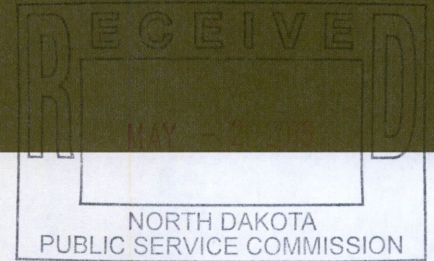


Oasis Midstream Services, LLC
Wild Basin to Johnsons Corner Pipeline
Topsoil Removal Inspection Report



April 29, 2016
Case No. PU-15-733



Prepared for:



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Topsoil Removal Inspection Report

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Act (North Dakota Century Code Chapter 49-22) authorizes the Public Service Commission (Commission) to determine that the location, construction, and operation of jurisdictional energy conversion and transmission facilities will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment and the welfare of the citizens of North Dakota. Commission construction inspections ensure that energy projects are constructed in compliance with the siting laws (North Dakota Century Code Chapter 49-22), rules (North Dakota Administrative Code Article 69-06) and applicable Commission Orders.

The Commission retained ProSource Technologies, LLC (ProSource) to complete construction inspections of the Oasis Midstream Services LLC (Oasis) Wild Basin to Johnsons Corner Pipeline Project (Project), Case No. PU-15-733, which is currently under construction in McKenzie County, North Dakota. The Project involves the construction of approximately 19 miles of 10.75-inch outside diameter pipeline and associated facilities for the transmission of crude oil.

Construction of the Project commenced on April 11, 2016. ProSource conducted the topsoil removal inspection on April 12, 2016. ProSource prepared this report to document the topsoil removal inspection and to provide a summary of compliance with the Commission Orders.

The purpose of the inspection was to observe the topsoil removal phase to verify that topsoil has been properly removed and kept segregated from subsoil until replacement occurs. The inspection continued until the inspector determined that the equipment operators had demonstrated proficiency concerning topsoil removal, in accordance with the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order for Case PU-15-733. Photographs taken during the site inspection are included in Appendix A. Note that subsoil removal will occur during trenching activities, which will take place in a later phase of the construction process. The inspector requested that the right of way supervisor send photos of the trenching activities to document that the subsoil piles are separated from the topsoil piles.

Prior to the construction inspection, ProSource reviewed Project documents and filings and listened to the audio files from the North Dakota Public Service Commission Hearing held on February 9, 2016 in Williston, North Dakota. During the field inspection, two issues were identified as needing corrective action. The inspector identified an area that appeared to have an insufficient depth of topsoil removed. The right of way supervisor directed the equipment operators to return to the area of insufficient topsoil depth; within hours, equipment had arrived and removed the topsoil to an acceptable depth. The inspector also identified a portion of the spoil from the hydro vac potholing activities that had encroached on the topsoil pile. This was communicated to the right of way supervisor; by the end of the day, the issue was resolved. Overall, the topsoil removal activities were satisfactory and the inspector determined that the equipment operators had demonstrated proficiency concerning topsoil removal in compliance with the Commission's Order.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

On November 16, 2015, Oasis filed applications in Case No. PU-15-733 for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and a Route Permit for the construction of its Wild Basin to Johnsons Corner Crude Oil Pipeline. The Project consists of 19 miles of 10.75-inch outside diameter pipe, three above-ground storage tanks totaling 200,000 barrels of storage capacity, and block valves. The maximum capacity of the Project will be 75,000 barrels per day, with a normal throughput of 50,000 barrels per day. The maximum operating pressure will be 1,480 psig with the normal operating pressure proposed to be 500 psig. The Project is proposed to be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in compliance with Code of Federal Regulations Title 49 Part 195, Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Safety Regulations. The Commission issued a decision approving a corridor and a route on March 23, 2016 in accordance with the Commission's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

The Commission retained ProSource to complete construction inspections for the Project, which is currently under construction in McKenzie County, North Dakota. The purpose of the first inspection was to observe the topsoil removal phase to verify that topsoil has been properly removed and kept segregated from subsoil until replacement occurs. The inspection continued until the inspector determined that the equipment operators had demonstrated proficiency concerning topsoil removal, in accordance with the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

According to Oasis, the purpose of the Project is to transport crude oil from the Wild Basin Gas Processing and Crude Handling Facility where the crude is housed in above-ground storage tanks to third party pipeline interconnects near Johnsons Corner (Tesoro Johnsons Corner Station and the proposed Dakota Access Pipeline Johnsons Corner Terminal facility). From these facilities, the product will be transported via interconnecting pipelines for distribution to refineries across the United States.

Oasis selected the proposed pipeline corridor based on several criteria designed to conform to the Commission's siting requirements and to avoid or minimize socioeconomic and environmental impacts, while maximizing the benefits to local resource developers in the Williston Basin. According to Oasis, the location of existing assets were also considered during the selection process. The selection of the corridor was also influenced by the opportunity to parallel or co-locate within other utility corridors. Approximately 13 miles of the Project is co-located with existing corridors.

3.0 TOPSOIL REMOVAL INSPECTION

On April 12, 2016, Mr. David Hennen, Project Manager and Director of Environmental Services at ProSource conducted the topsoil removal inspection. Mr. Hennen met Mr. Mikal Hyde, Right of Way Supervisor from North Winds (construction contractor) and Brian Montgomery, Environmental Inspector from E3 (environmental consultant) at the work site to discuss construction details, topsoil removal methods and restoration procedures. The discussion included many construction-related items such as environmental training, communication of topsoil removal procedures with the equipment operators, width and depth of topsoil removal, and specific areas of topsoil removal.

Mr. Hyde explained that topsoil removal was discussed in the environmental training session prior to construction and confirmed that as the right of way supervisor, he will be in regular communication with the equipment operators regarding depth of topsoil removal. Mr. Hyde also described the potholing process that is being employed to determine topsoil depth at various locations along the right of way. The pothole process involves hand digging a hole approximately 1 foot by 1 foot to a depth where the subsoil is identified. The depth is communicated to the equipment operators and is inspected by Mr. Hyde following topsoil removal to confirm the correct depths are excavated. Following the meeting, Mr. Hyde accompanied Mr. Hennen on the field inspection.

The field inspection was initiated at Station 0+00 and continued through approximate Station 130+00. At the time of the inspection, construction had commenced the previous day and topsoil removal had been conducted for approximately 1.5 miles. Wood lathe was in place along the right of way to identify the approved work areas. Observations were made to confirm that the construction activities were occurring within the staked right of way (Photos 1 and 2). The first step in the topsoil removal process included discing the right of way (Photos 3 and 4). Following discing activities, bulldozers removed the topsoil by pushing it to the edge of the right of way (Photos 5 and 6). Note that subsoil removal will occur during trenching activities, which will take place in a later phase of the construction process. Mr. Hennen requested that Mr. Hyde send photos of the trenching activities to document that the subsoil piles are separated from the topsoil piles.

4.0 CONCERNS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

During the inspection, two issues were identified as needing corrective action. At approximate Station 43+00, Mr. Hennen identified an area that appeared to have an insufficient depth of topsoil removed (Photos 7 and 8). Mr. Hyde directed the equipment operators to return to the area of insufficient topsoil depth; within hours, equipment had removed the topsoil to an acceptable depth (Photos 9 and 10). At approximate Station 30+00, Mr. Hennen identified a portion of the spoil from the hydro vac potholing activities that had encroached on the topsoil pile (Photos 11 and 12). This was communicated to Mr. Hyde and by the end of the day, the hydro vac spoil had been separated from the topsoil pile (Photos 13 and 14).

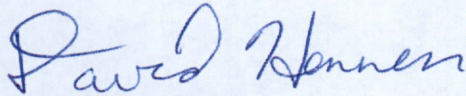
5.0 CONCLUSION

Generally, the topsoil removal along the right of way appeared to be satisfactory and consistent with the Commission's Order. Based on the field observations and discussions with Mr. Hyde regarding the potholing process to assist in topsoil depth assessment, Mr. Hennen determined that equipment operators demonstrated proficiency concerning topsoil removal in compliance with the Commission's Order.

6.0 SIGNATURE

Recommendations and findings contained in this report are based on available information and technically accepted practices at the present time.

Project Manager David Hennen, Director of Environmental Services, prepared this report.



David E. Hennen, Director of Environmental Services
ProSource Technologies, LLC

7.0 REFERENCES

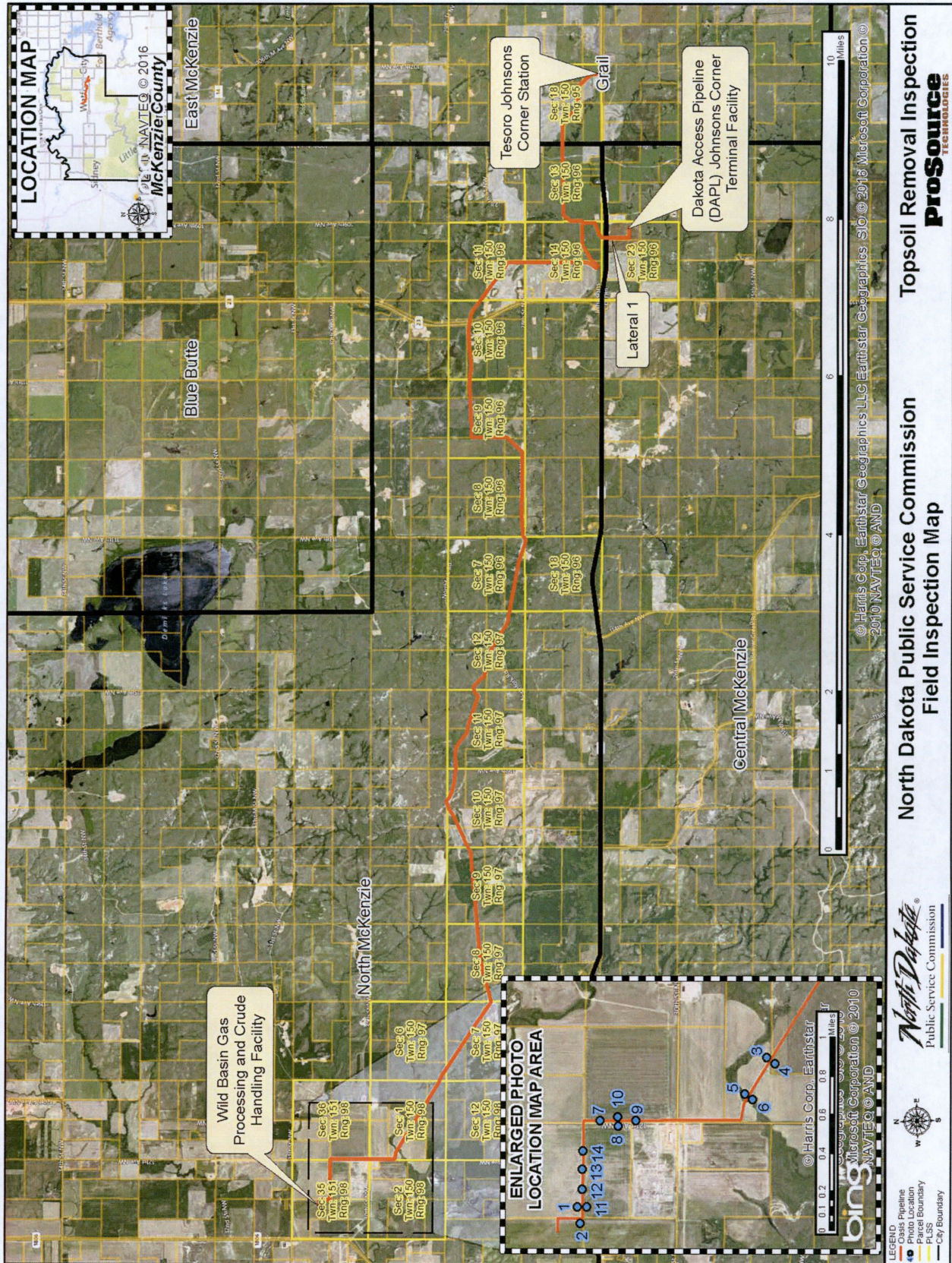
Hyde, Mikal 2016. Northwinds, Right of Way Supervisor. Personal Communication, discussion prior to and during topsoil removal inspection on April 12, 2016.

North Dakota Public Service Commission (NDPSC) Online Case Search. Available from http://www.psc.nd.gov/database/docket_file_list.php. Accessed March 2016.

APPENDIX A

Field Inspection Map

Topsoil Removal Inspection Report
 Oasis Midstream, Wild Basin to Johnsons Corner Pipeline Project



APPENDIX B

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 – Approx. Station 7+00. View of topsoil pile inside the boundaries of the approved corridor.



Photo 2 – Approx. Station 7+00. View of impacted area inside the boundaries of the approved work area.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 3 – Approx. Station 128+00. View of discing activities.



Photo 4 – Approx. Station 128+00. View of discing activities.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 5 – Approx. Station 114+00. View of topsoil removal.



Photo 6 – Approx. Station 114+00. View of topsoil removal.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 7 – Approx. Station 43+00. View of area with insufficient depth of removed topsoil.



Photo 8 – Approx. Station 43+00. View of area with insufficient depth of removed topsoil.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 9 – Approx. Station 46+00. View of area after additional topsoil removal.



Photo 10 – Approx. Station 46+00. View of area after additional topsoil removal.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 11 – Approx. Station 30+00. Hydro vac spoil encroaching on topsoil pile.



Photo 12 – Approx. Station 30+00. Hydro vac spoil encroaching on topsoil pile.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 13 – Approx. Station 30+00. View of the hydro vac spoil separated from the topsoil pile.



Photo 14 – Approx. Station 30+00. View of the hydro vac spoil separated from the topsoil pile.