June 28, 2024

Kathryn Sauceda Regional Director TCEQ – Region 10 3870 Eastex Fwy. Beaumont, TX 77703-1830 409-898-3838

Re: Request for Temporary Water Use Permit, Up to 39.9 Acre-Feet Blackfin Pipeline, LLC Blackfin Pipeline Hardin and Jasper Counties, Texas

Dear Ms. Sauceda:

Blackfin Pipeline, LLC (Blackfin) requests permission to withdraw water from the Neches River in Hardin and Jasper Counties, Texas to hydrostatically test the Blackfin Pipeline. Specifically, Blackfin proposes to withdraw up to 39.9 acre-feet (13,000,000 gallons) of water between the east bank diversion (30.356841°, -94.093373°) and west bank diversion (30.356860°, -94.094353°) to conduct hydrostatic testing of new steel, 48-inch-diameter pipe, for a period of less than three years. Subsequent to completion of hydrostatic testing, it is assumed that all diverted water will be returned to the Neches River at the same locations.

Enclosed are a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Temporary Water Use Permit Application Form (TCEQ-10202), maps of the proposed diversion locations, environmental measures, copies of easement agreements, and payment check for TCEQ review and approval.

The current project schedule, subject to change and pending TCEQ approval, estimates construction to begin September 1, 2024 and proposed to be complete by December 31, 2025. Water withdrawal will be conducted during construction and is proposed for a one-time use over a 30-60 day duration.

Should you have questions or require additional information/coordination please contact me at 720-556-2820 (email at permit. Following issuance of the permit, please e-mail me a copy of the permit.

Sincerely,

Leslie Kelton

Senior Project Manager Blackfin Pipeline, LLC

Attachments: Attachment 1 – TCEQ Form 10202, Attachment 2 – Maps, Attachment 3 – Environmental Measures, Attachment 4 – Copy of Easement Agreements, Attachment 5 – Payment Check

ATTACHMENT 1

Form TCEQ-10202

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

P.O. Box 13087 MC-160, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 Telephone (512) 239-4600, FAX (512) 239-4770

APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY WATER USE PERMIT FOR MORE THAN 10 ACRE-FEET OF WATER, AND/OR FOR A DIVERSION PERIOD LONGER THAN ONE CALENDAR YEAR

This form is for an application for a temporary permit to divert water under Section 11.138, Texas Water Code. Any permit granted from this application may be suspended <u>at any time</u> by the applicable TCEQ Office if it is determined that surplus water is no longer available.

Notice: This form will not be processed until all delinquent fees and/or penalties owed to the TCEQ or the Office of the Attorney General on behalf of the TCEQ are paid in accordance with the Delinquent Fee and Penalty Protocol.

1.	Data	ta on Applicant and Project: Social Security or Federal ID No.	
	Α.	Name: Blackfin Pipeline, LLC	
	В.	Mailing Address: 100 Congress Avenue, Suite 2200, Austin, Texas 78701	_
	C.	Telephone Number: (720) 556-2820 Fax Number: E-mail Address:	
	D.	Applicant owes fees or penalties?	
		If yes, provide the amount and the nature of the fee or penalty as well as any identifying number:	
	E.	Describe Use of Water The water will be used for hydrostatic testing.	
	F.	Description of Project (TDH Project No. if applicable) Installation of a new 48-inch diameter natural gas pipeline.	
	G.	Highway Designation No County Jasper & Hardin	
2.	Тур	De of Diversion (check one): 3. Rate of Diversion: ☑ From Stream □ From Reservoir A. Maximum	
4.	Am	ount and Source of Water:	
	39.9	9 acre-feet of water within a period of three years (specify term period not to exceed a three year term). The water is to be	
	obta	ained from Neches River , tributary of N/A , tributary of N/A , tributary of N/A , Neches River Basin,	
5.	Loc	cation of Diversion Point 1 (i.e., east bank/side diversion location):	
	At L	atitude 30.356841 °N, Longitude -94.093373 °W, ((at) or (near) the stream crossing of), (at a reservoir in the vicinity of) US Highway	v
	96	(R-O-W) (Highway), located in Zip Code 77656 , located 38.92 miles in a southwest direction from	-
	Jasi	per (County Seat), Jasper County and 1.24 miles in a west direction from Evadale a nearby town	
	show	wn on County road map	
	Note	e: Distance in straight line miles	
	Note		
	Loc	cation of Diversion Point 2 (i.e., west bank/side diversion location):	
	At L	atitude 30.356860 °N Longitude -94.094353 °W ((at) or (near) the stream crossing of) (at a reservoir in the vicinity of) US	
	Official	hway 90 (R-O-W) (Highway) located in Zip Code 77656	
	Kou	Inter (County Seat) Hardin County and 1.32 miles in a west direction from Evendels	
	shou	where County road man. Note: Distance in straight line miles	
	51101	whon county road map. Note. Distance in straight line miles.	
	Encl	close a USGS 7.5 minute topographic map with the diversion point and/or the return water discharge points labeled. Owner's written sent is required for water used from any private reservoir, or private access to diversion point.	
6.	Acc	cess to Diversion Point (check one): 7. Fees Enclosed: 10 ac-ft greater than 0 ac-ft 10 ac-ft 10 ac-ft 10 ac-ft	1
		Public right-of-way Filing \$ 100.00 \$ 250.00	
	\boxtimes	Private property Recording \$ 1.25 \$ 1.25	
		(A letter of permission from landowner is attached) Use (\$1.00 per ac-ft or fraction thereof) \$	
	Upo usec Envi	on completion of any project for which a temporary water permit is granted, the Permittee is required by law to report the amount of water d. This document must be properly signed and duly notarized before it can by accepted or considered by the Texas Commission on ironmental Quality. (
	Name	Aslu Leslie Kelton Name (print)	
Subscrib	ed an	nd sworn to me as being true and correct before me this 28th day of Bups, 20 24	
		KATIE LEVETENISE BOLDEN Notary ID #132128375 My Commission Expires	
Form TC	EQ-1	0202 (revised 3/2010) August 14, 2027	



Page 1

The First State

I, JEFFREY W. BULLOCK, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THE ATTACHED IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION OF "BLACKFIN PIPELINE, LLC", FILED IN THIS OFFICE ON THE TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 2023, AT 12:03 O`CLOCK P.M.



7213310 8100 SR# 20230463931

You may verify this certificate online at corp.delaware.gov/authver.shtml

Jeffrey W. Bulliock, Secretary of State

Authentication: 202688029 Date: 02-10-23

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION

OF

BLACKFIN PIPELINE, LLC

February 10, 2023

This Certificate of Formation of Blackfin Pipeline, LLC (the "<u>Company</u>") is being executed by the undersigned for the purpose of forming a limited liability company under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, Del. Code, tit. 6, Section 18-101 *et seq.*, as amended from time to time (the "<u>Act</u>").

<u>1.</u> <u>Name</u>. The name of the limited liability company formed hereby is "Blackfin Pipeline, LLC".

<u>2.</u> <u>Registered Office</u>. The address of the registered office of the Company in the State of Delaware is c/o Cogency Global Inc., 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Delaware 19904.

<u>3.</u> <u>Registered Agent</u>. The name and address of the registered agent for service of process on the Company in the State of Delaware is Cogency Global Inc., 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Delaware 19904.

[Signature Page Follows]

State of Delaware Secretary of State Division of Corporations Delivered 12:03 PM 02/10/2023 FILED 12:03 PM 02/10/2023 SR 20230463931 - File Number 7213310

LIMITED POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That **Blackfin Pipeline**, **LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company ("**Blackfin**"), whose address is 100 Congress Avenue, Suite 2200, Austin, Texas 78701, does hereby make, constitute and appoint for a term commencing on October 6, 2023 and expiring on April 30, 2025, unless earlier terminated by **Blackfin** or as provided by law, **Leslie Kelton**, its true and lawful attorney for it and in its name and on its behalf to execute, acknowledge and deliver any contract, agreement, assignment, lease, offer to lease, application, conveyance of real property or any other instrument similar to any of the preceding that such attorney-in-fact may deem necessary or proper, in each case, with respect to the acquisition of permits and real property rights on behalf of Blackfin. The said attorney-in-fact is empowered to execute, acknowledge and deliver any such instruments as fully as if special authority had been granted in each particular case by the undersigned.

Executed this $\int H day$ of October 2023, but effective for all purposes as set forth above.

Name: Glenn Kellison

Title: Senior Vice President, Blackfin Pipeline, LLC

STATE OF TEXAS § SCOUNTY OF TRAVIS §

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 10° day of October, 2023, by Glenn Kellison as Senior Vice President of Blackfin Pipeline, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, on behalf of said corporation.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas



ATTACHMENT 2

Maps



ATTACHMENT 3

Environmental Measures

Impingement and Entrainment

Blackfin Pipeline, LLC (the Applicant) will take reasonable measures to avoid impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms for each diversion structure including, but not limited to, screens.

ATTACHMENT 4

Copy of Easement Agreements

UTILITY PERMIT APPROVAL

TO:	Nguyen Thao
	WhiteWater Midstream, LLC
	100 Congress Avenue Suite 2200 Austin,78701

Date:	01-11-2024
Application/Permit No.:	00002/20231020/19723/37624/UP
District:	Beaumont

Highway	Control Section	Maintenance Section	County
US0096-K: At milepost 438+0.213	0065-04		Hardin
US0096-L: From milepost 119.465 To milepost 119.671	0065-04		Hardin
US0096-R: From milepost 119.795 To milepost 120.411	0065-05		Hardin
US0096-R: At milepost 120.407	0065-05		Hardin
US0096-R: At milepost 119.703	0065-04		Jasper
US0096-L: At milepost 119.721	0065-04		Jasper
US0096-L: At milepost 119.358	0065-04		Jasper

Schedule Dates: from 01/01/2025 to 07/31/2025

TxDOT offers no objection to the location on the right-of-way of your proposed utility installation, as described by Notice of Proposed Utility Installation No. 00002/20231020/19723/37624/UP dated

10/20/2023 and accompanying documentation, except as noted below.

Special Provisions:

You are required to notify TxDOT 72 hours (3 business days) before you start construction to allow for proper inspection and coordination of workdays and traffic control plans. Use the RULIS website for the 72-hour notification. DO NOT start construction until you have coordinated the construction start date and inspection with TxDOT. You are also required to keep a copy of this Approval and any approved amendments at the job site.

When installing utility lines on controlled-access highways, access for serving this installation shall be limited to access via (a) frontage roads where provided, (b) nearby or adjacent public roads or streets, (c) trails along or near the highway right-of-way lines, connecting only to intersecting roads; from any one or all of which entry may be made to the outer portion of the highway right-of-way for routine service and maintenance operations. The Installation Owner's rights of access to the through-traffic roadways and ramps shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as that apply to the general public except, however, if an emergency occurs and usual means of access for routine service operations will not permit the immediate action required by the Utility Installation Owner in making emergency repairs as required for the safety and welfare of the public, the Utility Owners shall have a temporary right of access to and from the through-traffic roadways and ramps as necessary to accomplish the required emergency repairs, provided TxDOT is immediately notified by the Utility Installation Owner for the convenience and safety of highway traffic.

The installation shall not damage any part of the highway, and adequate provisions must be made to cause minimum inconveniences to traffic and adjacent property owners. If the Utility Installation Owner fails to comply with any or all the requirements as set forth herein, the State may take such action as it deems appropriate to comple compliance.

SME - Utility Coordinator Review Review Answer: Recommend Denial Response text: Not in my area. I inspect Liberty and Chambers County. District TP&D Utility Team

SME ATTACHMENTS:

The following Documents are Included in this Approved Utility Permit:

Plans (Must be available on Job site): <u>link</u> General Provisions : <u>link</u> General Provisions : <u>link</u> General Provisions : <u>link</u>



October 20, 2023

Dave Collins TxDOT 8450 Eastex Freeway Beaumont, TX 77708

Subject: Blackfin Pipeline Project TxDOT Highway 96 Parallel Occupancy - Hardin and Jasper Counties, TX Permit Application Package

Dear Mr. Collins,

Blackfin Pipeline, LLC is submitting the permit application package for its proposed 48-inch natural gas pipeline within the TxDOT Highway 96 corridor across the Neches River in Hardin and Jasper Counties, TX. The following documentation is included:

- Permit Application (online submission)
- Supporting drawings dated October 20, 2023 (signed and stamped):
 - Overview drawings (5 sheets)
 - Horizontal directional drill (HDD) design drawing for Neches River crossing (1 sheet)
 - Highway 96 crossing permit drawing for perpendicular bored crossing (1 sheet)
- Additional supporting documentation:
 - Barlow calculations for proposed line pipe (signed and stamped)
 - Traffic control plan and figures

Please also reference the detailed package dated 8/17/2023 (submitted to TxDOT on 8/18/2023) for a complete justification for Blackfin's proposed pipeline parallel occupancy request.

The Blackfin Pipeline team looks forward to the face-to-face meeting set for 10/25/2023 with the TxDOT representatives to discuss this package and other crossings. We greatly appreciate your support and assistance. Please feel free to call me any time at 405.313.0413.

Best Regards,

Oliver Sutton

Oliver Sutton Permitting Agent Norfleet Land Services

Blackfin Pipeline – TxDOT Highway 96 Parallel Occupancy Permit Application



- Attachment 1: Overview drawings dated October 20, 2023
- Attachment 2: Horizontal directional drill (HDD) design drawing for Neches River crossing
- Attachment 3: Highway 96 crossing permit drawing for perpendicular bored crossing
- Attachment 4: Barlow calculations for proposed line pipe
- Attachment 5: Traffic control plan and figures







BFP-TX-HDN-0774.000 CROWN PINE TIMBER 1, LP		
WETLAND (WB133) WETLAND (WB132)	BF	P-TX-HDN-0782.000
PROPOSED 48" BLACKFIN PIPELINE WETLAND WETLAND WETLAND	NO AL BFP-TX-HDN-0780.000 PENNY LYN HAYNES	LL ASHLEY MOULDER AND CHERYL KAY MOULDER 1486:30.79 81986:16 vic DEPTH: 115'
(WB054B) BFP-TX-HDN-0779.000 MIDCOAST PIPELINES (EAST TEXAS) L.P., A TEXAS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTING OVERHEAD UTILITY STA: -24+47 ENTER TXDOT	B-22+00 ⁻ BC -20+00 -18+0	BC BC BC BC 0 -16+00 -14+00
RIGHT-OF-WAY N: 10148646.36 E: 4261014.18		
APPROX. LOCATION OF EXISTING 36" MIDCOAST PIPELINE		:16+29 HDD ENTRY ELEV: 22.88' N: 10148628.43 E: 4261836.29 E: 4261836.29
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NOTES: 1. ALL LINEWORK IS PERFORMED IN TEXAS STATE PLANE, C 2. PIPELINE ROUTE AND PROPERTY LINE RECTIFICATION SUR 3. ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES HAVE BEEN SURVEYED AND D	ENTRAL ZONE. VEYS HAVE BEEN PERFOR DELINEATED BY SWCA ENVI	MED BY ENSITE USA. RONMENTAL CONSULTA
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4. MIN. YIELD STRENGTH: 70,000 PSI.		
PROPOSED 48" BLACKFIN PIPELINE		
DELINEATED WETLAND	- - DW	

DWG. NO.



PLAN SCALE: 1" = 200'

	ALIGN	MENT WITHIN TX	DOT ROW]					
SA.	DESCRIPTION	BEGIN STATION	END STATION	FOOTAGE						
SULTANTS.	OPEN CUT SECTION 1	-24+47	-16+29	818						
UCIATES INC.	HDD	-16+29	10+12	2,641						
	OPEN CUT SECTION 2	10+12	15+92	580						
	CONVENTIONAL BORE	20+12	23+15	303						
	TOTAL EST	. FOOTAGE WITHI	N TXDOT ROW	4,342						
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PROPOSED 48" BLACKFIN PIPELINE TXDOT R.O.W. DETAILS HIGHWAY 96 AT NECHES RIVER HARDIN & JASPER COUNTIES, TEXAS

23700 DWG. NO. 23700-PLE-HDPD-010_HWY-96_TXDOT_ROW SHEET 1 OF 5 REVISION <u>/c</u>

AFE NO.

DATE: 10/20/23

DANSON BLUDAU, P.E. TEXAS P.E. LICENSE No. 149788 TROY ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC 10/20/23









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NOTES: 1. ALL LINEWORK IS PERFORMED IN TEXAS STATE PLANE, CENTRAL ZONE. 2. PIPELINE ROUTE AND PROPERTY LINE RECTIFICATION SURVEYS HAVE BEEN 3. ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES HAVE BEEN SURVEYED AND DELINEATED BY SU PIPE SPECIFICATIONS: 1. CARRIER PIPE: SEE PROFILE VIEW ON SHEETS 002, 003, 004 AND 005. 2. MIN. TEST PRESSURE: 1,800 PSI. 3. MAX. OPER. PRESSURE: 1,440 PSIG. 4. MIN. YIELD STRENGTH: 70,000 PSI.	I PERFORMED BY EN WCA ENVIRONMENTAL	SITE USA. - CONSULT
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PLAN SCALE: 1" = 60'



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PROPOSED 48" BLACKFIN PIPELINE TXDOT R.O.W DETAILS HIGHWAY 96 AT NECHES RIVER HARDIN & JASPER COUNTIES, TEXAS 23700 DWG. NO. 23700-PLE-HDPD-010_HWY-96_TXDOT_ROW SHEET 4 OF 5 REVISION <u>/c\</u>

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY



DANSON BLUDAU, P.E. TEXAS P.E. LICENSE No. 149788 TROY ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC 10/20/23

AFE NO.

DATE: 10/20/23

\Drafting and Mapping\Drawings\HDDs\48 Inch BLACKFIN PIPELINE\23700-PLE-HDPD-010_HWY-96_TXD0T_ROW.DWG 2023-10-20 - 9:55am			
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<u>PLAN</u> SCALE: 1" = 60'





ULTANTS. CONSTRUCTION.

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PROPOSED 48" BLACKFIN PIPELINE TXDOT R.O.W DETAILS HIGHWAY 96 AT NECHES RIVER HARDIN & JASPER COUNTIES, TEXAS

AFE NO. 23700 DWG. NO. 23700-PLE-HDPD-010_HWY-96_TXDOT_ROW SHEET 5 OF 5 REVISION \land

DATE: 10/20/23

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY



DANSON BLUDAU, P.E. TEXAS P.E. LICENSE No. 149788 TROY ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC 10/20/23







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3866-11-AP-00	ANNULAR PRESSURE							DESIGN	NH	1
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Blackfin Pipeline Project

Calculation Cover Sheet

Troy Engineering Services, LLC

8521 McHard Rd Houston, TX 77053 Firm Number: 23055

Exhibit A

High Pressure Pipeline – over 60 PSI

Barlow

CARRIER PIPE		CASING PIPE	
1. Outside Diameter in. (D)	48.00"	1. Outside Diameter in.	
2. Wall Thickness <i>in.</i> (t) 3. Material Specifications	0.686" API 5L, PSL 2	2. Wall Thickness <i>in.</i> 3. Material Specifications	
 4. Minimum Yield Strength (S) 5. Design Factor (F) 6. Longitudinal Seam Joint Factor (E) 7. Temperature Derating Factor (T) 8. Maximum Operating Pressure 9. Design Pressure (P) 	70,000 psi 0.72 1.00 1.00 1440 psig 1.440.6 psig	4. Minimum Yield Strength	

The pipeline material and design must meet minimum Federal Safety Standards stated In 49 CFR:

Gas Pipeline Part 192 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xFxExT) Design Factor (F): See § 192.111 Longitudinal Joint Factor (E): See § 192.113 Temperature Derating Factor (T): See§ 192.115

Liquid Pipeline Part 195 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xExF) Seam Joint Factor (E):See§ 195.106 Design Factor (F):See § 195.106

Place Calculation Below

$$P = 2 \times S \times \left(\frac{t}{D}\right) \times F \times E = 2 \times 70000 \times \frac{0.686}{48} \times 0.72 \times 1 = 1,440.6 \text{ psig}$$

Engineer's Seal

Exhibit A

High Pressure Pipeline – over 60 PSI

Barlow

CARRIER PIPE		CASING PIPE	
1. Outside Diameter <i>in.</i> (D)	48.00"	1. Outside Diameter in.	
2. Wall Thickness <i>in.</i> (t) 3. Material Specifications	<u>0.823"</u> API 5L, PSL 2	2. Wall Thickness <i>in.</i> 3. Material Specifications	
 4. Minimum Yield Strength (S) 5. Design Factor (F) 6. Longitudinal Seam Joint Factor (E) 7. Temperature Derating Factor (T) 8. Maximum Operating Pressure 9. Design Pressure (P) 	70,000 psi 0.60 1.00 1.00 1440 psig 1.440.3 psig	4. Minimum Yield Strength	

The pipeline material and design must meet minimum Federal Safety Standards stated In 49 CFR:

Gas Pipeline Part 192 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xFxExT) Design Factor (F): See § 192.111 Longitudinal Joint Factor (E): See § 192.113 Temperature Derating Factor (T): See§ 192.115

Liquid Pipeline Part 195 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xExF) Seam Joint Factor (E):See§ 195.106 Design Factor (F):See § 195.106

Place Calculation Below

$$P = 2 \times S \times \left(\frac{t}{D}\right) \times F \times E = 2 \times 70000 \times \frac{0.823}{48} \times 0.60 \times 1 = 1,440.3 \text{ psig}$$

Engineer's Seal

Exhibit A

High Pressure Pipeline - over 60 PSI

Barlow

CASING PIPE

1. Outside Diameter in. (D)	48.00"	1. Outside Diameter <i>in.</i>	
2. Wall Thickness <i>in</i> . (t) 3. Material Specifications	<u>1.000"</u> API 5L, PSL 2	2.Wall Thickness <i>in.</i> 3.Material Specifications	
 4. Minimum Yield Strength (S) 5. Design Factor (F) 6. Longitudinal Seam Joint Factor (E) 7. Temperature Derating Factor (T) 8. Maximum Operating Pressure 9. Design Pressure (P) 	<u>70,000 psi</u> 0.50 <u>1.00</u> <u>1.00</u> <u>1440 psig</u> 1.458.3 psig	4. Minimum Yield Strength	

The pipeline material and design must meet minimum Federal Safety Standards stated In 49 CFR:

Gas Pipeline Part 192 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xFxExT) Design Factor (F): See § 192.111 Longitudinal Joint Factor (E): See § 192.113 Temperature Derating Factor (T): See§ 192.115 Liquid Pipeline Part 195 subpart C P=((2xSx(t/D))xExF) Seam Joint Factor (E): See§ 195.106 Design Factor (F): See § 195.106

Place Calculation Below

CARRIER PIPE

$$P = 2 \times S \times \left(\frac{t}{D}\right) \times F \times E = 2 \times 70000 \times \frac{1.000}{48} \times 0.5 \times 1 = 1,458.3 \text{ psig}$$

Engineer's Seal

November 20, 2023

Dave Collins TxDOT 8450 Eastex Freeway Beaumont, TX 77708

Subject:Blackfin Pipeline ProjectTxDOT Highway 96 Pipeline Construction – Hardin and Jasper Counties, TXPermit Application Package – Supplemental Documentation

Dear Mr. Collins,

Blackfin Pipeline, LLC is submitting requested supplemental documentation for the permit application package for its proposed 48-inch natural gas pipeline within the TxDOT Highway 96 corridor across the Neches River in Hardin and Jasper Counties, TX. The initial permit application was filed on October 20, 2023. The following documentation is attached:

- Neches River HDD inadvertent returns contingency plan
- Supporting drawings for proposed temporary construction access:
 - Temporary construction access overview drawing
 - Temporary construction access road typical drawing
- Revised traffic control plan

Please also reference the detailed package submitted to TxDOT on August 18, 2023 for a complete justification for Blackfin's proposed pipeline parallel occupancy request.

We greatly appreciate your support and assistance. Please feel free to call me any time at 405.313.0413.

Best Regards,

Oliver Sutton

Oliver Sutton Permitting Agent Norfleet Land Services

Blackfin Pipeline – TxDOT Highway 96 Supplemental Permit Application Documentation for 48-inch Natural Gas Pipeline

Date: November 20, 2023

- Attachment 1: Neches River HDD Inadvertent Returns Contingency Plan
- Attachment 2: Supporting Drawings for Proposed Temporary Construction Access:
 - Temporary Construction Access Overview Drawing
 - Temporary Construction Access Road Typical Drawing
- Attachment 3: Revised Traffic Control Plan

Blackfin Pipeline – TxDOT Highway 96 Supplemental Permit Application Documentation for 48-inch Natural Gas Pipeline

Date: November 20, 2023

Attachment 1: Neches River HDD Inadvertent Returns Contingency Plan

Neches River HDD Inadvertent Returns Contingency Plan Whitewater Midstream Blackfin Pipeline Project

Project Name: Blackfin Pipeline Project

Project AFE Number: 23700

Project Type: Natural Gas Pipeline Project

	Revision History						
Rev. No.	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Document Status	Brief Description of Change History	Originator (By)	Reviewer(s) (Checkers)	Approver(s)	
А	2023-11-20	Issued	Permit	G. Busch (CCI)	D. Bludau (Troy)	L. Kelton (WWM)	

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ATTACHMENTS

1. Neches River HDD Drawing (Issued for Permit)

- HDD Plan & Profile Design Drawing
- Pressure Curves Calculations
- HDD Stress Calculations
- 2. Example Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

1. INTRODUCTION

Whitewater Midstream (WWM) is planning to construct the new Blackfin Pipeline Project which includes the installation of approximately 160.4 miles of 48-inch natural gas pipeline and appurtenant facilities in the surrounding area north and west of Houston, Texas. Project construction is scheduled to begin in Q3 2024 and has a targeted in-service date of Q4 2025.

The proposed Neches River horizontal directional drill (HDD) follows the Blackfin Pipeline alignment and measures approximately 2,641 ft in horizontal length. The proposed HDD alignment parallels Highway 96 within Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) property/right-of-way (ROW), approximately 60 ft north of the westbound lanes; the HDD includes the bridge crossing of the Neches River. Additionally, the proposed Neches River HDD alignment is, at minimum, approximately 25 ft inside of the northern edge of the TxDOT Highway 96 ROW. Further site/crossing specific details for the Neches River HDD are provided in site-specific plans and documents included in the attachments within the TxDOT permit application package. For a summary of the Neches River HDD crossing characteristics, please see Table 1 below:

Crossing Name	Pipeline Diameter (in)	Approx. Entry Milepost	Approx. Exit Milepost	Total Length (ft)	Subsurface Material
Neches River HDD	48	152.29	152.79	2,641	Clay & Sand

Table 1: Proposed Neches River HDD Location

2. PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Inspector and/or environmental inspectors (EI) have overall responsibility for implementing this Plan. The Chief Inspector/EI will verify that all employees are trained prior to drilling activities. The WWM Environmental Planning and Permitting Compliance Lead shall be notified immediately if an inadvertent return (IR) is detected. They will be responsible for verifying WWM's project response team is aware of an IR, coordinating appropriate personnel, response, cleanup, regulatory agency notification and coordination to verify proper clean-up, disposal of recovered material and timely reporting of the incident. In the event of an IR, the Environmental Services Lead will verify that waste materials are properly containerized, labeled, and removed from the site to an approved disposal facility by personnel experienced in the removal, transport, and disposal of drilling mud.

The Chief Inspector and/or EI shall be familiar with all aspects of the drilling activity, the contents of this Plan, and the conditions of approval under which the activity is permitted to take place. They shall have stop work authority and commit the resources (personnel and equipment) necessary to implement this Plan. They shall verify that a copy of this Plan is available (on-site) and accessible to all applicable construction personnel. They shall verify that all pertinent workers are properly trained and familiar with the necessary procedures for response to an IR, prior to commencement of drilling operations. Changes to this Plan are not allowed unless a new, updated Plan has been approved by the necessary parties.

3. PRE-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The first step in limiting the impact of an IR is prevention. Before commencement of operations, the HDD Plan shall be reviewed with regard to the risk of an IR. The HDD construction contractor will be responsible for preparing an Inadvertent Return Mitigation Plan (IRMP), which will be consistent with all applicable

Neches River HDD Inadvertent Returns Contingency Plan

provisions from this Plan. Before any HDD occurs, a meeting will take place to discuss the HDD operation and the HDD Contractor's IRMP, including response measures and reporting/notification requirements. Anticipated fluid loss risk for each crossing based on geologic conditions will be discussed. All relevant Contractor personnel and Company representatives and inspectors will take part in these meetings. Records of these meetings and all safety trainings conducted on site will be maintained through meeting sign-in sheets, meeting minutes, and/or safety training certificates issued by the Company, as appropriate.

Erosion and sediment controls will be installed at the HDD entrance/exit pits, as needed. Spill containment and cleanup materials will be kept on-site at a designated location. All on-site personnel will be made aware of the location of these materials.

The HDD Operations On-Site Foreman will have the responsibility and authority for executing the IRMP. The On-Site Foreman shall be competent in all aspects of the HDD drilling activity and the IRMP. The IRMP will be retained on-site. Prior to the start of drilling operations, the On-Site Foreman will verify that workers are properly trained and familiar with the necessary procedures for response to an IR.

All HDD crossing locations shall be inspected by the Company construction oversight personnel prior to construction. Confirmation of foot access for visual inspection along the drill path shall be confirmed, and any required modifications to the inspection plan identified and communicated to the EI, Contractor, and any other relevant inspection staff.

Water source testing will be required if a water well is located within 150 ft of any of the HDD alignments. Pre-testing, monitoring, and post-testing of any wells within 150 ft of the proposed HDD alignment will be conducted by WWM.

Landowners at and adjacent to the HDD location will be notified of HDD operations prior to construction. Notifications will include details on noise mitigation measures to be implemented, where applicable. To facilitate expedited response times in the event of an IR, advance requests for landowner permission to access locations adjacent to approved work areas for IR identification and cleanup activities will be obtained by the Company where possible.

All regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the HDD crossings will be notified of expected construction start dates and timelines prior to the initiation of construction activities.

4. DOCUMENTATION

The following documentation will be maintained by the Company, in conjunction with the Contractor, throughout the HDD construction activities:

- Employee training logs & all safety meeting documentation
- Records of visual surface monitoring (including time, observations, and personnel completing the monitoring)
- HDD instrument logs (including logs of measured annular pressure data)
- Logs of all drilling fluid additives utilized (including quantity, timing, and additive descriptions)
- Logs of all mud property testing (including fluid weight, viscosity, sand content, pH)
- Any records of communications with public and/or agencies that has occurred during HDD activities (including inquiries, comments, responses and associated actions taken)

5. DRILLING FLUID MANAGEMENT

Water for use in drilling fluids shall be sourced from suitable locations relevant to the HDD crossing site. Where possible, municipal sources may be utilized. Where non-municipal sources are utilized, water shall be tested for environmental contaminants prior to use.

It is anticipated that some fluid additives aside from bentonite would be required for use in the HDD in this project, to verify efficient and successful drill completion. Possible expected additives are included in the attachments of this plan. A site-specific engineered drilling fluid plan will be developed by the Contractor, reviewed for compliance, and approved for use by the Company. Example safety data sheets (SDS) for drilling fluids are provided in Attachment 2.

A drilling fluid disposal plan will be developed prior to construction and will be in compliance with all applicable state and local requirements. It is currently anticipated that disposal facilities may be utilized for drilling fluid disposal for this project. Any disposal of waste would need to be coordinated with the Environmental Services Lead to verify the final disposal location is approved. If the HDD waste is not contaminated, there may be an opportunity to land apply along the project-approved workspace, however EPP, Environmental Services, Legal, Land, and Remediation Depts. would need to approve.

6. HDD OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RESPONSE ACTIONS

The risk of an IR is greatest during the pilot bore phase of the installation process. The HDD Contractor will employ reasonable measures during drilling to prevent or minimize the risk of an IR occurrence. These measures may include:

- On-Site Mud Technician to monitor the drilling fluid circulation and returns and modify the drilling fluid properties as necessary
- Controlled drill advancement with minimal flow initially to minimize the risk of an IR as the drill progresses at relatively shallow depths
- Maintaining the pump pressures at no more than the minimum required to maintain good circulation and keep the borehole clear of cuttings
- Monitoring of the downhole drilling fluid pressures (annular pressure) during the pilot bore and reacting to pressure spikes by reducing flow, reducing forward advancement, and/or tripping back to clear any blockages behind the bit
- Tracking pit/tank volumes to identify any significant loss of drilling fluid volume that may indicate transmission of drilling fluid outside of the HDD borehole

If the HDD Contractor observes a major and/or unexpected change in fluid pressure or loss of circulation, or any other change to operating parameters that may indicate an IR, the operator will notify the On-Site Supervisor and Environmental Inspector (EI). A spotter will monitor the immediate area of the drill head to scout for a potential surface discharge. Pumping may be halted temporarily while the search is being performed if it is suspected that the loss of circulation is likely due to an IR. If an IR is confirmed the EI will immediately notify WWM's On-Site Representative.

In the event an IR is detected, timely notification will be made to the Construction and Environmental Inspectors to verify prompt implementation of a response plan. The first action required when an IR is detected is to minimize the volume of drill fluid that is released. This will be done by immediately halting pumping of drilling fluid downhole. Pumping will not resume until the situation is assessed and, if possible,

the fluid release is contained and controlled. WWM's EI shall have "stop work authority" and their instructions must be followed.

As it is probable that the IR will resume as soon as fluid pumping starts again, containment and control measures shall be designed to contain additional volumes of drilling fluid. It is common for an IR to stop releasing fluid when the drilling assembly has progressed a sufficient distance ahead of the release point. The risk of failure of an HDD installation increases dramatically as the duration over which pumping is halted increases. It is important actions are quickly taken to verify that pumping may resume as quickly as possible. Adjacent landowners will be notified of the HDD activities prior to construction and where possible, access to adjacent landowner property for IR containment/cleanup purposes will be pre-approved.

6.1. MONITORING AND PEDESTRIAN SURVEYS

The HDD Contractor shall verify that operations are monitored for the occurrence of an IR. During HDD construction operations, pipeline construction personnel will monitor the surface above the pipeline drill path. Visual monitoring of the HDD alignment will be performed at least three (3) times per shift to visually monitor for the presence of undetected IR along and to the sides of the alignment. Any indication of a release will be reported immediately to the On-Site Supervisor and the Environmental Inspector (EI).

Field crews are to be briefed on what to watch for and will be made aware of the importance of timely detection and response to any IR throughout the drill. The responsible individuals shall inspect the surface of the water for any turbidity plumes that may indicate an IR is occurring. If operating parameters (loss of returns) indicate the risk of an IR under water, the water inspector should become continuous (during daylight hours) until the location of losses is found, the drill is complete, returns are fully re-established, or other measures to remedy the losses have been successful.

7. RESPONDING TO INADVERTENT RETURNS (IR)

In the event of an IR, the Contractor shall do the following:

- Temporarily halt all drilling operations, including shutting down the pumps
- Determine the appropriate combination of hay bales, silt fence, pumps, hoses, and other containment measures to most effectively contain and remove drilling fluids
- Promptly notify the On-Site Supervisor and the EI
- Inform WWM's On-Site Representative so that they can promptly notify applicable regulatory agencies. All communication to the regulatory agencies will be through WWM's On-Site Representative
- Install the appropriate containment measures, as needed, to contain and recover drilling mud
- All of these measures should be implemented for upland, surface water, or wetland IRs

7.1. IR TO WATERBODY

In the event of a surface water release, containment and removal of drilling fluid is generally impractical because of dilution and dispersion. If the EI feels that the resulting plume is excessive or may directly and negatively impact aquatic resources or life, the following containment may be considered in consultation with WWM:

- Contain releases with silt-fence or sandbags if releases are within an area where these measures are deemed suitable.
- Depending on the depth of water and surface conditions, floating silt booms, anchored in place, may be placed over the location of the release to contain the suspended solids until some observable degree of settlement has occurred. Removal of the drilling fluids is not anticipated.
- The containment shall remain in place until the release stops, and settlement renders the turbidity inside the containment similar to the adjacent waters based on visual inspection, or the threat to the sensitive resource has passed.
- Any containment structure placed in open water shall be clearly marked as an obstruction in accordance with federal and state agency regulations, with special consideration given to the type of marine traffic observed in the area.
- Note: Regulatory entities will be contacted in the event of an IR, and communications will occur to coordinate any pertinent activities related to the nearby boat ramp/potential boat traffic.

7.2. IR TO WETLANDS

In the event of a release to wetlands, containment and removal shall be performed if there is generally a net benefit in the reduction of impacts, as determined by the following:

- Prior to commencement of the HDD, the HDD Contractor will verify that appropriate equipment is available at the crossing location to contain and recover drilling fluid flow from inadvertent releases into wetlands.
- Upon confirmation of an inadvertent release in wetlands, the HDD Contractor shall assist the EI in measuring the area directly affected by the released drilling fluids. The area affected may be estimated from a distance if access to the affected area for measurement would result in additional unacceptable negative impacts.
- The EI will assist with characterization of the type of impact (e.g., temporary, permanent, vegetation only, change in surface hydrology) caused by the released fluids.
- The HDD Contractor and the EI shall jointly estimate the additional area, if any, likely to be affected if the drilling were to proceed and the drilling fluids were not contained and removed.
- The total actual impacts, plus the estimated impacts from continuation of an uncontained release, shall be compared to the total actual impacts, plus the estimated impacts from accessing the area for containment and removal, less the estimated reduction in impacts as a result of recovery of the fluids. When making this comparison, consideration and judgment will be given to the types of impacts, and value of the resources affected if dissimilar. The action resulting in the least total impacts will generally be selected, unless there are mitigating circumstances or as otherwise instructed by the regulatory agency having jurisdiction.
- If the decision is made to forgo containment, and the environmental permits allow WWM to proceed with the drill, the HDD Contractor will continue to observe the location of the release. If

impacts continue to increase, the EI will periodically repeat the comparison described above, until such time as containment and removal are justified or the drill is complete.

- If it is determined that the released drilling fluid is to be contained and recovered, the contractor, in consultation with the EI, shall direct the placement of the equipment at the applicable points of fluids release and transfer the contained fluids to a hopper barge or container for subsequent reuse or disposal.
- All access to the wetlands will be done in such a manner as to cause the least impacts to the vegetation and surface hydrology, and only with prior agency approval. Because of site-specific variables such as distance from open water, surface hydrologic conditions, and vegetation cover, the selection of the most appropriate access method will be made on a case-by-case basis, subject to approval by the Inspector. The least number of personnel and equipment necessary to accomplish the task safely and in a timely manner shall be deployed.

7.3. IR WITHIN TXDOT PROPERTY

In the event of a fluid release within the TxDOT ROW or property, all removal and cleanup of potentially contaminated areas shall be conducted in a manner in which safe traffic operations can be maintained within the active roadway. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to verify that the roadway or other structures owned and operated by the TxDOT are not detrimentally impacted by the cleanup activities and to repair the TxDOT property as necessary to restore function that may have been impacted from the fluid release. If an inadvertent return of drilling fluids is detected outside of certificated workspaces within TxDOT property, the following monitoring and operational protocol will be implemented:

- Halt drilling operations to allow the EI to appropriately quantify the return, assess potential impacts, and develop a management plan.
- Notify the appropriate TxDOT representative, EI, and WWM representative of IR
- The management plan will include approvals from TxDOT prior to allowing access and remediate the IR which could include access plans, traffic control, equipment and materials layout, schedule of remediation work, etc.
- TxDOT representative will assess the impact of IR to TxDOT property, roadway, or structures to determine if further remediation or repairs would be necessary.
- If remediation to TxDOT property is required, follow necessary steps as instructed by TxDOT.
- Documentation pertaining to the release will be executed in accordance with Section 5.0. Additional information including status updates will be provided to the project team, as necessary.
- Upon completion of the drilling operations, WWM will consult with TxDOT to determine if any final remediation or cleanup will be necessary.

7.4. POST IR RESPONSE

Once required cleanup and containment or other measures have been put in place, the following actions may be taken to proceed with drilling.

- The HDD Contractor shall employ best efforts to restore circulation to the entry location.
- The HDD Contractor will restart the pumps and work back several joints to reopen the circulation path to entry.
- The drilling fluid may also be altered to re-establish circulation, as required, depending on borehole conditions.

- If full circulation to entry is re-established and flow to the IR has reduced significantly, the drill may be allowed to proceed with WWM approval.
- If circulation is not re-established, higher density products known as Lost Circulation Materials (LCM) designed to plug the formation may be used (e.g., saw dust, magma fiber)
- If cessation or plugging of the IR cannot be achieved, partial recovery of circulation from the fracture to the surface may be allowed if the IR can be managed by pumping fluid back to either the entry or exit point. This may be sufficient if a diligent monitoring program is undertaken to verify fluid is not being released to the environment.
- If an IR ceases or full containment and partial circulation recovery is achieved, continue with drilling operations while verifying no effect to the environment. This activity must be approved by WWM prior to implementing.
- All actions taken shall be clearly documented by the HDD Contractor, including summary of contractor downtime, steps taken to restore circulation (with photographs), as well as details on date, time, location, and estimated release volumes.

7.5. IR RESPONSE MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT

In order to facilitate any necessary cleanup activities, the following items will be available at all times to the HDD drilling crews for containment, response, and clean-up:

- Hay bales (certified weed-free)
- Silt fence
- Sandbags
- Plastic sheeting
- Wood stakes
- Shovels, brooms, and appropriate hand tools
- Generator, pump, and hose
- Frac tank or mud pit large enough for excess mud
- Vacuum truck
- SDS for the drilling mud
- Silt curtain/absorbent booms (in-water work)
- Light towers for work at night
- Heavy equipment, such as backhoe or dozer, for containment and cleanup of drilling mud
- Boat for major waterbody crossings to allow for monitoring of releases to water

It is important to note that in the event of an IR at night, light towers should be pointed away from public areas, homes, or traffic flow and as low to the ground as possible so as not to unduly disrupt the public or traffic flow. If the IRs are suspected to contain contaminated fluids from the soils, proper testing, containment, and disposal procedures must be followed. Appropriate contaminated soil bags and liners should be available on-site to contain and remove any contaminated material.

8. RESTORATION

All areas affected by IRs will be restored to pre-existing conditions and contours to the extent practicable. Upland areas will be restored through typical right- of-way restoration procedures, such as grading, seeding,

and temporary and permanent erosion control devices, as necessary. Restoration of wetlands and waterbodies (if required) shall be as per the recommendations of the appropriate regulatory agencies in regulated wetlands and waterbodies.

9. CONTINGENCY PLANNING

9.1. ALTERNATE CROSSING MEASURES

In the event the HDD cannot be completed successfully, an alternate HDD drill path at a different alignment or at a deeper depth may be utilized to avoid the issues encountered with the initial attempt. Prior to attempting a second HDD crossing, a risk mitigation workshop should be held with all parties to determine the cause of the initial failure and any mitigation measure that could be adopted to reduce the risk(s) during the second HDD attempt. Although not expected on this project, if the conditions prove infeasible for a successful HDD the mitigation workshop may evaluate and recommend alternative construction methods, such as conventional bore, Pipe Thruster Micro Tunnel Boring (PTMB), or open trench. All contingency crossing plans shall be reviewed in advance with TxDOT and any other applicable permitting and regulatory agencies.

9.2. ABANDONMENT

In the event an IR cannot be plugged/healed, or for any other reason a hole must be abandoned, the drilling contractor must provide an abandonment plan for the unsuccessful drill path, including grouting of the abandoned hole. The site-specific grouting plan will be developed based on the location of the IR(s) within the hole, specific conditions of the hole, and phase of construction (pilot hole, ream) at the time of abandonment. Typical plans would involve a process similar to the following:

When the decision is made to abandon the unsuccessful drill path, a string of drill pipe will likely still be within the unsuccessful drill path borehole. This drill pipe can be used to position a grout pipe into position near the IR location. If abandonment occurs after completion of the pilot hole phase, the process for placing the grouting line would differ from the process that would be utilized if abandoning during pilot hole phase. In either case, the grout line of required length to extend from the surface to a point typically 200 ft past the IR location can be loaded into the ID of the drill pipe. The drill pipe can then be withdrawn while keeping the grout line in place.

Through the grout line, the surface crew will pump a cement-bentonite grout mix as the grout line is retracted to the surface. Pulling the grout line and pumping the cement-bentonite grout will begin and continue for a distance of 400 ft, or another chosen length which would adequately verify coverage throughout the zone of issue. Once a volume of cement-bentonite grout has been pumped equal to this planned length of the abandoned hole, HDD Grout (flowable fill) can be pumped from this position to the surface.

The result of this process is that cement grout would be centered at or near the IR and extend a certain distance on either side of the IR zone(s). From the plug of cement grout, flowable fill will extend to the surface in both directions, if applicable.

Depending on the condition and phase of the hole, local and owner federal regulatory requirements, cementitious grout may not be required, and HDD Grout abandonment would be suitable for the entirety of the abandoned length. All grouting plans for abandonment will be developed to be site specific and to verify compliance with the requirements of all applicable stakeholders.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Neches River HDD Drawing (Issued for Permit)

Attachment 2 – Example Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

ATTACHMENT 1

Neches River HDD Drawing (Issued for Permit)

HDD Name	HDD Name MP MP		Dwg/Doc Number	Type of Drawing	
Neches River HDD			23700-PLE-HDPD-009-1	IFP HDD Plan & Profile Design	
	152.29	152.79	3866-11-AP-01	Pressure Curves Calc	
			3866-11-STEEL STRESS-01	HDD Stress Calc	

							PREPARED BY:	CCI 20445 State Inc.	& A lighv lous I
								BY	
JLAR PRESSURE	-						DESIGN	NH	1(
ESS SHEET	1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	AK	10/13/2023	MAL	GB	DRAWN	МН	1(
МАР	0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MH	09/28/2023	MAL	GB	ASBUILT		
ERENCE DRAWING TITLE	NO.	REVISION - DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK	APP	SCALE: AS S	HOWN	

Owner:									
Project:			3866						
Date:	ate: 10/12/2023								
Calculation Description: Stress Assessment NPS 48 HDD - Design						ו	& Associate	s Inc.	
Applicable	Applicable Crossings: Neches River HDD								
	Compl	leted By:	NH	Reviewed By:	GB		Sheet Revision:	R19.1	
Pipe	e Informati	on		Design (Criteria		Crossing Characteristics		
Dia	Disc	Dia		Max.		Destin			
Ріре	Pipe	Pipe		Operating	Installation	Design	Maximum Depth	HDD	
Diameter	W.T.	Grade	MOP	Temperature	Temperature	Radius	From Entry	Length	
(in)	(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(°F)	(°F)	(ft)	Location (ft)	(ft)	
48	1.000	70,000	1,440	100	40	4,800	113	2,655	

The pipe section installated stresses are modelled in 5 sections (exit tangent (5), exit arc (4), bottom tangent (3), entry arc (2), entry tangent (1)) incorporating effects of buoyancy, soil friction, curvature, fluidic drag and pipe weight. The calculated stresses are evaluated using the AGA method (PRCI). Operating stresses incorporate hoop, bending, tensile, and thermal expansion.

Variable Definitions:

- Specified Minimum Yield Strength F_y
- D - Outer Diameter of Product Pipe
- Е - Young's Modulus (Steel)
- Wall Thickness of Product Pipe t

Tensile Stress:

5	1133.2 psi					
4	1332.0 psi					
3	1555.4 psi					
2	2037.9 psi					
1	2229.3 psi					

PRCI 5.1.1, 5.5

PRCI 5.2.3 $f_h = P_{ext}D/2t$

PRCI 5.2.4 $f_t/0.9F_y+f_b/F_b \le 1$

Allowable Tensile Stress $F_t = (0.9) * F_y$ = 63000 psi

Allowable Hoop Stress $F_{hc} = [0.88 \text{ x E x } (t/D)^2] / 1.5$

= 7511.6 psi

Bending Stress:

5	590.0 psi	PRCI 5.2.2
4	12291.7 psi	$f_{\rm b} = (E/D)/(2R)$
3	590.0 psi	Allowable Bending Stress
2	12291.7 psi	$F_{b} = \{0.72 - (0.58 F_{y} D / (E t))\} F_{y}$
1	590.0 psi	= 45775.7 psi

Hoop Stress:

5	1335.0 psi
4	1968.2 psi
3	1968.2 psi
2	1968.2 psi
1	910.9 psi

ting Strassas.

Operating 3	1163363.	
5	17953.2 psi	PRCI 5.4.4.2:
4	23786.2 psi	Allowable Shear Stress
3	17935.4 psi	$F(v) = 45\% \text{ of } F_y$
2	23786.2 psi	F(v) = 31500 psi
1	17987.3 psi	

Combined Stress (Tensile and Bending)

5	0.03
4	0.29
3	0.04
2	0.30
1	0.05

Dan d'a

Combined Stress (Tensile, Bending, and Hoop)		
5	0.03	PRCI 5.2.4
4	0.16	A ² +B ² +2v A
3	0.07	$A = ((f_t + f_b - 0))$
2	0.16	$B = 1.5 f_h / F_h$
1	0.02	

.4 /|A|B ≤ 1 -0.5f_h)1.25)/F_v F_{hc}

% of Allowable

3.5%	
3.2%	
2.5%	
2.1%	
1.8%	

% of Allowable

1.3%
26.9%
1.3%
26.9%
1.3%

% of Allowable

17.8%	
26.2%	
26.2%	
26.2%	
12.1%	

% of Allowable

57.0%	
75.5%	
56.9%	
75.5%	
57.1%	

% of Allowable

3%
29%
4%
30%
5%

% of Allowable

3%
16%
7%
16%
2%

Estimated PullForce (with Buoyancy Control) 328,997 lbs

493,496 lbs (including 1.5x Safety Factor)

ATTACHMENT 2

Example Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

SAFETY DATA SHEET BARA-KADE® BENTONITE

Revision Date: 01-Jun-2020

Product Trade Name:

Revision Number: 11

1. Identification

BARA-KADE® BENTONITE
None
Mineral
HM005230

1.2 Recommended use and restrictions on useApplication:AdditiveUses advised againstNo information available

1.3 Manufacturer's Name and Contact Details

Manufacturer/Supplier BENTONITE Performance Minerals LLC 3000 N Sam Houston Parkway East Houston, TX 77032 Telephone: (281) 871-7900

Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. 645 - 7th Ave SW Suite 1800 Calgary, AB T2P 4G8 Canada

Prepared By

Chemical Stewardship Telephone: 1-281-871-6107 e-mail: f

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Emergency Telephone Number

1-866-519-4752 or 1-760-476-3962 Global Incident Response Access Code: 334305 Contract Number: 14012

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200

Carcinogenicity	Category 1A - H350
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - (Repeated Exposure)	Category 1 - H372

2.2. Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms

Signal Word:	Danger
Hazard Statements	H350 - May cause cancer by inhalation H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled
Precautionary Statements	
Prevention	 P201 - Obtain special instructions before use P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Response	P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention P314 - Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell
Storage	P405 - Store locked up
Disposal	local/regional/national/international regulations

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified

This product contains Wyoming bentonite or other sorptive clays. Crystalline silica forms found in this particular clay are limited to quartz. Extreme temperatures that can generate cristobalite or tridymite are not expected to occur under realistic conditions. In addition, all quartz found in sorptive clays are considered "occluded", i.e., strongly coated with an amorphous silica surface. Occluded quartz has been experimentally-determined to be relatively non-toxic compared to unoccluded quartz. A lack of health effects found in several studies examining occupational exposure to sorptive clays also suggest that chronic inhalation of sorptive clays is not expected to result in silicosis or cancer. In light of these findings OSHA has recently exempted Wyoming bentonite and other sorptive clays from the crystalline silica PEL in §1910.1053(a)(1)(iii).

3. Composition/information on Ingredients

Substances	CAS Number	PERCENT (w/w)	GHS Classification - US
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	1 - 5%	Carc. 1A (H350)
			STOT RE 1 (H372)

The exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld as proprietary.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

If inhaled, remove from area to fresh air. Get medical attention if respiratory
irritation develops or if breathing becomes difficult.
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15
minutes and get medical attention if irritation persists.
Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Under normal conditions, first aid procedures are not required.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Breathing crystalline silica can cause lung disease, including silicosis and lung cancer. Crystalline silica has also been associated with scleroderma and kidney disease.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media All standard fire fighting media Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons None known.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special exposure hazards in a fire Decomposition in fire may produce harmful gases.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Full protective clothing and approved self-contained breathing apparatus required for fire fighting personnel.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use appropriate protective equipment. Avoid creating and breathing dust. See Section 8 for additional information

6.2. Environmental precautions

Use appropriate care to minimize from entering sewers and waterways.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect using dustless method and hold for appropriate disposal. Consider possible toxic or fire hazards associated with contaminating substances and use appropriate methods for collection, storage and disposal.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling Precautions

This product contains quartz, cristobalite, and/or tridymite which may become airborne without a visible cloud. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid creating dusty conditions. Use only with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits. Wear a NIOSH certified, European Standard En 149, or equivalent respirator when using this product. Material is slippery when wet.

Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Information

Use good housekeeping in storage and work areas to prevent accumulation of dust. Close container when not in use. Do not reuse empty container.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

Substances	CAS Number	OSHA PEL-TWA	ACGIH TLV-TWA
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	TWA: 50 µg/m³	TWA: 0.025 mg/m ³
Exposures to crystalline silica that result from bentonite or other sorptive clays are exempt from the PEL in §1910.1053. The PEL			

in §1910.1000 Table Z–3 (i.e., the formula that is approximately equivalent to 100 μg/m³) applies to occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica from sorptive clays.

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Use approved industrial ventilation and local exhaust as required to maintain exposures below applicable exposure limits.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Personal Protective Equipment	If engineering controls and work practices cannot prevent excessive exposures,
	the selection and proper use of personal protective equipment should be
	determined by an industrial hygienist or other qualified professional based on the
	specific application of this product.
Respiratory Protection	Not normally needed. But if significant exposures are possible then the following respirator is recommended:
	Dust/mist respirator. (N95, P2/P3)
Hand Protection	Normal work gloves.
Skin Protection	Wear clothing appropriate for the work environment. Dusty clothing should be laundered before reuse. Use precautionary measures to avoid creating dust when removing or laundering clothing.
Eye Protection	Wear safety glasses or goggles to protect against exposure.
Other Precautions	None known.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Solid	Color	Various
Odor: Odorless	Odor	No information available
	Threshold:	
Property	Values	
Remarks/ - Method		
pH:	8-10	
Freezing Point / Range	No data available	Э
Melting Point / Range	No data available	9
Boiling Point / Range	No data available	9
Flash Point	No data available	9
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	Э
Upper flammability limit	No data available	
Lower flammability limit	No data available	
Evaporation rate	No data available	9
Vapor Pressure	No data available	9
Vapor Density	No data available	9
Specific Gravity	2.65	
Water Solubility	Insoluble in wate	r
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	Э
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available	Э
Autoignition Temperature	No data available	Э
Decomposition Temperature	No data available	Э
Viscosity	No data available	Э
Explosive Properties	No information a	vailable
Oxidizing Properties	No information a	vailable
0.2 Other information		
<u>9.2. Other information</u>	No doto ovoilabi	2
VUC Content (%)	no uata avallabl	J

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not expected to be reactive.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will Not Occur

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None anticipated

10.5. Incompatible materials

Hydrofluoric acid.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Amorphous silica may transform at elevated temperatures to tridymite (870 C) or cristobalite (1470 C).

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure

Principle Route of Exposure Eye or skin contact, inhalation.

11.2 Symptoms related to the ph	ysical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Acute Toxicity Inhalation	Inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC, Group 1). There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite (IARC, Group 2A).
	Breathing silica dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory passages. Breathing silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may also have serious chronic health effects (See "Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity" subsection below).
Eye Contact Skin Contact Ingestion	May cause mechanical irritation to eye. None known. None known.
Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity	Silicosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling, and sometimes-fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness, and reduced pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated by smoking. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis.
	Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans (Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans) and has determined that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite (Group 2A - possible carcinogen to humans). Refer to IARC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibres (June 1997) in conjunction with the use of these minerals. The National Toxicology

Program classifies respirable crystalline silica as "Known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the 9th Report on Carcinogens (2000). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2). There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by scarring of the lungs, skin, and other internal organs) and kidney disease.

This product contains Wyoming bentonite or other sorptive clays. Crystalline silica forms found in this particular clay are limited to quartz. Extreme temperatures that can generate cristobalite or tridymite are not expected to occur under realistic conditions. In addition, all quartz found in sorptive clays are considered "occluded", i.e., strongly coated with an amorphous silica surface (Wendlandt et al., 2007; Hochella and Muryama, 2010; SMI, 2014). Occluded quartz has been experimentally-determined to be relatively non-toxic compared to unoccluded quartz (Geh et al., 2006; Creutzenberg et al., 2008). A lack of health effects found in several studies examining occupational exposure to sorptive clays also suggest that chronic inhalation of sorptive clays is not expected to result in silicosis or cancer (Waxweiler et al., 1988; ACGIH, 1991; USEPA, 1996; IARC, 2005). In light of these findings OSHA has recently exempted Wyoming bentonite and other sorptive clays from the crystalline silica PEL in §1910.1053(a)(1)(iii).

11.3 Toxicity data

Toxicology data for t	<u>he compone</u>	ents		
Substances	CAS Number	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	> 15000 mg/kg (human)	No data available	No data available
.				
Substances	CAS Number	Skin corrosion/irritation		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Non-irritating to the skin		
Substances	CAS Number	Serious eve damage/irritation	1	
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Non-irritating to the eye		
Substances	CAS Number	Ckin Considiration		
Substances		Skin Sensitization		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	No information available.		
Substances	CAS Number	Respiratory Sensitization		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	No information available		
Substances		Mutagania Effacta		
	14909 60 7	Vutagenic Enects		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	not regarded as mutagenic.		
Substances	CAS Number	Carcinogenic Effects		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Contains crystalline silica which ma	y cause silicosis, a delayed and p	rogressive lung disease. The
		ARC and NTP have determined there is sufficient evidence in humans of the carcinogenicity of		
		crystalline silica with repeated resp	ratory exposure.	
Substances	CAS Number	Reproductive toxicity		
Crystalline silica quartz	14808-60-7	No information available		
Orystannic sinea, quartz	14000 00 7			
Substances	CAS Number	STOT - single exposure		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	No significant toxicity observed in a	nimal studies at concentration req	uiring classification.
Substances	CAS Number	STOT - repeated exposure		
	1/1808-60.7	Causes damage to organs through	prolonged or repeated exposure if	inhaled: (Lungs)
orystalline silica, qualtz	14000-00-7	Causes damage to organs through	protoriged of repeated exposure if	IIIIaieu. (Luliys)
Substances	CAS Number	Aspiration hazard		
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Not applicable		

12. Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Substance Ecotoxicity Data

Substances	CAS Number	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Toxicity to	Toxicity to Invertebrates
				Microorganisms	
Crystalline silica,	14808-60-7	EC50 (72 h) =440 mg/L	LL0 (96 h) =10000 mg/L	No information available	LL50 (24 h) >10000 mg/L
quartz		(Selenastrum	(Danio rerio)(similar		(Daphnia magna)(similar
		capricornutum)(similar	substance)		substance)
		substance)			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Substances	CAS Number	Persistence and Degradability
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	The methods for determining biodegradability are not
		applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Substances	CAS Number	Log Pow
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	No information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Substances	CAS Number	Mobility
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	No information available

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information available

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methodsDispose of in a landfill according to federal, state, and local regulations.Contaminated PackagingFollow all applicable national or local regulations.

14. Transport Information

US DOT

UN Number UN proper shipping name: Transport Hazard Class(es): Packing Group: Environmental Hazards:	Not restricted Not restricted Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
<u>Canadian TDG</u> UN Number UN proper shipping name: Transport Hazard Class(es): Packing Group: Environmental Hazards:	Not restricted Not restricted Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
IMDG/IMO UN Number	Not restricted
UN proper shipping name:	Not restricted

Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not applicable
Packing Group:	Not applicable
Environmental Hazards:	Not applicable

IATA/ICAO

UN Number	Not restricted
UN proper shipping name:	Not restricted
Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not applicable
Packing Group:	Not applicable
Environmental Hazards:	Not applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC CodeNot applicableSpecial Precautions for UserNone

15. Regulatory Information

US Regulations

US TSCA Inventory All components listed on inventory or are exempt.

TSCA Significant New Use Rules - S5A2

Substances	CAS Number	TSCA Significant New Use Rules - S5A2
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Not applicable

EPA SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous Substances

Substances	CAS Number	EPA SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous
		Substances
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Not applicable

EPA SARA (311,312) Hazard Class

Chronic Health Hazard

EPA SARA (313) Chemicals

Substances	CAS Number	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) -	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) -
		Group I	Group II
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Not applicable	Not applicable

EPA CERCLA/Superfund Reportable Spill Quantity

Substances	CAS Number	CERCLA RQ
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Not applicable

EPA RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification

If product becomes a waste, it does NOT meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by the US EPA.

California Proposition 65

Substances	CAS Number	California Proposition 65
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	carcinogen

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Substances	CAS Number	MA Right-to-Know Law	NJ Right-to-Know Law	PA Right-to-Know Law
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Carcinogen	1660	Present
		Extraordinarily hazardous		

NFPA Ratings:	Health 0, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0
HMIS Ratings:	Health 0*, Flammability 0, Physical Hazard 0, PPE: E

Canadian Regulations

Canadian Domestic Substances All components listed on inventory or are exempt. List (DSL)

16. Other information

Preparation Information Prepared By	Chemical Stewardship Telephone: 1-281-871-6107 e-mail:
Revision Date:	01-Jun-2020
Reason for Revision	SDS sections updated: 1 2 8 11

Additional information

For additional information on the use of this product, contact your local Halliburton representative.

For questions about the Safety Data Sheet for this or other Halliburton products, contact Chemical Stewardship at 1-580-251-4335.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

bw - body weight CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service d - dav EC50 - Effective Concentration 50% ErC50 – Effective Concentration growth rate 50% h - hour LC50 – Lethal Concentration 50% LD50 – Lethal Dose 50% LL50 – Lethal Loading 50% mg/kg - milligram/kilogram mg/L - milligram/liter mg/m³ - milligram/cubic meter mm - millimeter mmHg - millimeter mercury NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP - National Toxicology Program OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit ppm – parts per million STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit TWA - Time-Weighted Average **UN – United Nations** w/w - weight/weight

Key literature references and sources for data

www.ChemADVISOR.com/

Disclaimer Statement

This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, as to accuracy or completeness. The information is obtained from various sources including the manufacturer and other third party sources. The information may not be valid under all conditions nor if this material is used in combination with other materials or in

any process. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Blackfin Pipeline – TxDOT Highway 96 Supplemental Permit Application Documentation for 48-inch Natural Gas Pipeline

Date: November 20, 2023

Attachment 2: Supporting Drawings for Proposed Temporary Construction Access

- Temporary Construction Access Overview
 Drawing
- Temporary Construction Access Road Typical Drawing

	-	-	-	-	-	-	PREPARED BY	:	FIF
	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	8521 MallAE		7
	-	-	-	-	-	-	0321 MCHAR	BY	л,
	-	-	-	-	-	-	DESIGN		Γ
	-	-	-	-	-	-	DRAWN	MMM	1
	А	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	RM	11/20/2023	JP	DB	ASBUILT		
ERENCE DRAWING TITLE	NO.	REVISION - DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK	APP	SCALE: 1"=2	.00'	
									-

www.thetroycompanies.com

Blackfin Pipeline – TxDOT Highway 96 Supplemental Permit Application Documentation for 48-inch Natural Gas Pipeline

Date: December 15, 2023

Attachment 3: Updated Traffic Control Plan

Proposed Blackfin Pipeline Construction – Traffic Control Summary

Blackfin Pipeline is requesting TxDOT approval for its proposed 48-inch natural gas pipeline construction within the TxDOT Highway 96 property/right-of-way(ROW) in Hardin and Jasper Counties, TX. Please refer to the construction access overview drawing previously submitted on November 20, 2023 for the proposed temporary construction access points within the TxDOT Highway 96 right-of-way (ROW). The drawing includes proposed temporary construction access roads and access points for the previously submitted Highway 96 parallel occupancy permit application.

Blackfin Pipeline representatives will inform the Beaumont Area TxDOT Office and the Orange Area TxDOT Office 48 hours in advance of all lane closures.

Outlined below is the traffic control plan to be utilized during construction within the TxDOT ROW:

Off-Loading and De-mobilizing Construction Equipment and Materials – Right-hand Lane and Shoulder Closure

- Traffic controllers arrive at a time, to be determined, prior to off-loading or de-mobilizing construction equipment and materials. Controllers to establish traffic signage and delineators according to attached TxDOT Standard Drawing TCP (2-6) -18/Figure 2-6a for lane closures on divided highways. Traffic control measures will be implemented for right-hand lane and shoulder closures of the westbound and eastbound lanes of Highway 96 at the proposed construction location (see temporary construction access location drawings).
- 2. Once traffic control is established in accordance with the plan, construction equipment and materials with be off-loaded or de-mobilized as applicable.
- 3. Once all equipment/materials are off-loaded or de-mobilized from site, traffic control personnel will then remove and/or modify signage and traffic control devices as applicable, depending on construction being performed at that time (Note: Please refer to traffic control provisions below for construction operations).

Construction Operations During Work Hours – Right-hand Shoulder Closure (for work adjacent to shoulder)

- Traffic controllers arrive at a time, to be determined, prior to the commencement of construction. Controllers to establish traffic signage and delineators according to attached TxDOT Standard Drawing TCP (2-1) -18 for conventional road shoulder work. Traffic control measures will be implemented for right-hand shoulder closures of the westbound and eastbound lanes of Highway 96 at the proposed construction location (see temporary construction access location drawings).
- 2. Once traffic control is established in accordance with the plan, construction will commence for that day.
- 3. Construction operations within TxDOT Highway 96 ROW are currently anticipated to commence in January 2025 and are expected to last for a duration of 3 to 6 months consisting of pipeline installations for open cut/parallel occupancy segments, horizontal directional drilling (HDD) segment for Neches River crossing, and perpendicular bored crossing segment. Traffic control provisions will be maintained and monitored throughout the duration of construction.
- 4. Shoulder will be closed at start of work hours each day and restored at end of work hours each day.
- 5. Upon completion of construction, all disturbed construction work areas will be restored to preconstruction conditions and equipment will be removed from site.
- 6. Once all equipment is removed from site, traffic control personnel will then remove signage and traffic control devices to allow traffic flow to return to normal.

LEGEND								
	Type 3 Barricade		Channelizing Devices					
h	Heavy Work Vehicle		Truck Mounted Attenuator (TMA)					
Æ	Trailer Mounted Flashing Arrow Board	M	Portable Changeable Message Sign (PCMS)					
_	Sign	2	Traffic Flow					
\bigtriangleup	Flag	LO	Flagger					

Posted Speed	Formula	D Tap	Minimum Desirable Taper Lengths XX		Suggested Maximum Spacing of Channelizing Devices		Minimum Sign Spacing "x"	Suggested Longitudinal Buffer Space
*		10' Offset	11' Offset	12' Offset	On a Taper	On a Tangent	Distance	"В"
30		150′	165′	180′	30′	60′	120′	90′
35	$L = \frac{WS}{60}$	205′	225′	245′	35′	70′	160′	120′
40	00	265′	295′	320′	40′	80′	240′	155′
45		450 <i>'</i>	495′	540′	45′	90′	320′	195′
50		500′	550'	600′	50′	100′	400′	240′
55	1 = W S	550′	605′	660′	55′	110′	500′	295′
60	L 113	600′	660′	720′	60′	120′	600′	350′
65		650′	715′	780′	65′	130′	700′	410′
70		700′	770′	840′	70′	140′	800′	475′
75		750′	825′	900′	75′	150′	900′	540′

 \star Conventional Roads Only

XX Taper lengths have been rounded off.

L=Length of Taper(FT) W=Width of Offset(FT) S=Posted Speed(MPH

TYPICAL USAGE								
MOBILE	SHORT DURATION	SHORT TERM STATIONARY	INTERMEDIATE TERM STATIONARY	LONG TERM STATIONARY				
			✓	1				

GENERAL NOTES

- . Flags attached to signs where shown, are REQUIRED.
- All traffic control devices illustrated are REQUIRED, except those denoted with the triangle symbol may be omitted when stated elsewhere in the plans, or for routine maintenance work, when approved by the Engineer Channelizing devices used to close lanes may be supplemented with the Chevron Alignment Sign placed on every other channelizing device. Chevrons may be attached to plastic drums as per BC Standards. Channelizing devices used along the work space or along tangent sections may be supplemented with vertical panels (VP) placed on everyother
- channelizing device. If night time conditions make it difficult to see at least two VPs, the VPs may be placed on each channelizing device. The placement of pavement markings may be omitted on Intermediate-term
- stationary work zones with the approval of the Engineer. Shadow Vehicle with TMA and high intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating or strobe lights. Shadow Vehicle with TMA and high intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating or strobe lights. A Shadow Vehicle with a TMA should be used anytime it can be positioned 30 to 100 feet in advance of the area of crew exposure without adversely affecting the performance or quality of the work. If workers are no longer present but road or work conditions require the traffic control to remain in place, Type 3 Barricades or other channelizing devices may be substituted for the
- Shadow Vehicle and TMA. Additional Shadow Vehicles with TMAs may be positioned in each closed lane, on the shoulder or off the paved surface, next to those shown in order to protect a wider work space.

ne ed I y	Texas Department of Transportation	Traffic Operations Division Standard
er	TRAFFIC CONTROL	PLAN
	LANE CLOSURES ()N
		VC
		12
3D	TCP (2-6) - 18	r5 B
3D 3 "	TCP (2-6) - 18	Т 5 В (к:
3D 3 "	DIVIDED HIGHWA TCP (2-6) -18 FILE: tcp2-6-18. dgn DN: cK: © TxDOT December 1985 cont sect JOB	Т 5 В Dw: ск: нісникач
3D 3" S	FILE: tcp2-6-18. dgn DN: CK: (C) TxDOT December 1985 CONT SECT JOB REVISIONS 2-94 4-98 DIST COUNTY 1-97 2-18 DIST COUNTY	T S DW: CK: HIGHWAY SHEET NO.

LEGEND								
	Type 3 Borricode		Chonnelizing Devices					
₽	Heovy Work Vehicle	K	Truck Mounted Attenuator (TMA)					
(I)	Trailer Mounted Flashing Arrow Board		Portable Changeable Message Sign (PCMS)					
ŀ	Sign	$\hat{\nabla}$	Traffic Flow					
$\langle \lambda \rangle$	Flog	<u>∎</u> o	Flagger					

Posted Formula Speed		D Top	Ninimur esirob er Leo X X	n Ie gths	Suggester Spacin Channe Dev	d Maximum ng of Lizing ices	Minimum Sign Specing "x"	Suggested Longitudinal Buffer Space	
*		10' Offset	11' Offset	12' Offset	On a Toper	On a Tongent	Distance	-B-	
30		150'	1651	1801	30'	601	1201	90'	
35	L = <u>#S</u>	2051	225′	2451	351	701	1601	1201	
40	00	2651	2951	3201	40'	80'	240'	1551	
45		450'	4951	5401	45'	90.	320′	1957	
50		5001	550'	6001	50′	1001	4001	240'	
55	I=₩/S	5501	6051	660'	551	110'	5001	295'	
60	E - 173	6001	6601	7201	601	1201	6001	350'	
65		650'	715'	7801	65'	1301	7001	410′	
70		7001	770'	8401	70'	1401	8001	475'	
75		750'	8251	9001	75'	1501	9001	5401	

* Conventional Roads Only

** Toper lengths have been rounded off.

L=Length of Toper(FT) W=Width of Offset(FT) S=Posted Speed(MPH)

TYPICAL USAGE								
MOBILE	SHORT DURATION	SHORT TERM STATIONARY	INTERMEDIATE TERM STATIONARY	LONG TERM STATIONARY				
	4	4	4	4				

GENERAL NOTES

- I. Flogs attached to signs where shown, are REQUIRED.
- 2. All traffic control devices illustrated are REQUIRED, except those denoted with the triangle symbol may be amitted when stated in the plans, or for routine maintenance work, when approved by the Engineer.
- Stockpiled material should be placed a minimum of 30 feet from
- nearest traveled way.
 4. Shodow Vehicle with TMA and high intensity rotating, flashing, ascillating or strobe lights. A Shodow Vehicle with a TMA should be that in a two from the strong of the s used anytime it can be positioned 30 to 100 feet in advance of the area of crew exposure without adversely affecting the performance or quality of the work. If workers are no longer present but road or work conditions require the traffic control to remain in place. Type 3 Barricades or other channelizing devices may be substituted for the Shodow Vehicle and TWA.
- 5. Additional Shodow Vehicles with TMAs may be positioned off the paved surface, next to those shown in order to protect a wider work space. 6. See TCP(5-1) for shoulder work on divided highways, expressways and
- freeways. 7. Inoctive work vehicles or other equipment should be parked near the
- right-of-way line and not parked on the paved shoulder. 8. CW21-5 "SHOULDER WORK" signs may be used in place of CW20-1D
- "ROAD WORK AHEAD" signs for shoulder work on conventional roadways.

ATTACHMENT 5

Payment Check

NEERINEEDTHEEMOSECONEEDTHEEMOSECONEEDTHEEMOSE THE RED THERMO SECURED "SP" LOGO IN THE LOWER CORNER OF THIS CHECK MUST FADE TEMPORARILY WHEN WARMED BY TOUCH OR FRICTION. SEE BACK FOR ADDITIONAL FEATURES. Mobile Deposit Safe Octails on back 0121/52-1 DOLLARS Guelety \$ 251 00 6/26/24 25 DATE___ Tepus Commission on Environmental mundred fifty-one dollars and SWCA, INC. IMPREST ACCOUNT 10245 W. LITTLE YORK RD, STE 600 HOUSTON, TX 77040 MEMO Permit - Neches WELLS Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. PARGO PAY TO THE ORDER OF ant

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