

Demicks Lake NGL Pipeline Project Topsoil Inspection Report PU-18-399



Prepared for:
**North Dakota
Public Service Commission**

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Executive Summary

The North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) retained Wenck Associates, Inc. (Wenck) to complete topsoil inspections during construction of the ONEOK Demicks Lake 20-inch Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) Pipeline (i.e., the Project) in McKenzie County, North Dakota (ND), constructed by ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C. (ONEOK). The purpose of the inspections is to ensure the project is constructed in compliance with the siting laws and rules and the applicable PSC Orders for the Project, which includes a requirement that topsoil must be segregated from subsoil during installation of the pipeline.

Construction involving soil disturbance for the Project began 14 May 2019. Wenck was present to observe the topsoil salvage and segregation by Jomax Construction Company, Inc. (i.e., Jomax) at the start of the project. Subsequently, an Initial Topsoil Inspection Report was submitted to the PSC on 24 May 2019. Wenck revisited the project on 5 and 6 June 2019, and completed an Interim Topsoil and Construction Report, which was submitted to the PSC on 21 June 2019.

Additional inspections of the Project occurred on 16 and 17 July, and 21 August 2019. On 4 September 2019, Wenck was notified by ONEOK of the approved Special Use Permit from the US Forest Service, and ONEOK's intent to have Jomax initiate pipeline construction through the approximate 9.5 miles of the Little Missouri National Grassland within the week. Work on US Forest Service Lands, (i.e., Spread 3) of the project had previously been delayed, awaiting the Forest Service permit. Now that the permit has been issued, and ONEOK has confirmed utilizing the same contractor for the entire project, Wenck has prepared this Final Topsoil Inspection Report. Wenck has already observed topsoil and subsoil removal and segregation done by the Jomax contractor crews slated for construction of the project through Forest Service lands.

This Final Topsoil Inspection Report includes documentation of topsoil stripping and segregation during the 16-17 July and 21 August on-site inspections of the project. Please see previously submitted inspection reports for details from prior inspections conducted in May and June 2019. By and large, soil removal and storage processes are satisfactory and continue to be completed properly. Isolated minor issues of poor segregation and slight mixing were observed sporadically throughout the Project. Contractors were made aware of these minor issues and plans for resolving these issues are in place to implement during topsoil replacement.

The majority of Spread 1 and 2 trenching and pipe backfill is complete. Construction inspections of the entire project, including the Spread 3 portion of the project through the Little Missouri National Grasslands, are intended for later this year.

1.0 Background and Scope

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Demicks Lake 20-inch Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) transmission pipeline PU-18-399 is comprised of three pipeline segments, all within McKenzie County. The first segment, Spread 1, is approximately 36.3 miles originating from Demicks Lake Gas Processing Plant in McKenzie County T151N, R96W, Section 20. The second segment, Spread 2, is broken down into 3 subsegments, Spreads 2A, 2B, and 2C and is alternated with segment 3, Spreads 3A and 3B. Spread 2A is approximately 14.4 miles beginning in T149N, R100W, Section 8, north of the sectional road. Spread 3A is approximately 8.7 miles beginning in T148N, R103W, Section 13. Spread 2B is approximately 3.9 miles beginning in T147N, R103W, Section 7. Spread 3B is approximately 3.7 miles beginning in T147N, R104W, Section 25. The final subsegment, Spread 2C, is approximately 7.25 miles to the boundary of North Dakota and Montana. Spread 2C begins in T146N, R104W, Section 10 and ends in T146N, R105W, Section 22. Jomax Construction Company is conducting ROW topsoil clearing and pipeline construction of all identified project spreads.

In North Dakota, the Route is approximately 74.3 miles in length, approximately 9 miles of which would cross the Little Missouri National Grasslands (LMNG), which is administered through the United States Forest Service (USFS). The total length of the project is approximately 77.1 miles. In North Dakota, approximately 70 percent of the Route is co-located with existing linear infrastructure.

The pipe for the Project will be 20-inch diameter steel pipe with 0.344-inches wall thickness standard and 0.375-inches for road crossings. The maximum operating pressure will be 1,480 pounds per square inch and the maximum flow rate will be 40,000 barrels per day. 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 in Case No. PU-18-399 on 1 May 2019, granting Certificate of Corridor Compatibility No. 209 and Route Permit No. 219 for the Project.

1.2 REGULATORY PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act (North Dakota Century Code Chapter 49-22) authorizes the Public Service 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 citizens of North Dakota. Construction inspections ensure that such projects are constructed in compliance with the siting laws (North Dakota Century Code Chapter 49-22) and rules (North Dakota Administrative Code Article 69-06) and the applicable Commission Orders.

The North Dakota PSC retained Wenck Associates, Inc. (Wenck) to complete construction inspections, and specifically a topsoil inspection, of the Project. The inspection process included a review of the Application for Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit, the Project's Order, and other applicable documents. PSC Order #12 for the Project states: *"Company understands and agrees that all topsoil, up to 12 inches, or topsoil to the depth*

of cultivation, whichever is greater, over and along trench areas where cuts will be made, must be stripped and segregated from the subsoil. Any area on which excavated subsoil will be placed must also be stripped of topsoil. After backfilling is completed, any excess subsoil must be placed over the excavation area, blending the grade into existing topography. Topsoil must be replaced over areas from which it was stripped only after the subsoil is replaced.”

Wenck’s scope of work was to perform and document on-site inspections during the topsoil removal phase of the Project to verify that topsoil was properly removed and kept segregated from subsoil until replacement occurred. The number of on-site inspections was to be based on Wenck’s determination that equipment operators demonstrated proficiency concerning topsoil and subsoil removal and segregation in compliance with the Commission’s Order. This report includes, but is not limited to, documentation of site visit observations and a summary of findings and issues that should be addressed for the Project to be considered complete and in full compliance.

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Regional Soils

The majority of the McKenzie County is located in the Missouri Plateau. Soil in this region are generally formed from glacial deposits or derived from weathered sedimentary shale. The regional geology typically consists of a mantle of till (when present) overlying the older residual sediments. The majority of the soils present throughout the Project would be classified as mollisols and characterized by a relatively dark, thick “A” (topsoil) horizon. The primary exception to this are the entisols soils found nearer summit and shoulder-slopes of hilltops, that lack a mollic epipedon (i.e., thick A horizon). Some soils would be considered salt-affected, which have adverse properties from salinity and/or sodicity.

The main difference between topsoil and subsoil in this region are most often the presence of calcium carbonates, salts such as sodium, and the reduction in organic matter. Calcareous soils can be visually distinguished by the lighter colors associated with calcium carbonates, which generally also correlates to a reduction in organic matter. Topsoil segregation on saline and sodium affected soils (i.e., natric soils) are usually less apparent, but can distinguished by accumulations of salt, clay and/or associated columnar structure (i.e., clay pans). Salt-affected sodic soils, when tilled or disturbed, are typically hard and cloddy when dry, often coated with a visible salt crust.

1.3.2 Soil Stripping and Segregation Best Practices

Topsoil has biological, physical and chemical properties that are critical to successful reclamation of the project site. The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its content of organic matter. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth. Topsoil, typically considered the A horizon, should be stripped to the correct depth according to natural variations in the depth of this top layer of organic matter rich soil.

During pipeline installation preparation and excavation work, contractors are to segregate topsoil and subsoil. Mixing subsoil with the topsoil can be detrimental to the re-vegetation and vegetative productivity of the soil. Subsoil material generally has lower organic matter content than topsoil, making it typically lighter in color. It may also have different chemical (i.e., salts) and physical properties (i.e., texture) than the topsoil. Occasionally, the most

unfavorable characteristic of subsoil horizons is the accumulation of salts. Salts, such as sodium, among others, can severely restrict plant growth. The presence or absence of existing plant roots can be used as an indication between topsoil and unsuitable subsoil in certain situations, such as clay-pan subsoils.

To summarize, hilltops and steeper sloping terrain generally have thinner topsoil layers; while lower, flatter foot-slopes and swales typically have thicker topsoil layers. The most common exception to this are salt-affected soils, where the accumulation of salts and clay often restrict plant root growth. Equipment operators should be aware of the natural soil landscape relationships, as well as the potential for accumulations of salts, both of which drive topsoil thicknesses, and adjust stripping depths accordingly.

2.0 Findings of Site Inspection

2.1 METHODS

Wenck Field Inspectors: Matt Retka, Project Manager/Soil Classifier, Jeremy Hackley, Field Inspector, and Zach Leitner, Field Inspector, visited the Project site between 16 July and 21 August 2019. Allen Kitchens, Assistant Chief Inspector, Onshore Quality Control Specialists (QCS), was also present to accompany Wenck staff during inspections of Spread 1.

The site was inspected visually by driving to access points and walking or driving within the Project right-of-way (ROW). Topsoil removal began the day of the first inspection, 14 May 2019. Wenck Staff was present to ensure PCS order provisions were understood and followed. Jomax Pipeline Construction began and continues to conduct all construction on the Project spreads. During inspections, Contractors/equipment operators were observed during the topsoil removal phases of the Project to check that topsoil has been properly removed, piled, and kept segregated from subsoil. Digital photographs were taken showing typical Project infrastructure and documenting problem areas (**Appendix A**). Geographic coordinates were recorded at observation points using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx; <10m accuracy; NAD83 datum and Trimble GOXT, submeter accuracy, NAD83 datum) (**Table 1**).

2.2 ON-SITE INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

Spread 1

On 17 July 2019, Mr. Hackley visited Spread 1 of the Project. Mr. Hackley met and was accompanied by Allen Kitchens, QCS Assistant Chief Inspector during the topsoil inspections. Jomax staff was observed in the process of pipeline construction involving trenching, installing pipe, and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Observations of topsoil stockpiling and segregation were overall compliant. Jomax operators appropriately discontinued topsoil stripping once subsoil horizons were encountered, which sometimes contained scoria. However, an isolated incident of a subsoil stockpile had spilled over within the ROW boundary. This issue was brought to the attention of Mr. Kitchens and a resolution was discussed. (**Appendix A, Observation Points 117a-130**).

On 21 August 2019, Mr. Retka and Mr. Leitner visited Spread 1 of the Project. Wenck staff again met and was accompanied by Mr. Kitchens during the topsoil inspection. Jomax staff was observed in the process of pipeline construction involving trenching and installing pipe. An observation of a lack of erosion control within a wetland drainage swale was discussed with Mr. Kitchens and the issue was resolved by recommending the installation of straw wattles. Concern was noted to Mr. Kitchens within an open cut wetland area that there was a potential lack of topsoil and subsoil segregation during trenching. (**Appendix A, Observation Points 2761sw-2767e**).

Overall, construction and topsoil handling along Spread 1 looked satisfactory with appropriate topsoil stockpiles and segregation.

Spread 2

On 16 July 2019, Mr. Hackley visited Spread 2 unaccompanied. Jomax staff performing pipeline construction processes were observed. Areas of properly stripped and segregated topsoil were also observed. Jomax operators appropriately discontinued topsoil stripping at

depth reaching subsoil horizons. Topsoil was stripped to correct depths at various topographical locations. (**Appendix A, Photos 101a-115**).

On 21 August 2019, Mr. Retka and Mr. Leitner visited Spread 2 unaccompanied. Contact with Rob Jeffery, QCS Chief Inspector, was made over the phone, but he was unable to meet on-site. Appropriately filled trenches and backfilled ROW were observed. Concerns involving topsoil handling at a Dakota skipper ESA were addressed to Clay Willson, Jomax ROW Foreman. After discussion, concerns of Jomax's methods were satisfied (**Appendix A, Observation Points 2778s and 2780e**).

Topsoil Inspection Summary

In general, the contractors did a good job with the stripping of topsoil. Contractors paid close attention to topsoil stripping depths which tended to vary several inches depending upon the location. In flatter areas, often only topsoil needed to be stripped and stockpiled. Hilltop stripping required separate stockpiles of subsoil in order to create a level workspace for equipment and pipe installation. Overall, the topsoil stockpiles appeared to be kept as free of subsoils as possible.

QCS construction inspectors were made aware of the observed minor issues and concerns of topsoil stripping and segregation. In the isolated events of a lack of soil segregation, contractors have plans for spreading these stockpiles in a way that minimized topsoil mixture. Topsoil redistribution and reclamation along the ROW has yet to be conducted, and it is understood that ONEOK has plans to contract H2 Enterprises for this work.

3.0 Issues, Resolutions, and Recommendations

During site inspections, there were very few locations where the subsoil pile was observed touching the topsoil pile, and locations where subsoil was mixed slightly with the topsoil. On hilltops, greater subsoil is removed in order to create a level surface to operate and install pipe. Very few subsoil stockpiles were observed in direct contact with topsoil stockpiles. In these isolated instances, there is potential for slight mixing of the subsoil and topsoil at the points of contact. The final pass taken by graders during topsoil stripping inevitably disturbs a small amount of subsoil. Both of these types of mixing are minimal and were known to occur by the contractors. The mixed soils are located on the surface of the stockpile(s) and will be the first layer spread when replacing the soils. As a result, any mixed soils will be covered with a majority of the topsoil and should not pose a major concern for site reclamation.

4.0 References

North Dakota Public Service Commission (ND PSC). 2018. Online Case Search. Available from: http://www.psc.nd.gov/database/company_case_list.php. Accessed May-September 2019.

Jeffery, Rob. Kitchens, Allen. Onshore Quality Control Specialists. Personal Communication: discussion during site visits on July 16 and 17, and August 21, 2018 and on project coordination for site visits.

5.0 Signatures

The services performed by Wenck staff for this project have been conducted in a manner consistent with the degree of care and technical skill appropriately exercised by professionals currently practicing in this area under similar time and budget constraints. Recommendations and findings contained in this report represent our professional judgment and are based upon available information and technically accepted practices at the present time and location. Other than this, no warranty is implied or expressed.

Project Manager, Matt Retka, and Field Inspector, Jeremy Hackley, prepared the report.



Matt Retka, Project Manager/Soil Classifier

9/12/19
Date

1. Observation Point Coordinates

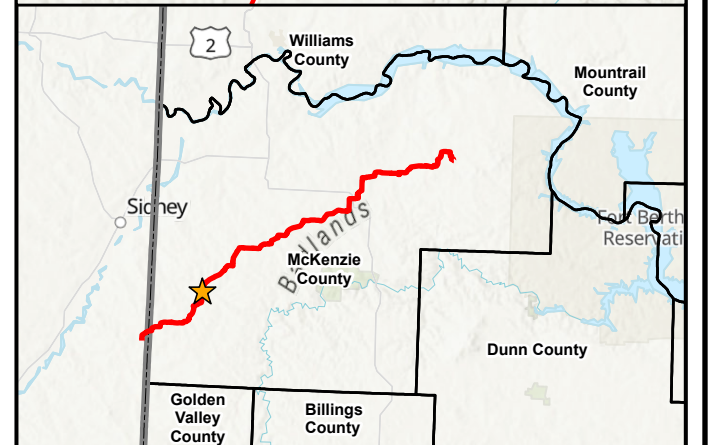
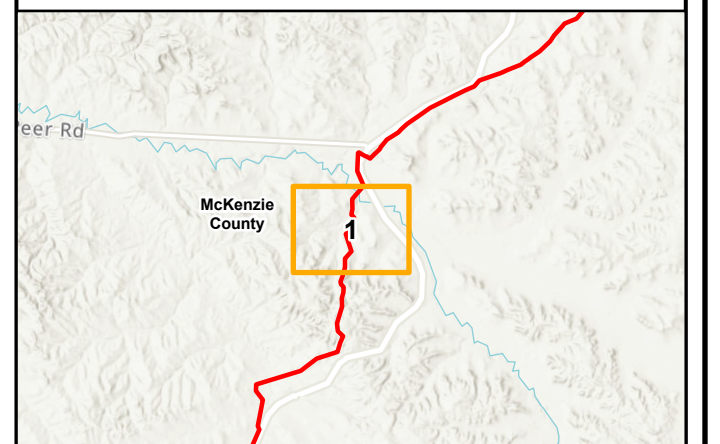
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101	16-Jul-19	47.55523	-103.86266
101	16-Jul-19	47.55523	-103.86266
102	16-Jul-19	47.55503	-103.86259
103	16-Jul-19	47.67395	-103.64503
110	16-Jul-19	47.6827	-103.62601
113	16-Jul-19	47.68256	-103.62575
115	16-Jul-19	47.7004	-103.57324
117	17-Jul-19	47.89133	-103.04821
124	17-Jul-19	47.85347	-103.21872
129	17-Jul-19	47.76205	-103.35756
130	17-Jul-19	47.7627	-103.35778
2761sw/2762ne	21-Aug-19	47.749057	-103.43505
2765e	21-Aug-19	47.754761	-103.409106
2766s	21-Aug-19	47.758706	-103.400761
2767e	21-Aug-19	47.758913	-103.400376
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2780e	21-Aug-19	47.662349	-103.712502

Topsoil Observation Locations

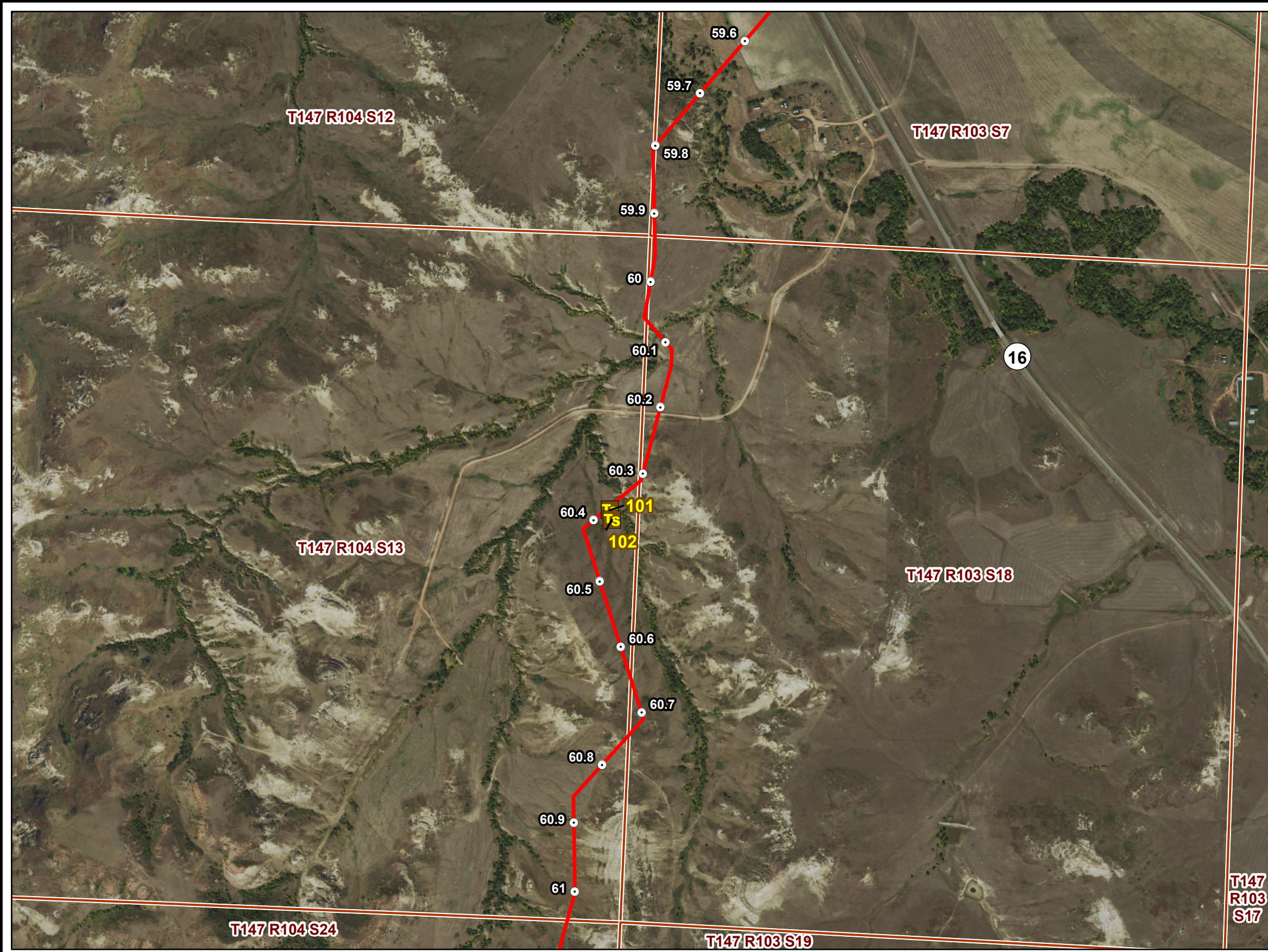
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**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 1**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



2018 Aerial Photograph (Source: NAIP)
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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



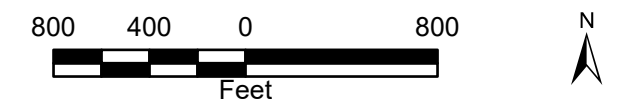
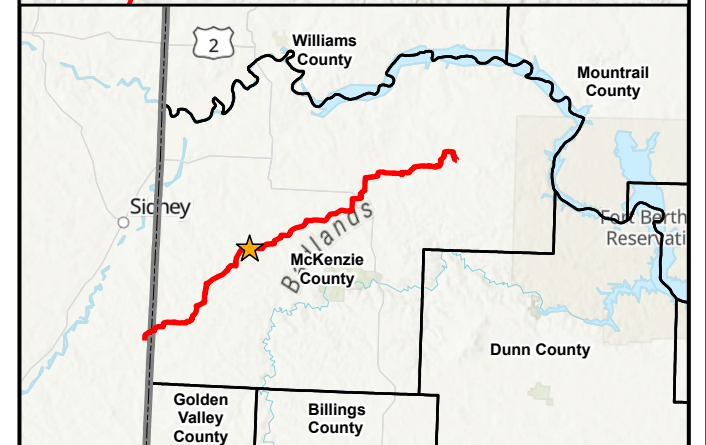
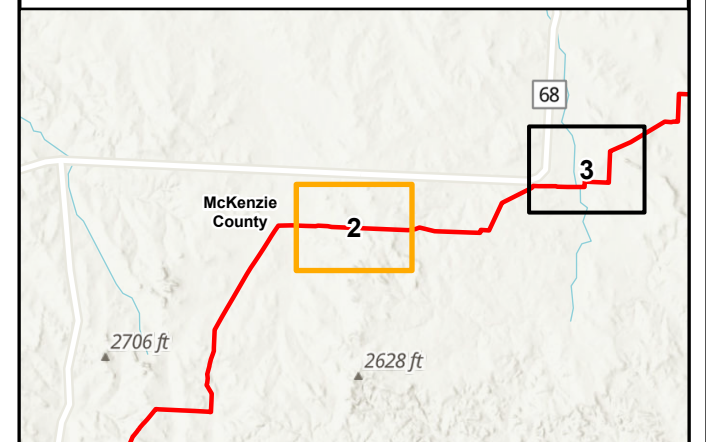
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Map 1 of 8

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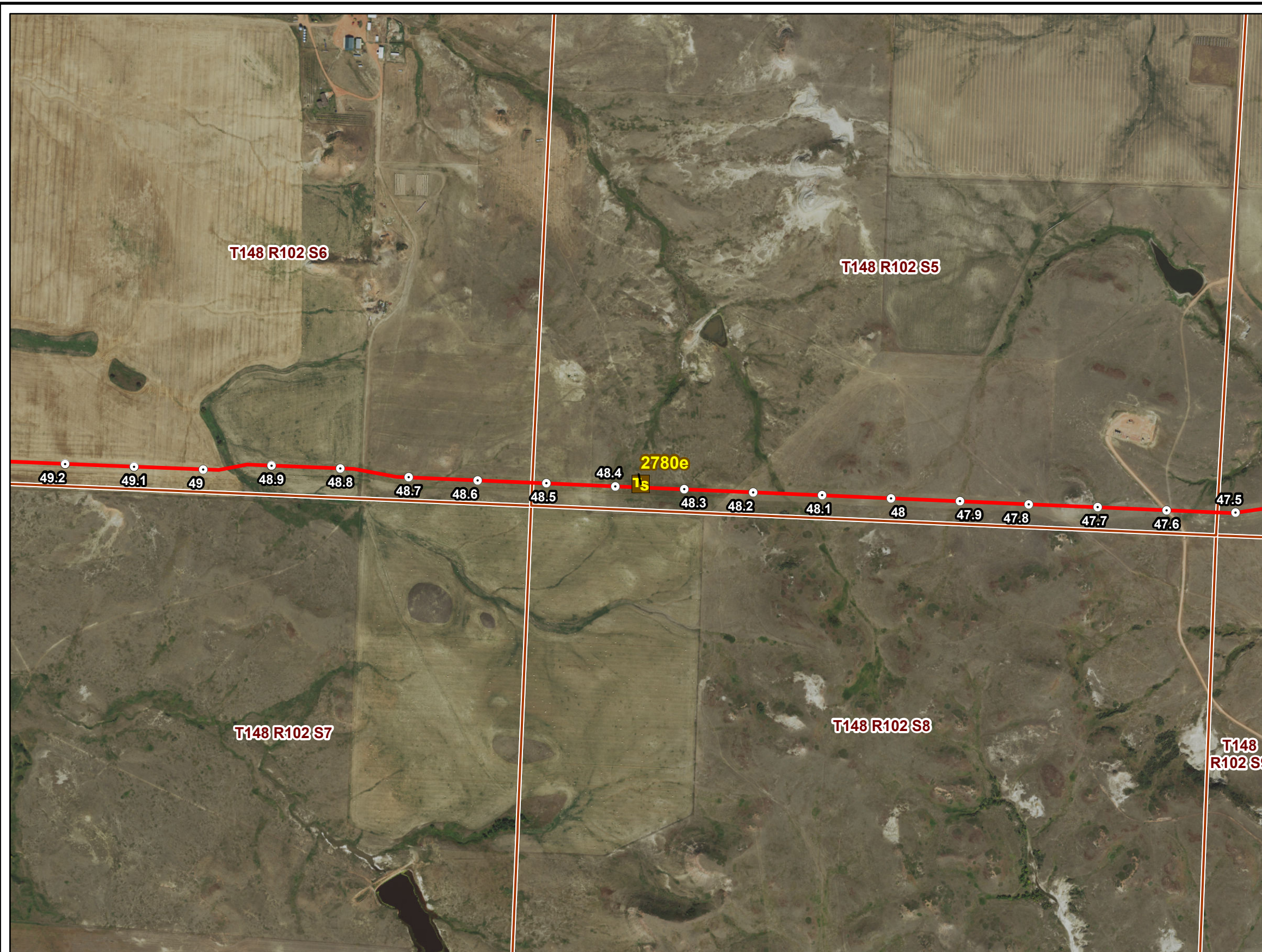
**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 2**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



2018 Aerial Photograph (Source: NAIP)

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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



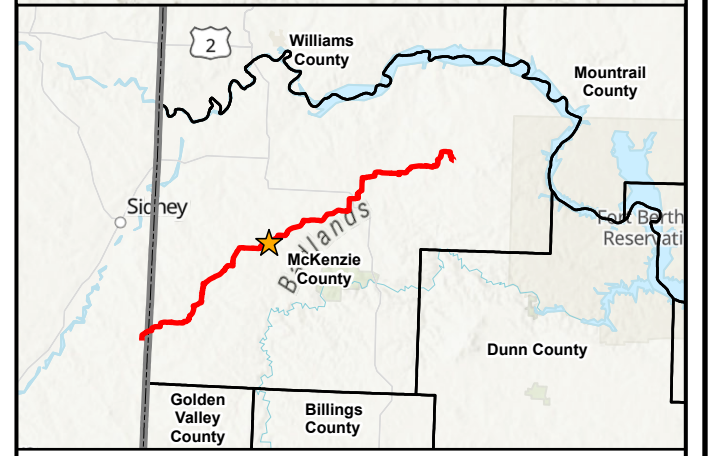
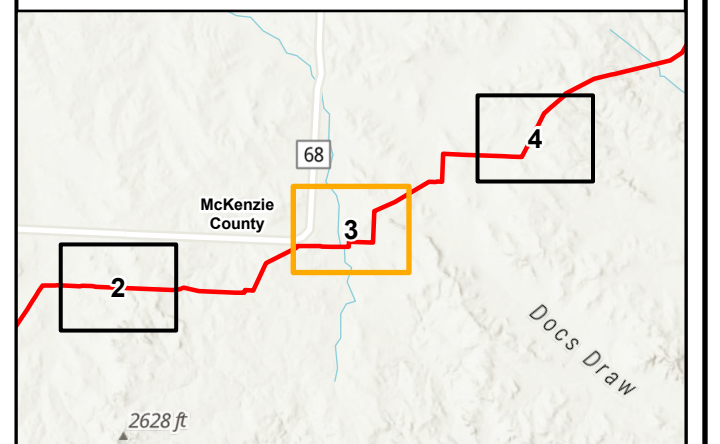
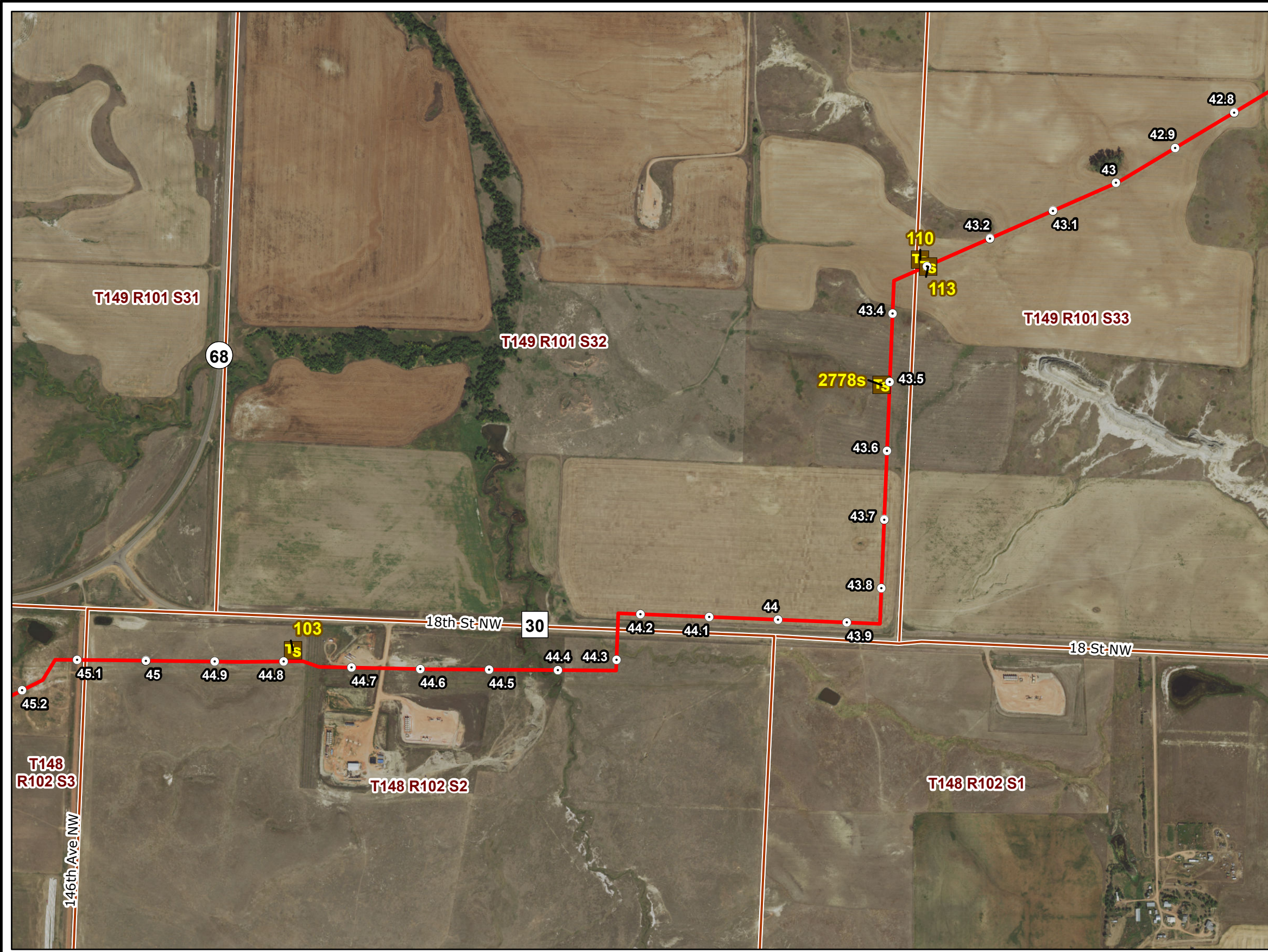
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Map 2 of 8

**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 3**

- **TS** Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



2018 Aerial Photograph (Source: NAIP)
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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION
 Topsoil Observation Locations

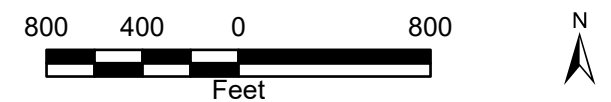
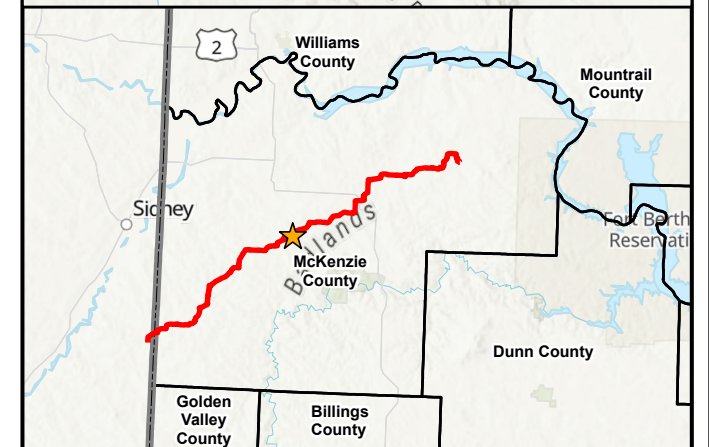
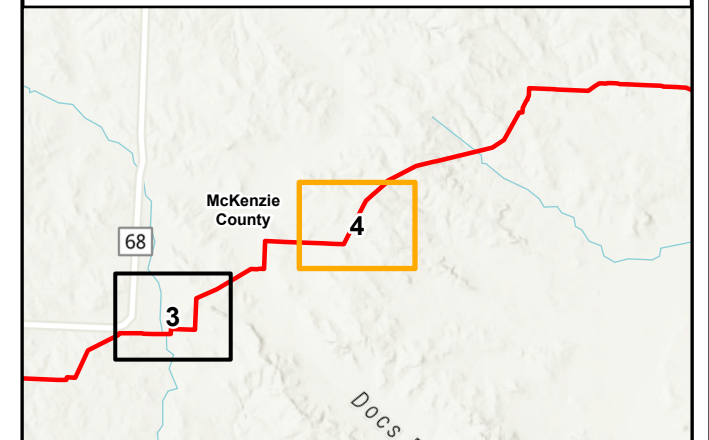


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 Map 3 of 8

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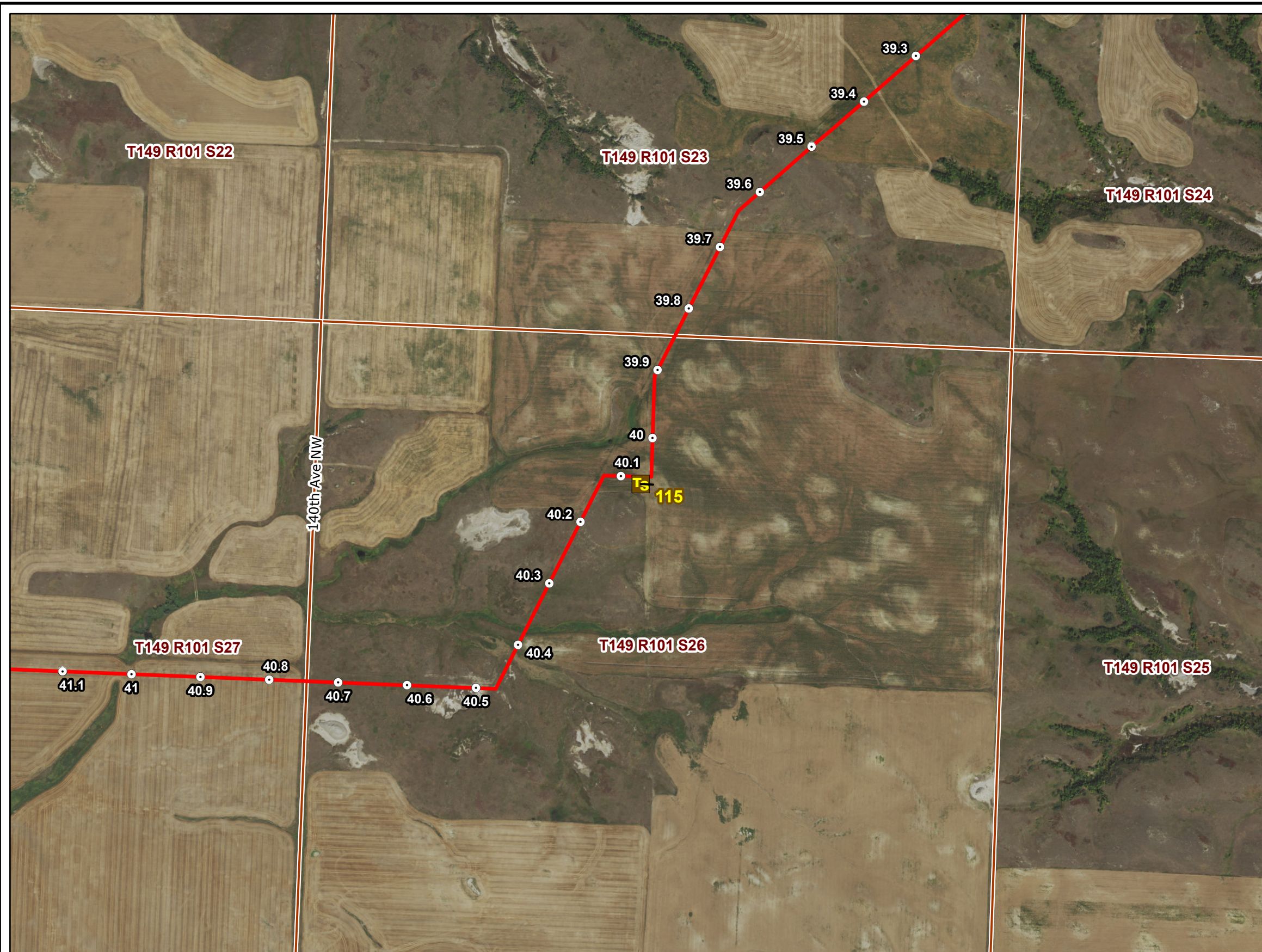
**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 4**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



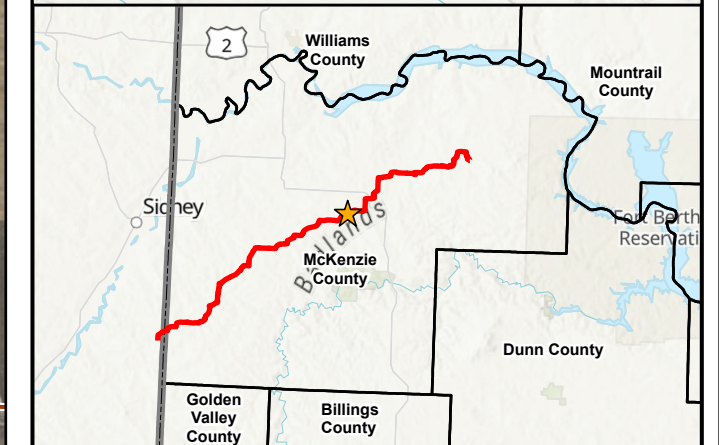
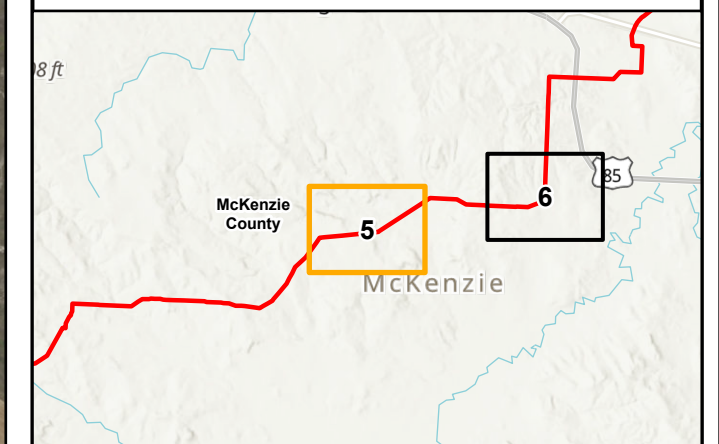
Responsive partner. Exceptional outcomes.

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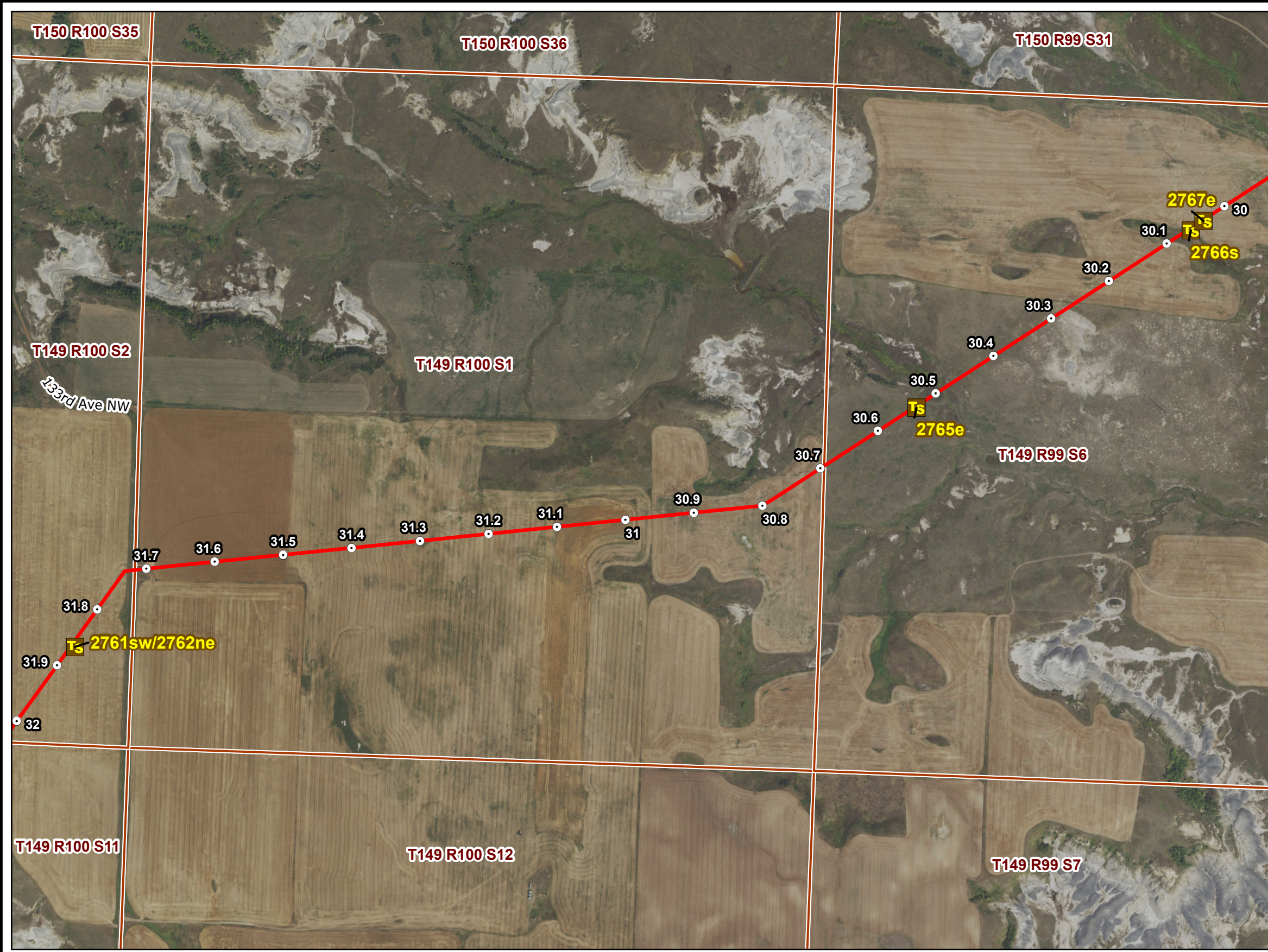
Map 4 of 8

**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 5**

- **TS** Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



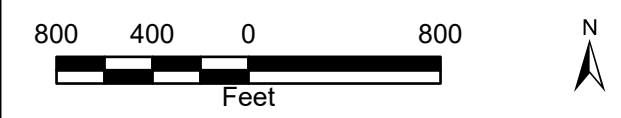
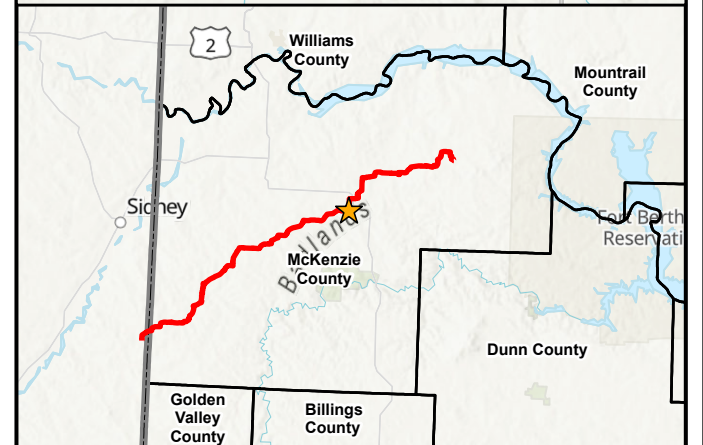
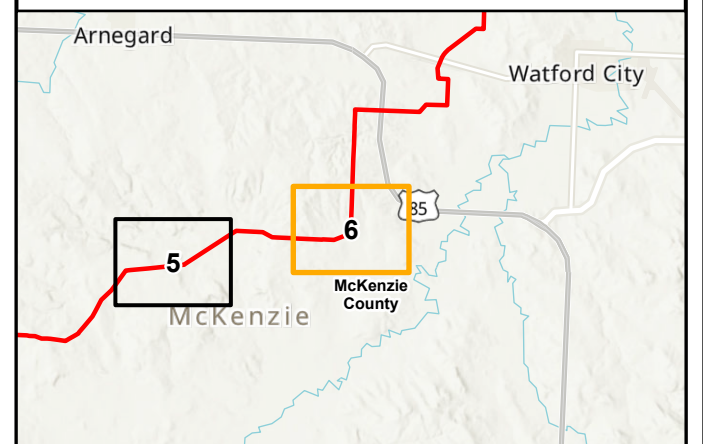
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Map 5 of 8

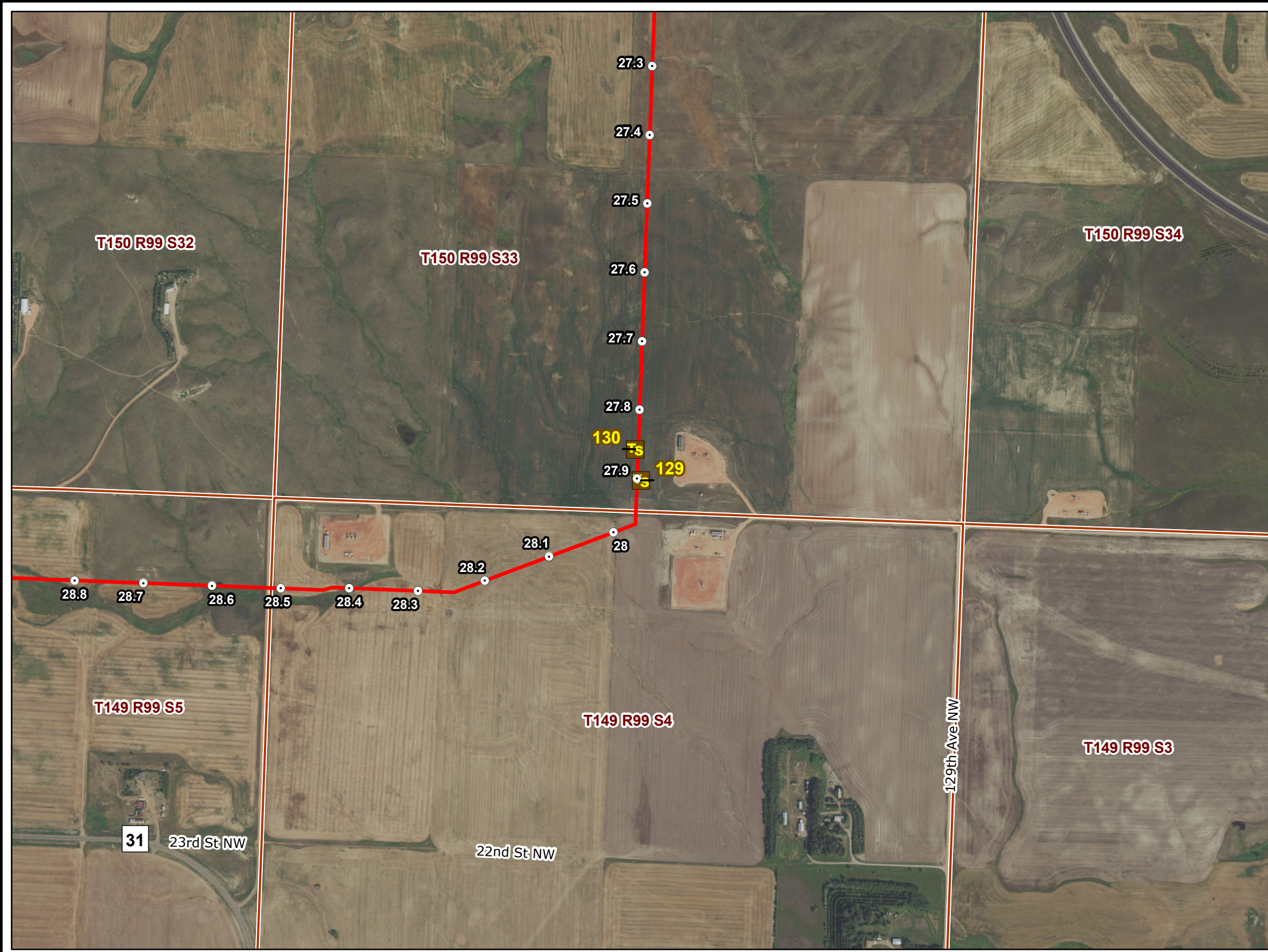
**North Dakota
Public Service Commission**

**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 6**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



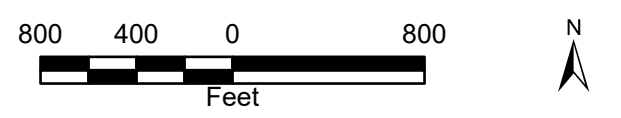
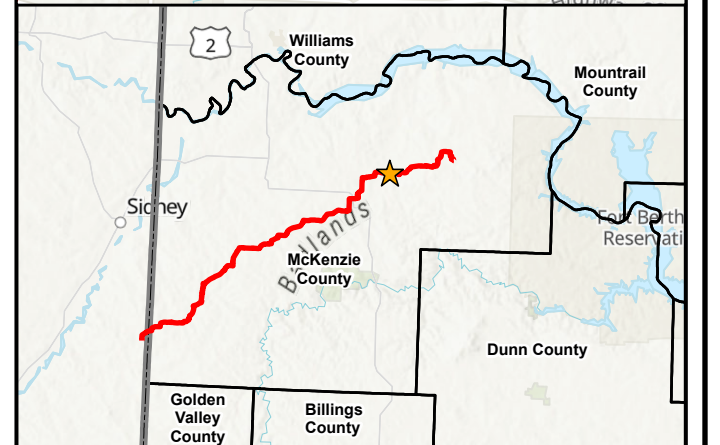
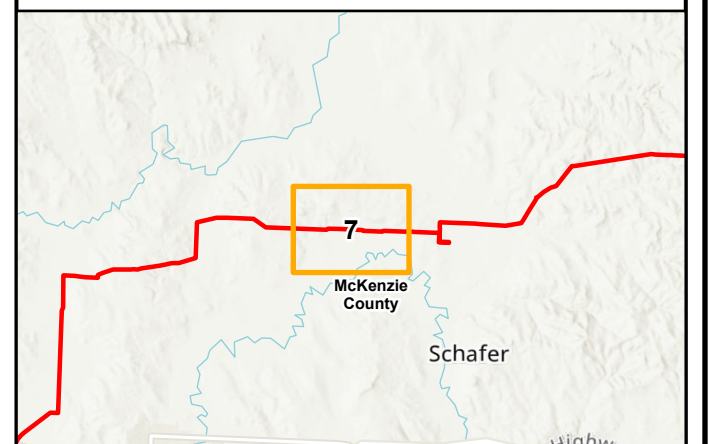
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Map 6 of 8

**North Dakota
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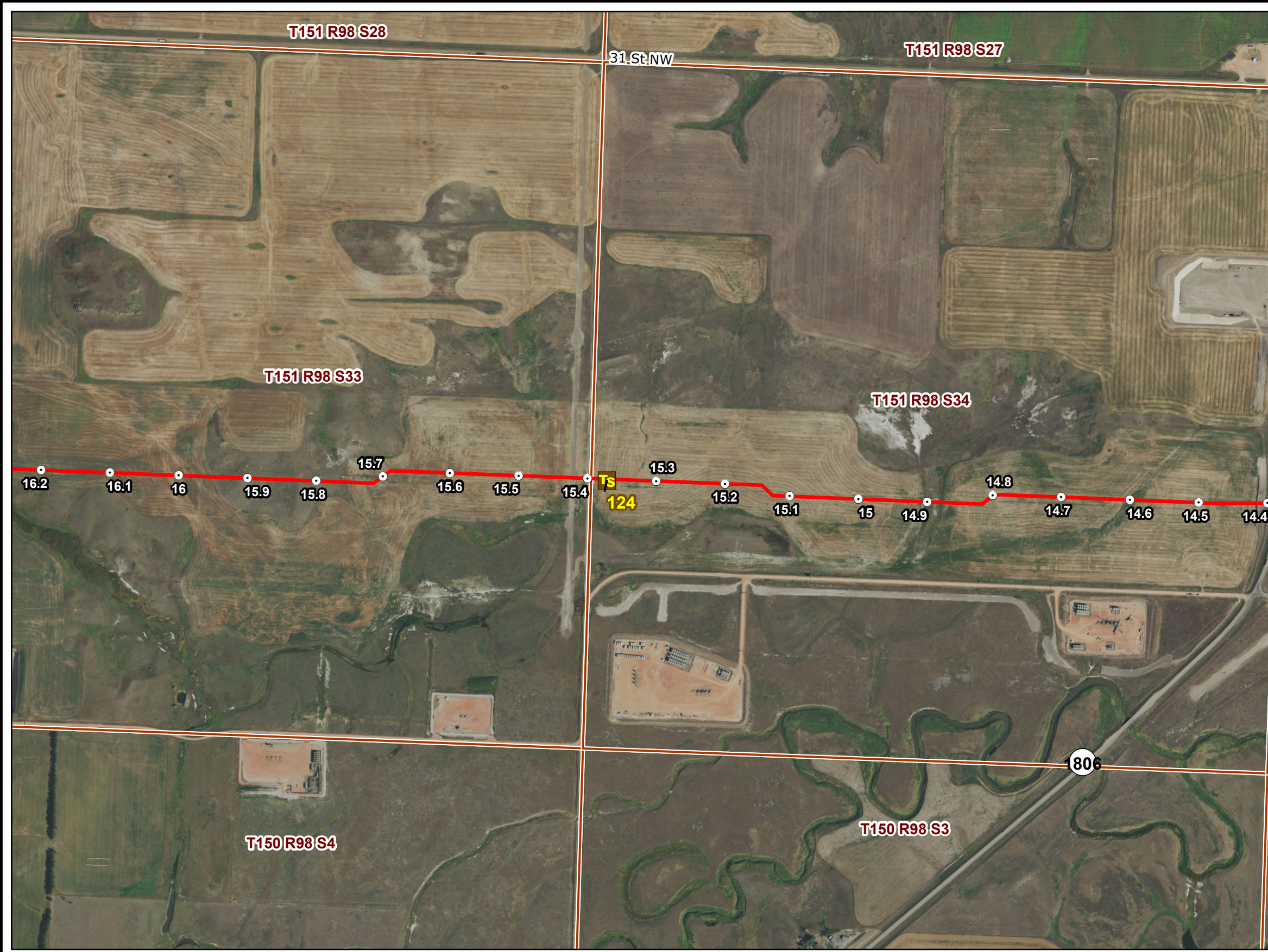
**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 7**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



2018 Aerial Photograph (Source: NAIP)

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PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



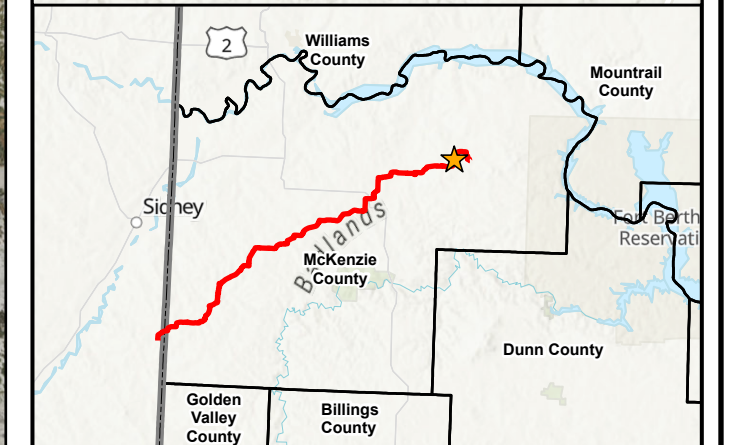
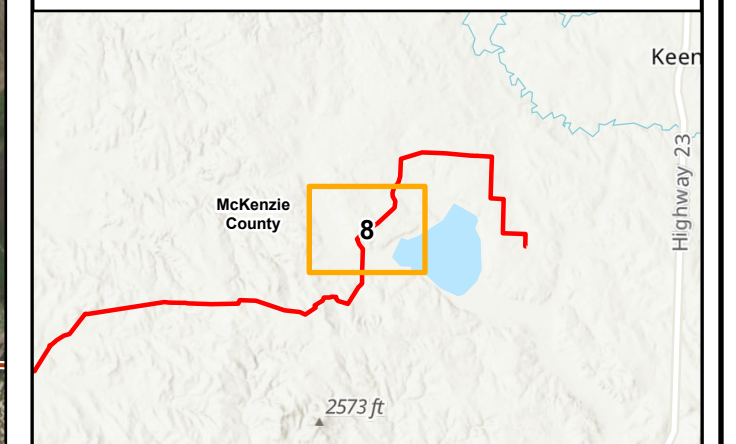
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Map 7 of 8

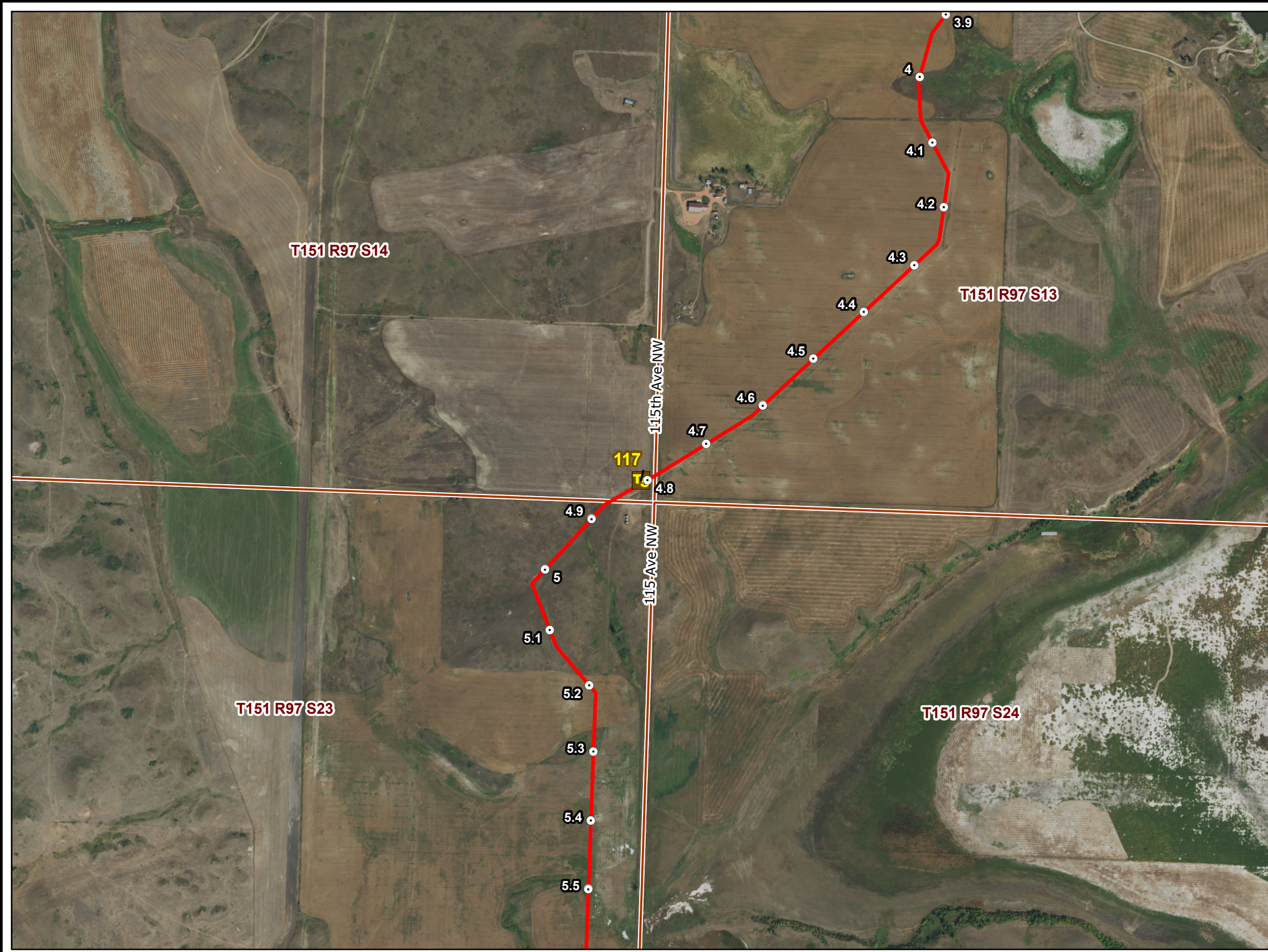
**North Dakota
Public Service Commission**

**Demicks Lake Pipeline
Figure 8**

- Topsoil Observation Point Location
- Milepost
- Demicks Lake Centerline (PU-18-399)



2018 Aerial Photograph (Source: NAIP)
 Path: U:\GIS\2579\0035\pro\ONEOK_Demicks\ONEOK_Demicks.aprx
 Date: 9/11/2019 Time: 4:09 PM User: MueKJ0907



PU-18-399 DEMICKS LAKE PIPELINE TOPSOIL INSPECTION

Topsoil Observation Locations



SEPT 2019

Map 8 of 8

Photographs

Demicks- On-Site Photographs



Observation Point: 101a

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: West
Station 3187+45 Spread 2

Photo Description: Topsoil stockpile segregated from subsoil stockpile.

Latitude: 47.55523
Longitude: -103.86266



Observation Point: 101b

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: North
Station 3187+45 Spread 2

Photo Description: Subsoil stockpile generated from necessary grading along workspace within ROW.

Latitude: 47.55523
Longitude: -103.86266



Observation Point: 101c

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: North
Station 3187+45 Spread 2

Photo Description: View of ROW which crosses stream S-13 and proposed for open-cut.

Latitude: 47.55523
Longitude: -103.86266

Demicks- On-Site Photographs



Observation Point: 102

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: East
Station 3188+00 Spread 2

Photo Description: Naturally calcareous topsoil at hill summit. Approximately 4-5 inches stripped.

Latitude: 47.55503
Longitude: -103.86259



Observation Point: 103

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: East
Station 2365+00 Spread 2

Photo Description: Topsoil and subsoil stockpiles segregated properly.

Latitude: 47.67395
Longitude: -103.64503



Observation Point: 110

Date Taken: July 16, 2019
Direction Photo is Taken: East
Station 2287+00 Spread 2

Photo Description: Topsoil and subsoil segregated properly.

Latitude: 47.68270
Longitude: -103.62601

Demicks- On-Site Photographs

**Observation Point: 113**

Date Taken: July 16, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: South

Station 2287+00 Spread 2

Photo Description: Approximately 9-10 inches of topsoil stripped from backslope.

Latitude: 47.68256

Longitude: -103.62575

**Observation Point: 115**

Date Taken: July 16, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: West

Station 2115+00 Spread 2

Photo Description: Topsoil and subsoil stockpiles segregated correctly.

Latitude: 47.70040

Longitude: -103.57324

**Observation Point: 117a**

Date Taken: July 17, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: Northwest

Station 254+00 Spread 1

Photo Description: Topsoil stockpile. Row stripped correctly to color change and scoria deposit.

Latitude: 47.89133

Longitude: -103.04821

Demicks- On-Site Photographs

**Observation Point: 124**

Date Taken: July 17, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: East

Station 816+00 Spread 1

Photo Description: Subsoil spilled on crop within ROW boundary. Brought to the attention of Alen Kitchens, QCS Assistant Chief Inspector. Discussed that crop would work as a barrier to limit topsoil and subsoil mixing. Backhoe will gather subsoil only on top of crop vegetation to minimize mixing with in-situ topsoil during replacement.

Latitude: 47.85347

Longitude: -103.21872

**Observation Point: 129**

Date Taken: July 17, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: North

Station 1473+00 Spread 1

Photo Description: Topsoil and subsoil properly segregated.

Latitude: 47.76205

Longitude: -103.35756

**Observation Point: 130**

Date Taken: July 17, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: West

Station 1471+00 Spread 1

Photo Description: Approximately 8 inches of topsoil stripped from backslope correctly. Soil profile revealed no effervescence. ROW surface revealed moderate effervescence.

Latitude: 47.76270

Longitude: -103.35778

Demicks- On-Site Photographs

**Observation Point: 2761sw**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: Southwest
 Spread 1

Photo Description: Overlooking buried trench and appropriately stockpiled topsoil.

Latitude: 47.749057
 Longitude: -103.43505

**Observation Point: 2762ne**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: Northeast
 Spread 1

Photo Description: Overlooking buried trench and appropriately stockpiled topsoil.

Latitude: 47.749057
 Longitude: -103.43505

**Observation Point: 2765e**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: East
 Spread 1

Photo Description: Open cut through saline wetland. Discussed potential lack of topsoil and subsoil segregation during trenching with Mr. Kitchens.

Latitude: 47.754761
 Longitude: -103.409106

Demicks- On-Site Photographs

**Observation Point: 2766s**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: South
 Spread 1

Photo Description: Recommend erosion control along wetland drainage.

Latitude: 47.758706
 Longitude: -103.400761

**Observation Point: 2767e**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: East
 Spread 1

Photo Description: Overlooking trench and appropriately segregated topsoil and subsoil stockpiles.

Latitude: 47.758913
 Longitude: -103.400376

**Observation Point: 2778s**

Date Taken: August 21, 2019
 Direction Photo is Taken: South
 Spread 2

Photo Description: Overlooking trench and backfilled ROW. Awaiting topsoil redistribution by H2.

Latitude: 47.760008
 Longitude: -103.398108

Demicks- On-Site Photographs



Observation Point: 2780e

Date Taken: August 21, 2019

Direction Photo is Taken: East

Spread 2

Photo Description: Appropriate topsoil segregation and trench backfill.

Latitude: 47.662349

Longitude: -103.712502



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Exceptional outcomes.