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**RECEIVED**

September 12, 2012

SEP 12 2012

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Mr. John Hamre  
ND Public Service Commission  
600 E. Boulevard Ave.  
Bismarck, ND 58501

**RE: Final Construction Inspection Report for the Whiting Belfield Oil Pipeline  
PU 11-102**

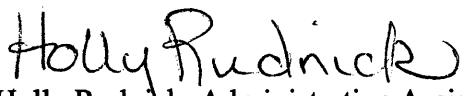
Dear Mr. Hamre:

Enclosed is one (1) copy of the final construction inspection report for the Whiting Belfield Oil Pipeline. Also provided is one (1) electronic copy of the report on CD for the project. The CD also includes GIS shapefiles of field observation points and original site inspection photos.

You can reach me at the office at 701-751-3370 or via email at [hrudnick@wenck.com](mailto:hrudnick@wenck.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

WENCK ASSOCIATES, INC.

  
Holly Rudnick, Administrative Assistant

***Whiting Belfield  
Oil Pipeline  
Construction  
Inspection Report***

***Whiting Oil and Gas  
Corporation***

Prepared for:

**NORTH DAKOTA  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
600 E. Boulevard Avenue  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0480**

**PSC Case No.  
PU-11-102**

Prepared by:

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301 1<sup>st</sup> Street NE  
Suite 202  
Mandan, ND 58554  
(701) 751-3370**

May 2012



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- 1 Site Overview and Field Observation Map

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- A Photos  
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## Executive Summary

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The North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) retained Wenck Associates, Inc. (Wenck) to complete a construction inspection of the Belfield Oil Pipeline (Project) in Stark and Billings Counties, ND owned/operated by Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (Whiting). Construction for the Project began in November 2011 and was completed in December 2011. The purpose of the construction inspection was to ensure the Project was constructed in compliance with the siting laws and rules and the applicable PSC Order. Prior to the construction inspection, Wenck reviewed all Project documents to identify those that required site verification.

The Site was visually inspected on 5 April 2012 by Wenck, accompanied by Whiting representatives. Overall, the Project was very well-maintained and in good condition. It appeared to be constructed as planned with numerous efforts to minimize impacts. However, there were several non-critical issues that may need to be resolved for the Project to be considered in full compliance. Wenck recommends that the PSC request the following from the company upon Project completion: 1) written documentation of several particular aspects of the Project implementation that were identified during document review, 2) final restoration/reseeding according to NRCS guidelines on any areas that were disturbed by construction activities, 3) written verification of pipeline depth, and 4) provision of the final hardcopy, electronic copy, and GIS file of the as-built drawings. The PSC will need to decide whether these recommendations are necessary to fulfill the Project obligations. Wenck expects most follow-up action taken by Whiting to address these particular issues can be corroborated in writing. However, it may be prudent for another site visit to confirm that final reclamation of the Site was completed as specified.

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# 1.0 Background

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Owned and operated by Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (Whiting), the Belfield Oil Pipeline (Project) was constructed in November and December 2011 with final restoration and reseeded to occur in early spring 2012. The Project comprises a 6.8 mile, 8 inch diameter crude oil pipeline that travels from the Belfield Oil Terminal, located approximately 6 miles northeast of Belfield, North Dakota, to a pump station owned and operated by Bridger Pipelines, LLC (Bridger) (Figure 1). The Project is under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC), which issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Case No. PU-11-102 on 19 October 2011, granting a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility No. 124 and Route Permit No. 133 for the Project.

## 1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF INSPECTION

The North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Act (North Dakota Century Code Chapter 49-22) authorizes the PSC to determine that the location, construction, and operation of jurisdictional energy conversion and transmission facilities will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment and welfare of citizens of North Dakota. Construction inspections ensure the Project is constructed in compliance with siting laws, rules, and the applicable Commission Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order (Order).

The PSC retained Wenck Associates, Inc. (Wenck) to complete a construction inspection of the Project. The inspection process included a review of the Application for Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit, Order, and other applicable documents to determine Project-specific siting and construction requirements; a site visit and inspection of facilities; documentation of compliance;

and a report summarizing findings. This report includes, but is not limited to, documentation of site visit observations, documentation of compliance deficiencies, and a summary of issues that should be addressed for the Project to be considered complete and in full compliance.

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## 2.0 Document Review

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### 2.1 METHODS

Wenck reviewed PSC siting laws and rules, the Application for Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit (Application), and the Order for the Project to identify what Project-specific documentation was required for compliance. Wenck then reviewed Project documents in the PSC Online Case Search (ND PSC 2012) to identify those siting laws, rules, and Application and Order assertions that already had written verification, those that still required documentation, and those that required physical site verification.

### 2.2 FINDINGS

The following table includes a list of components of the Project that were asserted in the Application and Order and could be documented during construction to verify compliance with the siting laws, rules and the Order for the Project via either written documentation or physical site verification (**Table 1**). If Wenck found written verification in the online PSC files for a particular Project component, this is marked in the second column. If physical site verification was possible, this was marked in the third column and that particular component was verified during the site inspection (Section 3.0).

Several components of the Project were asserted in the Application or proposed construction but have no written documentation showing that they were indeed implemented or constructed as planned, and physical site verification is not applicable. *This includes all items listed in Table 1 that have shaded boxes in the second column*, indicating written verification is appropriate, but is lacking from current files. To show that the Project is in full compliance, the PSC should request written verification from Whiting for these items.

**Table 1. Belfield Oil Pipeline Project Document Review Summary**

Description of Project Component/Assertion	Written Verification in	
	PSC Files*	Site Verification
<b>PRECONSTRUCTION</b>		
Permits/Approvals from other agencies	X	
Preconstruction conference	X	
Intent to start construction	X	
Compliance with Chapter 49-22 of ND Century Code	X	
Compliance with Chapter 69-06-08 of ND Admin. Code	X	
Approved corridor by 19 Jan 2012	X	
<b>ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN &amp; SOILS</b>		
Construction corridor limited to 80 ft.	X	X
Weekly construction activities	X	
Compliance with Certificate of Corridor Compatibility		X
Safety measures for traffic control/restrict public access		X
BMP Documentation		X
Topsoil replacement 12in depth or depth of cultivation	X	X
Constructed according to Application and safety requirements	X	X
Road crossings bored		X
Roads restored to previous use		X
100 ft from centerline of roads		X
Mitigation of TV and radio interference		
Block valves only at Belfield Oil Terminal and Skunk Hill.		X
No new pumping stations		X
DOT Regulations followed, Transportation of Hazardous Liquids		
Cathodic protection system in place		X
Pipeline buried 48 inches (72 in undeveloped section lines)		X
Spill prevention plan in place	X	
Repair/replace drainage tile, fences, and gates		X
Waste removed		X
Restoration of area		Ongoing
As-built drawings within 90 days of construction		
NDHD requests: minimize fugitive dust, degradation of waterways, storm water management, noise		X
<b>NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Wetlands/Waterways avoided	X	X
Reclamation/reseeding according to NRCS or landowner		Ongoing
Reports of presence of threatened, endangered species or bald or golden eagles, if applicable		
Reports of cultural, archeological, historical resources found, if applicable		
Reports of failure, injury, T & E, bird and bat deaths		
USFWS requests: Spill prevention plan in place, avoid wetlands, halt construction if whooping cranes are present , avoid Sprague Pipit habitat	X	X
NDGF requests: avoid native prairie, wooded draws, wetlands and restore area to pre-project conditions		X

\*Note: Shaded boxes indicate documentation is lacking and site verification is not applicable.

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## 3.0 Site Inspection

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### 3.1 METHODS

Luke Toso of Wenck visited the Project area on 5 April 2012. Whiting representatives included Steve Meagher, Construction Supervisor, Nicole Tebow, Pipeline Compliance Specialist, and Bill Kovar, Construction Inspector. Whiting staff assisted with navigation, pointed out problem areas, and answered any questions.

The Project was visually inspected by accessing as many points as feasible where road access was available. Remaining locations were accessed by walking within the pipeline right-of-way (ROW). The survey began at the Belfield Oil Terminal located in Section 14 of Township 140N Range 99W and followed the pipeline to its northern extent at the Skunk Hill Pumping Station, located in Section 21 Township 141N Range 98W. Digital photographs (Canon Power Shot SD1300 IS, 12.1 megapixels) were taken showing typical Project infrastructure and documenting problem areas (Appendix A). Geographic coordinates were recorded at observation points or potential problem areas using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin eTrex Legend H; <10m accuracy; WGS 84 datum) (Figure 1; Appendix B)

### 3.2 OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS

#### 3.2.1 Engineering/Construction/Design & Soils

The following aspects pertaining to engineering, construction, or design of the Project infrastructure were inspected at the site.

- *Construction corridor limited to 80 ft.* Wenck observed that disturbance associated with construction was limited to the 80ft corridor stipulated by the Application and

Order for the Project. Most areas along the pipeline ROW had a width of disturbance 60-70ft. It appears Whiting followed this requirement.

- *Safety Measures to Restrict Public Access.* Wenck observed that appropriate signage was in place at all road, fence, and section lines where the pipeline ROW intersected these areas. (**Appendix A, Photos 13, 17, 19, 20**). Traffic control appeared to be controlled during construction.
- *Topsoil Replaced at 12in Depth or Depth of Cultivation.* The Application for the Project stated that topsoil would be segregated and replaced to a maximum depth of 12 inches. The PSC requirement is 12in or to the depth of cultivation, whichever is greater. Weekly construction reports showed that topsoil removal and segregation did occur. Wenck observed that all topsoil appeared to have been removed and replaced to the required depth.
- *Road Crossings Bored.* The Project bored under several roads throughout the ROW, which included 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, 30<sup>th</sup> Street, 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and 28<sup>th</sup> Street (**Figure 1; Appendix A, Photos 4, 16-20**). Wenck observed that the pipeline route was marked at these bore locations and that no settling or erosion to roads was evident.
- *Roads Restored to Previous Use.* The Application stated no permanent access roads would be constructed for the Project, and this was verified during the site inspection. Wenck noted that minimum maintenance roads, county roads, and highways within the Project area appeared to be in good condition and properly maintained (**Appendix A, Photos 4, 11,18-20**)
- *100 ft. From Centerline of Roads.* The road crossing permit issued by Stark County for the Project stipulates that pipelines must be set back a minimum of 100 ft. from the centerline of section lines and roads unless perpendicular to said roads or

section lines. Wenck observed that where the pipeline was parallel to roads, it appeared to be 100ft from the centerline.

- *Pipeline Buried 48 Inches (72 in Undeveloped Section Lines).* Physical verification of pipeline depth was not feasible, but the Whiting representative verified that the pipeline was buried to 48 inches and 72 inches in undeveloped section lines (Bill Kovar, pers. comm., 2012). However, Wenck recommends the PSC obtain written verification of the as-built depth of the pipeline along the entire route.
- *Cathodic Protection System in Place.* Physical observation of the underground portion of the cathodic protection system was not feasible, but an aboveground cathodic tester was located at every mile along the Project (**Appendix A, Photos 17 and 20**). These testers were functional at the time of the inspection, proving that a cathodic protection system was in place.
- *No New Pumping Stations; Block Valves at Skunk Hill and Belfield Oil Terminal.* Wenck confirmed that no new pumping stations were installed and all block valves and pig launchers were located at the Belfield Oil Terminal and the Skunk Hill Pumping Station.
- *Fences/Gates Repaired/Replaced.* Wenck observed that fences and gates had been repaired as construction concluded (**Appendix A, Photos 5, 20**). Some fences had been replaced temporarily, but Whiting stated that these fences would be permanently replaced during final restoration in early spring.
- *As-built Drawings and GIS files.* Project as-builts were not filed at the time of the site inspection because final construction restoration had yet to be completed. The Order states Whiting should provide a hardcopy, electronic copy, and ESRI GIS files of the final as-built location of the Project within 3 months of completion. In order for the Project to be in full compliance, the PSC should request the as-builts from Whiting if none are submitted 3 months from Project completion.

- *NDDH (ND Department of Health) Requests: Minimize Fugitive Dust, Degradation of Waterways, Manage Storm Water and Noise.* Magnesium chloride was sprayed on dirt/gravel roads nearby residences to control for fugitive dust and erosion. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion were in place at all wetland crossings and Wenck did not observe any erosion to these water bodies (**Appendix A, Photos 6-10, 12, 14**). It appeared noise had been minimized during construction of the Project. It appeared that all above measures were followed.

### 3.2.2 Natural Resources (Wildlife, Wetlands, Vegetation)

The following requirements pertaining to natural resources, including wildlife, wetlands, and vegetation, were inspected at the Project site.

- *Wetlands/Waterways Avoided.* Initial scoping studies indicated approximately 1% of the survey area consisted of wetlands (“Natural Resources and Wetland Determination Report for the Belfield Oil Pipeline, Billings and Stark Counties, North Dakota, June 2011, SWCA Environmental Consultants”). Whiting planned on boring all wetlands along the route based on these findings. Wenck observed that all wetlands had indeed been bored throughout the Project (**Appendix A, Photos 7-10, 12-14, 21, 22**). Erosion control BMPs were in place at all wetland bores, and no erosion or sedimentation was noted to these water bodies. Additionally, one wetland, located at observation point 138 (**Figure 1**), was not cataloged during initial site surveys but was bored regardless. The fact that all wetlands were bored, in addition to this non-cataloged wetland, shows that Whiting has made every effort to avoid all wetlands in the Project vicinity.
- *Reclamation and Reseeding According to NRCS or Landowner.* At the time of the site inspection, construction and recontouring of the pipeline route was complete, but final restoration and reseeded had yet to be finished. Whiting representatives asserted that reseeded and final restoration procedures would be completed in early

spring after ground thaw and to allow for soil settling (Steve Meagher, pers. comm., 2012). Later in the growing season, another site visit may be prudent to verify that reseeded is completed and vegetation has established.

- *USFWS (US Fish & Wildlife Service) Requests: Spill Prevention Plan in Place, Avoid Wetlands, Halt Construction if Whooping Cranes are Present, Avoid Sprague's Pipit Habitat.* Several of these concerns were discussed previously in this report, including design, wetland fill, erosion control, and reseeded. Wenck verified that measures described in the Application to address these issues were indeed implemented. USFWS requests not previously addressed were to avoid impacts to Sprague's pipit habitat. Whiting addressed these concerns in the Application, stating that ideal habitat for Sprague's pipit was not present within the project corridor and Wenck noted that this appeared to be true. Other concerns noted by the USFWS regarded Whooping crane migration, but timing of construction did not overlap with Whooping crane migration through the area. All reasonable requests made by the USFWS appeared to be followed by Whiting.
- *NDGF (ND Game & Fish Dept.) Requests: Avoid Native Prairie, Wooded Draws, Wetlands, and Restore Area to Pre-Project Conditions.* Several of these concerns were discussed previously in this report, including avoidance of wetlands and restoration of the area to pre-Project conditions. NDGF requests not previously addressed relate to avoidance of native prairie and wooded draws. Pre-construction vegetation reports indicate that 23% of the survey area was comprised of herbaceous upland habitat, but 75% consisted of cropland. Wenck observed that to the extent possible, upland habitat was avoided. One tree row was within the Project ROW, but the Project bored underneath to avoid impacts to woody vegetation (**Appendix A, Photo 12**). To the extent possible, Whiting complied with requests made by the NDGF.

### 3.2.3 Cultural Resources

The following aspects pertaining to cultural resources were inspected at the Project site.

- *Cultural Resources Avoided.* A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory (CRI) was submitted to the State Historical Society of ND (SHPO) on 13 June 2011 and was found acceptable (“A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Whiting Belfield Oil Pipeline, Stark and Billings Counties, North Dakota prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants”). One cultural resource site was found in the initial survey, but it was not eligible for listing. SHPO concurrence with No Historic Properties affected and No Significant Sites Affected was filed for the project on 24 October 2011. Wenck confirmed that no historic sites were affected by construction of the Project (Steve Meagher, pers. comm. 2012).

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## **4.0 Issues to Resolve and Recommendations**

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### **4.1 WRITTEN VERIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

As noted in Section 2.0, several components of the Project were asserted in the plans or proposed during construction, but have not been documented with the PSC. Many of these components could be verified easily with copies of final construction reports or ongoing reports from the local operations office- any type of written documentation that the Project was indeed implemented or constructed as planned, or that particular impacts have not occurred. Wenck recommends that the PSC requests from Whiting the list of items which, according to our review of PSC files, have not been documented in writing. This would include all items listed in Table 1 which have shaded boxes in the second column (Section 2.0). The PSC may be able to verify some of these items/issues from other records it has available.

### **4.2 FINAL RESTORATION AND RESEEDING**

At the time of the site inspection, final restoration and reseeded had yet to occur on the Project site. Although a relatively minor issue, reseeded would help prevent possible erosion to soil within the Project route. Wenck recommends that the PSC obtain verification that the route has been reseeded and vegetation has established later in the growing season.

### **4.3 PIPELINE DEPTH**

Physical verification of pipeline depth was not feasible, but the Whiting representative verified that the pipeline was buried to 48 inches and 72 inches in undeveloped section lines (Bill Kovar, pers. comm., 2012). However, Wenck recommends the PSC obtain written verification of the as-built depth of the pipeline along the entire route.

#### **4.4 AS-BUILTS**

Within 3 months of Project completion, submission of as-builts to the PSC are required by the Order for the Project. This includes both electronic and hard copies of design specifications for construction, as well as ESRI GIS files of the final as-built drawings. Wenck suggests that the final submitted copy of the as-builts be signed and sealed by a registered engineer.

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## 5.0 Conclusions

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Overall, the Project appeared to be constructed as designed with minimal impacts to the surrounding natural and human environment. The Project site was in good condition with restoration and reseeded work still to be completed. Wenck observed several issues that needed to be resolved before the Project can be considered in full compliance. This includes provision of written documentation of particular aspects of the Project implementation, final restoration, verification of pipeline depth, and provision of final as-built drawings. None of these are critical issues, but they should be reviewed by the PSC to determine what the company should comply with. It should be noted that the Whiting representatives were easy to work with during the construction inspection process. They were fully transparent and answered any questions we had during and after the site visit.

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## 6.0 References

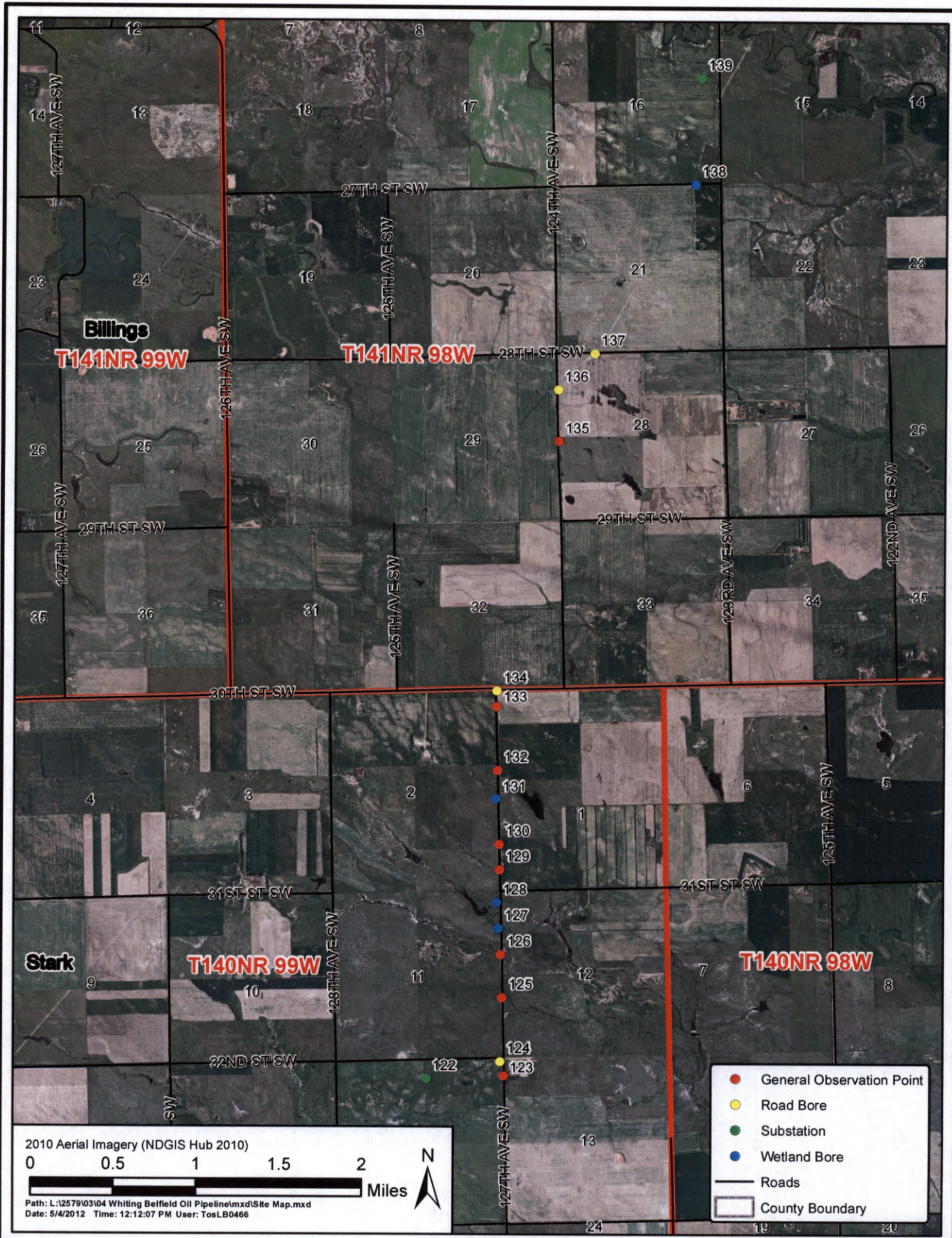
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Bill Kovar. 2012. Pipeline Construction Inspector. Personal Communication: discussion during site visit.

Steve Meagher. 2012. Construction Supervisor. Personal Communication: discussion during site visit.


Nicole Tebow. 2012. Pipeline Compliance Specialist. Personal Communication: discussion during site visit.

North Dakota Public Service Commission (ND PSC). 2012. Online Case Search. Available from: [http://www.psc.nd.gov/database/company\\_list.php](http://www.psc.nd.gov/database/company_list.php). Accessed 15 March 2012.



North Dakota Public Service Commission

Site Overview and Field Observation Map

  
 Engineers - Scientists  
 Business Professionals  
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**Wenck**

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 Mandan, ND, 58554

MAY 2012

Figure 1



**Photo 1.** Direction: Southwest. Start of pipeline at Belfield Oil Terminal. All aboveground structures were in order and constructed per PSC and application guidelines. Located in Section 14 Township 141N Range 99W.



**Photo 2.** Direction: West. Belfield Oil Terminal is behind ridge in background. Pipeline is located north of the trees on the ridge and travels east. Stakes in foreground show where pipeline directs north.



**Photo 3.** Direction: North. Same location as Photo 2. This photo shows the right-of-way for the Whiting Pipeline. At the time of our site visit the right-of-way needed final seeding and restoration



**Photo 4.** Direction: North. This photo shows the right-of-way of the Whiting Pipeline where it bores under 32<sup>nd</sup> Street.



**Photo 5.** Direction: Northwest. Northern side of 32<sup>nd</sup> Street bore. Fence had been repaired and was in good condition. No erosion or other problems were evident.



**Photo 6.** Direction: West. Photo shows erosion control structure located at a low area along the pipeline right-of-way at observation point 125 (**Figure 1**). Structures similar to this were located at all low areas and wetlands throughout the right-of-way.



**Photo 7.** Direction: West. Erosion control structure located along pipeline right-of-way. No erosion or sedimentation was noted within the water body.



**Photo 8.** Direction: North. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way where it bores underneath a wetland at observation point 127 (**Figure 1**). Erosion control structures were in place and no erosion to the water body was evident.



**Photo 9.** Direction: North. This is a closer picture of the pipeline boring underneath a wetland. Note erosion control structures in place.



**Photo 10.** Direction: South. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way where it bores underneath a wetland at observation point 128 (**Figure 1**). Erosion control structures were in place and no erosion to the water body was evident.



**Photo 11.** Direction: Northwest. This photo shows the pipeline right-of-way as it directs north. At the time of the site visit, final seeding and restoration had yet to occur.



**Photo 12.** Direction: North. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way where it bores underneath a wetland at observation point 131 (**Figure 1**). Erosion control structures were in place and no erosion to the water body was evident. Tree row in background was also bored with no impacts to surrounding vegetation.



**Photo 13.** Direction: North. Photo taken just north of tree row in Photo 12. Note signage indicating belowground pipeline. Similar signage was found throughout the pipeline right-of-way at all fences, section lines, and road crossings.



**Photo 14.** Direction: North. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way where it bores underneath a wetland less than 0.25 miles north of observation point 131. Erosion control structures were in place and no erosion to the water body was evident.



**Photo 15.** Direction: South. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way north of where the pipeline bores under the tree row and about a quarter mile south of 30<sup>th</sup> Street.



**Photo 16.** Direction: Northeast. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way as it bores under 30<sup>th</sup> Street and directs west.



**Photo 17.** Direction: North. This photo shows the right-of-way of the Whiting Pipeline where it bores under 30<sup>nd</sup> Street. No erosion or other issues were noted. Example cathodic tester indicated by the orange pole; testers were located at every mile along pipeline ROW.



**Photo 18.** Direction: North. Photo shows where pipeline right-of-way bores under 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue. From this point, the right-of-way parallels the existing Bridger Pipeline to the Skunk Hill Station.



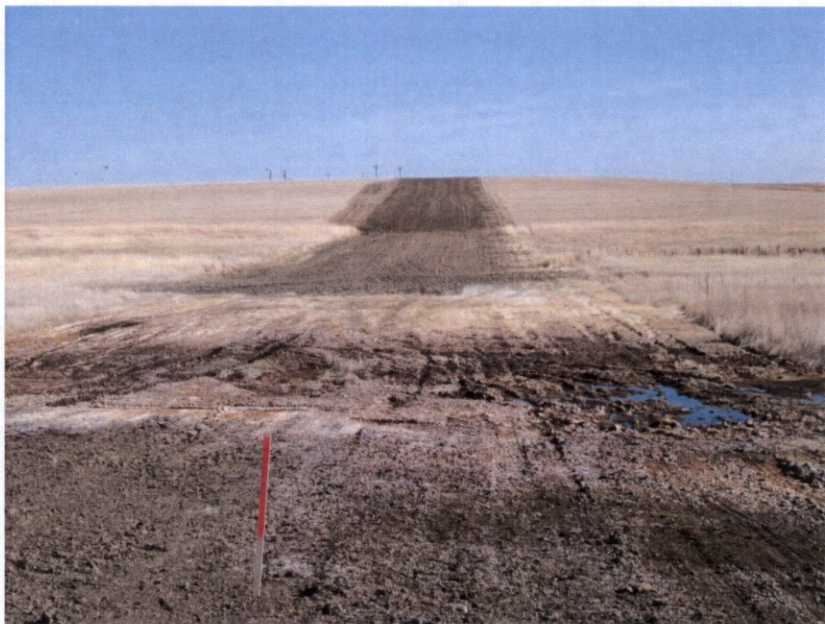
**Photo 19.** Direction: Northeast. This photo shows the right-of-way of the Whiting Pipeline where it bores under 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue at observation point 136 (**Figure 1**). Note signage on both sides of the road, which was typical of all road crossings along the pipeline route.



**Photo 20.** Direction: Northeast. This photo shows the right-of-way of the Whiting Pipeline where it bores under 28<sup>th</sup> Street. Fence in background was repaired and in working condition. Cathodic tester is barely visible to the right of gate (orange pole).



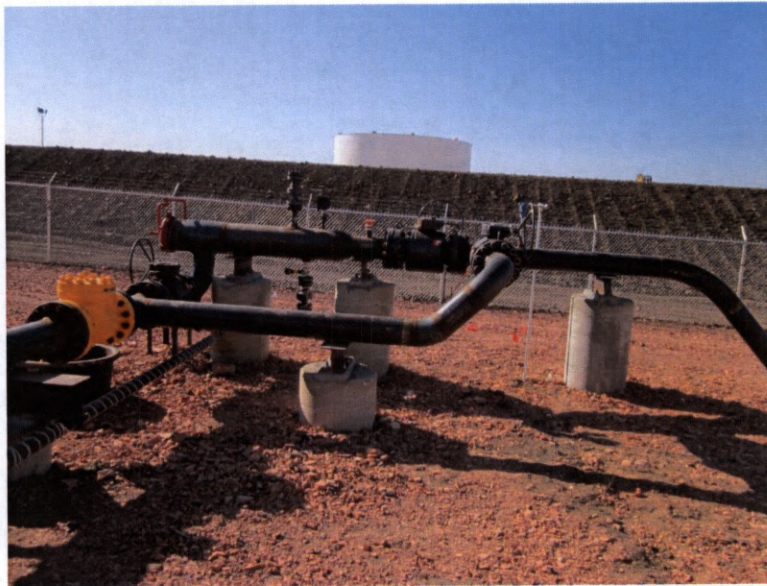
**Photo 21.** Direction: Northeast. Photo shows Skunk Hill (located to the left) and the pipeline right-of-way.



**Photo 22.** Direction: Northeast. Photo shows pipeline right-of-way where it bores underneath a wetland just north of observation point 138 (**Figure 1**). Erosion control structures were in place at time of bore but removed so landowner could have access to field; tracks/ruts are a result of landowner crossing.



**Photo 23.** Direction: Southwest. Skunk Hill receiver indicating the end of the pipeline right-of-way; no erosion or settling was noted at receiver. Pad was in good order with appropriate safety measures in place. Located in Section 21 of Township 141N Range 98W.



**Photo 24.** Direction: South. Receiver indicating the end of the pipeline right-of-way. Pipeline leaves the ground and enters the receiver at the right of this photo.

**Appendix B. Field Observation Points (GPS Coordinates)**

<b>Point</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Northing (m)*</b>	<b>Easting (m)*</b>
122	Substation	5200961.25	641861.18
123	General Observation Point	5200990.29	642607.49
124	Road Bore	5201131.35	642575.43
125	General Observation Point	5201745.73	642591.28
126	General Observation Point	5202159.80	642575.11
127	Wetland Bore	5202410.93	642550.35
128	Wetland Bore	5202660.61	642535.43
129	General Observation Point	5202977.03	642559.39
130	General Observation Point	5203222.79	642557.37
131	Wetland Bore	5203660.18	642523.09
132	General Observation Point	5203934.32	642537.93
133	General Observation Point	5204545.57	642527.64
134	Road Bore	5204697.67	642527.81
135	General Observation Point	5207102.48	643113.89
136	Road Bore	5207597.51	643106.10
137	Road Bore	5207947.27	643457.03
138	Wetland Bore	5209577.42	644423.16
139	Substation	5210595.97	644472.56

\*Northing/Easting are in Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate System