

Alexander Tank Farm Crude Oil Pipeline

McKenzie County

Certificate of Corridor Compatibility Application

July 2015



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May 23, 2013 - pp. 1-24 only

Appendix 2.C Lynn Helms, NDIC – Director’s Cut Presentation
May 13, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Hiland Crude, LLC (“Hiland”), submits this Certificate of Corridor Compatibility Application to the North Dakota Public Service Commission (“Commission”) for the conversion of an approximately 4.5-mile-long, 8-inch existing crude oil gathering pipeline to a transmission line. The pipeline is located within McKenzie County, North Dakota and is known as the Alexander Tank Farm Crude Oil Pipeline (“Alexander Pipeline”), which connects to Hiland’s Market Center Pipeline System (“Market Center System”). Because of the interconnection with the Market Center System, and the status of the Market Center System as a gathering line at the time of planning and construction for the Alexander Pipeline, the Alexander Pipeline was initially constructed as a gathering line.

At the time the Alexander Pipeline was constructed, the Market Center System was the only system capable of gathering crude oil from lease sites in Williams, McKenzie, and Mountrail Counties, North Dakota, with connections to transmission pipelines capable of transporting crude oil to refineries located on the Gulf Coast, without utilizing truck or rail transport. In conjunction with the Market Center System, the Alexander Pipeline was originally designed and constructed to serve delivery points at Alexander Station in conformance with gathering line activities.

However, now that the Market Center System has been approved for conversion to a transmission pipeline (Case No. PU-13-136), Hiland desires to convert the 4.5-mile-long lateral segment of the Alexander Pipeline to a transmission line to allow for delivery of crude oil passing through the Market Center System or alternatively to allow for transport of crude oil from Alexander Station to the Market Center System.

Hiland is cognizant of the fact that it should have foreseen the conversion of the Market Center System to a transmission line affecting the jurisdictional status of the Alexander Pipeline. However, due to the timing associated with the conversion application of the Market Center System to a transmission line and the planned construction of the Alexander Pipeline, Hiland did not include this small pipeline as part of the Market Center System conversion filing.

Hiland now seeks to remedy the matter of the Alexander Pipeline being built as a gathering line and receive Commission approval for utilization of the Alexander Pipeline as a transmission line. In accordance with Chapter 49-22 of the North Dakota Century Code, Section 69-06-08-02 of the North Dakota Administrative Code, and the Commission’s Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Guidelines, Hiland provides the following information to support its request for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility for the Alexander Pipeline.

SECTION A DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY

A.1 Type and Size of Facility

A.1 (a) Type

The Alexander Pipeline originates five miles north-northeast of Alexander, North Dakota at a connection with the Market Center System and runs 4.5 miles north to Hiland’s Alexander Station. The Market Center System touches a significant number of major crude oil rail and pipeline networks in northwestern North Dakota.

As initially constructed, the Alexander Pipeline provided another outlet for crude oil collected by Hiland's Market Center System to various facilities at Alexander Station. If conversion is allowed, Hiland may reverse crude flow and use pump facilities from Alexander Station storage in the future, should its customers desire to transport crude oil from the Alexander Station to the Market Center System. Small fenced-in enclosures to house associated power and control systems were installed to allow some valves to be operated remotely. Figure 1.A.1 shows the general location of the Alexander Pipeline.

A.1 (b) Size

Construction of the Alexander Pipeline as a gathering line involved the installation of 8-inch nominal diameter pipeline with a nominal wall thickness of 0.188 inches with fusion bonded epoxy ("FBE") coating denoted as American Petroleum Institute ("API") Code 5L specification X52 pipeline. For crossings, 0.252 inch wall thickness FBE coated pipe was used. The maximum operating pressure ("MOP") of the Alexander Pipeline is 1,440 pounds per square inch gauge ("psig").

For construction of the gathering line, 8-inch ANSI 600, flange end by flange end, full port, rising stem gate valves and similar ball valves were utilized for the Alexander Pipeline. These valves were manufactured in accordance with API Standard 6D "API Specification for Steel, Gate, Plug, Ball and Check Valves for Pipeline Service." The MOP of the valves is 1,440 psig. Any future valves will be consistent with these specifications.

The carbon steel pipe utilized for construction of the Alexander Pipeline meets United States Department of Transportation ("US DOT") regulations, specifically the design criteria outlined in 49 C.F.R. Subpart 195(C). The Alexander Pipeline was constructed as a gathering line per 49 C.F.R. Subpart 195(D). Upon conversion to a transmission line, the Alexander Pipeline will be operated and maintained per 49 C.F.R. Subpart 195(F).

Upon conversion of the gathering line to a transmission line, the maximum temperature of the crude will be 120°F, which is within design parameters. However, the Alexander Pipeline will typically operate between 60°F and 120°F.

Once converted to a transmission line, the maximum potential flow rate of the Alexander Pipeline will be 50,000 barrels per day ("bbls/day").

A.1 (c) Length

Construction of the Alexander Pipeline included installation of approximately 4.5 miles of pipe.

A.2 Purpose of Facility

Upon conversion from a gathering line to a transmission line, the purpose of the Alexander Pipeline will be to transport crude oil from smaller crude gathering systems and truck facilities to existing rail and pipeline network destinations. The Alexander Pipeline will enable the transportation of crude oil produced in northwestern North Dakota to multiple shipping points for out of state sale.

The Alexander Pipeline will provide needed capacity to transport increased production of petroleum from western North Dakota where oil production has more than doubled in the last

three years.¹ The Alexander Pipeline will transport crude oil from McKenzie County to major markets via Hiland's Market Center System using a connection near Alexander, North Dakota.

Historically Hiland has operated a light sweet common stream system and will continue to accept sweet crude oil into its common stream. This specification is consistent with the quality of crude oil produced from the Bakken formation, which is currently the largest exploration play in the region.

Conversion of the Alexander Pipeline will add (1) additional pipeline shipping capacity in North Dakota; (2) more access to liquid delivery options on Hiland's Market Center System for its customers; and (3) a pipeline transportation alternative to trucking or railing crude oil to other shipping points and markets.

The total cost of the Alexander Pipeline was estimated to be \$3.6 million.

A.3 Location

Figure 1.A.1 shows the general location of the Alexander Pipeline. For construction of the gathering line, the Alexander Pipeline right-of-way ("ROW") was approximately 75 feet wide to allow adequate room for topsoil separation, work equipment, and pipe stringing. The ROW consisted of both a 50-foot-wide permanent easement and a 25-foot-wide temporary workspace. The temporary ROW was necessary during construction in certain areas, such as steep slopes, and staging areas for streams, wetlands, and road crossings. The temporary ROW was also necessary for safety reasons, to provide an area for prefabrication of sections of pipeline, or for storage of top soil and subsoil material. Hiland used existing public roads to access the ROW, and did not modify existing roads or construct new permanent access roads.

Hiland acquired a 50-foot-wide permanent easement prior to construction of the Alexander Pipeline as a gathering line. The permanent easement width was selected based on the following criteria:

- Provision of adequate space and line separation for future line maintenance; and
- Allowance for adequate space to facilitate construction of an 8-inch pipeline while minimizing potential damage to the existing lines.

A.4 Aboveground Facilities

The Alexander Pipeline's segments are buried underground. Surface structures are limited to pipeline markers, rectifier sites, and block valves. Some small fenced-in enclosures may be installed to house associated power and control systems to allow valves to be operated remotely.

Block valves were installed at the pipeline interconnection point with the Market Center System. Pig launchers and/or receivers were installed at Dore Junction and Alex Station.

¹ ND Department of Mineral Resources, "ND Historical Barrels of Oil Produced by County," *available at* <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/stats/countymot.pdf> (accessed April 1, 2015).

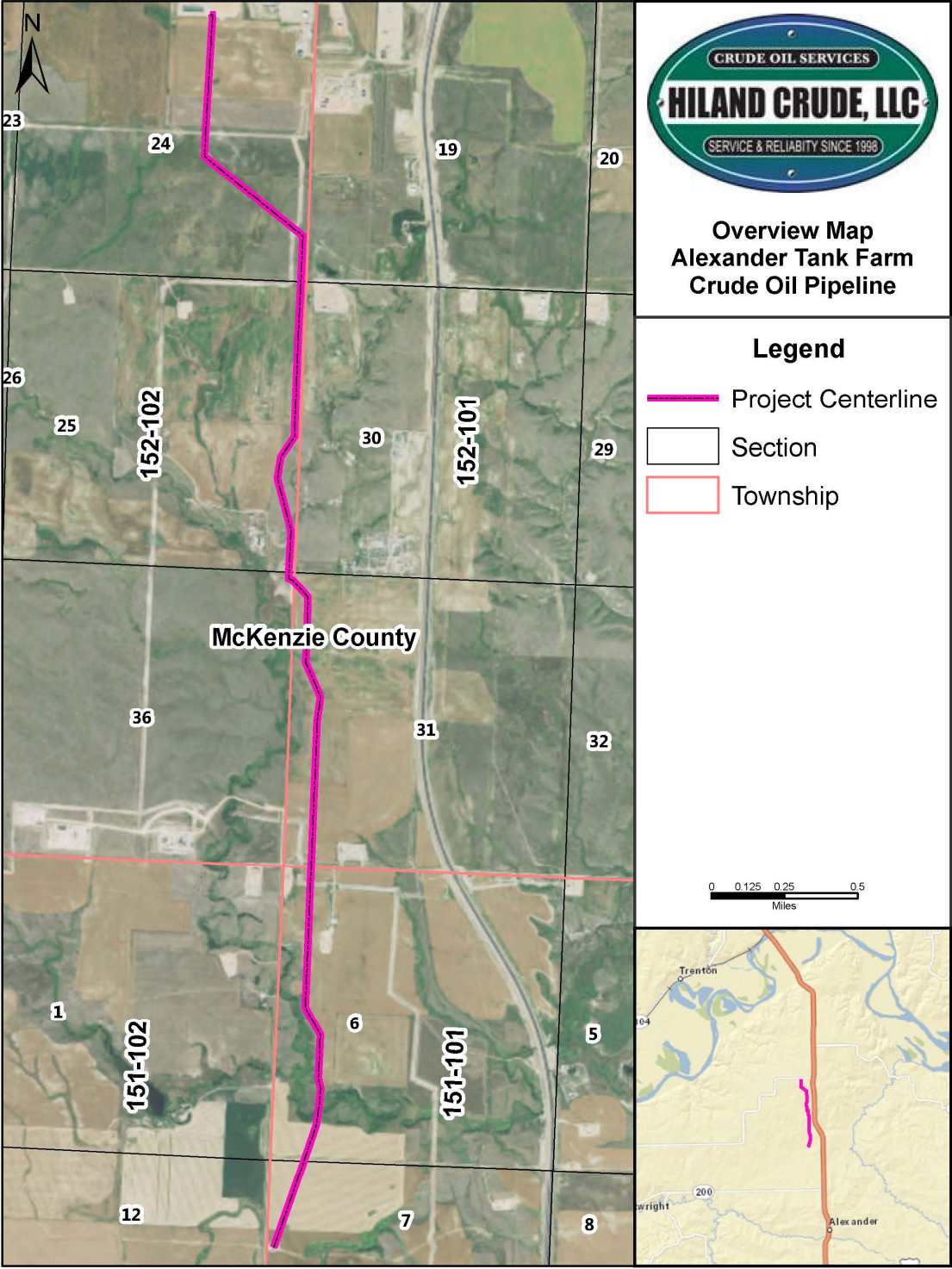


FIGURE 1.A.1 – General Project Location Map

A.5 Project Schedule

Hiland proposes to develop the Alexander Pipeline on the following time schedule:

A.5 (a) Certificate of Corridor Compatibility

The Certificate of Corridor Compatibility Application is being submitted in July 2015 as part of this Consolidated Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit Application.

A.5 (b) Route Application

The Route Permit Application is being submitted in July 2015 as part of this Consolidated Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit Application.

A.5 (c) Right-of Way Acquisition Date

Right-of-Way ("ROW") acquisition was completed prior to construction of the Alexander Pipeline.

A.5 (d) Issuance of Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit

A Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit for the Alexander Pipeline are expected to be issued in September 2015.

A.5 (e) Construction Start Date

Activities associated with the transmission approval will begin on or around December 1, 2015, upon Commission approval.

A.5 (f) Construction Complete

There are no anticipated construction activities as part of this conversion filing.

A.5 (g) Test Operations

There are no anticipated construction activities as part of this conversion filing.

A.5 (h) In-Service Date

All facilities associated with the gathering line were put into service in June of 2014. Activities associated with the transmission approval will be in-service by December 2015, upon approval by the Commission.

SECTION B STUDIES

B.1 Corridor

Section 69-06-05-01(2)(f) of the North Dakota Administrative Code requires that a corridor's width be at least ten percent of the length of a proposed project (i.e., 0.4 mile), but not less than one mile or greater than six miles wide unless approved by the Commission. A one-mile-wide field corridor was studied for the Alexander Pipeline.

B.2 Environmental Analysis

Studies were undertaken to evaluate the Alexander Pipeline's potential impacts on recreational, environmental, and cultural resources. Specific study findings for the proposed corridor are discussed in detail in the Route Application (see Tab 3) and associated exhibits (see Tab 4). Significant features are depicted in Tab 4 on Figures 4.B.a which are overlaid on an aerial photograph taken in June of 2013. The route is also presented superimposed on a USGS Topographic map as Figures 4.B.b in Tab 4. This information is also presented as shapefiles on the enclosed CD-ROM disk in Tab 7 suitable for viewing with ESRI's ArcGIS mapping software.

Hiland engaged Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc. and Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. ("Beaver Creek") to perform the environmental and cultural resource siting studies for the Alexander Pipeline.

Beaver Creek performed a Class I archeological file search in May of 2014 using a 1-mile-wide study corridor on the entire 4.5 miles of the Alexander Pipeline route. A Class III field survey was performed on a 250-foot-wide corridor in July of 2014. The cultural resource location details are not presented here in a publicly available document per the request of the North Dakota State Historic Society. Beaver Creek has provided a redacted version of the report to be submitted as part of this application. Additional details of these sites will be provided to Commission staff upon request.

Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc. conducted a database search using a 1-mile-wide study corridor for all other exclusion or avoidance criteria outlined in the North Dakota Administrative Code along the Alexander Pipeline route. Items reviewed included federal and state parks, protected and sensitive plants and animals, and civil and social structures such as recreational areas, rural homes, and farmsteads. In June of 2014, a field study was conducted using a 300-foot-wide corridor for botany and a 1-mile wide corridor for wildlife.

SECTION C NEED FOR FACILITY

C.1 Need for Facility Based on Current and Projected Demand

C.1 (a) Planned Use and Purpose

Application of horizontal drilling technology and historically high crude oil prices have resulted in a resurgence of oil drilling activity in North Dakota. Unprecedented success has occurred in the Bakken oil formation, with oil production more than doubling in North Dakota in the last three years. A summary of annual crude oil production in the state is presented in Table 1.1, below.

Year	Total Crude Oil Production, Barrels	% Gain over 2010
2010	113.1 million	---
2011	153.0 million	35.3 %
2012	242.5 million	114.4 %
2013	313.2 million	176.9 %

Oil production in North Dakota is expected to continue to grow until 2025. The purpose of the Alexander Pipeline is to provide “mid-stream” transportation alternatives for the expanding volumes of crude oil produced in North Dakota and to facilitate efficient access to downstream takeaway markets.

C.1 (b) Pipeline Capacity is Constrained in Western North Dakota

Crude oil produced in North Dakota is generally shipped to one of three pipeline sale outlets or demand points: (1) Tesoro’s Mandan, North Dakota refinery; (2) the Guernsey, Wyoming interconnection hub; and/or (3) the Clearbrook, Minnesota interconnection hub. Conversion of the Alexander Pipeline will provide producers greater levels of access across the Market Center System and its eight delivery points to pipeline and rail.

Rail transportation of crude oil increased more than tenfold during the period from April 2011 to April 2013 from approximately 60,000 bbls/day to over 650,000 bbls/day. Shipments are made to East Coast, West Coast, and Gulf Coast destinations. Over 70% of all crude oil produced in North Dakota leaves the state by rail.³ Hiland’s Market Center System, to which the Alexander Pipeline interconnects, has connections to Hiland’s railport at Dore, North Dakota, as well as railports at Trenton, Epping, Ross, and New Town, North Dakota.

² U.S. Energy Information Administration, Crude Oil Production by State, North Dakota Field Production of Crude Oil, *available at* <http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=MCRFPND1&f=A> (last visited March 2, 2015).

³ N.D. Pipeline Authority, North Dakota Oil and Gas Research Council Presentation, Justin J. Kringstad, May 23, 2013 (*see Appendix 2.B*).

C.1 (c) Statement Concerning Deviations from Most Recent Ten-Year Plan

Hiland's Ten-Year Plan for 2014-2024 was filed with the Commission on July 1, 2014.

At this time, Hiland has no firm immediate plans to construct additional transmission pipeline facilities outside the Alexander Pipeline and other related Market Center System projects within the next five years. However, Hiland's customers continue to expand their operations, which have the potential to require expanded Hiland system capacity as well as further extension of Hiland's system to accommodate the continued growth of crude oil production in western North Dakota.

C.1 (d) Other Expansions on the Hiland System

Hiland has also submitted an application to the Commission to convert its New Town gathering pipeline and associated facilities in Mountrail County to a transmission line. The existing 42.5-mile-long, 8-inch line links Hiland's Market Center System at the White Earth Injection Station to the Dakota Plains Holdings Inc.'s Pioneer crude rail terminal south of New Town. The conversion of the New Town Pipeline to a transmission line will serve to displace trucking operations that seek to move barrels from New Town to Dore in order to access the Double H Pipeline and other takeaway pipelines to move barrels of crude oil towards Guernsey, Wyoming.

Market forces may open the economics of other alternatives considered. As predominately a gathering and transfer system, much of the Hiland transportation flexibility is subject to change by larger pipeline transportation companies. As the pipeline and rail transportation systems expand, more opportunities may present themselves.

C.1 (e) Recent System Studies Supporting the Analysis of the Need

An excerpt from "The Williston Basin: Greasing the Gears for Growth in North Dakota" prepared by Bentek Energy, LLC under contract from the North Dakota Pipeline Authority is presented in Tab 2 as Appendix 2.A. The 129-page report released July 25, 2012 highlights that oil production from the Williston Basin, which includes the Dakotas and Montana, soared more than 400% in the five years prior to the report. Oil production from the Williston Basin is expected to continue to grow until 2025. In the report, Bentek Energy, LLC also estimates that planned refinery and pipeline projects will not be able to keep up with the increased production. Producers will therefore continue to rely on more expensive transportation options until additional pipeline capacity becomes available.⁴

Due in large part to production from the Bakken and Three Forks formations, the State of North Dakota is currently the second largest producer of crude oil in the United States. The state produced an all-time high of 1,227,483 bbls/day in December of 2014.⁵

One challenge North Dakota faces is moving crude oil intrastate. The Alexander Pipeline is connected to the Market Center System which touches three counties in North Dakota: McKenzie, Williams, and Mountrail Counties. In each of these counties, over 50% of the production is currently being transported by truck from the wellhead. Based on a recent

⁴ Bentek Energy, LLC, "The Williston Basin: Greasing the Gears for Growth in North Dakota," July 25, 2012, pp. 35, 47.

⁵ NDIC, "Director's Cut," available at: <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/directorscut/directorscut-2015-03-12.pdf> (accessed April 6, 2015). This document is also presented in Tab 2 as Appendix 2.C.

analysis, Williams County had the highest rate of transport by truck, with 75% of oil production being transported by truck. McKenzie County was second with 70% of oil production transported by truck, and Mountrail County reported 59% of oil production being transported by truck.⁶ Gathering system pipelines are being encouraged throughout the state to limit truck transportation and provide a safer, more efficient solution to transporting crude oil.

C.2 Alternatives to the Proposed Facility

Three alternatives to the Alexander Pipeline were considered.

C.2 (a) No Action Alternative

The status quo could be allowed to continue, supported by trucking crude oil to existing pipeline unloading facilities and/or rail trans-ship facilities. Finding qualified cargo tank operators, which is already a critical issue, will continue to be difficult. Further, there will be additional wear and tear to county and state roads due to high truck traffic. Pipeline transportation (1) reduces truck traffic on the area's road network; (2) provides access to a wider range of markets; and (3) results in a more efficient and safer mode of transportation by reducing costs and the potential for accidents.

C.2 (b) Alternative Pipeline Design/Size

The Alexander Pipeline was originally designed and installed as an 8-inch diameter gathering system for committed producers. A tremendous surge in oil production in the area combined with the Alexander Pipeline's strategic location prompted Hiland's management to revisit the decision to operate the system as a gathering system.

Because the Alexander Pipeline is currently operational as a gathering line, the decision to install larger or smaller diameter pipe is irrelevant.

C.2 (c) Alternative Pipeline Route

A full route alternative analysis was completed by Hiland with respect to the Alexander Pipeline. Hiland identified and evaluated several options for routing the Alexander Pipeline. These studies were designed to define a preferred route that achieves project objectives, is technologically and economically feasible to construct, and minimizes impacts on landowners and the environment.

⁶ N.D. Pipeline Authority, North Dakota Oil and Gas Research Council Presentation, Justin J. Kringstad, May 23, 2013. Key slides from the May 23, 2013 presentation of the North Dakota Pipeline Authority to the North Dakota Oil & Gas Research Council are presented in Tab 2 as Appendix 2.B.

SECTION D LOCATION

D.1 Study Area

As noted above, the Alexander Pipeline originates five miles north-northeast of Alexander, North Dakota at a connection with Hiland's Market Center System and runs 4.5 miles to the north to Hiland's Alexander Station.

The Alexander Pipeline area analyzed for the conversion from a gathering line to a transmission line is located in unincorporated rural areas of McKenzie County, North Dakota.

D.2 Map of Proposed Corridor

Because a consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit is being submitted, maps (including U.S.G.S. Quad and Aerial Maps) of the proposed corridor and route for the Alexander Pipeline can be found in Appendix 4.B of the Route Application (see Tab 4). The location of exclusion and avoidance areas, as defined in Section 69-06-08-02 of the North Dakota Administrative Code, within the corridor are also depicted on the maps provided.

D.3 Criteria to be Evaluated

Because this application is part of a consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit, the criteria to be evaluated are discussed in Section C of the Route Permit portion of the application (see Tab 3).

D.4 Relative Value of Each of the Criteria

Because this application is part of a consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit, the relative value of each of the criteria considered is discussed in Section C of the Route Permit portion of the application (see Tab 3).

SECTION E GENERAL MITIGATIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

Because this application is part of a consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit, the mitigative measures that Hiland proposes to take with respect to the Alexander Pipeline are discussed in Section D of the Route Permit portion of the application (see Tab 3).

SECTION F QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE STUDY

(1) Jim Suttle, Vice President – Kinder Morgan, Inc.

Degrees: Bachelor of Art — Political Science, Wichita State University
Masters of Philosophy, Houston Baptist University

Experience: 34 years in petroleum industry serving in multiple assignments including pipeline design, operation and construction. Senior Vice President of Hiland Crude, LLC since 2010.

(2) Kathleen Spilman, Managing Director — Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc.

Degrees: Bachelor of Science - Chemical Engineering, University of North Dakota
Masters in Management, University of Mary

Experience: 33 years' experience in petroleum refining and fuels transportation field as well as regulatory affairs and compliance.

Professional License:
Registered Professional Engineer: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana

(3) Karine Becker, Project Manager — Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc.

Degree: Bachelor of Science – Natural Resource Management, University of Minnesota -
Crookston

Experience: 6 years' experience in natural resource management

(4) Ryan King, Staff Consultant – Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc.

Degrees: Bachelor of Science Construction Management, North Dakota State University
Master of Natural Resources Management, North Dakota State University

Experience: 2 years' experience in botany and wildlife surveys throughout western North Dakota and eastern Montana.

(5) Joshua Swann, Project Manager – Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc.

Degree: Bachelor of Arts Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
University of Colorado - Boulder

Experience: 3 years' experience in field technical services and regulatory affairs

SECTION G MAPS

G.1 Map of Criteria within Study Area

Because a consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit is being submitted, the maps (including U.S.G.S. Quad and Aerial Maps) of the proposed corridor and route of the Alexander Pipeline can be found in Appendix B of the Route Permit portion of the application (see Tab 4). The location of exclusion and avoidance areas, as defined in Section 69-06-08-02 of the North Dakota Administrative Code, within the corridor are also depicted on the maps provided.

G.2 Maps of Study Area

The GIS software in current use by the Commission staff is ESRI's ArcGIS and companion software packages. A CD-ROM containing electronic copies of ArcGIS shapefiles outlining the proposed corridor has been included with this application as Tab 7.