFALL.
- 7. CONSTRUCT A TEMPORARY SUMP UPSTREAM OF THE DAM AND LINE WITH ROCKFILL IF A NATURAL POOL DOES NOT EXIST, INSTALL THE PUMP OR PUMP INTAKE IN THE POOL OR SUMP, DISCHARGE WATER ONTO AN ENERGY DISSIPATOR DOWNSTREAM OF THE WORK AREA.
- 8. EXCAVATED MATERIAL MUST NOT BE STOCKPILED WITHIN 10 FT. OF THE WATERCOURSE. THIS MATERIAL MUST BE CONTAINED WITHIN BERM CONTAINMENT, WITH SECONDARY SILT FENCE PROTECTION TO PREVENT SATURATED SOIL FROM FLOWING BACK INTO THE WATERCOURSE.
- 9. CHEMICALS, FUELS, LUBRICATING OILS SHALL NOT BE STORED AND EQUIPMENT REFUELED WITHIN 100 FT. OF THE WATERBODY. PUMPS ARE TO BE REFUELED AS PER THE SPCC PLANS.

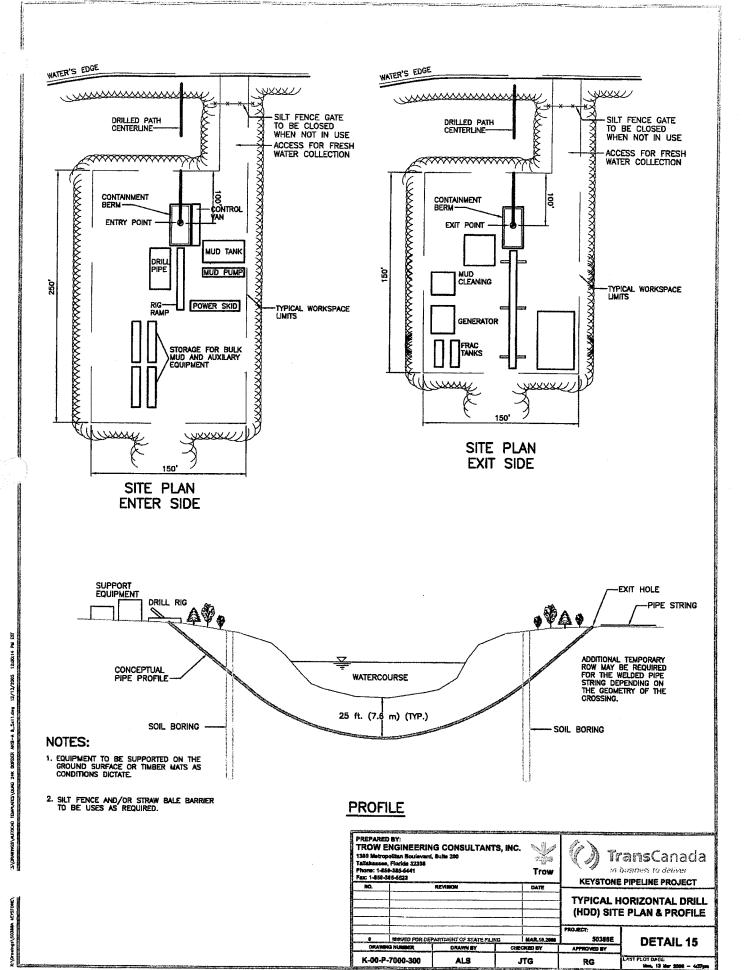
- STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FT. FROM THE WATER'S EDGE (WHERE TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS PERMIT) AND SHALL BE THE MINIMUM SIZE NEEDED.
- 11. DAMS ARE TO BE MADE OF STEEL PLATE, INFLATABLE PLASTIC DAM, SAND BAGS, COBBLES, WELL GRADED COARSE GRAVEL FILL, OR ROCK FILL. DAMS MAY NEED KEYING INTO THE BANKS AND STREAMBED. ENSURE THAT THE DAM AND VEHICLE CROSSING ARE LOCATED FAR ENOUGH APART TO ALLOW FOR A WIDE EXCAVATION. CAP FLUMES USED UNDER VEHICLE CROSSING DURING DRY CROSSING.
- 12. DEWATER AREA BETWEEN DAMS IF POSSIBLE. DEWATERING SHOULD OCCUR IN A STABLE VEGETATIVE AREA A MINIMUM OF 50 FT. FROM ANY WATERBODY. THE PUMP DISCHARGE SHOULD BE DISCHARGED ONTO A STABLE SPILL PAD CONSTRUCTED OF ROCKFILL SANDBAGS, OR TIMBERS TO PREVENT LOCALIZED EROSION. THE DISCHARGE WATER SHOULD ALSO BE FORCED INTO SHEET FLOW IMMEDIATELY BEYOND THE SPILL PAD BY USING STRAW BALES AND THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY DISCHARGED WATER SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW INTO ANY WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND. IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DEWATER THE EXCAVATION AND PIPE PLACEMENT IS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE STANDING WATER. PUMP ANY DISPLACED WATER AS DESCRIBED ABOVE TO PREVENT OVERTOPPING OF DAMS.
- 13. EXCAVATE TRENCH THROUGH PLUGS AND STREAMBED FROM BOTH SIDES, RE-POSITIONING DISCHARGE HOSE AS NECESSARY. LOWER THE PIPE IN THE TRENCH AND BACKFILL IMMEDIATELY. DURING THIS OPERATION WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
- QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

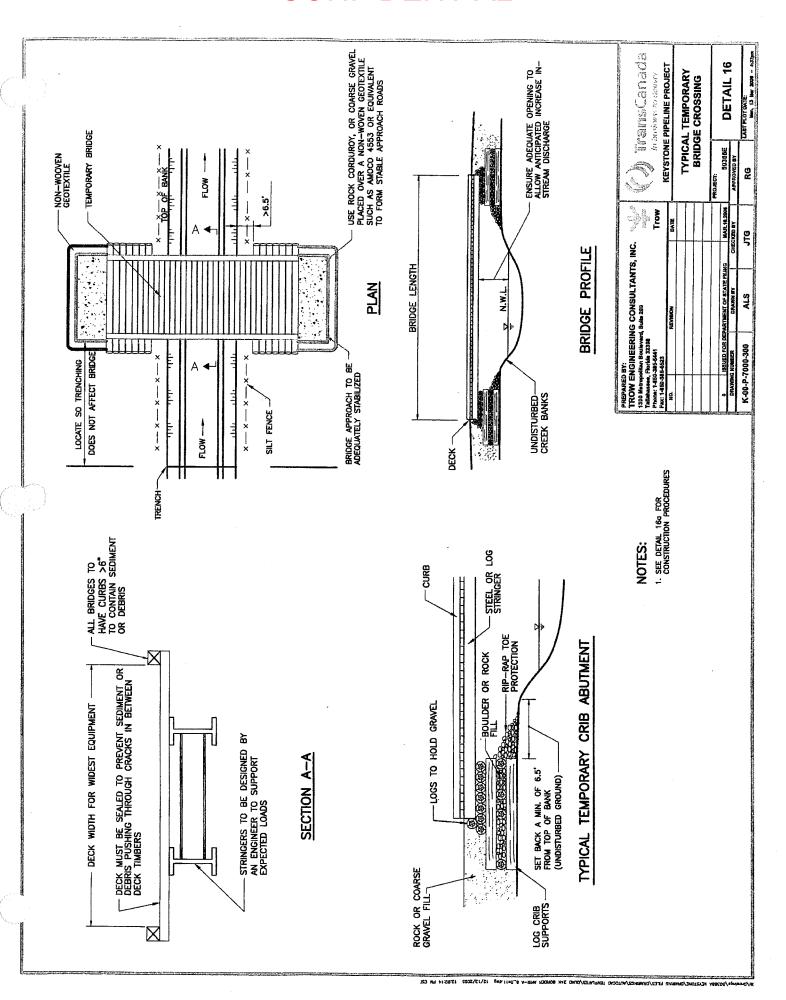
 14. CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS TO APPROXIMATE PRE—CONSTRUCTION CONTOURS, BUT NOT TO EXCEED 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

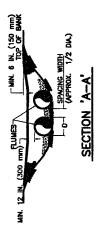
 a. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES AS INDICATED ON A SITE SPECIFIC BASIS. IN THE ABSENCE OF SITE SPECIFIC INFOR—MATION, A FLEXIBLE CHANNEL LINER SUCH AS NAG C125 OR C350 WHICH IS CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING ANTICIPATED FLOW SHALL BE INSTALLED. ALTERNATIVELY, ROCK RIP—RAP SHALL BE INSTALLED. ALTERNATIVELY, ROCK RIP—RAP SHALL BE INSTALLED.

 b. ANY MATERIALS PLACED IN THE STREAM TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED DURING RESTORATION, BANKS SHALL BE STABILIZED AND TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CROSSING, BUT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF COMPLETING THE CROSSING, C. MAINTAIN A SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE BARRIER ALONG THE WATER COURSE UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED IN ADJACENT DISTURBED AREAS.
- 15. WHEN THE STREAMBED HAS BEEN RESTORED, THE CREEK BANKS ARE TO BE CONTOURED TO A STABLE ANGLE AND PROTECTED WITH EROSION RESISTANT MATERIAL COMPATIBLE WITH FLOW VELOCITY BETWEEN DAMS (E.G., EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, CRIBBING, ROCK RIP-RAP, ETC.). THE DAMS ARE TO BE REMOVED DOWNSTREAM FIRST. KEEP PUMP RUNNING UNTIL NORMAL FLOW IS RESUMED. COMPLETE BANK TRIMMING AND EROSION PROTECTION. IF SANDBAGS ARE USED FOR THE DAMS, PLACE AND REMOVE BY HAND TO AVOID EQUIPMENT BREAKING BAGS.

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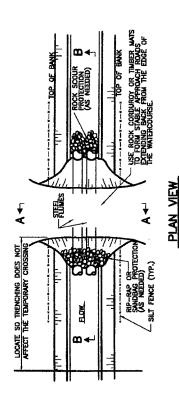


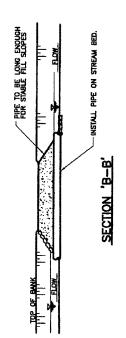
CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

THE POLLOWING IS A SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES TO BE FOLLOWED AT ALL TEMPORARY FLUME VEHICLE CROSSINGS.

- A PORTABLE FLEXI—FLOAT, OR TEMPORARY BRIDGE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE TEMPORARY FLUME CROSSING.
- 2. THE LENGTH OF THE FLUME SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO SPAN THE ENTIRE AREA REQUIRED FOR VEHICLAR ACCESS. DETENDING 4 F. LENOND TOE OF FILL MATERAL, SO TRENCHING WILL NOT AFFECT THE ROAD CROSSING. A LONGER PIPE IS TO BE USED, If NEEDED, TO MUNITUR STABLE SDE SLOPES. FLUME CAPACITY TO BE ENSED ON THE 2-YEAR DESIGN FLOW OR MANAUM FLOW MATIGRATED TO COCUR DURING INSTALLATION, AS SPECIFIED IN CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.
- WHERE PRACTICAL, BACKFILL ARGUND THE PIPES AT THE ROAD WITH CLEAN, COARSE ROCK FILL MATERAL. IF SCOUR IS POSSIBLE, RIP—RAP IS TO BE PLACED ON THE STREAM BED DOWN—STREAM OF THE PIPE CUTLET EXTENDING A MANNICUM OF TWO PIPE DAMETERS. ALTERNATIVELY, TIMBER EQUIPMENT MATS, SAND BAGS OR TIMBER CORDUROY MAY BE USED TO FORM THE TRAVEL SURFACE.
- TO REDUCE MUD BYTERING THE WATER FROM EQUIPMENT TRACKS, THE APPROACH ROAD LEADING TO THE CLUVETT CROSSING MUST BE RAISED AND STABLE SO EQUIPMENT LOADS ARE SUPPORTED A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE BACK FROM THE WATER. IF CUTS ARE NEEDED TO GRIMA A SATISFACTORY GRADE, THEY ARE TO BE DUG WITH SIDE DITCHES AND STABLE SLOPES. ERGSION AND SEDMENT OF MONTOL MENSARES WE'D OR IN NATURALED TO LIAMT THE POTENTIAL FOR SEDMENT TO BATTRY THE WATERSED (E.G., CHECK DAMS, SILT FENCE, RIP—RAP, SEED AND MULCH, SEDMENT TRAPS, ETC.).
- F. PERIODICALLY CHECK THE TEMPORARY CROSSING INSTALLATION AND REDICE. AND SUBPOSE OF THE MATERIAL AT LEAST 100 FT. FROM THE WATERCOURSE AND ABOVE THE MATERIAL AT LEAST 100 FT. FROM THE WATERCOURSE AND ABOVE THE HIGH WATER LENEL.

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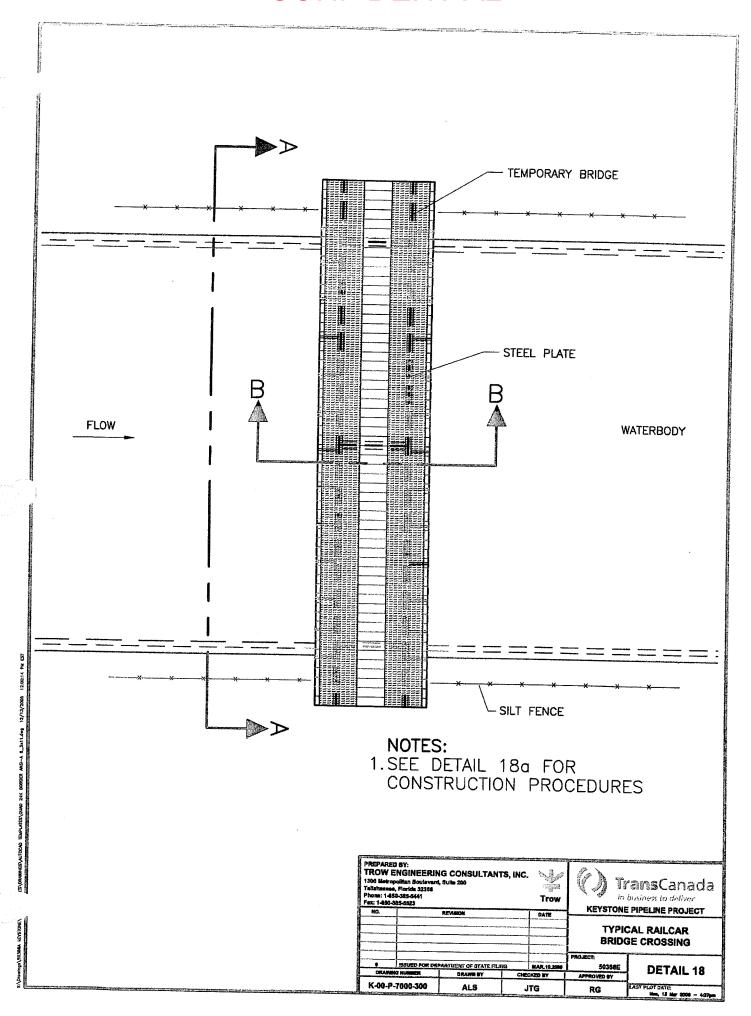
CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES:

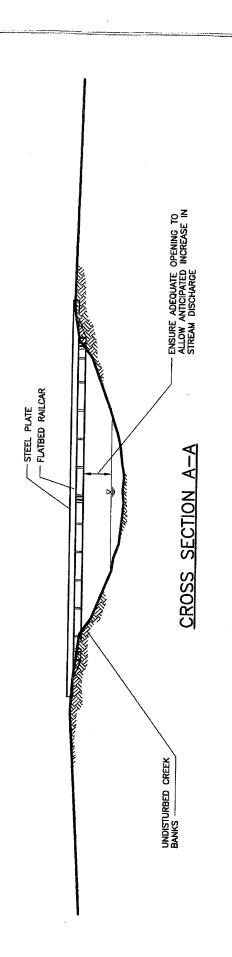
IN GENERAL TERMS, THE FOLLOWING IS A SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES THAT ARE RECOMMENDED TO BE FOLLOWED FOR TEMPORARY BRIDGE CROSSINGS:

- A PORTABLE BRIDGE, FLEXI-FLOAT, OR FLUMED VEHICLE CROSSING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE SIZE OF THE TOTAL OPENING BE SELECTED SO THE STRUCTURE CAN SAFELY PASS FLOOD FLOWS THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO OCCUR DURING THE LIFE OF THE CROSSING.
- 2. DETERMINE BRIDGE LENGTH REQUIRED AND FOLLOW EITHER METHOD A) OR B) FOR DETERMINING THE OPENING SIZE. IF A) IS FOLLOWED, A MINIMUM 6.5 ft. SETBACK FROM TOP OF BANK MUST BE PRESERVED AS A "NO DISTURBANCE AREA." IF ABUTMENTS OR PIERS IN THE STREAMBED ARE REQUIRED, METHOD B) IS TO BE FOLLOWED.
- 3. INSTALL THE BRIDGE IN A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE
 SEDIMENT ENTERING THE WATER. STRINGERS MUST BE DESIGNED
 TO SUPPORT THE LOADS EXPECTED ON THE BRIDGE. CURBS AT
 LEAST 6 IN. HIGH MUST BE INSTALLED ALONG THE
 EDGE OF THE DECK TO CONTAIN SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS ON THE BRIDGE.
 FASTENERS CONNECTING COMPONENTS MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO
 HOLD THEM IN POSITION DURING THE LIFE OF THE BRIDGE. CRIBS
 ARE TO BE FILLED WITH ROCK OR COBBLE. RIP—RAP EROSION
 PROTECTION IS TO BE PLACED AROUND THE CRIBS AND ON ANY
 FILL SLOPES PROJECTING INTO THE WATERBODY.
- 4. ROAD APPROACHES LEADING TO THE BRIDGE MUST BE RAISED AND STABLE SO EQUIPMENT LOADS ARE SUPPORTED A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE BACK FROM THE WATER TO REDUCE SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS ENTERING THE WATERBODY FROM EQUIPMENT TRACKS. THIS MAY REQUIRE USING MATERIALS SUCH AS GRAVEL, ROCK OR CORDUROY. DO NOT USE SOIL TO CONSTRUCT OR STABILIZE EQUIPMENT BRIDGES. IF CUTS ARE NEEDED TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY GRADE, THEY ARE TO BE DUG WITH SIDE DITCHES AND STABLE SLOPES. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSTALLED TO KEEP SEDIMENT ON LAND (E.G., SILT FENCING, FILTER CLOTH, RIP—RAP, SEED AND MULCH, ETC.)
- MAINTAIN A SILT FENCE ON EACH SIDE OF THE WATERBODY EXTENDING A MINIMUM OF 10 ft. BEYOND THE WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE UNTIL VEGETATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN UPSLOPE AREAS.
- PERIODICALLY CHECK BRIDGE INSTALLATION AND REMOVE ANY BUILD—UP OF SEDIMENT OR DEBRIS ON THE BRIDGE. DISPOSE OF THIS MATERIAL IN A LOW LYING AREA AT LEAST 100 ft. FROM THE WATERBODY.
- 7. REMOVE TEMPORARY CROSSINGS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER FINAL CLEAN—UP. MATERIALS PLACED ALONG THE WATERBODY SHOULD BE COMPLETELY REMOVED DURING FINAL CLEAN—UP. REMOVAL SHOULD NOT NOT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION WINDOWS.

 SURPLUS GRAVEL IS TO BE SPREAD ON THE RIGHT—OF WAY AS GRAVEL SHEETING, IF GRADATION IS SUITABLE, OR MOVED AT LEAST 100 ft. FROM TOP OF BANK FOR DISPOSAL. BRIDGE MATERIALS ARE TO BE RESTORED TO A STABLE ANGLE AND PROTECTED WITH EROSION RESISTANT MATERIAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE EXPECTED FLOW CONDITIONS.

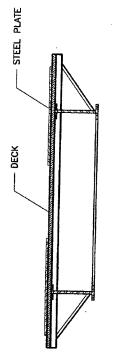
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MISTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- 1. THIS TYPICAL DRAWING PROVIDES FOR A RAILCAR BRIDGE EQUIPMENT CROSSING.
- 2. BRIDGE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 12 FEET WIDER THAN BANK TO BANK WIDTH.
- BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES UTILIZING EROSION CONTROL DEVICES, SUCH AS HAY BALES AND SILT FENCE ARE REQUIRED TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION OF THE STREAM. EROSION PROTECTION SHALL BE PLACED ON THE STREAM BANKS.
- 4. DURING FINAL CLEAN—UP, REMOVE TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT CROSSINGS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. INSTALLED MATERALS, SUCH AS HAY BALES AND SILT FENCE MUST BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. THE STREAM BED, BANKS AND AREAS AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT CROSSING SHOULD BE RESTORED TO A STABLE CONDITION. IF REQUIRED TO PREVENT TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENTATION TO THE STREAM, SILT FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT THE TOP OF THE BANKS.



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SECTION A P

NOTES:

- 1. INSTALL AND ANCHOR LINERS FOLLOWING MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
- 2. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING CHANNEL LINER, INLCUDING THE APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER AND SEED. CHANNEL LINERS SHOULD EXTEND COMPLETELY ACROSS DISTURBED BANK AREAS TO PROTECT ERODIBLE SURFACES.
- 3. BEGIN AT THE END OF THE CHANNEL BY ANCHORING THE LINER IN A 6 in. \times 6 in. (150 mm \times 150 mm) TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING.
- 4. ROLL LINER IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW.
- 5. INSTALL LINERS END-OVER-END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH A 6 in. (150 mm) OVERLAP USE A DOUBLE ROW OF STAGGERED STAPLES 4 in. (100 mm) APART TO SECURE LINER.
- 6. IN HIGH FLOW CHANNEL APPLICATIONS, A STAPLE CHECK SLOT IS RECOMMENDED AT 30 TO 40 ft. (9 TO 12 m) INTERVALS. USE A ROW OF STAPLES 4 in. (100 mm) BELOW THE FIRST ROW IN A STAGGERED PATTERN.
- 7. INSTALL CHANNEL LINER TO THE TOP OF THE DEFINED CHANNEL SECTION. TWO OR MORE ROWS OF BLANKETS MAY BE NECESSARY, THESE LINERS MUST BE OVERLAPPED 4 in. (100 mm) AND STAPLED.
- 8. THE CHANNEL LINER SHOULD EXTEND TO THE BASE OF THE CHANNEL AND STAPLED. FOR CHANNELS WITH VERY LITTLE OR NO FLOW. EXTEND A MIN. OF 1 ft. (300 mm) BELOW THE LOW WATER LEVEL AND

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NOTES:

- REMOVE ALL STUMPS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND PREPARE BANKS TO A STABLE CONFIGURATION TO A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.
- 2. CONSTRUCT TOE TRENCH TO KEY IN BOTTOM OF RIP-RAP PROTECTION.
- 3. INSTALL FILTER CLOTH (GEOTEXTILE), SUCH AS AMOCO 4553 OR EQUIVALENT, UNDER ROCK WHERE SPECIFIED OR AS DIRECTED BY THE COMPANY. ADJOINING EDGES OF CLOTH SHALL MINIMUM OF 12"
- 4. ROCK UTILIZED FOR RIP—RAP SHALL CONSIST OF SOUND, DURABLE ROCK, AND RESISTANT TO WEATHERING. INDIVIDUAL PIECES SHOULD BE ANGULAR, BLOCK SHAPED, AND HAVE A MINIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 2.2.
- 5. INSTALL RIP—RAP TO A THICKNESS OF APPROXIMATELY 2 TIMES THE MAXIMUM EQUIVALENT
 DIAMETER OF THE RIP—RAP. EACH LOAD SHOULD BE WELL GRADED. A WELL
 GRADED MIXTURE IS
 COMPOSED 60% (MINIMUM) OF LARGER SIZES WITH 40% OF SMALLER SIZES TO FILL
 THE VOIDS.
- 6. SIZE OF RIP-RAP IS DEPENDENT UPON THE PREDICTED FLOW CONDITIONS.
- 7. KEY IN THE EDGES OF THE RIP-RAP AND FILTER CLOTH TO NATURAL GROUND CONTOURS SO THAT UNDERMINING DOES NOT OCCUR.
- 8. RIP-RAP IS TO BE INSTALLED TO 2 FT. ABOVE THE NORMAL HIGH WATER MARK OR THE SLOPE, WHICHEVER IS LESS.

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Caddis, Karen

From:

Caddis, Karen

Sent:

Friday, March 24, 2006 12:08 PM

To:

Wheeler, Cody S NWK

Cc:

Ellis, Scott

Subject:

Proposed wetland survey protocols for the Keystone Pipeline Project

Attachments: WETLANDFORM2.doc; STREAMFORM.doc; Figure2-1-1_Project_Overview030506.pdf;

Wetland Protocol Kansas City 3-23-06.doc

Hello Cody,

Attached for your review is ENSR's proposed wetland survey protocol for the Keystone Pipeline Project and copies of our proposed data sheets and a general project map. We look forward to discussing the protocol with you during our meeting on Monday, March 27, at 2:30 pm at your office in Kansas City. Thank you for your participation in this project and please contact me if you have any questions (970-493-8878).

Karen Caddis

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lr	nundated			Secondary Wetland Indicators (2 or more required):					
s	aturated in Upper 12	Inches (30 cm	1)		Water-Stained	Channels in Upper 12 Inches (3	0 cm)		
	Vater Marks								
	rift Lines			Local Soil Survey Data FAC-Neutral Test Other (Explain in Remarks)					
	ediment Deposits								
D EMARKS:	rainage Patterns in V	Vetlands				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
OILS				42 (A.C.)					
	nit (Series and Phas	e).							
axonomy (to Sub						Drainage Class:			
rofile Descriptio						Field Observations Confirm	Mapped Type?		
epth Range	Horizon Desig.	Matrix Colo				USDA Land Resource Reg	ion:		
nches or cm)	July 2001g.	(Munsell M		Mottles (Abundar	nce/Contrast/Color)	Texture, Concretions, Struc	ture, Redox Concen., etc.		
	tosol				Concretions or Re	edox Concentrations			
His	tic Epidedon				High Organic Con				
	fidic Odor				Organic Streaking				
Aquic Moisture RegimeGleyed or Low-Chroma Colors			Listed on Local Hydric Soils List Other USDA Hydric Soil Indicator (Explain in Remarks)						
								MARKS (INCLUI	DE SOIL PIT COORE
TLAND DETER	MINATION	1							
Irophytic Vegeta		Yes	No						
lland Hydrology		Yes	No	1. 700 -					
rdric Soils Present? Yes No			is inis Sa	mpling Point Within a \	Wetland? YES	NO			
MARKS:			NO	L					

STREAM DATA -			Stream Name/Feature I.D. Number GPS File/Coordinates: MIL			ILEPOST:			
Date:			Client/Project Name:			İ		j	
Survey Staff/Team C	ode:						Topo	Name.	and the same of th
			State/County/M	/lunicipality		LOOP	FACILITY NA	ME:	
Logbook page No's.:			Block/			Photo	No(s).:		والمراجع والمستوان المستوان المستوان والمستوان
Stream Sketch Plan (ii required if entered on	nclude sur	rounding os	Lot/Tract No.:			1	110(3)	Upstr	Dnstr
			Tanking Space	equirea.				J	ank neights) – hot
Stream Perceptible Flow Flow? Y or N	Fast Peren	nial	Moderate Intermittent		Slow		Pooled		None
Avrg. Flow Depth (in.)					Ephemera		Direction:		TONE
		0-3	3-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60+
Stream Width at Cross	ing (ft.)	Top of Ba	nks:	Chann	el OHWM:		Water S		
Stream Substrate %	Bedroo	ck%	Gravel	%	Sand	%			
Bank Height (ft.)	Left	0-2	2-4				Silt/Clay_	%	Organic%
(looking downstream)	Right	0-2	2-4		4-6 4-6		6-8		8+
Bank Slope (%)	Left	0-20	20-40				6-8		8+
ooking downstream)	Right	0-20	20-40		40-60 40-60		60-80		80+
Water Clarity	Clear				70-00		60-80		80+
A			Slightly Turb	id	Turbid		Very Turbid		Color:
Aquatic Habitat Undercut	Sand B		Gravel Bar		Mud Bar		Committee		
Banks/Evidence of Erosion?	Overha trees/sh	nging Trubs	In-stream em	ergent	In-stream su plants	bmerged	Gravel Riffle Bank root systems	98	Deep Pools Fringing Wetland
Aquatic Organisms Observed	Waterfo		Fish (adult)		Fish (juvenile	2)			
	Snakes		Invertebrates		Other:	3)	Frogs		Turtles
I/E SPECIES / SUITABL	DESCRIF	PTION							
omments (e.g. pipeline o		ngle, constru	ction constraints, e	erosion pote	ential, existing o	disturbances	, meanders or	width va	riations
TREAM QUALITY (indic	ate)		1		2		2		
igh Quality – no indication able fish & wildlife habitate	i of stress - gravel b	or disturband eds, subme	ce in stream or adj	acent area	– diverse and r	nature fringi	၁ ng shrub-domi	nated co	ver - diverse and
<u>edium Quality</u> – mild to m ir fish and wildlife habitat stricted – some channeliz	oderate di	isturbances r	esult in minor reco	gnizable al	terations - exis		Lation -		
w quality – disturbances of ivities – stream course of w and depth variation lack e 1 of 1	_	. 3.230, 31	dominate Da	iik vegetat	ion	•		unu ut	-bar variation

Proposed Protocol for Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. Surveys U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Kansas City District Keystone Pipeline Project March 2006

Introduction to the Project

Keystone proposes to construct and operate an approximately 1,830-mile-long interstate crude oil transmission system from an oil supply hub near Hardisty, Alberta, Canada to destinations in the Midwestern United States (U.S.). In the U.S., the proposed Project will consist of approximately 1,070 miles of new pipeline constructed from the U.S.-Canada border in Pembina County, North Dakota to terminals and refineries in Salisbury (Chariton County), Missouri, Wood River (Madison County), and Patoka (Marion County), Illinois. Based on interest expressed by crude oil shippers, Keystone is considering the construction of the Cushing Extension, a 295-mile long pipeline segment that would link the Keystone Pipeline at the Nebraska/Kansas border (Jefferson County) with Cushing, Oklahoma. A general map depicting the ROW route in the U.S. is included as an attachment to this protocol document (Attachment A). An additional map package that includes detailed topographic and aerial mapping of the proposed route is also included with this document.

The Project also will require the construction of pump stations, valves, meters, and other ancillary facilities. Electrical powerlines and facility upgrades will be required in some locations to provide power for the new pump stations. Local power providers will be responsible for obtaining the necessary approvals and authorizations for any such construction.

Construction and operation of the proposed project is expected to result in "no net loss" of wetlands since none of the wetlands crossed by the proposed pipeline will be permanently drained or filled, and no aboveground facilities will be placed on wetlands. To minimize potential effects, Keystone will: 1) "neck down" to a construction ROW width of 85 feet at wetland crossings, 2) directionally drill large waterbody crossings (specifically the Missouri River at the Kansas and Missouri stateline, and the Chariton River within the Kansas City District), and 3) reclaim and revegetate wetlands and other Waters of the U.S. (WUS) disturbed during construction as specified in the project's Wetland and Waterbody Crossing Procedures. Because of Keystone's proposed construction methods, it is anticipated that the Keystone Pipeline Project will meet the general conditions identified in Nationwide Permits 12, 14, and 33 and applicable regional conditions for the Kansas City District as specified under this protocol document's methodology section.

The following sections outline the protocol that Keystone proposes to implement as part of wetland surveys in the Kansas City District that may be required as part of NEPA and the Section 404 notification and application process. Similar protocols are being developed for presentation to other COE districts that will be crossed by the proposed pipeline. These include four districts; Omaha (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska), Kansas City (Kansas and Missouri), St. Louis (Missouri and Illinois), and Tulsa (Kansas and Oklahoma). Initial contacts have been made with COE representatives of each of these districts.

Schedule

Keystone proposes to begin construction of the new pipeline in the spring of 2008, with the system inservice by the end of 2009.

Wetland and other waters of the U.S. (WUS) survey and delineation work is proposed to begin in April or May 2006. Weather, road conditions, and site-specific access concerns will determine the actual timing of the fieldwork. Aerial reconnaissance evaluations may precede the ground surveys for the ROW, all or in part.

Field Personnel

Survey personnel will be provided and managed by Keystone's environmental contractor, ENSR. Several wetland delineation ground survey teams will be assigned per state or COE district. Each team will consist of one wetland delineator formally trained, or sufficiently experienced, in COE wetland delineation techniques and one assistant familiar with providing GPS and technical field assistance. Personnel identifying wetland areas from the air, should an aerial reconnaissance be conducted, will be trained in identifying WUS characteristics visible from the air that will indicate if ground surveys will be required.

Karen Caddis, with ENSR, will serve as the primary COE contact for the project. Ms. Caddis may be reached at 970-493-8878 or kcaddis@ensr.aecom.com for questions or direction. If Ms. Caddis is not available, questions may be directed to Scott Ellis or Heidi Tillquist at the same number.

Methodology

Preliminary Analysis

To initiate this project, ENSR completed a review of USGS topographic maps, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, available soil surveys, and aerial photos pertaining to the proposed ROW. The objectives of this data review were to identify wetlands and other WUS intercepted by the proposed pipeline route,

including intermittent and ephemeral streams, and to identify specific wetlands and other WUS that will require field evaluation to confirm their status.

Other Waters of the U.S.

Using USGS GIS watershed drainage databases (USGS surface water drainages and waterbodies, in cooperation with EPA 2004), a draft version of a table that identifies WUS crossed by the proposed ROW centerline in the Kansas City District was prepared (This table was included in the map package sent to the Kansas City District representative on March 21, 2006). USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps and high resolution aerial photographs of the proposed route were also evaluated to identify areas where the ROW appears to lie within 50 feet of a water feature or run within the high water mark of a drainage for more than 100 feet. These areas and other potential locations of concern associated with drainages and other waterbodies were highlighted on route maps. A copy of these maps was provided to the applicable Kansas City District representative on March 22, 2006.

<u>Wetlands</u>

Maps of the proposed route, including USGS topographic maps and high resolution aerial photography over which NWI wetland polygons were placed, were evaluated for wetland crossings. Areas identified for field checking included: 1) NWI-mapped wetlands intercepted by the pipeline route that are not farmed; 2) areas that appear to meet the wetlands three-parameter criteria, but are not mapped on the NWI; and 3) forested areas where wetland boundaries could not be estimated from aerial photos. Additional areas to be field checked will be included if recommended by the various COE districts. Areas identified on the NWI maps as farmed wetlands or agricultural or roadway drainage ditches were not considered for field delineations. Potential survey areas were highlighted on maps of the proposed route that were provided to the Kansas City District on March 22, 2006.

Site-specific Field Delineation of Potential Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.

ENSR will coordinate with the Kansas City District representative regarding features that will be field-checked and delineated. Preliminary areas to be surveyed are identified on maps of the proposed ROW previously provided to the Kansas City District office. For each site surveyed a decision will be made by the field team regarding the presence of wetlands and/or other waters of the United States (WUS). For drainages with no wetland (e.g. unvegetated channel, defined bed and bank, etc.) characteristics, a Stream Data field form developed by ENSR (Attachment B) will be completed to evaluate stream crossing characteristics. This data sheet applies to stream crossings that support, or do not support, adjunct wetland plant communities. If both wetlands and other WUS are present, a Stream Data form and a Routine Wetland Determination Form (Attachment B) will need to be completed for the survey site.

The methods and techniques used to evaluate and delineate wetlands and other WUS on the maps of the proposed route will correspond to those specified for "routine on-site delineations" in the publication

Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (COE 1987). As identified in the Manual, a "three-parameter" approach will be used for defining wetlands. The COE (1987) requires that, under normal circumstances, all three of the conditions listed below must be met for an area to be defined and delineated as wetland.

- 1. The prevalent vegetation consists of hydrophytic plants that have the ability to grow in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content and depleted soil oxygen levels.
- 2. Soils are present and are classified as hydric or possessing characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. Hydric soils are poorly drained and have a seasonal high water table within 6 inches of the surface.
- 3. The area is inundated either permanently or periodically at mean water depths less than or equal to 6.6 feet or the soil is saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season of the prevalent vegetation (usually 12.5 percent of the growing season) (COE 1987, WTI 1995).

Formal sample point locations will be identified at each potential wetland site visited to adequately characterize the wetland and uplands present and to justify wetland/upland boundaries. Sample points will be paired, where appropriate, to depict wetland and upland community characteristics. Each sample point will be given a unique identification code number and its location will be recorded with a hand-held GPS unit. Sample pits will be dug to a depth of approximately 12 to 16 inches. Vegetation, soil, and hydrology data collected at each sample point will be entered onto a standardized wetland delineation field data sheet (Attachment B). The form will also include a field sketch locating the sample point in relation to the site as a whole. A determination as to whether the sample point qualified as wetland or upland will also be noted on the field data sheet. Wetland/upland boundaries at the sites will be mapped using a GPS system with sub-meter accuracy (Trimble Pro-XRS or equivalent). Photographs showing a representative view of each wetland visited will also be taken. A photo board with the appropriate wetland identification code number will be included in each photograph.

At each sample point, percent total cover of dominant plant species will be visually estimated. Dominant species will be defined as those species in each stratum that, when ranked in decreasing order of abundance and cumulatively totaled, exceed 50 percent of the total dominance measure for that stratum, plus any additional plant species comprising 20 percent or more of the total dominance measure for the stratum. Data form completion will include recording the dominant plant species' wetland indicator status as defined in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Revision of the National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands, February 1997* (Reed 1997). Recorded data also will indicate whether hydrophytic vegetation was present at the observation point as described in Part III, paragraph 35 of the 1987 COE Manual. This will include recording all herbaceous species within a 5- to 15-foot radius of the observation

point and all woody species within a 30-foot radius in approximate order of dominance in the community. Species will then be classed as OBL (obligate wetland species), FACW (facultative wetland species), FACU (facultative species), FACU (facultative upland species) or UPL (upland species).

Soil and hydrologic data will also be collected to determine the presence or absence of wetlands at each sample point. The presence of hydric soils at each sample point will be determined using the definition, criteria, and indicators identified in Section III, Paragraphs 36, 37, 44, and 45, and Appendix D of the 1987 COE Manual (with revisions related to the 1991 and 1992 guidance memorandums from the COE). A Munsell Soil Color Chart will be used to determine soil color and soils will be described using standard USDA nomenclature (Munsell 1979). Soil survey reports for each county will also be reviewed, if available. Wetland soil indicators could potentially include the presence of a histic epipedon, mottling, gleying, an aquic soil moisture regime, and high organic matter content and/or organic matter streaking in the surface layers of sandy soils.

Potential wetland hydrology indicators (Section III, Paragraph 49 of the 1987 COE Manual) will include topographic position, presence of standing water and/or saturated soil profile conditions, drainage patterns, water marks, sediment deposits, and/or oxidized root channels in the upper 12 inches of the soil profile. Adjunct test holes will also be dug, where appropriate, to gain additional vegetation, soil, and hydrologic information used to aid in the characterization of wetlands, uplands, and transition zones.

In addition to collecting sufficient data for "routine on-site delineations" as per the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (COE 1987) and channel characteristics data for drainage crossings, wetland survey teams will be required to collect and provide sufficient data (e.g., defined bed and bank and connectivity to navigable waters) for the COE to make jurisdictional determinations for all wetlands and drainage crossings surveyed in the field. However, field personnel would not track the origin and termination of WUS beyond the 300-foot survey corridor. Evidence of connectivity would be completed as an office mapping task using available USGS topographic maps.

Additional Regional Condition Requirements

In addition to general nationwide permit requirements, the following regional conditions have been identified for the Kansas City District that must be considered during field surveys.

Kansas:

- 1. Notification Requirements. For discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States for the category of activities listed in items b through d below, the permittee must notify the District Engineer in accordance with "Notification" general condition 13.
- b. Fens and Bogs. For any regulated activity that impacts a fen or bog of any size.
- c. Playa Wetlands. For discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional playa wetlands of any size.

d. Forested Wetlands. For discharges of dredged or fill material into forested wetlands in the state of Kansas, which impact greater than 1/10 acre of these wetlands. Note: forested wetlands are characterized by woody vegetation that is 20 feet tall or taller.

Missouri:

1. Notification Requirements for Activities in Fens, Seeps and Bogs (Applicable To All NWPs). The permittee must notify the District Engineer in accordance with "Notification" general condition of the NWPs (general condition 13) when any regulated activity impacts a fen, seep or bog of any size.

To address these regional conditions, ENSR would implement applicable surveys to identify these locations as determined in consultation with the COE's Kansas City District representatives.

Work Products

A wetlands delineation report and a Section 404 application package will be prepared upon completion of the wetland and other WUS field surveys. The wetland delineation report will include methodology used, results, a summary and conclusions, and a table identifying wetlands and other WUS that will be crossed by the ROW or associated access roads. The delineation report also would include copies of delineation sheets for ground-truthed wetland areas, photographs of wetlands and waterbody crossings, agency communications, and location maps (presented in 8.5 x 11 inch format). The wetland delineation report will be submitted to the COE either in conjunction with the Section 404 application or earlier if directed to do so by the COE. It is assumed that the Section 404 application will consist of a cover letter, the appropriate application form and map attachments, and the wetland delineation report along with proposed crossing methodologies and engineering cross-sections prepared to support the permit.

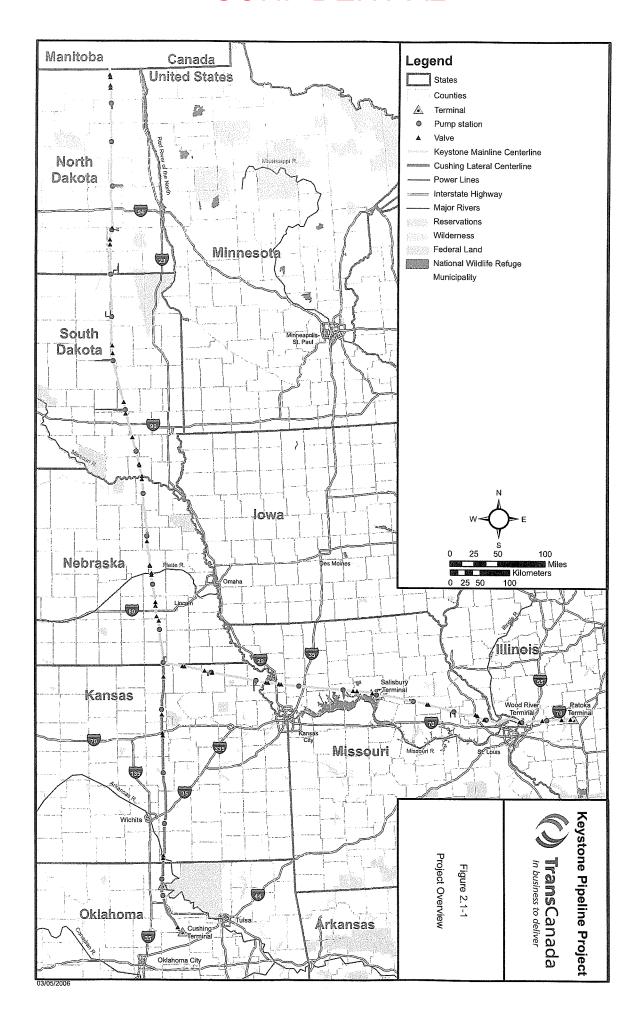
Literature Cited

Munsell. 1979. Munsell Soil Color Charts. Kollmorgen Corporation. Baltimore, Maryland.

- Reed, P. 1997. Revision of the National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Natural Resources Conservation Service. February 15, 1997.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Wetland Training Institute, Inc. (WTI). 1995. Field Guide for Wetland Delineation: 1987 Corps of Engineers Manual. Poolesville, Maryland. WTI 95-3.

ATTACHMENT A GENERAL PROJECT LOCATION MAP

ATTACHMENT B
DATA FORMS



FOR INTERNAL KEYSTONE PROJECT USE ONLY

TransCanada – Keystone Pipeline Contact Summary Form

ENSR

Date/Time of Meeting

August 10, 2006

Keystone Team Member(s)

Karen Caddis

Contact Information:

Name	Cody Wheeler
Title	Special Projects Manager
Organization	USACOE – Kansas City District
Address	700 Federal Building, 601 E. 12 th Street Attn: OD-R, Room 706 Kansas City, MO 64106
County	
ne ne	816-983-3739
E-mail address	cody.s.wheeler@usace.army.mil

Meeting Information:

Type of Contact (phone, in-person, etc.): Phone

Issue: Geotechnical Exploration Surveys and Nationwide Permitting

Concern Level: High___Moderate_X_Low__.

Description:

I contacted Cody to discuss whether the geotechnical exploration drilling program could be completed under a Nationwide 6 permit. He believed that it could and asked me to send him a notification letter with maps and coordinates. He also recommended that we contact the technical specialists for the levees and other federal flood control projects in the areas of proposed drilling to see if there would be any additional requirements associated with drilling in the vicinity of a levee. Contacts were Charles Detrick (816-389-3605) or Scott Loehr (816-389-3601). Cody indicated that with the current backlog, that it could take up to 3 months to get written confirmation on our notification. He also suggested contacting Rockies Express to see what drilling data they had for the Missouri River crossing and what, if any, extra work they'd had to do related to the levees.

Caddis, Karen

From:

Detrick, Charles W NWK [Charles.W.Detrick@nwk02.usace.army.mil]

Sent:

Thursday, August 10, 2006 1:08 PM

To:

Caddis, Karen

Subject:

KEYSTONE PIPELINE PROJECT

Attachments: WBOREF.800.doc

Karen,

I have attached guidance for work near or within a Federally constructed flood control project (channel improvements, floodwalls, earthen levees, etc). Please review it and if you have questions, don't hesitate to telephone or email.

Also, depending upon your routing, there may be Federal Dams and smaller levees in the non-Federal program adjacent to or crossing your routing.

Once I receive the routing from you, I will distribute and see what response I get.

Mailing Address is:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 601 East 12th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Attn: Mr. Charles Detrick, EC-GD, Room 824

Questions or concerns, let me know.

Thank you,

Charles W. Detrick CENWK-EC-GD 816-389-3605

Reference Information Construction On or Adjacent to Federal Levees 6-March-2006

The following list provides sources for locating guidance information regarding construction activities within the critical zone of a federal levee. Please pass this information on to any individuals you believe would benefit (such as local zoning and permitting agency or AE consultants).

Guidance for Work Proposed	http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/local_protection/levees.html
Near or Within a Federally	
Constructed Flood Control	If Web access is not available, contact Geotechnical Design & Dam Safety Section
Project	at 816-389-3603 to obtain paper copy (allow 2 weeks for delivery).
Provides specific Kansas City	This document will be periodically updated. Suggest that the document dates on
District guidance regarding design	the Web site be checked to verify use of the most recent guidance. We welcome
and construction requirements.	any comments regarding ways to improve the guidance. Please send comments to
Adobe format. Can be viewed on-	daniel.l.jones@usace.army.mil or call Dan Jones at 816-389-3603.
line or printed.	
US Army Corps of Engineers	http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/techinfo/
Literature, Guidance, and	Paper copies of some manuals can be obtained from the Kansas City District
Manuals	storeroom (816-426-3360).
Provides current updates of all	Generally mailed within 3 working days of request. Quantities and types of
Corps of Engineers' documents,	documents available are limited. The latest updates may not always be available.
manuals, and regulations. Adobe	The user to verify the most current versions, as dated within the Web site
format. Can be viewed on-line or	documents, are being referenced in the design, plans, and specifications
printed.	development.
Telephone and E-Mail Assistance	1. Contact a Corps of Engineers' engineer for direct assistance. Specific contacts
The Vances City District staff are	are:
The Kansas City District staff are	Sant I and 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
available to provide guidance regarding design and construction	Scott Loehr816-389-3601scott.a.loehr@usace.army.mil
issues. Prior to contact for	Charles Detrick816-389-3605charles.w.detrick@usace.army.mil
assistance, the Guidance should	2. Contact levee sponsor for coordination and work approval.
have been accessed and thoroughly	3. If the engineer is not known, contact 816-389-3603 for general assistance and
reviewed.	referral to assigned engineer and/or levee sponsor.
Review and Approval of Designs,	1. All proposed work within the critical area of the levee must be documented
Plans and Specifications-Process	through investigations, designs, plans, and specifications.
•	2. Designs, plans, and specifications must be submitted to the local sponsor
The Kansas City District provides	(administrating drainage district, levee board, or city).
support to the local sponsors by	3. The local sponsor transmits the designs, plans, and specifications to the Kansas
providing technical review of	City District for technical review to ensure the flood control criteria and proper
proposed work. The intent of the	design parameters are being utilized.
review is to insure that the level of	4. The Kansas City District prepares comments or issues technical acceptance of
protection established by the flood	the submitted investigation, design, plans, and specifications to the local sponsor.
control project is maintained.	5. The local sponsor forwards comments to the proposer, or issues approval of the
The guidance contains a checklist	work, or disapproves the work.
that will aid preparers in	6. Upon completion of construction, as-built drawings are to be submitted to the
developing approvable designs,	Kansas City District for the record. When appropriate and necessary for the flood
plans, and specifications.	control, an operations and maintenance manual is to be submitted to the Kansas City District for the record.
Inspections	
mapections	Please contact Bob Finneran at 816-389-3636 to discuss inspection schedules, flood fight training for levee district and local interests, or other issues pertaining
Annual inspections are performed	to operation and maintenance of flood protection projects.
by representatives from the	to operation and mannenance of flood protection projects.
Operations Division.	
Operations Division.	

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TransCanada – Keystone Pipeline Contact Summary Form

Location of Meeting	ENSR					
Date/Time of Meeting	August 11, 2006/ 12:30 pm					
Keystone Team Member(s)	Karen Caddis					

Contact Information:

Name	R. J. Harmes
Title	
Organization	Milford Lake Project Office Army Corps of Engineers
Address	4020 West K57 Hwy Junction City, KS 66441
County	Clay?
Phone	785-238-5714
address	

Meeting Information:

Type of Contact (phone, in-person, etc.): Phone

Issue: _Milford Wildlife Area Crossing along Cushing Extension_

Concern Level: High___Moderate_X_Low__.

Description:

I contacted R.J. to provide him within information regarding TransCanada's previous contacts with the USCOE in the Kansas City District and to discuss what would be required for ENSR to obtain information on issues associated with the Milford Wildlife Area. R. J. indicated that a Special Use Permit would eventually be required to construct across the property. Even though the regulatory division has received information regarding the project, the real estate division (which Special Use Permits are processed through) would also need information. ENSR is to provide R.J. with maps and aerial photographs of the proposed crossing, plus an introductory letter briefly describing the project. He will then review these for potential issues, such as cultural sites or wildlife concerns, and provide feedback to us to assist with any potential rerouting. Once the ROW has been finalized, he will then send the information/maps on to the Kansas City District office to the real estate office to complete easement action and issuance of the Special Use Permit. He asked that I include land agent contacts in my cover letter for his real estate department to follow up with since issuance of a Special Use nit is a realty action.

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Fallow-up Required / Requested

provide copies of 1:100,000 scale maps and aerial photograph (if available) of the proposed route along with a cover letter describing the proposed action to Mr. Harmes. He will review it for potential issues and provide a summary letter back to us. Based on the results of that review, it will be determined if any rerouting may be necessary and what, if any, mitigation requirements may need to be implemented. Mr. Harmes will then forward final routing to the Kansas City District's real estate branch for issuance of a Special Use Permit to cross the Milford Lake WMA.

Additional Comments

Need to communication with Ellis and Associates to see if they are aware of the need for a Special Use Permit for the Milford Wildlife Management Area.

FOR INTERNAL KEYSTONE PROJECT USE ONLY

TransCanada – Keystone Pipeline Contact Summary Form

Location of Meeting	ENSR					
Date/Time of Meeting	August 11, 2006					
Keystone Team Member(s)	Karen Caddis					

Contact Information:

Name	Charles Detrick
Title	Technical Specialist
Organization	USACOE – Kansas City District
Address	700 Federal Building, 601 E. 12 th Street Attn: OD-R, Room 706
	Kansas City, MO 64106
County	
P'-ne	816-389-3605
E-mail	charles.detrick@usace.army.mil
address	

Meeting Information:

Type of Contact (phone, in-person, etc.): Phone

Issue: Geotechnical Exploration Surveys and Nationwide Permitting

Concern Level: High X Moderate Low ...

Description:

Charles returned my voice message asking for information on regulatory requirements for drilling in levee areas. He indicated that there are no permitting requirements; however, the COE requires that activities be conducted as outlined on the COE's webpage, which he subsequently e-mailed to me. Any activities that occur within 500 feet landward or 150 feet riverward of a federally regulated dam or levee must follow these requirements. The website he provided included a checklist and construction guidelines. Charles also indicated that Special Use Permits may be required, if the work occurs on COE managed land. He asked that we send him maps showing proposed drill locations so he could determine if there were any federal projects drilling the drilling would occur near. The only one he knows of for sure is at the Missouri River crossing.

FOR INTERNAL KEYSTONE PROJECT USE ONLY

rollow-up Required / Requested								
ப் Charles maps and coordinates of the proposed geotechnical sites.								
Additional Comments								
Sent website information to Carlos Gonzalez-Mier, project engineer to see if he will provide Charles with information. Carlos forwarded on to Henry Freedenberg at Trow to pursue. Henry contacted me and will work with Charles to see that he gets the information that he needs.								

August 23, 2006

Mr. Cody Wheeler Special Projects Manager USCOE – Kansas City District 700 Federal Building 601 E. 12th Street Attn: OD-R, Room 706 Kansas City, MO 64106

Re: Keystone Pipeline Project Update

Dear Cody;

Keystone Pipeline Company, LLC (Keystone) has completed initial surveys of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. (WUS) along portions of the proposed Keystone Pipeline Project right-of-way (ROW) in the US Army Corps of Engineer's (USCOE) Kansas City District. At this time, we would like to update you on the status of issues discussed during the March 27, 2006 survey coordination meeting at your office, provide you with copies of previous communications for your records, summarize future survey plans for the Kansas City District, and confirm our understanding of regulatory requirements in your District. Meeting notes, phone communications, and correspondence between Keystone and the Kansas City District through August 21, 2006 are provided as an attachment to this letter.

Major items of discussion are summarized below:

- 1. During our March 27 meeting, ENSR mentioned that biological, wetland, and cultural resource surveys are currently being completed along 100 percent of the Rockies Express (REX) Pipeline Project right-of-way (ROW) in Kansas and Missouri. A majority of the proposed line in those two states is colocated within the proposed Keystone Pipeline Project ROW. REX surveys consist of a 200-foot wide corridor that includes Keystone's proposed 110-foot wide construction corridor, plus an addition 50 feet for Keystone work space areas. At the time of our meeting, we indicated that Keystone was hoping to reach an agreement with REX to share wetland, biological, and cultural data collected along the route in Kansas and Missouri. As of August 21, 2006, Keystone has purchased this information from REX and the transfer of information is almost complete. You indicated at our meeting that you would be comfortable with Keystone using REX wetland and waterbody GPS and delineation data to determine wetland and waterbody boundaries within the Keystone ROW in those areas where the two projects overlap. Because of the REX survey overlap, field survey areas for Keystone in the Kansas City District would involve only reroutes that deviate from the REX ROW, pump station sites, and large work spaces that extend beyond the survey corridor evaluated under the REX field program. Keystone is currently identifying these locations and field crews are expected to begin delineating wetlands and other WUS in these areas by mid-September 2006.
- 2. At the March 27 meeting, you indicated that it is likely that disturbance associated with construction of the ROW through the Kansas City District would be permitted under nationwide permits since disturbance would be temporary, less than 0.5 acre, and no permanent structures would be constructed within wetland boundaries. You also indicated that the USCOE would not be likely to issue a Section 404 permit until the EIS

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 2

Record of Decision had been issued. At this time, the Department of State is interviewing consultants to prepare the EIS. A decision on the contractor is expected to be reached by the end of the summer and preparation of the Draft EIS is anticipated in early 2007.

- 3. Surveys in the Kansas City District to date have followed the guidance provided during the March 27 meeting as summarized here. The Kansas City District expects surveys to be completed at all wetland and waterbody crossings along the ROW in their district. Minor stream crossings and grassy swales could be identified using ENSR's stream crossing form. Grassy swales should be inspected on a case by case basis and photos taken of crossings in those areas. Forested wetlands need to be called out so that potential mitigation for loss of these areas could be calculated.
- 4. At the March 27 meeting, the USCOE indicated that it was interested in the location of farmed and prior converted wetlands along the ROW. Since the meeting, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) state office and the State of Missouri have been contacted for information on these sites. At this time, both agencies have indicated that this information is not available due to privacy restrictions. ENSR and their subcontractors are currently reviewing other potential data sources, such as National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps of the route, specifically in farmed bottomlands, and will be attempting to identify if any farmed or prior converted wetlands appear to be located in these areas. If so, field delineations may need to be completed in these locations. The USCOE has indicated that the procedure for identifying farmed and prior converted wetlands should be clearly documented in the wetland delineation report and Section 404 application.
- 5. As field crews complete delineations along the ROW, initial determinations are being made at the request of the Kansas City District as to whether wetlands crossed by the proposed ROW are isolated or not isolated. The thought process used to make that determination is also being documented.
- 6. As indicated during the March 27 meeting, drainage ditches crossed by the ROW may be considered jurisdictional if they function as or took the place of a natural drainage. Road side ditches are not being surveyed unless they are associated with streams.
- 7. Regional conditions that may negate the use of nationwide permits have been reviewed on the USCOE's website to confirm that the proposed project can meet all of the requirements.
- 8. Once field delineations are completed, ENSR can provide the Kansas City District with a summary table of wetlands and waterbodies crossed by the Keystone Pipeline Project. This table would include: the location of the feature; county and state; type of feature (e.g.; intermittent drainage, palustrine emergent wetland); crossing distance and potential temporary disturbance acreage; if the feature is isolated and the reasoning behind that; if it appears that the feature is jurisdictional or not based upon USGS Statsgo data; and proposed crossing methodology (e.g.; open cut, horizontal directionally drilled).
- 9. ENSR understands that the basic delineation procedures outlined in our protocol provided to you in March is generally acceptable to the Kansas City District. Surveys using these techniques began in May 2006 along selected portions of the ROW as identified in No. 1, above, and will continue in September 2006.

If any of these points are not correct, please let us know and we will work with you to correct our understanding.

Karen will be out of the office between August 28 and October 16, 2006 and will be checking phone messages and e-mails infrequently during that time. If at any time you have questions or concerns

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 3

regarding the project during her absence, please contact Scott Ellis or Heidi Tillquist at 970-493-8878 or via e-mail (sellis@ensr.aecom.com) or htillquist@ensr.aecom.com). We appreciate the input you have provided regarding regulatory requirements for your district. Thank you again for your assistance with our project. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Karen Caddis

Wetlands Survey Field Coordinator

Karen Caddis

Scott Ellis

Environmental Project Manager

Ref. 10623-004-803 Enclosures

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 4

> KEYSTONE PIPELINE PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE KANSAS CITY DISTRICT AS OF AUGUST 24, 2004

Attached to Kansas City District USCOE, Mr. Cody Wheeler Dated August 25, 2006 Subject Line: Keystone Pipeline Project Status Summary

- TransCanada Contact Summary Keystone Member: Karen Caddis Phone Communication with US Army Corp of Engineers, Mr. Cody wheeler Date: January 18, 2006
- TransCanada Contact Summary Keystone Member: Doree Dufresne Phone Communication with US Army Corp of Engineers, Mr. Cody wheeler Date: January30, 2006
- Keystone Project Meeting: KS State Agencies, Topeka, KS Meeting Minutes February 6, 2006 Letter
- To Cody Wheeler Subject: Keystone Pipeline Project Date: March21, 2006
- Keystone Mainline Maps Kansan 5 maps out of 5 Land Access Areas Missouri 12 maps out of 12
- Waterbodies Crossing Table 1, 18 pages
- Construction Mitigation Plan Rev. 1
- E-mail From Karen Caddis To Cody Wheeler

Subject: Proposed Wetland Survey Protocol

Attachments: WetlandForm2.doc, STREAMFORM.doc, Figure2-1-1_Project Overview030506.pdf, Wetland Protocol Kansas City 3-23-06.doc

TransCanada Contact Summary Keystone Member: Doree Dufresne Kasen Caddis Phone Communication with US Army Corp of Engineers, Mr. Cody wheeler Date: August 11, 2006



ENSR

1601 Prospect Parkway, Fort Collins, Colorado 80525 T 970.439.8878 F 970.493.0213 www.ensr.aecom.com

August 25, 2006

Mr. Cody Wheeler Corps of Engineers – Kansas City District Federal Building 601 East 12th Street Kansas City, MO. 64106

Subject: Keystone Pipeline Project Geotechnical Field Studies in Kansas and Missouri

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The Keystone Pipeline Project is proposing to conduct geotechnical exploration surveys in the late summer and fall of 2006 at several river crossings in the Kansas City District. Information collected during these studies will assist in determining the design of pipeline crossing construction at the identified drainage locations. The purpose of this letter is to notify you of the borehole locations that we believe are located within U.S. Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction (below the ordinary high water mark of a stream channel or within wetlands).

To facilitate your review, the details of the proposed geotechnical exploration site surveys in the Kansas City District including location, equipment utilized, methods of installation and data collection, and resource evaluations are provided in Attachment A (project description), Attachment B (site location table), Attachment C (representative equipment photos). Maps showing the proposed geotechnical exploration survey locations also are enclosed. Surface disturbance at each drill site would occur within an area of approximately 100 square feet. No access roads or paths would be cleared to the sites and no construction would occur within any active channels. No fill or drilling fluids would be discharged and no drilling fluid collection pits would be constructed. The anticipated acreage of disturbance associated with geotechnical activities would be significantly less than 0.5 acre at each proposed bore site and would fall within conditions as outlined under Nationwide Permit Number 6.

ENSR Corporation (ENSR) conducted archaeological surveys at the Missouri River crossing locations depicted on the attached figure. No archaeological sites were identified within areas proposed for surface disturbance. ENSR also contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (John Cochnar, Grand Island Nebraska Field Office), the Missouri Department of Conservation (Doyle Brown), and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (Nate Davis) to verify that there are no threatened and endangered or sensitive species issues at this location.

One borehole (BH-1.14-743.2-03) is believed to be located on COE property. Keystone is currently examining alternative locations for this borehole. Should Keystone decide to utilize the location illustrated on the attached drawing, the project will contact the COE to discuss the requirements for a special use permit.

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 2

We would appreciate your review of the Keystone Pipeline Project's proposed 2006 geotechnical exploration program in the Kansas City District, and subsequent verification that this activity would comply with terms and conditions as outlined under Nationwide Permit Number 6. Please let me know if you would like any further information or need further clarification concerning the geotechnical exploration activities. You may reach me at ENSR at 970-493-8878. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Scott Ellis

Regulatory Program Manager

CC: Mike Koski - Trow Engineering

Ref. 10623-004-803

Attachments

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 3

ATTACHMENT A
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION SURVEY ACTIVITIES

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 4

1.0 Purpose

Prior to construction of the proposed Keystone Pipeline Project, geotechnical soil characterization studies must be initiated at major drainage crossings in order to assess the surface and subsurface engineering characteristics of the native soils so that the optimal alignment, profile, and construction plan can be determined. In addition, the Keystone Pipeline Project is evaluating the use of the Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) Crossing Method for sensitive and complex crossings on the proposed alignment. To assess the technical feasibility of these methods it will be necessary to obtain site-specific geotechnical information at each location.

The aim of the geotechnical soil investigation will be to identify the various soil groups found at the crossings, determine depth to groundwater, locate geologic hazards, collect soil samples, and describe rock properties.

2.0 Description

Borehole Drilling

Locations of the proposed borehole for which notice is being provided are identified in Attachment B.

Borehole installation would require a small drilling rig (CME-45 or equivalent) and one or two support vehicles (such as passenger trucks or SUVs). All boreholes would be installed with a truck-mounted drill rig. Water for the drilling activities would be supplied using either a water truck or a heavy-duty truck, such as a Ford F-350 pulling a trailer with a water wagon. Water from the water tank would be used to mix cuttings from the drill rig with bentonite clay to create the slurry that serves as the drilling fluid during borehole installation. Steel casing would be installed to prevent sloughing of the borehole walls, if necessary. A photograph of a representative drill rig is provided in Attachment C. Rotary drilling would be used to advance the hole while samples would be collected through the use of a hollow tube at the end of the drill. This tube would be pushed into the ground by repeated blows from a large hammer attached to the drill rig. Where formations are encountered that are too hard to be sampled by soil sampling methods, the Contractor would drill into the hard formation with a rock bit to determine the nature of the rock formation encountered.

All excess drilling mud and fluids or waste generated during the investigation will be collected, removed, and transported offsite to an approved location for storage/disposal in accordance with existing regulations. Drilling activities are expected to take approximately 9 days or less at each drainage crossing.

For crossings where HDDs are proposed, at least two boreholes on each side of the sites or series of obstacles would be required. Alternatively, the borings may be located at the ends and intermediate point along the crossing. Each borehole must be completed to a minimum depth of 100 feet, depending on site conditions. Boreholes would generally be offset 25 feet from the proposed pipeline right-of-way alignment. Whenever possible the offsets will alternate on either side of the proposed alignment.

For geotechnical exploration associated with potential HDD crossings, boreholes would be backfilled with Portland Cement Grout. The grout would be pumped from the bottom until the grout nears an elevation of 2 feet below the existing ground surface. The upper 2 feet would be backfilled with native soil. All other boreholes would be backfilled with cuttings to the surface. Local regulations concerning borehole abandonment would take precedence over these requirements.

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 5

Spills would be minimized via proper re-circulation of the mud and by using the cuttings (which may or may not be mixed with cement to plug the hole) so the need for removal of excess cuttings from the site should be reduced. No material would be disposed of in waterbodies or wetlands.

Only approved access roads may be used to access the drill sites. These roads may not be rutted, widened, graded, filled, or resurfaced.

3.0 Proposed Environmental Protection Measures

The following protection measures will be implemented by Keystone and their contractors during the geotechnical exploration surveys:

- Drilling contractors' equipment will be required to not leak any hydraulic fluids, oil, gasoline, or any other fuels. Equipment which leaks or is subject to leaks must be repaired or removed from the project area.
- Contractor shall have absorbent pads available for all equipment to clean and contain any spills of hydraulic fluids, oil, gasoline, or any other fuels. Contractor shall adhere to United States Coast Guard (USCG) and/or United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidelines for spill prevention measures when working over or adjacent to waterbodies or wetlands, and make any notifications in the case of an emergency.
- Petroleum products and hazardous materials will not be stored and dispensed within 100 feet of wetlands, surface waters or drainage channels or within 150 feet of any wells. All petroleum products and hazardous materials on site will be kept in secure containers with secondary containment structures. Equipment will not be parked within 100 feet of wetland or waterbody boundaries or 150 feet from wells.
- All contaminated soils, adsorbent materials and other contaminated wastes will be handled, contained, and disposed of by the Contractor in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations.
- Drill rigs may make one pass through wetlands to access borehole locations.
- If vehicle/drill rig traffic is anticipated to create significant rutting within a wetland, the Company's on-site
 engineer will instruct the Contractor to use support mats to minimize these impacts.
- Support vehicles will not be allowed to drive into the wetland drilling site(s).
- All project activities and equipment, spoil, and material storage will be limited to the area immediately adjacent to the borehole location.
- Water needed for geotechnical drilling will not be obtained from the stream at the drilling location.
- Water from the core hole and water from coring will be contained within a 35-foot radius of the hole. In
 no instance will any water from the drilling procedure be allowed to leave the site as defined. Excess
 drilling fluids will be captured in a portable tank, removed from the site, and disposed in a location
 approved for this type of waste.
- Fording and bridging of streams will not be allowed. Equipment will use only existing surface roads or approved access roads.
- If it is necessary to leave the drill rig parked overnight in a wetland if the borehole cannot be completed during that workday, plastic sheeting will be placed beneath the rig to catch drips or leaks.

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 6

- No refueling will be allowed within 100 feet of wetlands. Drill rigs will be fully fueled prior to entering wetlands.
- Lubricants or other hazardous materials that need to accompany the drill rig within a wetland will be stored within a secondary container.
- Bentonite or other drill fluid additives may be introduced down hole but will not be discharged onto the surface of the wetland. Any inadvertent surface release of bentonite or other drilling liquids/slurries will be contained and removed from the wetland.
- Spill response materials will be carried on the drill rig in the event of a spill or release of fuels or other hazardous materials. Spills will be contained, cleaned up and reported to the Company immediately.

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 7

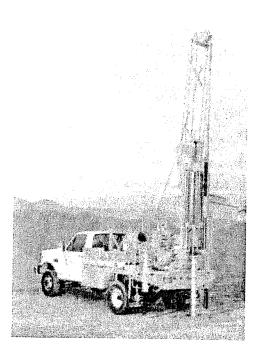
ATTACHMENT B
PROPOSED GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION SURVEY SITE LOCATION TABLE

Table B-1 Proposed Geotechnical Exploration Survey Sites in the Kansas City USACE District

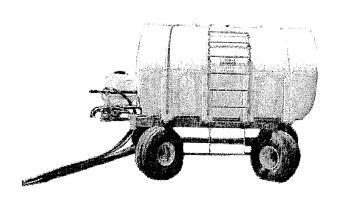
Site Number	Borehole ID	Number of Boreholes	Approximate Milepost (MP)	Feature(s)	State	County	Section- Township- Range	X Coord.	Y Coord.
1.14	BH-1.14- 743.2-01	4	743.2	Missouri River	Kansas & Missouri	Doniphan (KS) & Buchanan (MO)	20-4S-22E	330868.24	
	BH-1.14-							330666.24	4395417.89
	743.2-02							331052.51	4395358.36
	BH-1.14-								
	743.2-03							331291.93	4395259.78
	BH-1.14-						04 501		
	743.2-04						21-56N- 36W	331607.22	4395113.56

ATTACHMENT C
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOS OF PROPOSED GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION EQUIPMENT

Mr. Cody Wheeler Page 10



CME 45 DRILL RIG



WATER WAGON

