PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734
PSE.com

March 15, 2023

Erin Fitzgibbons, Senior Planner
City of Newcastle
12835 Newcastle Way, Suite 200
Newcastle, WA 98056-1316

RE: PSE Energize Eastside, Co-located Utilities Damage Prevention Plan

Dear Ms. Fitzgibbons:

To support PSE's Energize Eastside Engineering Review Permit, PSE certifies that the attached Construction Management and Access Plan - Damage Prevention of Co-Located Utilities has been provided to Olympic Pipeline Company and Wilson Construction for review. As outlined in the attached Plan and the conditions of Newcastle Conditional Use Permit, PSE has retained third party pipeline safety inspectors that are onsite when construction activities are taking place within 100 feet of the Olympic Pipeline Company pipelines. Olympic Pipeline Company has their own Damage Prevention Specialists onsite prior to construction taking place within 25 feet of the Olympic Pipeline Company pipelines. The presence of these inspectors means that there is real time observation and input on construction-related activities and is the most effective manner to protect the co-located pipelines. Additionally, all corridor construction access plans are reviewed by the Olympic Pipeline Company prior to start of construction. PSE continues to regularly meet with Olympic Pipeline Company to discuss the Energize Eastside project."

If you have any questions, please contact me at (425) 456-2556 or via email at bradley.strauch@pse.com.

Sincerely,

Brad Strauch
Infrastructure Program Manager
Puget Sound Energy

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Energize Eastside Transmission Line Construction Management and Access Plan

Damage Prevention of Co-Located Utilities

Prepared For Compliance with PSE's Energize Eastside Conditional Use Permits:
Bellevue CUP 17-120556-LB, Conditions of Approval §B 24 and §C 13, 14, 16, 17

Renton CUP LUA18-000055, Conditions of Approval #1, EIS Consistency Analysis §3.5

Newcastle CUP 17-002, §IV Conditions of Approval 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38

Redmond CUP LAND 2021-00487, Conditions of Approval A.2.i

April 14, 2021
Updated February 23, 2022
Updated March 7, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EMERGENCY AND CONTACT NUMBERS

Emergency Services

Police, Fire, Ambulance	**911**

Puget Sound Energy

Brad Strauch – Program Manager	425-214-6250
Robert Trombley – Project Manger	360-399-8923
Dennis Griffith – Sr. Construction Manager	425-864-0568
Bill Steele – Construction Manager	253-740-6879
John Looney, Jr. – Construction Manager	253-561-1902
Stan Haralson – Vegetation Management	253-905-4432

Olympic Pipeline

OPL Renton Control Center phone number	**1-888-271-8880**
Ernest Falcon – Project Manager	425-306-7521
Joe Stone – Right of Way Agent	425-981-2506
Chris Anderson – ROW Maintenance Coordinator	206-786-0658
Gary Gomez – Damage Prevention Specialist	206-510-0575

Wilson Construction

Chuck Woodard – Sr. Project Manager	503-899-0482
Jon Gannon – Superintendent	509-710-2061
Gabe Perez – Project Manager	503-730-3533
Eric Linton – Safety	480-459-8619

Hanging H – Pipeline Safety Inspection for PSE/OPL Collocation

Mitch Rubash – Inspector	406-670-0406
John Tihanyi– Inspector	360-391-7166

City of Bellevue

Bellevue Fire	425-452-6892 (Non-emergency)
Bellevue Police	425-577-5656 (Non-emergency)

City of Renton

Renton Fire	425-430-7000 (Non-emergency)
Renton Police	425-430-7500 (Non-emergency)

City of Newcastle

Newcastle Fire/Bellevue Fire	425-452-6892 (Non-emergency)
Newcastle Police	206-296-3311 (Non-emergency)

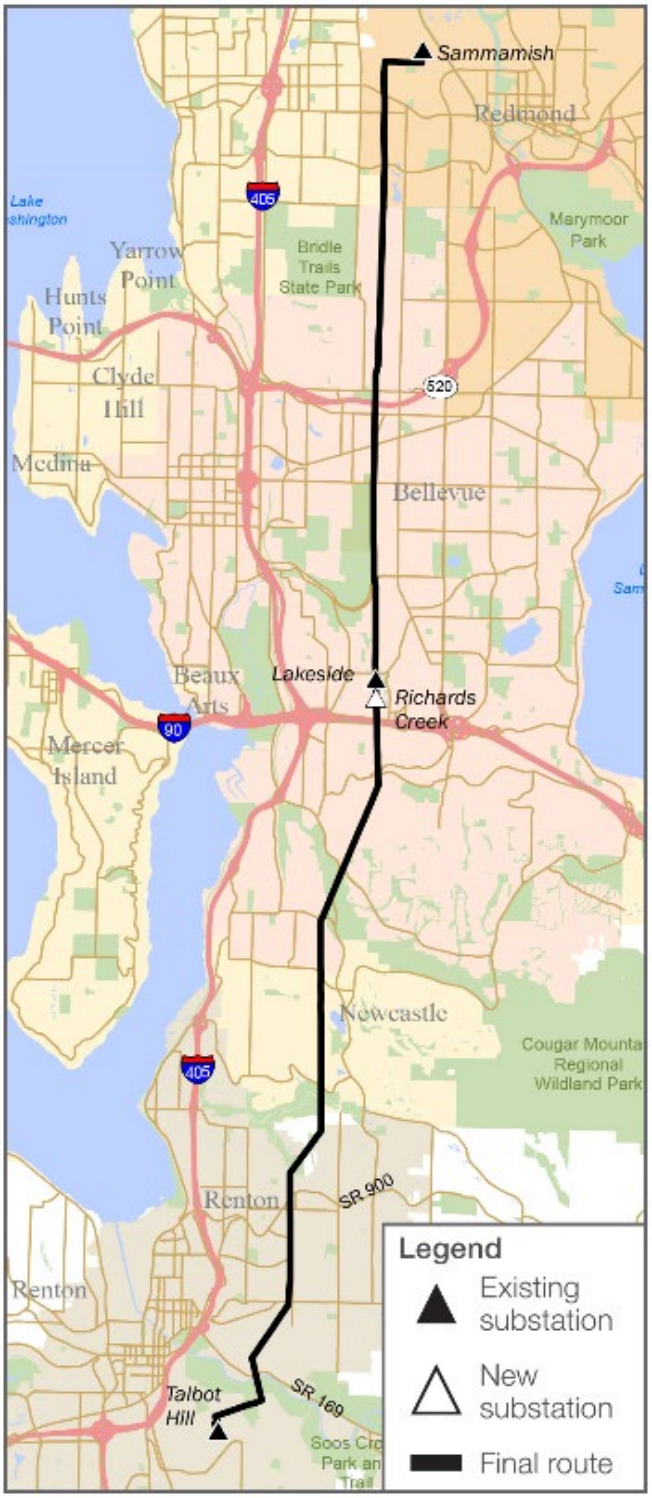
City of Redmond

Redmond Fire	425-556-2200 (Non-emergency)
Redmond Police	425-556-2500 (Non-emergency)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Summary

PSE's Energize Eastside project entails the construction of a new 230 kV/115 kV electric substation in the central Bellevue area connected by upgrading approximately 16 miles of 115 kV to 230 kV transmission line between the existing Sammamish substation in Redmond and the existing Talbot Hill substation in Renton within the existing transmission line corridor. The adjacent figure shows the general project extent. The new substation, known as Richards Creek, will be constructed at PSE's existing pole yard located at 13600 SE 30th Street (Parcel: 102405-9130).



1.2. Purpose

Most of Energize Eastside corridor is shared with Olympic Pipeline Company's (OPL) two pipelines. The co-location is primarily between Redmond and about ¼ mile south of the northernmost city limits of Renton. During the permitting process, public raised concerns around the co-location of PSE's and OPL's facilities. As a result, Bellevue, Newcastle, Redmond, and Renton imposed conditions of approval for their respective Conditional Use Permits (17-120556-LB, 17-002, LAND 2021-00487, and LUA18-000055, respectively) that relate to construction planning and coordination with OPL. This plan was developed to meet those Conditions of Approval.

Olympic Pipeline Company is not subject to PSE's Energize Eastside permits nor do they have obligations to perform as a function of PSE's permits. OPL further does not have any role or responsibility in undertaking construction or operations in our system. As part of our ongoing efforts to ensure coordination in this shared utility corridor, PSE and OPL continue to work together to evaluate the construction methods and operational conditions associated with Energize Eastside and the co-located pipeline(s).

Importantly, BP/OPL General Design and Construction Standards' are referenced as part of these permit conditions are included in Attachment A of this document.

The north Bellevue CUP has not been issued to date and therefore additional conditions may be added to this plan as appropriate.

This plan is specific to the construction of the Energize Eastside transmission lines. A separate plan was prepared for the construction of the Richards Creek substation.

This document provides basic guidelines related to excavation activities when they are in proximity to the Olympic Pipelines as they relate to PSE's Energize Eastside project. These guidelines are applicable to the locating and marking of the buried pipelines in response to a state one-call notification (811). All excavation activities should be carefully planned and implemented to minimize potential damage to buried utilities and to mitigate hazard exposure to personnel. Site specific measures will be assessed and determined by coordination between PSE, OPL, and Wilson Construction (Transmission Line Contractor).

This document is not meant to supersede or replace regulatory requirements, nor is it intended to be all inclusive of the applicable regulatory requirements. It is intended to be supportive and complimentary to such requirements. It is also intended to meet the conditions of the Bellevue, Newcastle, Redmond, and Renton CUPs.

1.3. Notice to Emergency Responders Regarding the Olympic Pipeline

Emergency Responders must contact the Olympic Pipeline Renton Control Center at:

1-888-271-8880

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITES

2.1. PSE and Contractor Management Responsibilities (includes all personnel with a supervisory role):

- Empower **all** personnel with the authority to "***Stop Work***" whenever non-compliance with the guidelines in this document, the site-specific excavation plan, or potentially hazardous conditions are identified.
- Protect the public from open excavations and prevent entry into any active work site.
- Verify compliance regarding OSHA Competent Person requirements and appropriate operator qualifications, as per the Owner/Operator task requirements.
- Ensure that all permit conditions are met, with specific attention to OPL notification and work proximities.
- Ensure steps have been taken to communicate the need to verify that existing utilities, structures and roadways are properly protected and supported.
- PSE Construction Coordinators will be responsible to coordinate all communication and construction plans between Wilson Construction, OPL Damage Prevention Specialists, and other assigned inspectors.
- Development and submittal of Pipeline Construction Plans in coordination with their transmission line contractor will be submitted to OPL for review and approval.

2.2. Utility Locating – 811

Washington Underground Utility Locating Services "One Call" (811)[1] must be contacted at least 48 hours before any construction and/or excavation activities are initiated so that OPL may have a representative present to ensure that there are no conflicts with the pipeline.

"Excavation" and "excavate" means any operation, including the installation of signs, in which earth, rock, or other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by any means (RCW 19.122.020(8)). There is no exemption for depth that applies to contractors.

In addition to the One Call system, OPL Damage Prevention Specialists, Gary Gomez 206-510-0575 (Derek Martin 206-510-9174 is the backup), shall be contacted at least 48 hours prior to any activities near the OLYMPIC pipelines and must be present prior to commencing work or moving equipment in the vicinity of the OLYMPIC pipelines.

More information can be found at: ***www.washington811.com***

2.3. Survey - Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

Applied Professional Services was retained by PSE to locate the Olympic Pipeline (as well as other subsurface utilities) at proposed pole locations using GPR where possible. Most areas where suitable for GPR survey work and subsurface utilities were marked in the field and then professionally surveyed.

[1] The One Call number in Washington is "811" or, one may enter a ticket online at www.callbeforeyoudig.org. There is no cost to the third party contractor to use the One-Call Notification service. However, failure to utilize the One-Call service can be quite costly in terms of unnecessary risk for the contractor/excavator, their employees, innocent bystanders, personal property of other and the environment; as well as potential civil penalties and/or fines (Washington State RCW 19.122.030.)

PSE will ensure that the approximate pipeline location is included on the construction drawings; however this does not waive the responsibility to verify the location of the pipeline through locating (Section 2.2). The contractor is also responsible for taking all the necessary safety precautions as prescribed by OPL, and will be held responsible for any damages caused to the pipeline or property as a result of negligence while executing the work.

2.4. Pipeline Marking Prior To Construction

PSE shall coordinate with OPL to ensure that line marking personnel mark the entire length of Olympic's pipeline within fifty feet (50 ft) of any excavation or ground disturbance below original grade, and not only the location of angle points (points of intersection).

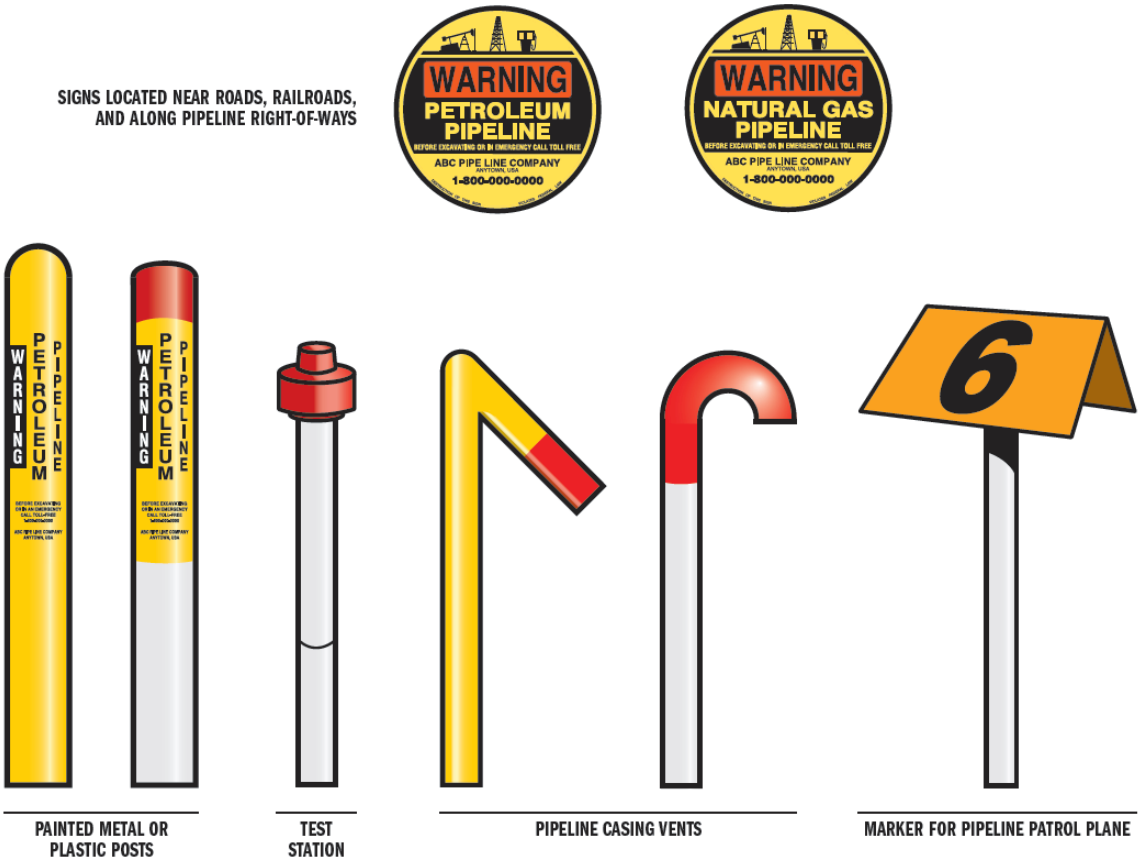
If applicable, all OPL signage, vent pipes and test stations shall be protected during construction. All work shall only be performed under the supervision of the OPL Damage Prevention Specialist.

3. PRECONSTRUCTION

3.1. Pipeline Awareness

Pipelines are marked with aboveground signs (markers) within the right-of-way (ROW), as required by federal/state regulations, to alert the public, landowners and potential excavators to the existence and approximate location of a pipeline. Removal or tampering with marker signs is unsafe and violates federal law. The permanent pipeline signs and markers also help keep workers safe by keeping their focus on the High Pressure Pipeline System.

Pipeline markers are located at varying intervals along the ROW and typically on both sides of most road crossings. All pipeline markers list a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies and will indicate the product being transported in that pipeline. **The placement of these markers indicates the general position of the buried pipeline and should never be used as a reference for the exact location of the pipeline.**



3.2. Pipeline Safety Inspectors

As a condition of approval of the Bellevue and Renton CUPs, an OPL approved pipeline safety inspector is required to be on site at all times when excavation or other ground-disturbing activities are being performed within one hundred feet (100 ft) of the pipeline. A pipeline inspector is required at each location where construction is being undertaken.

For ground disturbing activity within twenty-five (25 ft) of OPL's pipelines, an OPL Damage Prevention Specialist is required to on site prior to initiation of work. Forty-eight (48) hours (2 working days) prior notice to OPL's Damage Prevention Specialist is required for any work.

Notice to OPL does not relieve the contractor of any notification responsibility to the appropriate state One-Call System.

3.3. Pipeline Crossing Plans

All access and construction work that crosses within twenty-five feet (25 ft) of OPL's pipelines will require site specific review and approval by OPL. Detailed scale drawings are required as part of the access request and are to be provided to OPL and their representatives.

Construction access and transmission line construction cannot start until approval has been received from BP/OPL. If changes are required, such changes need to be submitted to OPL for review. The proposed change(s) to the scope cannot proceed until OPL provides written approval for the contemplated changes in scope and/or equipment. Additionally, current and pre-existing conditions/situations related to the pipelines due to previous damage/repair and/or any other circumstance that are required to be known to ensure the safe installation/removal of the transmission line will be provided by OPL.

Submittal drawings/requests must include:

- Pipeline names and locations
- Pipeline depths
- Construction access routes and work areas with all areas defined
- Detailed description of work area, access methods, and equipment to be used
- Equipment details
    - Make and model
    - Associated gross
    - Axle weights
    - Axle separation and width
- Pole number/line name
- Pole installation method
- Foundation type/design
- Foundation diameter
- Foundation depth
- Distance to the pipeline(s)

4. CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

The following sections provide general information on the various construction practices that can be used at the substation site. These are not exhaustive and coordination between PSE, Wilson Construction (and their subcontractors), and OPL is essential, as well as required.

4.1. Potholing or Probing

The Olympic Damage Prevention Specialist shall confirm proper depth of cover exists at the crossing locations prior to the start of construction/crossing the Olympic pipelines. This will be done by the method determined by OPL, which is typically potholing or probing. The purpose of this practice is to describe potholing methods and recommend procedures for potholing. This method is used to prevent excavation damage to underground utilities. In congested areas having several facilities in close proximity and/or crisscrossing each other, locates have greater potential to be considerably less accurate. It is recommended that potholing be utilized for excavations near congested utility areas.

Hazardous systems include electric cables, and all types of natural gas pipelines including transmission, distribution and service lines. Vital systems include telephone transmission lines, fiber optic, and other communication cables.

Potholing and probing is accomplished through various types of excavation methods and equipment. Procedures and practices associated with specific equipment should be based on manufacturer's recommendations and be overseen by OPL Damage Prevention Specialists.

4.2. Hand Digging

Hand digging a test hole is the method of digging a pothole by manual means with hand held equipment such as a shovel. This method is labor intensive and time consuming. The advantage to hand digging is that it does not require expensive equipment and is relatively safe for locating most facilities. As with any excavation, extreme caution should be practiced if digging near hazardous utilities such as electric cable.

4.3. Vacuum Excavation

Vacuum excavation is the preferred method for non-destructive exposure of buried utilities. Vacuum excavation utilizes either air or water pressure to break up the soil and a vacuum device to collect the spoil. Of the two methods, air vacuum excavation is generally preferred, though specific site and environmental characteristics may lead to a decision to use water vacuum excavation.

4.4. Vegetation Removal

During removal of trees along the corridor, PSE's contractor will need to ensure precautions are taken so that tree removal is done safety. Felling of trees and branches within 10 ft (measured horizontally) of the pipeline is prohibited. Additionally, no stump pulling or grinding will be allowed within 25 ft of the pipeline without review and approval by OPL.

4.5. Protecting Exposed Facilities

PSE and OPL do not expect to have any pipeline facilities exposed during the Energize Eastside project beyond limited and temporary potholing. PSE will defer to the OPL Damage Prevention Specialist as to how to address this unlikely situation.

4.6. Backfill and Restoration

After the underground utility has been located, the pothole should be restored within 24 hours or as otherwise directed. Appropriate sediment controls should be utilized during all potholing

activities to prevent storm water pollution. The pothole should be clean and dry prior to backfilling. Backfilling of the excavation and the restoration of pavement or surfacing shall be in accordance with the governing authority's standards and specifications.

Drilling mud or remaining spoil should be cleaned up and the area restored to original condition or better. The contractor is responsible for disposing of any drilling mud or remaining spoil in an environmentally suitable manner.

4.7. Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control, Signage and Storage

Should silt fence placement be required close to or over the pipelines, the OPL Damage Prevention Specialist shall be contacted first in order to approve placement of the stakes (a minimum of five feet (5 ft) from the pipeline) and flag the location of the pipelines.

Should project sign placement be required close to or over the pipelines, the OPL Damage Prevention Specialist shall be contacted first in order to approve placement of the sign posts (a minimum of five feet (5 ft) from the pipeline) and flag the location of the pipelines.

There shall be no storage of material (*i.e.*, excavation spoils) or equipment over OPL's pipelines without prior written approval.

4.8. Access

Access to the various transmission pole locations is expected to be made using the identified access routes on the permit drawings, or alternative locations as deemed reasonable. All access to transmission line structures that require access across or along OPL's pipelines will require a site specific Pipeline Crossing Plan. All Pipeline Crossing Plans must be approved by OPL prior to start of construction (see Section 3.3). Additionally, any activity that could impart an external load on the pipeline must be reviewed and approved by OPL.

The pipeline will be protected against bending stresses caused by external loading on the buried pipeline using specialized equipment, plating or matting, bridging, or some combination of these protective measures as directed by OPL. Each location where external loading may occur will be identified in advance of construction and evaluated based on pipeline depth, surrounding soils, and type and overall weight of the equipment that will traverse across or near the pipeline.

When multiple pieces of equipment are travelling longitudinally parallel to the pipelines, the equipment shall maintain at least one hundred feet (100 ft) of separation from each other.

No equipment shall cross the pipelines with an operating weight of greater than 200,000 lbs. without additional review and approval by OPL.

4.9. Pipeline Crossings

4.9.1. General

- PSE and their contractor will identify all access routes for crossings or parallel travel over OPL.
- PSE will provided OPL detailed construction plans and drawings for any work within the pipeline easement for review and approval. See Section 3.3
- PSE has the pipeline location called out in the construction drawings.

4.9.2. Equipment Specific

PSE will provide OPL a listing of vehicle types and weights for review in advance of construction. If the contractor chooses to use equipment not pre-approved by OPL, then OPL approval must be received.

4.9.3. Temporary crossings

Site conditions (such as damp soil) may require that the crossing location be matted or provided with additional cover to compensate for soil displacement due to the subsidence caused by crossing. Each location is unique and should be evaluated by a representative of OPL to determine site-specific protective requirements.

4.9.4. Permanent Crossing

PSE will provide OPL with a plan and profile drawing indicating the existing and proposed elevations of the proposed project; the pipeline and buried utilities within twenty-five feet (25 ft) of either side of the crossing should be clearly indicated in all views. The proposed surface encroachments should cross a buried pipeline, where reasonably possible, in a perpendicular alignment (90 degrees) to minimize the length of the impact to the underground facility, but in no event less than 45 degrees. A geotechnical report may be required to identify soil profile components. This subsoil study will show the load array characteristics of the site.

4.9.5. Heavy Equipment

PSE will coordinate with OPL to assess how to transport construction materials or equipment over and along the pipeline where necessary based on our access plan. General conditions are provided below, but could be modified by OPL based on site specific engineering analysis.

- Track type construction equipment will not be allowed to pivot or turn directly over the top of the pipeline.
- Scraper or pan type tractor for removal of soil will not be allowed within ten feet (10 ft) of the centerline of the pipeline. Rubber tire or small track type equipment is an acceptable alternative.
- A sheepsfoot roller for compaction purposes will not be allowed within five feet (5 ft) of the centerline of the pipeline or at any distance determined by OPL as not acceptable.
- PSE will provide OPL with a proposed schedule for construction of the Crossing, and in a timely fashion will communicate changes to the schedule.

4.10. Demobilization and Restoration

Construction sites, staging areas, material storage yards, and access roads would be kept in an orderly condition throughout the construction period. Disturbed areas not required for access roads and maintenance areas around structures would be restored and revegetated, as agreed to with the property owner or land management agency.

For poles that are being retired and removed, if they are within twenty-five (25 ft) of the pipeline, then coordination with OPL is required and an OPL Damage Prevention Specialist must be on site prior to initiation of pole removal related work.

5. MONITORING

Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting is required as a condition of the cities' CUPs. PSE and its construction contractor shall document all mitigation measures implemented, monitored, and conducted along the transmission line corridor.

PSE is required to file a mitigation and monitoring report with the City of Bellevue that documents consultations with Olympic and mitigation measures to address safety-related issues. PSE shall file the mitigation and monitoring reports with the City of Bellevue quarterly during construction. The reports shall identify any additional mitigation measures and monitoring that may be required as a result of PSE's coordination with Olympic. As a condition of the Renton CUP, the city may request the same type of reporting.

The mitigation and monitoring report shall demonstrate that sufficient pipeline safety measures have been implemented, and document all consultations with Olympic, including the sharing of modeling, engineering, and as-built information with Olympic to assist Olympic in its ongoing monitoring and mitigation responsibilities. The report shall identify any additional field surveys and data collection necessary for verifying mitigation measures following project start-up, and any proposed monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures related to operational issues are followed.

6. POST-CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION

6.1. Settlement Monitoring

Utility settlement monitoring points will be established on the Olympic Pipeline corridor at the direction of Olympic Pipeline where drilled shafts will be within fifteen feet (15 ft) of a pipeline (or another distance as stipulated by Olympic Pipeline) to monitor settlement during installation of the drilled shafts.

6.2. Vegetation

As appropriate, PSE will restore and replant with like vegetation that is compatible with the 230 kV transmission lines and OPL's pipelines. This includes disturbed areas along access routes and within the utility corridor. In disturbed areas the final grade will be at original condition or modified to meet PSE's or OPL's requirements. All changes from original grade within OPL's easement must be reviewed and approved by OPL.

Stump grinding, tree planting, or other vegetation related ground disturbing activities within 25 feet of the OPL's pipelines must be coordinated with OPL.

PSE will monitor all ground disturbing activities until substantial vegetation regrowth has been established.

PSE will not place new trees or shrubs within ten feet (10 ft) of OPL's pipelines as measured from the center line of the pipelines. Likewise, PSE will avoid installing any plantings that restrict efficient aerial inspection or limit access to OPL's easement area.

6.3. Fences

Existing fences that needed to be removed for construction can be replaced in their same location. If ground disturbing activity is required to replace a fence and the fence is located within OPL's easement, an OPL Damage Prevention Specialist must be on site prior to the start of fence replacement. Replacement fences, should accommodate movement along the corridor to facilitate both OPL and PSE access to their respective facilities.

7. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Active Excavation Area is the area where the edge of the disturbance is within 25 feet of the centerline of existing facilities.

Auger is a tool with a large helical bit for boring holes in the ground.

Backfill is to refill an excavated hole with the material dug out of it or with a specific material.

Backhoe is a mechanical excavator that draws toward itself a bucket attached to a hinged boom.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures developed on a project-specific basis to minimize potential construction-related impacts. BMPs vary depending on the activities involved.

Cathodic Protection System is the system used to prevent corrosion from occurring on the exterior of pipelines by substituting a new source of electrons, commonly referred to as an anode. The anode is designed as the sacrificial material installed to purposely corrode and protect the pipeline. There are two basic types of anodes: the galvanic type and the impressed current type.

Crossing Agreement is the agreement entered into between the Owner of the existing facility and Crossing Company installing the new facility to specify the rights and obligations of the parties during the Crossing Construction.

Crossing Angle is the angle measured between the existing pipeline and the proposed location of pipe and is recommended to be as close to perpendicular as practical (e.g. between 45 and 90 degrees).

Crossing Clearance Distance is the vertical separation between the existing pipeline facilities and where the new pipeline is being installed. The recommended crossing clearance distance between the new pipeline and the existing facilities is two feet (24 inches). The minimum distance is one foot (12 inches). The new pipeline should be installed at a level depth across the ROW, if practicable.

Crossing Company is the entity that intends to install, operate and maintain a new pipeline that crosses existing pipeline facilities. The Crossing Company may designate a third party or parties to perform the tasks necessary to accomplish a crossing but remains responsible for the work performed by such third parties.

Crossing Construction is construction of a new natural gas pipeline facility by a Crossing Company that will cross Owner's existing natural gas pipeline(s). The extent of the Crossing Area is established by the beginning and ending of the Encroachment Area. Crossing Construction begins with the first disturbance of soil in the Encroachment Area and ends when the ROW has been restored.

Crossing Plan is the plan devised between the Owner and Crossing Party to specify the details and provisions under which the Crossing Construction shall occur. Depending on the size and nature of the crossing, a Crossing Plan could be as simple as an exchange of the Mechanical Requirements and an email agreeing to follow those requirements. In more complex projects, the Crossing Plan include topics such as cathodic protection requirements, a blasting plan (if any), support and backfill requirements, and erosion control.

Designated Contact is the single point of contact identified within the company of the Crossing Company and the Owner who has the responsibility to communicate about and safely manage the Crossing. There will be a Crossing Company Designated Contact and an Owner Designated Contact.

Due Diligence Corridor is distance equal to the width of the proposed survey corridor plus 50 feet on each side for Crossings Construction involving a survey corridor. The survey corridor is the corridor width typically used for biological surveys, for example.

Ecology is used to reference the Washington State Department of Ecology

Encroachment Area is the area where the ground disturbance occurs within 50 feet of the centerline of the existing facility, or within the existing facility's right-of-way (ROW) or other easement, whichever is greater. Additional distance may be required for other considerations, such as topography, side-hill lays, cathodic protection, environmental or engineering conditions, size of pipe and operating equipment, and topography.

Excavation Tolerance Zone is the area in which soil must be removed by non-mechanical means (such as hand digging, pot-holing, or hydro-vac) rather than mechanical means. It is an area within two feet (24 inches) of the existing facilities, or the distance mandated by state law where applicable, whichever is greater.

Owner is the entity that owns or operates the existing pipeline facilities. The Owner may designate a third party or parties to perform the tasks necessary to enable a safe crossing of its facilities by Crossing Company, but remains responsible for work performed but such third parties.

Right of Way (ROW) is the property in which a pipeline company and a landowner both have a legal interest. The ROW is usually established through a written document known as an easement. The easement provides that each entity has a right to be there although each is permitted different uses of the land. Pipeline companies are typically granted permission to install, operate and maintain a buried pipeline (and sometimes, with surface appurtenances) across a certain portion of land without interference with its rights to do so.

Attachment A
BP/OPL General Design and Construction Standards

BP Pipelines (North America), Inc.
30 South Wacker Drive
Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60606

BP PIPELINES (NORTH AMERICA) INC. / OLYMPIC PIPE LINE COMPANY GENERAL DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

BP Pipelines (North America) Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "BP") is committed to environmental stewardship and maintaining the safety of its employees, contractors, and the general public. BP operates pipelines that safely transport various liquids and gasses at high pressure (including, for example, those of the Olympic Pipe Line Company). Construction or excavation work that is performed near pipelines has the potential to be hazardous. As a result, the United States Department of Transportation and the Office of Pipeline Safety regulate such activities. BP has prepared the following list of general standards for working on pipeline rights-of-way.

- ***General Safety Requirements***

- **Any person who intends to conduct work within a pipeline right-of-way ("Requestor") is required to first call 811, the national "One-Call" number, at least 48 hours (2 working days)* before any construction and/or excavation activities are initiated within the pipeline right-of-way. Alternatively, depending on the state, a Requestor may make a notification online at http://call811.com/811-your-state. BP may have a representative present to ensure that there are no conflicts with the pipeline as a result of the work. There is no cost to use the One-Call Notification service. However, failure to utilize the One-Call service is a violation of regulatory requirements and may subject the offender to potential civil penalties** and damages for personal injury and/or destruction of property.**

***Some states require additional advance notice. For example, Michigan and Tennessee each require 72 hours (3 working days) prior notice.**
****For example, refer to Washington State RCW 19.122.030 and Oregon State OAR 952-001-0050**

- **To have the pipeline physically located and its depth verified, please contact a BP Right of Way Agent at *BPPipelinesROW@bp.com*.**

- **BP requires its representative to be on site when any work is being performed within 25 feet of the pipeline(s) or when the reach of mechanized equipment is capable of extending within twenty five feet of the pipeline(s). BP requires forty-eight (48) hours' (2 working days) prior notice of any work. Notice to BP does not relieve any Requestor of its obligation to contact the appropriate state One-Call system.**

- **The Requestor is responsible for taking all necessary safety precautions and will be held responsible for any damages to property or for personal injury caused by the work.**

Submitting Plans and Requests to BP

Any proposed project or development that is located in close proximity to BP's pipelines is of concern due to the potential adverse impact to the pipeline's operation and integrity.

BP strongly discourages any request to encroach upon the right of way, easement areas, leased premises or owned properties, whether such areas belong solely to BP, or are BP joint venture locations.

If a Requestor has plans or proposals for development, modification or change in use of land, or of land adjacent to where BP has existing real property interests, BP will review those plans and proposals; however, BP's engagement on these issues should not be construed as BP's approval of a request to encroach upon BP's real property interests. Any time or costs the Requestor incurs or expends in connection with BP's review of such plans and proposals are the Requestor's sole responsibility.

Requestors must have the pipeline location and depth added to their plans and drawings. To avoid project delays, Requestors should submit their plans to BP during the initial planning stages of the project. Plans and drawings should be sent to BP Pipelines (North America) Inc., Attention: Right of Way Department, 30 South Wacker Drive, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Compliance with BP's General Design & Construction Standards does not guarantee BP's final approval of any project. These are considered minimum standards. Each request will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and additional project-specific requirements may apply.

In order to obtain final approval of your submitted project design (or any component thereof), all Requestors must obtain a fully-executed Permitted Facilities Agreement and Engineering Approval Letter (or other form of fully-executed written agreement appropriate for the proposed encroachment or work activity). Only a BP management employee with the appropriate level of authority is authorized to grant such approval and execute such documents on BP's behalf. Any verbal approval that a Requestor may receive from a contractor, subcontractor or other party does not constitute the required final approval from a BP management employee. If, after fully-executed written BP approval is appropriately granted, any drawings or designs are updated or changed, the final approval is invalidated and the Requestor must send the new plans to BP for further review and written approval.

Subdivision Planning

- Neither residential nor commercial lot lines should be placed on the right-of-way. In cases where it is impossible to locate such lot lines outside of the right-of-way, lot lines shall under no circumstances be placed on the pipeline. Any portion of the lot line within a BP right-of-way should be used only as a green space.

General Construction Activities

- To gain access to the job site, the contractor shall submit a plan indicating where construction equipment will cross the pipeline, the depth of the pipe at the crossings, any proposed ramping over the pipeline, and the following specifications for the equipment: type and fully loaded weight of equipment; for tracked equipment – track shoe width and length of track on ground; for wheeled equipment – number of axles (single or tandem axles). BP will perform a stress factor calculation to determine if the equipment can safely cross the pipeline. If crossing of the pipeline is allowed, special measures may need to be taken to ensure the integrity of the pipeline.

- The contractor shall not transport construction materials or equipment longitudinally over the pipeline. Where it is necessary for construction equipment (*i.e.*, tractors, backhoes, dump trucks, etc.) or equipment transporting construction materials to cross the pipeline, the crossing of the pipeline right-of-way shall be at, or as near to, a 90˚ angle as is feasible.

- No track type construction equipment shall be permitted to pivot or turn directly over the top of the pipeline.

- A scraper or pan type tractor shall not be used for removal of soil within ten feet (10') of the centerline of the pipeline. Rubber tire or small track type equipment is an acceptable alternative.

- A sheepsfoot roller shall not be used for compaction purposes within five feet (5') of, or directly above, the centerline of the pipeline.

- No vibratory rollers shall be used within three feet (3') of the centerline of the pipeline until the compacted cover over the pipeline has reached a depth of three and one-half feet (3 ½').

Excavation Requirements

- No excavation or construction activity will be permitted in the vicinity of a pipeline until all appropriate communications have been made with BP's field operations and the Right-of-Way Department. A formal engineering assessment may be required.

- No excavation or backfilling should occur within the pipeline right-of-way for any reason unless prior permission is obtained from BP personnel who are on-site and can review the work.

- Any excavation within two feet (2') of the pipeline shall be done by hand, or by other non-mechanical means as approved by BP personnel who are on-site and can review the work.

Structures, Parking Lots, Roads, Driveways, and Fences

- No permanent structures may be constructed on/within/overhanging the pipeline right-of-way (permanent structures shall include, but not be limited to, swimming pools, sheds, fences, earthen berms, bike paths, etc.) Any aboveground structure should be located as far as possible from the pipeline, and it is strongly recommended that none be located within 30' of the pipeline; this provides BP needed access for ongoing maintenance and potential emergency response. *(Requestors must inform the BP Right-of-Way Department as to how close the structure will be to the pipeline right of way, even if the structure itself is off the pipeline right-of-way).*

- For any proposed occupied buildings within 50' of the pipeline, for your consideration, please be advised that US Code of Federal Regulations 195 governing the construction of hazardous liquid pipelines states, "no pipeline may be [installed] within 50 feet of any [existing] private dwelling [,] industrial building or place of public assembly in which persons work, congregate, or assemble, unless" the pipeline has 48" of cover. Thus, it is strongly recommended that the 3rd party ensures any hazardous liquid pipeline within 50' of an occupied building has a minimum 48" of cover. This minimum depth of cover is intended to provide increased protection of the pipeline and public in areas of public activity.

- No portion of canopy, building overhang, etc. shall be allowed over the pipeline right-of-way.

- For proposed utility structures within public ROW adjacent to BP pipeline:

    - No utility structures (including, but not limited to, manholes or catch basins) shall be located over the pipeline. A minimum horizontal clearance of twenty-five feet (25') is required between the structure and the pipeline.

    - There shall be a minimum vertical separation of two feet (2') between the pipeline and any underground utility structure constructed on the pipeline right-of-way, regardless of horizontal clearance.

- Development grading should not remove any of the existing ground cover from, nor add fill over the pipeline(s). Any request to increase the cover above BP's pipeline, with the exception of meeting the required clearance for a road crossing, must be brought immediately to BP engineering's attention for discussion. Please note: clearing a paved lot (e.g., a parking lot), is not considered a road crossing.

- All permanent driving surfaces shall cross the pipeline right-of-way at, or as near to, a 90˚ angle as is feasible. In no instance shall the angle of the crossing be less than 45˚.

- For proposed road crossings and driveways BP will perform a stress factor calculation to determine the amount of cover required over the pipeline. Under no circumstances shall cover be less than the following: a) five and one half feet (5.5') for all road crossings and commercial driveways, and b) three feet (3') for residential driveways.

- A minimum of four feet (4') of cover is required for all drainage ditches.

- Proposals for parking lot construction on the pipe line right-of-way are discouraged and should be limited to the same encroachment impact as would a 4 lane road. Any proposals must include green spaces above the BP pipeline to allow for required visual inspections of the rights-of-way and routine measurements.

- Concrete pavement is discouraged, especially reinforced concrete; and in most instances will not be allowed. This is to prevent exposing the pipeline to stresses related to impact forces associated with breaking concrete.

- Requests for fence installation within the easement shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and any permitted fence install must allow for 24/7 access by BP operations to the pipeline ROW

Foreign Line or Utility Crossings

- All foreign lines shall cross the pipeline right-of-way at, or as near to, a 90˚ angle as is feasible. In no instance shall the angle of the crossing be less than 45˚.

- In no instance shall the foreign line be placed parallel to the pipelines right-of-way.

- The foreign line shall cross under the pipeline with at least two feet (2') of vertical separation (three feet (3') for fiber optics).

- If the foreign line is a telecommunications cable, power cable, or similar in nature, the foreign line shall be placed in a Schedule 40 PVC conduit, or greater, for a linear distance extending ten feet (10') on either side of the centerline of the pipeline. The entire length of carrier pipe shall either be encased in concrete, or shall have a concrete cap placed on top of it. However, if the method of installation is bore, and concrete is impractical, then the utility shall be placed in HDPE.

- If the foreign line is a metallic pipeline, or similar in nature, the foreign line shall be coated with a suitable coating for a distance of at least fifty feet (50') on either side of the centerline of the pipeline. The foreign line owner, operator, or their contractor, shall install cathodic protection bonds and potential test leads to the foreign line at the crossing location and terminate the leads at an above-ground location as identified by BP's on-site representative. BP will install the test leads on BP's pipeline.

- Below-ground precautionary flagging (warning tape) shall be placed in the ditch line above the foreign line. The warning tape shall be placed approximately one foot (1') below the final surface grade/elevation. The warning tape shall extend for a linear distance of ten feet (10') on either side of the centerline of the pipeline.

Landscape and Vegetation

- Trees and deep-rooted shrubbery are not allowed on the pipeline right-of-way. BP may permit the installation of limited landscaping and minor shrubbery plantings with written communication and/or documentation. For a major development, landscaping plans must first be submitted in writing to

BP for review and approval. Any plantings that restrict efficient aerial inspection or limit access to the easement area will be considered an interference and will not be allowed.

- Development grading should not remove any of the existing ground cover from, nor add fill over the pipeline(s). Any request to increase the cover above BP's pipeline, with the exception of meeting the required clearance for a road crossing, must be brought immediately to BP engineering's attention for discussion (to be clear a paved lot, e.g. a parking lot, is not considered a road crossing).

Requestors anticipating problems complying with these requirements should contact BP's *Right of Way Agent at BPPipelinesROW@bp.com.*

If, in the exercise of the pipeline easement rights, any "Permitted Facility" is damaged, disturbed or otherwise interfered with, BP and/or the pipeline easement owner shall be held harmless from and against any and all claims of whatsoever kind and nature which might be associated with or derived from such damage, disturbance or interference.

Attachment B
General Equipment List

Energize Eastside
Wilson Construction - Equipment List

Unit Number	Equipment Type / Make / Model	Axle 1	Axle 2	Axle 3	Axle 4	Axle 5	GVWR	Spec Y/N	Location 0/8 (Crossing Only)	0/12 (General Proximity)	3/9 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	3/10 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	4/1		Track Dimensions Shoe Width	Track Length Along Ground
218349	100+ bucket freightliner m2 2017	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		-	-
221261	100+ bucket freigtliner m2 2020	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N							-	-
221302	100+ bucket freightliner m2 2020	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N							-	-
222611	55' bucket International HV507 2021	14,000	20,000				34,000	N							-	-
94-77597463	D65 digger	20,000	17,000	17,000			54,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		-	-
A0117988	55' bucket Ford F750 2011	14,000	20,000				34,000	N							-	-
R37-78359416	60' bucket	14,000	20,000				34,000	Y							-	-
955-2377	Peterbilt 567 50155 boom truck	20,000	17,333	17,333	17,333	6,000	80,000	Y	x						-	-
955-2479	Peterbilt 567 50156 boom truck	20,000	17,333	17,333	17,333	6,000	80,000	Y							-	-
TBD	Peterbilt 35124C boom truck	20,000	21,500	21,500			60,000	N							-	-
TBD	Grove RT875E	63,520	54,270				108,158	Y							-	-
W1413	Flatbed semi trailer	17,000	17,000				60,000	Y							-	-
W1415	Flatbed semi trailer	17,000	17,000				60,000	Y							-	-
W3039	Tractor Freightliner Columbia TA 2007	12,000	17,000	17,000			80,000	Y	2022		x	x	x		-	-
W3046	3 drum HL puller Peterbilt 367 2012	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		65,000	Y	2022		x	x	x		-	-
W3059	1 drum HL puller sterling 2007	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		65,000	Y							-	-
W3069	Tensioner truck, International 2012	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N							-	-
W3073	International Prostar 2014	12,000	17,000	17,000			80,000	Y							-	-
W3078	Rack truck , International 2021	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N	2022		x	x	x		-	-
W396	4 drum rope Oshkosh FF-115 1996	17,860	18,860	18,860			55,580	Y							-	-
W5149	Fuel Truck Chevy 3500 Dually	6,421	11,400				17,821	Y							-	-
W5439	Ford F550 Framer	7,000	14,706				19,500	N							-	-
W5449	Ford F550 framer	7,000	14,706				19,500	Y							-	-
W5519	Ford F550 framer	7,000	14,706				19,500	N							-	-
W5545	Ford F550 framer	7,000	14,706				19,500	Y							-	-
W7107	6060 digger	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	Y							-	-
W7152	6060 digger	18,000	17,000	17,000			52,000	N							-	-
W820	4 drum rope Peterbilt 367 2007	20,000	15,050	15,050	15,050		65,040	Y							-	-
Wagner smith	72" powered Tensioner Wagner Smith	12,000	12,000				27,820	Y							-	-
	Service truck	7,000	14,706				19,500	N							-	-

Gordons Dozing & Mowing - Equipment List

Unit Number	Equipment Type / Make / Model	Axle 1	Axle 2	Axle 3	Axle 4	Axle 5	GVWR	Spec Y/N	Location 0/8 (Crossing Only)	0/12 (General Proximity)	3/9 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	3/10 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	4/1	6/3-7/1	Track Dimensions Shoe Width	Track Length Along Ground
MOWING	John Deere 60G Compact Excavator						13,620	Y							16"	8'2"
MOWING	ASV HD75 Skid steer w rubber tracks						9,210	Y							16"	9'
	Komatsu D39-24 Dozer						22,817	Y							18"	7'8"
	Western Star 4700 Dump Truck	12,000	40,000				55,000	Y							-	-

CJ Drilling - Equipment List

Unit Number	Equipment Type / Make / Model	Axle 1	Axle 2	Axle 3	Axle 4	Axle 5	GVWR	Spec Y/N	Location 0/8 (Crossing Only)	0/12 (General Proximity)	3/9 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	3/10 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	4/1		Track Dimensions Shoe Width	Track Length Along Ground
	Volvo EC380 Track Mounted Drill Rig						113,910	Y							32"	13'1"
	IMT 190 Drill Rig						119,000	Y	x		x	x	x		800mm	4400mm
	John Deere 840k Wheel Loader						76,000	Y	x		x	x	x		146"	113
	77ton Mantis Crane 15010						137,554	Y							36"	20'6"
	Grove RT9150E Crane						193,539	Y	x		x	x	x		113" Width	195" Wheelbase
	Boom Truck						40,300	N								
	Concrete Pump Truck	20,000	20,000	20,000			60,000	N	x		x	x	x	294" (Front to bac		8' (Width)
	Water Truck	33,540	14,440	19,100			67,080	N								
	Hydrovac Truck	20,000	23,000	23,000			66,000	N	x	x	x	x	x			
	TR80-60 4 Truck Mounted Drill						68,000	Y								
	Kenworth is a multi-axle Rig (6 axles)															

Dakota Matting - Equipment List

Unit Number	Equipment Type / Make / Model	Axle 1	Axle 2	Axle 3	Axle 4	Axle 5	GVWR	Spec Y/N	Location 0/8 (Crossing Only)	0/12 (General Proximity)	3/9 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	3/10 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	4/1		Track Dimensions Shoe Width	Track Length Along Ground
	Caterpillar 930 Wheel Loader						21,209	Y	x		x	x	x		-	-
	Caterpillar 308 CR Mini Excavator						17,960	Y							18"	91"
	John Deere 333G Multi Terrain Loader						12,110	Y	x		x	x	x		16"	9'
	Smaller Semi Truck and Trailer – 3 axle at	20,000	34,000				54,000	N							-	-
	Standard Semi Truck and Trailer – 5 axle a	20,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	88,000	N							-	-

Kemp West - Equipment List									Location					Track Dimensions	
Unit Number	Equipment Type / Make / Model	Axle 1	Axle 2	Axle 3	Axle 4	Axle 5	GVWR	Spec Y/N	0/8 (Crossing Only)	0/12 (General Proximity)	3/9 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	3/10 (Crossing & Work Close to Pipeline)	4/1	Shoe Width	Track Length Along Ground
BC1	BOBCAT-SKID STEERE LOADER	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x	1.47 ft	5.31 ft
C50	2017 BB 15XP W/WINCH 15"DRUM CHIPP	8000	-	-	-	-	8,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		-
C51	2017 BB 15XP W/WINCH 15"DRUM CHIPP	8000	-	-	-	-	8,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
C52	2017 BB 15XP W/WINCH 15"DRUM CHIPP	8000	-	-	-	-	8,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
C53	2017 BB 18XP W/WINCH 18"DRUM CHIPPER					-	13,500	Y	x	x	x	x	x	89"	Single tire
K18	KAISER SPYDER All Terrain Excavator	-					23,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
L50	2020 International M2-106 Lift Truck						40,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		
L51	2020 Freightliner M2-106 60/70 Lift Truck						32,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		
L52	2021 Freightliner M2-106 60/70 Lift Truck						32,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		
L53	2021 Freightliner M2-106 60/70 Lift Truck						32,000	Y	x	x	x	x	x		
L54	2020 F-550 Squirt Boom						33,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		
L55	'21 M2-106 LR8 60/70 LIFT TRK						26,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		
SG2	VERMEER SC-352 STUMP GRINDER			-	-	-	2,152	Y	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
SG3	2016 VERMEER SC60TX STUMP GRIN		-	-	-	-	3,500	Y	x	x	x	x	x	9 in	51.2 in
U26	U26 - 2016 Ford F550 Chip Dump						30,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		
U27	U27-2019 Intn'l 4300 Chip Dump						42,700	N	x	x	x	x	x		
U28	CHEVY SILV CHIP DUMP #KH811210						30,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		
U29	CHEVY SILV CHIP DUMP #KH805177						30,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		
U30	2020 F550 Chip Dump						28,000	N	x	x	x	x	x		