Alpine Satellite Development Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix L

**USACE** Public Notice of Application for Permit



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA P.O. BOX 6898 ELMENDORF AFB, ALASKA 99506-6898

Regulatory Branch North Section POA-2004-253-2

It is anticipated that a revised Public Notice will be published to coincide with the issuance of the Final EIS. The USACE Public Notice comment period would run concurrent with the FEIS 30-day comment period and would solicit comment on the applicant's current proposed project. USACE contact information will be in the notice. To view the Public Notice, when issued, or for additional information about our Regulatory Program, visit our web site at http://www.poa.usace.army.mil/reg. The project described in the revised Public Notice will include all changes to ConocoPhillips Alaska's proposal; therefore, it is expected to be somewhat different than that advertised in our Public Notice published on May 10, 2004, which also had several changes from the version described in this FEIS.



US Army Corps of Engineers

Alaska District

# Public Notice of Application for Permit

Regulatory Branch (1145b) Post Office Box 6898 Anchorage, Alaska 99506-6898

### REVISION - EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD

Reference Number POA-2004-253-2, Colville River

On April 9, 2004, the Alaska District Corps of Engineers published Public Notice POA-2004-253-2, Colville River, for applications received from ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc., for a Department of the Army permit to place fill in jurisdictional wetlands in the Colville River Delta and the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, North Slope Borough, Alaska.

**Extension of Comment Period**: The comment period has been extended for 30 days. All comments on the work described in the April 9, 2004, Public Notice should reach this office no later than **June 10, 2004**, to become part of the record and be considered in the decision. All comments must include reference numberPOA-2004-253-2.

All other information contained in the previous notice remains the same. Please bring this announcement to the attention of anyone you know who is or may be interested. Please contact Ms. Joy B. Earp at (907) 753-2716 or toll free in Alaska at (800) 478-2712, if further information is desired concerning this notice. For additional information about our Regulatory Program, visit our web site at www.poa.usace.army.mil/reg.

> District Engineer U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers



US Army Corps of Engineers

Alaska District

Regulatory Branch (1145b) Post Office Box 898 Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898

# Public Notice of Application for Permit

APRIL 29, 2004

CORRECTION TO PUBLIC NOTICE

#### Reference Number POA-2004-253-2, Colville River

On April 9, 2004, the Alaska District Corps of Engineers published Public Notice POA-2004-253-2, Colville River, for applications received from ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc., for a Department of the Army permit to place fill in jurisdictional wetlands in the Colville River Delta and the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, North Slope Borough, Alaska.

<u>Correction to Public Notice (page 8 - Oil Production)</u>: The new pipelines would be constructed so that any pipe or electrical cable tray would be at a minimum of 7 feet above the tundra measured at the vertical support members (VSM), in lieu of "all pipelines would be constructed so that any pipe, vibration dampeners or electrical cable trays would be at a minimum of 7 feet above the tundra measured at the VSMs." Vibration dampeners will be added as necessary to minimize wind-induced stress. They are mainly used on North-South lines but can also be on lines of other orientations. An average length of a vibration dampener is 6 inches.

All other information contained in the previous notice remains the same. Comments on the work described in the Public Notice and the above correction, with reference number, should reach this office no later than May 10, 2004. Please bring this announcement to the attention of anyone you know who is or may be interested. Please contact Ms. Joy B. Earp at (907) 753-2716 or toll free in Alaska at (800) 478-2712, if further information is desired concerning this notice. For additional information about our Regulatory Program, visit our web site at www.poa.usace.army.mil/reg.

> District Engineer U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers



US Army Corps of Engineers Alaska District

## Public Notice of Application for Permit

Regulatory Branch (1145b) Post Office Box 898 Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898

PUBLIC NOTICE DATE:9 APRIL 2004EXPIRATION DATE:10 MAY 2004REFERENCE NUMBER:POA-2004-253-2WATERWAY NUMBER:Colville River

Interested parties are hereby notified that an application has been received for a Department of the Army (DA) permit for certain work in waters of the United States as described below and shown on the attached plan.

APPLICANT: ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. (CPAI), Post Office Box 100360, Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360. Point of Contact: Ms. Alice Bullington, WNS Permitting Team Lead, telephone (907) 263-4206; FAX (907) 265-1515.

PROPOSED WORK: CPAI has proposed to construct 5 new satellites (drill pads) and associated roads. Two satellites would be located in the Colville Delta (CD) and three satellites would be within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A). The project would require the placement of approximately 1,988,660 cubic yards of gravel fill material into approximately 294 acres of waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, to construct five drill pads; a 3.6 mile-long access road from CD-2 to CD-4; a 22 mile-long road (NPR-A Access Road) that would begin at CD-2 on the east side of the Niglig Channel and terminate at proposed CD-7; access roads from CD-5 and CD-6 to the NPR-A Access Road; an airstrip, floating boat dock and a dock access road at CD-3; and a boat ramp and boat ramp access road at CD-4. The NPR-A Access Road would include a 1200-foot-long bridge over the Nigliq Channel of the Colville River, a 120-foot-long bridge over the Ublutuoch (Tinmiaqsiugvik) River, an 80-foot-long bridge, four 40-foot-long bridges, and four culvert batteries. The project also includes a 65-acre gravel mine at the Clover exploration site. Additionally, the applicant has proposed to use the existing previously permitted Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) gravel mine as the primary gravel source (27-acre impact).

**LOCATION:** The proposed Alpine Satellite Development Program (ASDP) projects are located in the North Slope Borough, Alaska, Colville River Delta, and the northeastern-most part of the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPR-A). Specific locations are shown on Table 1 - Location Information (attached).

**WETLANDS IMPACTS**: The total impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. from the proposed project are summarized on Table 2 - Footprint Information (attached).

**<u>PURPOSE</u>**: The primary purpose of the proposed action is to produce hydrocarbons from satellite reservoirs in the Colville River Unit and NPR-A for commercial sale.

**CD-3 SATELLITE** (formerly called CD-North or Fiord): This proposed site is located within the Colville Delta approximately 5 miles north of the existing Alpine Central Processing Facility (CPF) and would include the drill site pad, airstrip

with apron and taxiway, access road between the pad and airstrip, floating boat launch and a boat launch access road. An emergency generator will be placed on the pad along with warm and cold storage buildings and an emergency living quarters module. Also included is an additional products pipeline to transport diesel and other products from CD1 to CD3. A power line from CD1 to CD3 would be placed in a cable tray located on the pipeline Vertical Support Members (VSM).

Refer to following drawings (attached) 001 - Vicinity Map (ASDP) 002 - Location Map (ASDP) 003 - Overview (ASDP) 004 - Overview Alpine Processing Facility (APF) (APF to CD-3) 010 - Plan view - Pad Footprint (Detail) 011 - Plan view - Pad, Access Road and Airstrip 015 - Typical Section - Pipe Section 018 - Key Map - Pipeline Route APF to CD-3 019 - Sheet 1, Pipeline Route 020 - Sheet 2, Pipeline Route (Sakoonang Channel crossing) 021 - Sheet 3, Pipeline Route (Tamayagiaq Channel crossing) 022 - Sheet 4, Pipeline Route (Ulamnigiag Channel crossing) 023 - Plan and Cross Section view - Pipeline Bridge Crossing Sakoonang Channel 024 - Plan and Section view - Pipeline Bridge Crossing Tamayagiaq Channel 025 - Plan and Section view - Pipeline Bridge Crossing Ulamnigiaq Channel 026 - Typical Abutment Foundation Elevation 046 - Typical Cross Sections (Pad, Airstrip, Taxiway, and Apron Access Road) 070 - Boat Launch (Detail)

<u>CD-3 Drill Pad</u>: The proposed pad would have a surface area of approximately 13 acres and would be constructed to be above a 200-year return flood event ( $Q_{200}$ ) plus freeboard (1 foot) and has been designed to meet the thermal criteria. The pad would be oriented parallel to the prevailing wind direction to minimize snow accumulation on the drilling pad. The proposed top of pad elevation would be 13 feet British Petroleum Mean Sea Level (BPMSL) with 2H:1V slope. The pad site would be located approximately 200 feet from the surrounding water bodies.

Side-slope protection (4 cubic yard sandbags, 12-inch minus riprap, geotextile revetment, etc.) would be appropriately placed to protect the facilities from erosion that might result from high-water events including wind/wave run-up, storm surge and break up flooding.

<u>CD-3 Airstrip and Access Road</u>: Access to CD-3 would be provided by an approximately 3,670-foot-long and 170-foot-wide (toe-to-toe) gravel airstrip and a 0.4-mile access road between the airstrip and drill pad. The airstrip would accommodate fixed-wing aircrafts (Casa and Otter) or helicopter. The proposed top of road and airstrip elevation would be 13 feet BPMSL with 2H:1V slope with a finished elevation above a 200-year return flood event ( $Q_{200}$ ) plus freeboard (1 foot) and has been designed to accommodate storm surge. The access road and airstrip would be built with 2H:1V side slopes and include drainage structures with erosion, scour, vortex and side-slope protection that would be incorporated in appropriate areas.

<u>CD-3 Floating Dock and Dock Access Road (Spill Response)</u>: Access to the dock would be provided by a 200-foot-long by 40-foot-wide (toe-to-toe) secondary access road. An 8-foot-wide by 50-foot-long 2-pile gangway would provide water access. The gangway would be removed/deployed by a 966 loader. The dock access road would not have culverts. BPMSL elevations, exact locations to be armored, and a detailed drawing of the docking structure are not available at this time. Surveys by the applicant are to be performed this summer (2004).

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<u>Side-slope Protection</u>: Sandbags, geotextile or rip rap would be used for side-slope protection as appropriate to protect the facilities from erosion that might result from high water events including wind/wave run-up, storm surge, and break-up flooding.

<u>CD-3 Pipeline</u>: This new pipeline corridor would extend approximately 5.8 miles south on new VSMs to Alpine CPF. The route follows naturally occurring higher ground, minimized water crossings, and avoids some of the larger channels of the Colville River. The pipeline would be constructed on a 55-foot spacing between VSMs.

<u>Pipeline Bridges</u>: The bridges on the Ulamnigiaq (600 feet), Tamayayak (690 feet) and the Sakoonang (455 feet) would be pipeline bridges only. Each bridge would have one in-stream pier with an ice-breaking cone on the up-stream side.

<u>CD-3 Drilling Schedule</u>: Up to 32 wells would be drilled from the gravel pad. The applicant has proposed a winter drilling program to avoid impacts to wildlife and subsistence activities during summer months. This program would require a minimum of 100 days per season and would allow access by ice road for emergency relief well purposes. Before break-up, the drilling rig would be transported to other sites for use during the summer. It would require 5-7 winter drilling seasons from December until May to complete the development program at CD-3.

**CD-4 SATELLITE (formerly called CD-South or Nanug)**: This proposed site is located within the Colville Delta approximately 5 miles north of the Village of Nuiqsut and 4 miles south of the Alpine CPF and would include a drill site pad, access road from the pad to CD-1, and a boat ramp with access road. A power line from CD1 to CD4 would be placed in a cable tray located on the pipeline VSMs.

Refer to following drawings (attached) 001 - Vicinity Map (ASDP) 002 - Location Map (ASDP) 003 - Overview (ASDP) 005 - Overview (APF to CD-4) 012 - Plan view - Pad Footprint(Detail) 013 - Plan view - Pad, Access Road, and Boat Ramp 016 - Typical Section - Pipe Section (CD-4 and Existing Alpine Sales Line) 027 - Key Map - Pipeline Route APF to CD-4 028 - Sheet 1, Road and Pipeline Route at APF 029 - Sheet 2, Road and Pipeline Route 030 - Sheet 3, Road and Pipeline at CD-4 047 - Typical Cross Sections (Pad and Roadway) 057 - Typical Cross Section - Lake Passage Roadway 058 - Plan and Profile View - Lake Crossing Culverts 059 - Lake Crossing Culverts (Cross Flow and Fish Passage Pipe Sections) 071 - Boat Launch and Boat Launch Access Road (Detail Plan and Section) CD-4 Drill Pad: The proposed pad would have a surface area of approximately 9 acres and would be constructed to be above a 200-year return flood event ( $Q_{200}$ )

9 acres and would be constructed to be above a 200-year return flood event  $(Q_{200})$  plus freeboard (1 foot). The proposed top of pad elevation is 20 feet BPMSL with 2H:1V slope. The pad would be oriented parallel to the prevailing wind direction to minimize snow accumulation on the drilling pad. The pad site would be located approximately 130 feet from the nearest surrounding water body and more than 1,000 feet from subsistence fish camps on the Nigliq Channel.

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Access Road (CD-4 to Alpine CPF): The proposed gravel road would be 3.6 miles long and have a 32-foot-wide driving surface with 2.0 horizontal to 1.0 vertical side slopes (2H:1V). The finished road elevation would be constructed to be above a 50-year return flood event  $(Q_{50})$  plus freeboard (3 feet). Drainage structures with erosion, scour, vortex and side-slope protection would be incorporated in appropriate areas. The road alignment follows a naturally occurring ridge spanning 80% of the route from the drill pad to the CD-2 access road. The remaining 20% is located on discontinuous sections of the ridge that maintains, though not as prominently, separation of the Niglig and Sakoonang Channels. The road alignment has been revised to eliminate the crossing of a paleochannel. A causeway with culverts would be constructed between the western and eastern half of Lake L9323. The applicant has stated that: (1) a culvert crossing at Lake L9323 is a lower cost alternative that would still allow for fish passage and adequate drainage; and, (2) causeway side slopes would be shallow enough that grading should not push gravel into the lake. Details on installation, maintenance, and removal at abandonment for this crossing are not available at this time.

<u>CD-4</u> Boat Launch and Launch Access Road (Spill Response): Access to the concrete boat launch would be provided by a 1,500-foot-long by 40-foot-wide (toe-to-toe) secondary access road. A 22-foot-wide by 130-foot-long concrete boat launch would provide water access. The dock access road would have culverts and scour protection as required. The applicant has stated that downstream side would not have armoring because of the minimal current in the area. BPMSL elevations, exact locations to be armored, and a detailed drawing of the docking structure are not available at this time. Surveys by the applicant are to be performed this summer (2004).

<u>Side-slope Protection</u>: Sandbags, geotextile or rip rap would be used for side-slope protection as appropriate to protect the facilities from erosion that might result from high water events including wind/wave run-up, storm surge and break up flooding.

<u>CD-4 Pipeline</u>: These lines would proceed east from the drilling pad for approximately 0.4 miles, then north parallel to and 10-feet west of the existing sales oil pipeline to Alpine CPF. The existing sales oil pipeline was constructed with a 65-foot spacing between VSMs. The pipeline to CD-4 would parallel the existing sales pipeline, both in height and VSM placement, so it would not impede caribou movement.

<u>CD-4 Drilling Schedule</u>: The CD-4 development-drilling program would consist of up to 32 wells. The wells would be drilled in the summer, most likely sharing the rig that drills CD-3.

<u>CD-5 SATELLITE (formerly called Alpine West)</u>: This proposed site is located approximately 6 miles southwest of the Alpine CPF and would consist of an approximately 9-acre drill pad and a 0.1-mile-long spur road from the pad to the NPR-A Access Road. A power line from CD-1 to CD-5 would be placed in a cable tray located on the pipeline VSMs. CD-5 is outside of the Colville River Delta and providing flood-related design features for public notice purposes (as described for CD-3 and CD-4) are not as critical.

Refer to following drawings (attached)

- 001 Vicinity Map (ASDP)
- 002 Location Map (ASDP)
- 003 Overview (ASDP)
- 006 Overview (CD-2 to CD-5)
- 014 Plan view Pad (typical)

017 - Section view - Pipe Section

048 - Cross Section - Pad and Access Road

**CD-6 SATELLITE (formerly called Lookout)**: This proposed site is approximately 15 miles southwest of the Alpine CPF and would consist of an approximately 9-acre drill pad and a 0.4-mile-long spur road from the pad to the NPR-A Access Road. CD-6 will include on site power generation and a backup generator. CD-6 is outside of the Colville River Delta and providing flood-related design features for public notice purposes (as described for CD-3 and CD-4) are not as critical. *Refer to following drawings (attached)* 

007 - Overview (CD-2 to CD-6)

014 - Plan view - Pad (typical)

017 - Section view - Pipe Section

048 - Cross Section - Pad and Access Road

<u>CD-7 SATELLITE (formerly called Spark)</u>: This proposed site is approximately 20 miles southwest of the Alpine CPF and would consist of an approximately 9-acre drill pad. A power line from CD-6 to CD-7 would be placed in a cable tray located on the pipeline VSMs. CD-7 is outside of the Colville River Delta and providing flood-related design features for public notice purposes (as described for CD-3 and CD-4) are not as critical. *Refer to following drawings (attached)* 008 - Overview (CD-6 to CD-7)

014 - Plan view - Pad (typical)

017 - Section view - Pipe Section

048 - Cross Section - Pad and Access Road

### NPR-A Access Road:

Refer to following drawings (attached) 031 - Key Map Road and Pipeline Route (APF to CD-7) 032 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-2 to CD-5 (1200-Foot Niglig Channel Bridge) 033 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-2 to CD-5 (80-Foot Bridge) 034 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 035 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 to CD 6 (Culvert Battery and 40-Foot Bridge) 036 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 to CD-6 (120-Foot Ublutuoch River Bridge) 037 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 to CD-6 (Culvert Battery and 40-Foot Bridge) 038 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 to CD-6 (Culvert Battery) 039 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-5 to CD-6 040 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-6 (40-Foot Bridge) 041 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-6 to CD-7 042 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-6 to CD-7 043 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-6 to CD-7 044 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-6 to CD-7 (40-Foot Bridge) 045 - Road and Pipeline Route, CD-7 049 - Nigliq Channel Bridge (1200 Foot), Plan and Elevation 050 - Nigliq Channel Bridge - Ice-Breaking Pier, Plan and Elevation 051 - Typical short Crossing Heavy Duty Bridge Section 052 - 40-Foot Heavy Duty Bridge, Plan and Elevation 053 - 80-Foot Heavy Duty Bridge, Plan and Elevation 054 - 120-Foot Heavy Duty Bridge, Plan and Elevation 055 - Roadway Cross-Sections - Typical Fish Passage Culvert 056 - Roadway Cross-Sections - Typical Non-Fish Passage Culvert 060 - Roadway Cross-Sections - Typical Cross Drainage Culvert

The approximately 22-mile-long road would provide access to CD-5, CD-6, and CD-7. It would begin on the east side of the Nigliq Channel at the existing CD-2 Drill Site and terminate at the proposed CD-7 drill site in the NPR-A with spur roads off of this road to CD-5 and CD-6. The NPR-A Access Road and the spur roads to CD-5 and CD-6 would have a crown width of 32 feet, minimum base width of 53 feet and have a minimum gravel thickness of 5 feet with 2:1 side slopes. The road alignments would avoid water bodies, routing 200 feet or more from them where

possible. Culverts or bridges have been proposed to maintain fish passage where needed. Bridges have been proposed at the Nigliq Channel, the Ublutuoch River, and several smaller unnamed drainages. In erosion-prone areas, roads would be armored using riprap, articulated concrete mat, or sandbags.

**BRIDGES/CULVERTS (NPR-A Access and Spur Roads)**: To protect against scour and bank migration, bridge abutments would be armored and piles set deep enough so that the structures would remain stable during the design scour event. Bridge structural design account for the higher-magnitude, less frequent floods, and slope-protection armor would protect against the more frequent, lower-magnitude floods.

- The Nigliq Channel Bridge would be a 1200-foot long box girder style structure located west of CD2. The bridge is designed to carry vehicle traffic and pipelines. Pipelines would be placed on the downstream side of the bridge for protection from break-up ice. Bridge height is designed so the bottom of the bridge structure would maintain a 20-foot space above normal summer water levels in the channel.

- <u>An 80-foot box girder bridge</u> would be located west of the Nigliq Channel Bridge to cross a system of small-elongated lakes. This 80-foot bridge will have one central pier.

- <u>Ublutuoch River Bridge</u> would be a 120-foot long box girder bridge with one central pier.

- Four 40-foot box girder bridges will be located at several locations along the NPR-A access road. These 40-foot bridges will have not have any piers in the channels. Additional drawings of the 40-foot-bridge locations have not been provided at this time because detailed topographic information on these crossings is not available. The applicant has stated that hydrological surveys are scheduled during 2004 and field surveys would be performed in the future.

- Four culvert batteries would be installed at locations with flow velocities of 230 cfs or less. The culverts will be structural steel pipe culverts and will range from 24 inches to 60 inches in diameter depending on the hydrological characteristics and need for fish passage at each area. Each culvert battery will have up to three culverts. The armor would be 4 cubic yard sandbags or 12-inch minus rip rap from the mine near Atigun Pass whichever would be appropriate for the location. All footprints include additional side-slope protection and the side-slope protection has been included in total wetlands impacts. The applicant has not provided additional drawings of culvert battery locations at this time because detailed topographic information on these crossing locations are not available. The applicant has stated that hydrological surveys are scheduled during 2004 and field surveys would be performed in the future.

- <u>Road Culverts</u>: Cross drainage culverts would be place in the roads to maintain natural surface drainage patterns. Exact placement would be determined during final design using (1) using aerial photography; and, (2) site inspections by the design engineers during break-up. The majority of the culverts would be installed prior to break-up but additional culverts would be placed after break-up as site-specific needs are further assessed. Generally, a culvert would be placed every 1000 feet along the road to allow cross drainage. Scour protection would be placed at culverts depending upon the localized hydrologic criteria.

**<u>PIPELINES</u>**: Pipelines would be located 350 to 1,000 feet from roads where possible. New pipeline VSMs for sections parallel to existing pipelines are aligned to match existing VSMs where possible, to avoid a picket-fence effect.

New pipelines would be designed with a muted (non-shiny) coating to avoid bright flashes from sunlight that may frighten caribou. New pipelines would be constructed so the bottom of the pipe is at least 7 feet above the tundra measured at VSMs, and more in some places depending on topography. In the NPR-A, pipelines were designed to be upstream from the roads so that roads would serve as a containment barrier in the event of a pipeline spill. The exception is in the Colville River Delta where the pipeline would be on the downstream side of the bridges to protect the pipeline from ice. In the Colville Delta, pipelines have been designed to withstand a 200-year ( $Q_{200}$ ) return flood event plus 3 feet of freeboard. The CD-4 pipeline would be placed downstream from the road so the road would help protect the pipeline from ice.

#### GRAVEL SOURCES:

Refer to following drawings (attached) 061 - ASRC Pit Gravel Source 062 - Clover A Gravel Source)

- The ASRC Gravel Source: The ASRC's Gravel Mine Site would be the primary material source for the construction of CD-3 and CD-4. No expansion of the existing permitted area is currently planned. The amendments to the existing reclamation plan would be handled by ASRC. The mine site is located 13 miles southeast of CD-3 and 6 miles southeast of CD-4.

- <u>Clover Gravel Mine</u> (same name as exploration site): This site would be used for the construction of CD-5, CD-6 and CD-7 drill sites and roads. At this time, the site is not fully delineated but the applicant is drilling additional borings this winter 2004 so the delineation can be completed. The applicant is also preparing a mining and reclamation plan. The reclamation plan would include enhanced wildlife habitat where appropriate. The applicant submitted a copy of the Kuparuk Mine Site S rehabilitation plan as a draft rehabilitation plan for the Clover Gravel Mine site.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Existing Related Facilities (Alpine Development, DA permit POA-1996-874-2): Development in the Colville River Unit began with the construction of Alpine CD-1 and CD-2 drilling sites and associated facilities. Oil production from CD-1 commenced in November 2000 and from CD-2 in November 2001. Oil production from the proposed new satellites would be transported via a new pipeline supported by new VSMs to the Alpine CPF for processing.

<u>Oil Production (Drilling)</u>: All produced fluids would be transported to the Alpine CPF for processing. No hydrocarbon processing facilities would be located at any of the new drill sites. The standard pad design uses 20-foot well spacing. A greater number of drilling rigs can operate on 20-foot spacing; there are only a limited number of rigs that can operate on 10-foot spacing. Also, subsidence problems, which have occurred at Alpine, can be minimized with 20-foot spacing between wells. Snow removal constraints and location of wellhead equipment influenced the well-spacing criteria. The increased spacing reduces the impacts to adjacent wells during operations and improves emergency response.

Basic Gravel Pad (Drill Site) Components: The pads will be constructed of a minimum of 5-feet of gravel fill. The applicant has stated that the drill site locations and material storage space requirements were evaluated in order to minimize the gravel footprint. The pads would be oriented northeast to southwest to minimize snow accumulation on the site. Alpine's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan would be amended to cover management of pad drainage at the five proposed new satellites.

The gravel pads would have to accommodate rig movement; drilling material storage, valve shelters and well work equipment for drilling up to 32 wells (on 20-foot centers) with wellhead houses. Also, on pad equipment would include emergency shutdown valve skid; manifold piping; test separator; electrical control module; pig launching/receiving facility; crude heater; chemical injection module; production heaters; chemical and liquid fuel storage; spill response equipment container; well testing equipment; four new pipelines to transport water; miscible injectant; lean gas; and produced fluids between CDT (APF) and each drill site; communication towers; and lighting as needed. An emergency generator would be placed on CD-3 and CD-6 for safety and life support needs in case of a power failure. The communications building at CD-3 would double as an emergency shelter for operators stranded by inclement weather. All facilities would be located on the proposed pads. There are no proposed pile-supported structures or buildings adjacent to the pads/road/bridges.

No processing of the production fluids beyond routine well testing and process fluid heating is proposed at this time. However, the applicant has stated that facilities for gas separation or sales may be needed in the future but is not proposed at this time.

**Drilling Wastes:** No reserve pits would be constructed at any of the drill sites. Drilling wastes (i.e., spent muds and cuttings) would be managed by a combination of methods: annular disposal into permitted development wells onsite, transport and injection into the approved Class II disposal well at the APF, and reapplication of washed/tested gravels onto pad and/or road surfaces. A temporary storage facility would be constructed to store gravels that have been washed and wait testing prior to their reapplication to the pads and/or road surface. During the initial drilling, and prior to gaining an approved annuli for annular injection, a portion of the solid drilling waste may be stored in the containment awaiting transport to the Alpine Class II disposal well or the Prudhoe Bay Unit waste disposal facility (DS4 Grind and Inject Facility). All well work waste materials would be managed according to the Alpine Waste Management Plan.

<u>Oil Production (Transportation)</u>: Oil produced from the new drill pads would be transported via new pipelines supported by new VSMs to the Alpine CPF for processing. The pipelines would consist of a 16- to 24-inch diameter 3-phase (oil, water, and gas) production line, a 6- to 10-inch diameter gas miscible injection line, and an 8- to 14-inch diameter water line. Additionally, CD-3 would have a 2-inch products line. All pipelines would be constructed so that any pipe, vibration dampeners or electrical cable trays would be at a minimum of 7 feet above the tundra measured at the VSMs.

**<u>Niglig Channel Bridge</u>**: The United States Coast Guard will be evaluating the proposed Nigliq Bridge in association with the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. The Corps of Engineers will review all impacts from associated fill as regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

<u>Utility Lines (Power and Communications)</u>: The electric power for CD-3, CD-4 and CD-5 would be provided by the existing Alpine power system. No upgrades are required at the Alpine CPF to provide electrical power to the 3 drill sites. The power and communications lines would be placed in a cable tray located on the pipeline VSMs.

Power for CD-6 and CD-7 would be provided by a 1.2 to 2.5 megawatt generator placed at CD-6. The power and communication lines would be placed on cable trays. An emergency generator would be placed on CD-3 and CD-6 for safety and life support needs in case of a power failure.

During construction, temporary power would be provided by portable generator, as necessary.

<u>Construction Methods</u>: Refer to Drawings 063 through 069 for Proposed Ice Road Locations. Multiple ice roads would be built to support construction of the gravel roads, pads, the airstrip, and pipelines and power lines to the drill sites. Construction/drilling operations of CD-3 would require construction of an ice road every winter for 5 to 7 years. After completion of drilling at CD-3, an ice road could be built every few years depending on operational needs. The proposed ice road routes run: (1) directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline, and road routes, and; (2) from mine sites to the proposed road route. An ice pad may be placed near each drill site to support construction and provide storage space. Additional ice road routes may be used; routes shown on the drawings are approximate. Ice road spurs to water source lakes are not shown on the enclosed drawings.

Fresh water would be required for construction and maintenance of ice roads and ice pads, and for drilling activities. Lakes near CD-1 and CD-2 that have permanent water rights would be used as water sources, and temporary water use permits would be used for additional sources. Approximately 1 million gallons of water is typically used to construct 1 mile of ice road. Water withdrawals would be made in compliance with the State of Alaska and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) water withdrawal requirements.

<u>Construction/Operation</u>: Winter drilling operations at CD-3 would be supported by the construction of ice roads. It is estimated that a total 5 million gallons would be used during the winter construction season including maintenance. Approximately 50,000 gallons/day of water would be required to support drilling operations. Once drilling is completed, water needs will be less than 10,000 gallons per day for dust suppression and other operational uses.

**Camp Facilities:** No permanent camp facilities would be required at any of the proposed drill sites because production processing would be performed at the Alpine CPF. Construction crews would be housed at the Alpine Facility or at a temporary camp at the drill site or on an ice pad. An additional 100-man camp could be added to the Alpine base camp for additional bed space during peak construction activities. A temporary camp would likely be used during drilling to support 24-hour drilling operations. During the operation phase at CD-3, the communications module would be designed to accommodate operators who may be stranded due to inclement weather.

**Proposed Construction Schedules**: Proposed project schedules have been provided by the applicant. The applicant is aware that the project timelines may shift due to the permitting process and/or operational considerations. The following schedule has been provided for the start of work at the different sites:

- Winter 2005 (CD-3 and CD-4): Lay gravel for production pads, drilling (CD-3 only), install VSMs for pipelines, and install module piles. CD-3: Install pipeline bridge foundations (Ulamnigiaq Channel, Tamayayak Channel, and the Sakoonang Channel). CD-4: Install pipelines and power lines.

- <u>Winter 2006 (CD-3)</u>: Drilling, install pipelines, install power lines, construct pipeline bridges, install surface facilities, set modules. CD-4: Install surface facilities and set modules.

- Summer 2006 (CD-3 and CD-4): Production startup. CD-4: Drilling.

- <u>Winter 2007 (CD-6)</u>: Lay gravel for road and production pad, install VSMs for pipelines, install power lines, install module piles, install bridge piers at the Nigliq Channel, install bridge foundations at the Ublutuock River.

- Winter 2008 (CD-6): Drilling, install pipelines and surface facilities, set modules.

- Summer 2008 (CD-6): Production startup.

- <u>Winter 2009 (CD-5, CD-7 and NPR-A Access Road between CD-6 and CD-7)</u>: Construct bridges, lay gravel for road and production pad, install VSMs for pipelines, and install module piles. CD-5 only: Install pipelines and powerlines.

- <u>Winter 2010 (CD-5 and CD-7)</u>: Drilling. CD-7 only: Install pipelines and powerlines.

- Summer 2010 (CD-5 and CD-7): Production startup.

- Winter 2011 (CD-5 and CD-7): Drilling.

### ALPINE SATELLITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (ASDP EIS):

The BLM and four cooperating agencies - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, and the State of Alaska - have prepared the Alpine Satellite Development Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to examine CPAI, the applicant's proposed action to develop five satellite oil accumulations in the Northeast National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) and the CD adjacent to the eastern border of the NPR-A (the Plan Area). The EIS examines the potential impacts of CPAI's proposed Development Plan and evaluates a range of alternatives, consistent with applicable law, by which to accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed action while mitigating adverse impacts. The EIS provides National Environmental Policy Act analysis of CPAI's proposal for five new production well pads and their associated transportation systems.

The Draft EIS was issued in January 2004. Copies of the Draft EIS are available for public review at the following locations: The BLM Alaska State Office, Public Information Center at 222 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599; City of Anaktuvuk Pass, Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska; Loussac Library and Alaska Resources Library and Information Service, Anchorage, Alaska; City of Atqasuk, Atqasuk, Alaska; Tuzzy Public Library, Barrow, Alaska; City of Nuiqsut, Nuiqsut, Alaska; and Noel Wein Library, Fairbanks, Alaska. The entire document can be reviewed at the project web site at http:www.alpine-satellites-eis.com. The Point of Contact for questions regarding the Draft EIS is Mr. Jim Ducker, BLM Alaska State Office at (907) 271-3130; or Mr. Gary Foreman, BLM Northern Field Office at (907) 474-2339. The Point of Contact for the applicant is Ms. Alice Bullington, WNS Permitting Team Lead, CPAI, Post Office Box 100360, Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360; telephone (907) 263-4206, FAX (907) 265-1515.

MITIGATION and/or MINIMIZATION: A range of alternatives for the proposed development, including the No Action alternative, is currently undergoing analysis as part of the EIS. Prior to submitting the DA permit application, the applicant has conducted and continues to conduct environmental and technical studies in the areas of the proposed projects, and continues to informational meetings with interested parties. Information collected from studies and meetings have been incorporated where practicable as mitigation measures to the proposed project design and operations plan. **WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION:** A permit for the described work will not be issued until a certification or waiver of certification as required under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 95-217), has been received from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

**COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT CERTIFICATION:** Section 307(c)(3) of the Coastal Zone, Management Act of 1972, as amended by 16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(3), requires the applicant to certify that the described activity affecting land or water uses in the Coastal Zone complies with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. A permit will not be issued until the Office of Management and Budget, Division of Governmental Coordination has concurred with the applicant's certification.

**<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>**: Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, reasons for holding a public hearing.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: The latest published version of the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey has been consulted for the presence or absence of historic properties, including those listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the applicant contracted an archaeological and cultural resources reconnaissance study for the project area. Field studies and archeological/historical/cultural site clearances were conducted during summer 2000, by Dr. Richard Reanier at CD-4 and CD-3 and surrounding "No new or previously undiscovered resources were identified. locations. Consultations were made with locally knowledgeable residents to incorporate Traditional Knowledge into the site investigation reports. The results were communicated to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) office and the North Slope Borough." The first draft of Reanier's survey report is being reviewed. The Corps has not reached any conclusions based on this report regarding impacts the proposed undertaking will have on historic properties. This application and a copy of the cultural resources survey are being coordinated with the SHPO. Any comments the SHPO may have concerning presently unknown archeological or historic data that may be lost or destroyed by work under the requested permit will be considered in our final assessment of the described work.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES:** The project area is within the known or historic range of the Stellers's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*), and the spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*). This application is being coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding the described activity and any effects to threatened or endangered species, or their critical habitat designated as endangered or threatened, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 844). The FWS is writing a Biological Opinion (BO) that will address concerns regarding Endangered Species, critical habitat and mitigation measures. The BO will be included in the Final EIS. Any comments they may have concerning endangered or threatened wildlife or plants or their critical habitat will be considered in our final assessment of the described work.

**ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT**: The proposed work is being evaluated for possible effects to Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) pursuant to the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1996 (MSFCMA), 16 U.S.C. <u>et seq</u> and associated federal regulations found at 50 CFR 600 Subpart K. The Alaska District includes areas of EFH as Fishery Management Plans. We have reviewed the January 20, 1999, North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Environmental Assessment to locate EFH area as identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service. We have determined that the described activity within the proposed area may negatively impact EFH, including anadromous fish and federally managed fishery resources. **FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT**: Evaluation of the described activity will include conformance with appropriate State of local flood plain standards, consideration of alternative sites and methods of accomplishment; and weighing of the positive, concentrated and dispersed, and short and long-term impacts on the flood plain.

**SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATION:** The Colville River delta area is designated as an "Area Meriting Special Attention" within the North Slope Borough's Coastal Management Plan.

EVALUATION: The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impacts including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity and its intended use on the public interest. Evaluation of the probable impacts which the proposed activity may have on the public interest requires a careful weighing of all those factors which become relevant in each particular case. The benefits which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. The decision whether to authorize a proposal, and if so, the conditions under which it will be allowed to occur, are therefore determined by the outcome of the general balancing process. That decision should reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal must be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shore erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. For activities involving 404 discharges, a permit will be denied if the discharge that would be authorized by such permit would not comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's 404(b)(1) guidelines. Subject to the preceding sentence and any other applicable guidelines or criteria (see Sections 320.2 and 320.3), a permit will be granted unless the District Engineer determines that it would be contrary to the public interest.

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, State, and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Comments on the described work, with the reference number, should reach this office no later than the expiration date of this Public Notice to become part of the record and be considered in the decision. Please contact Ms. Joy B. Earp at (907) 753-2716, or toll free from within Alaska at (800) 478-2712, if further information is desired concerning this notice.

AUTHORITY: This permit will be issued or denied under the following authorities:

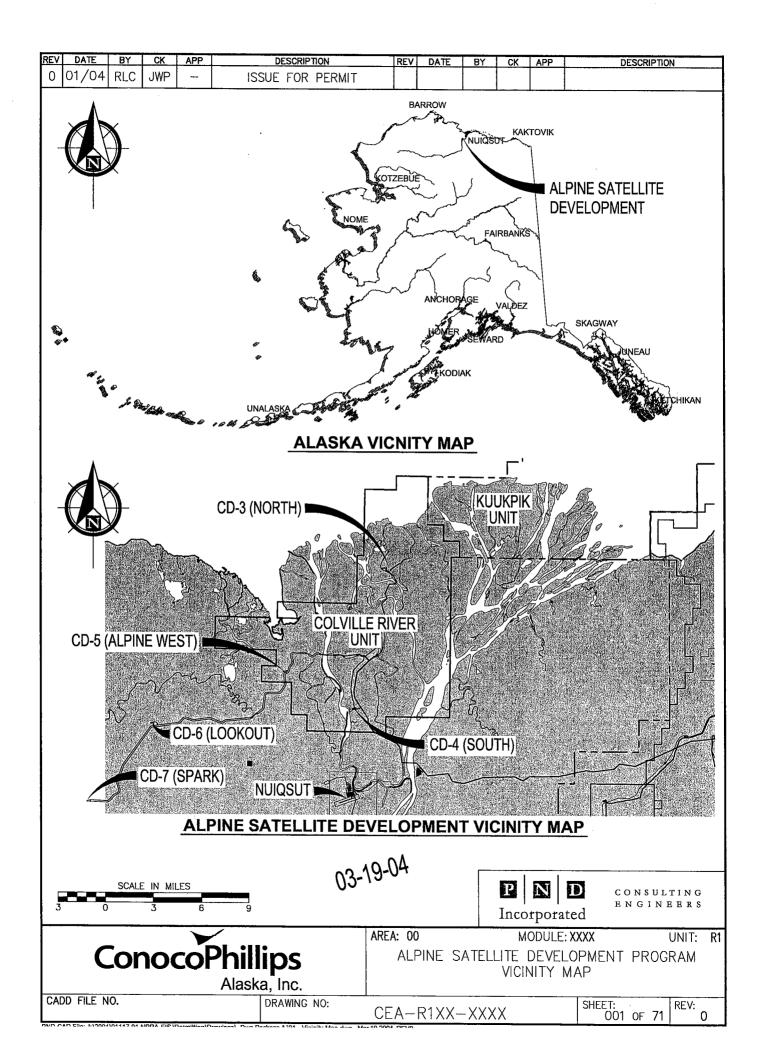
(X) Perform work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States - Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

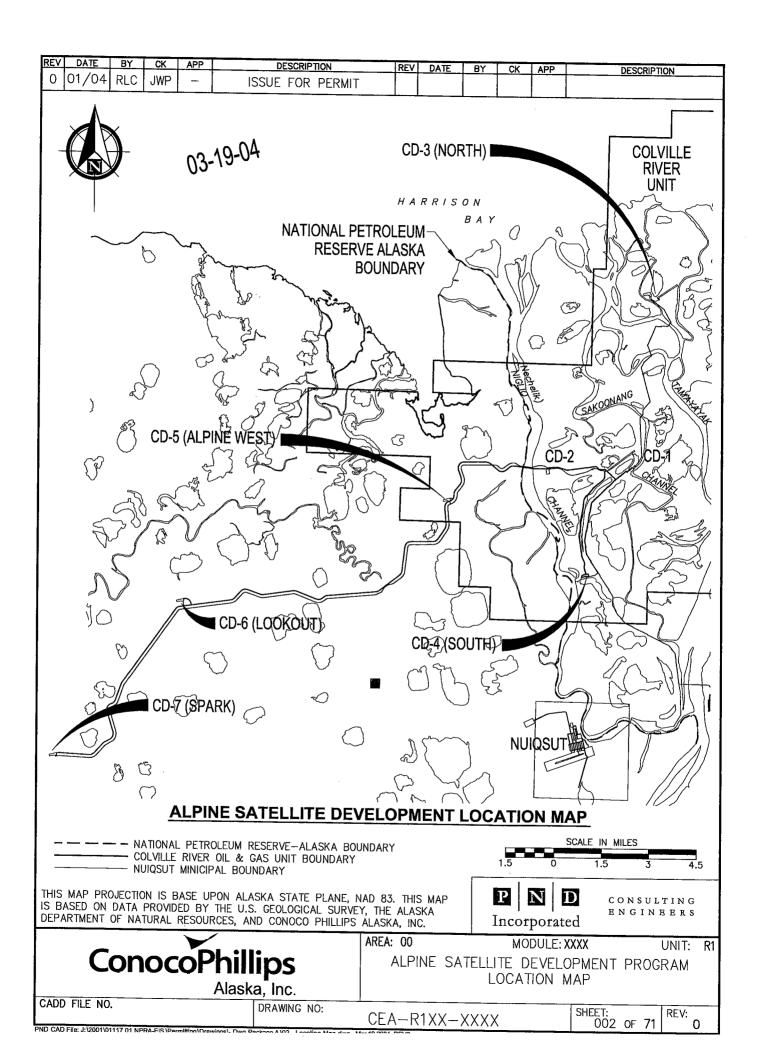
(X) Discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States -Section 404 Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). Therefore, our public interest review will consider the guidelines set forth under Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 230).

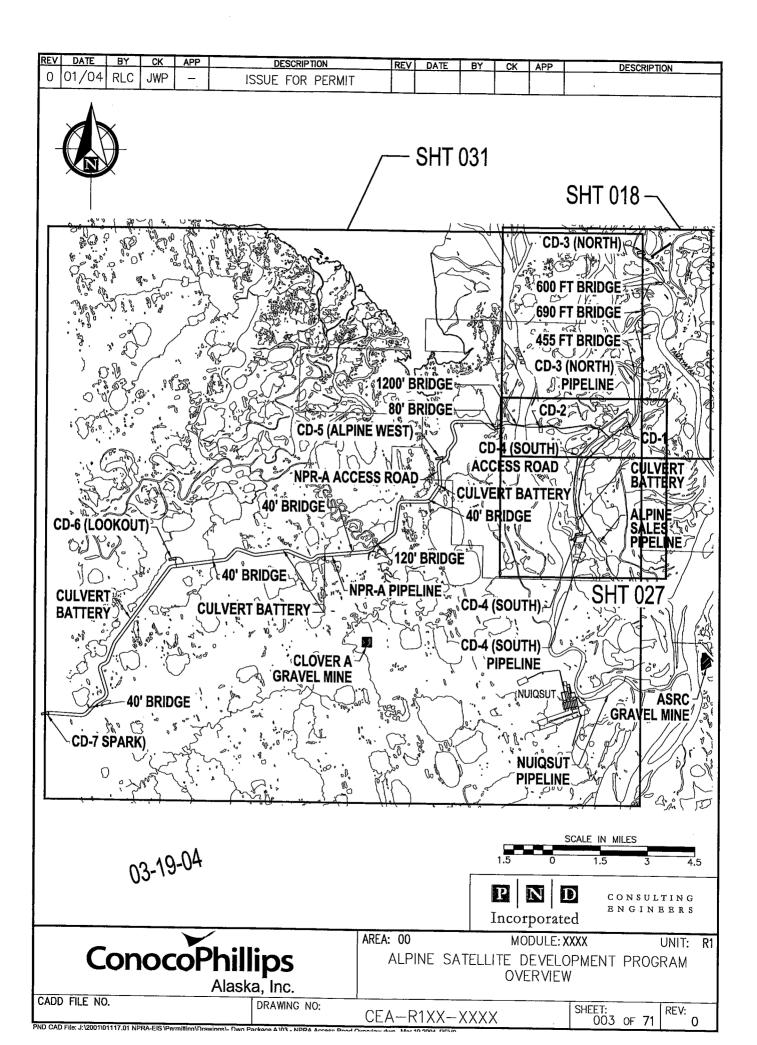
Project Drawings, Notice of Application for Certification of Consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program, and Notice of Application for State Water Quality Certification are attached to this Public Notice.

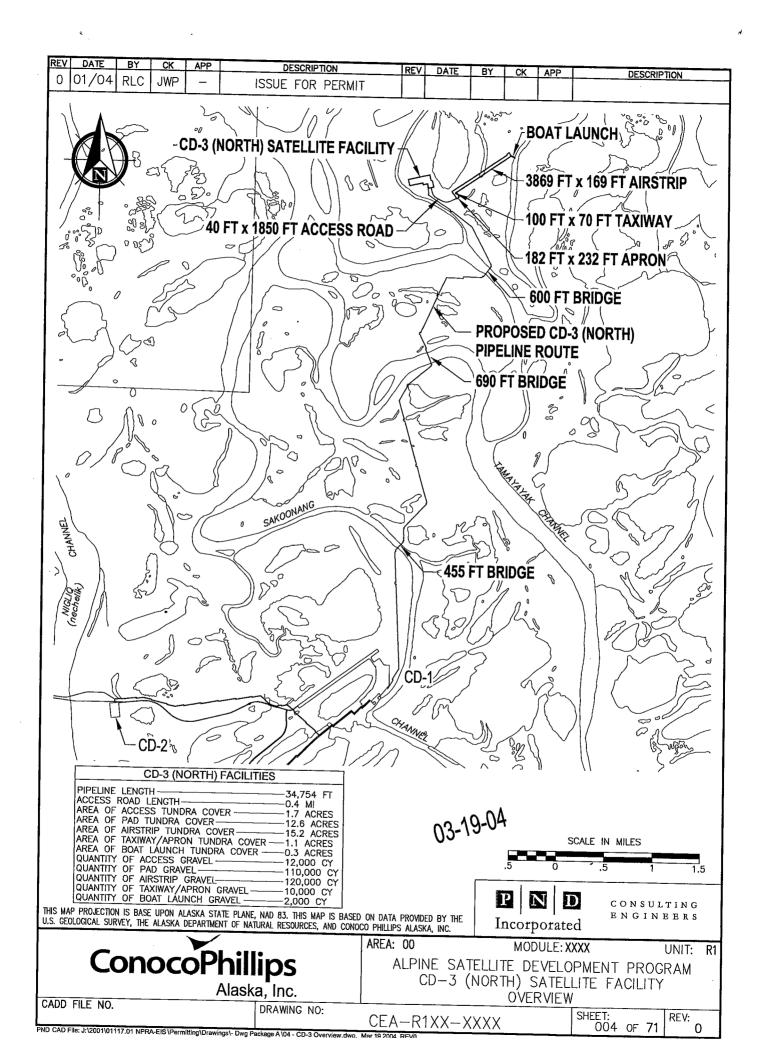
District Engineer U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers

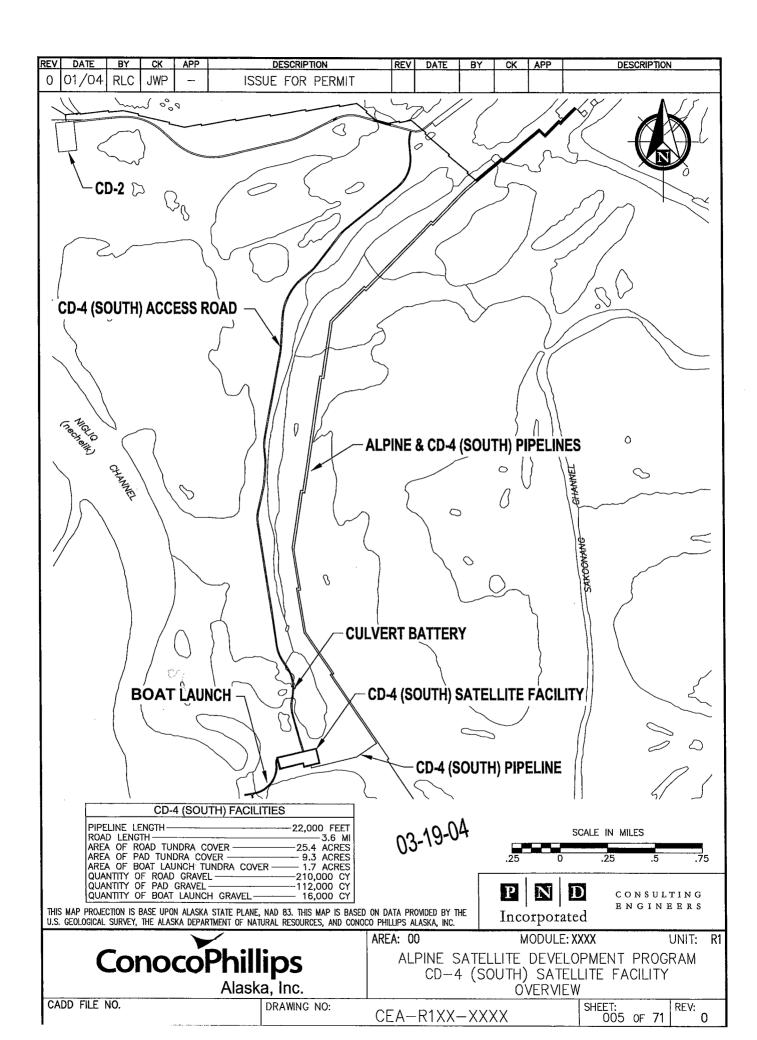
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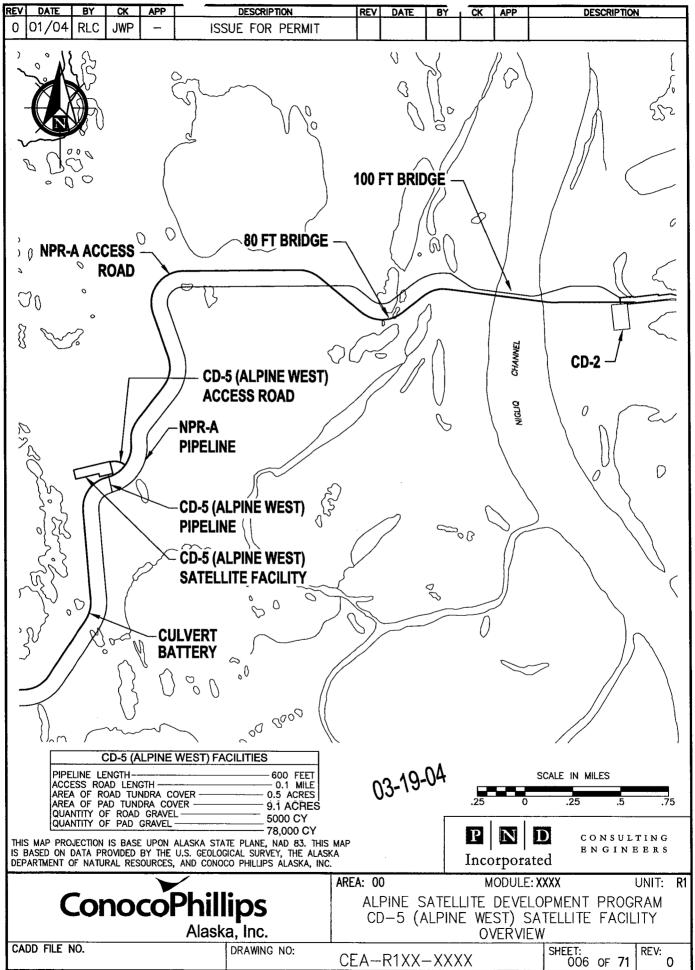




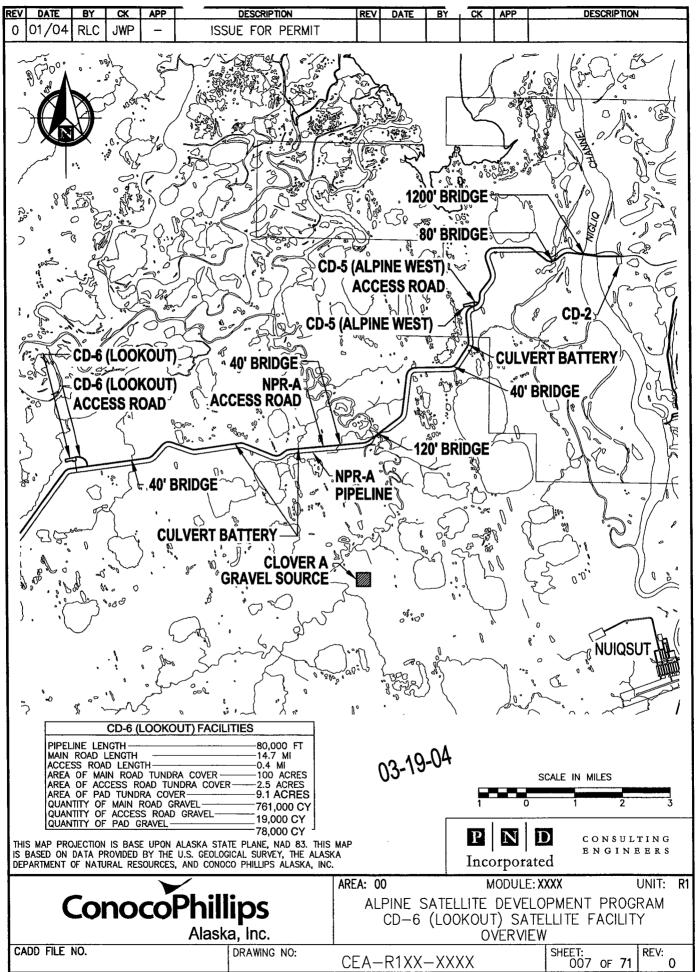




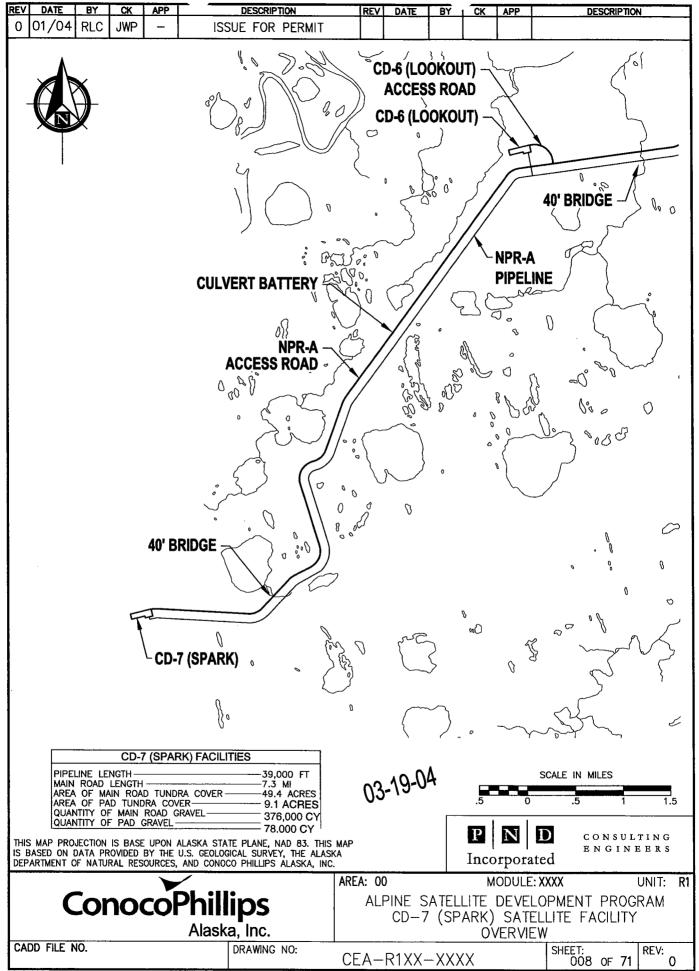




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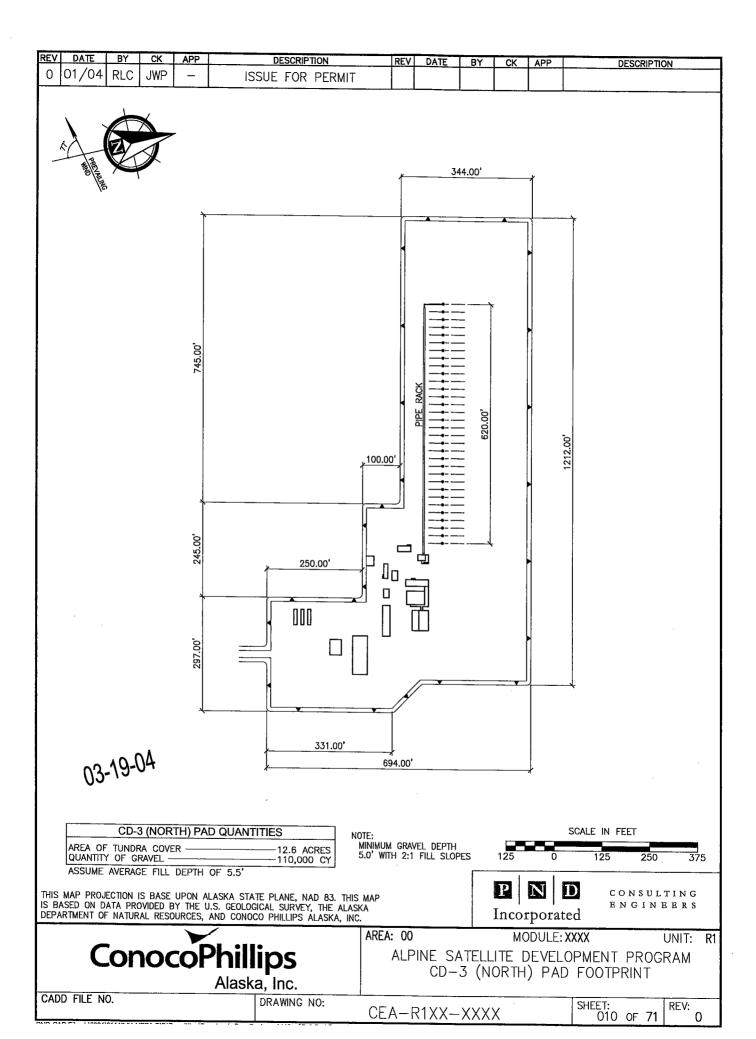


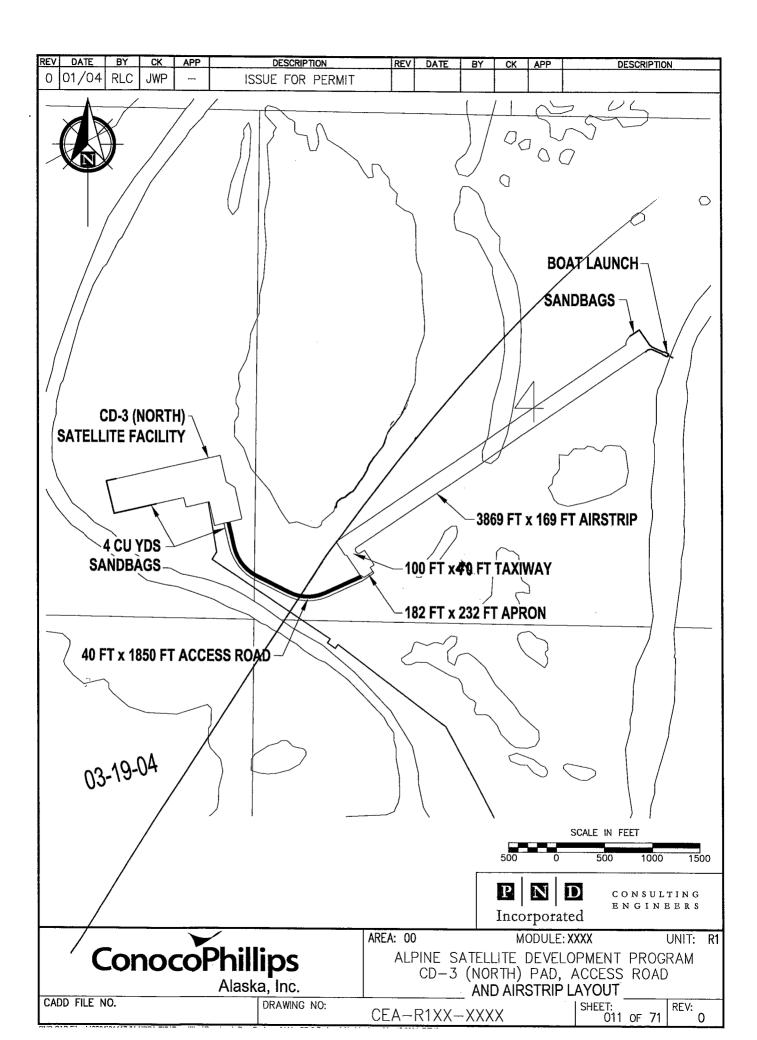
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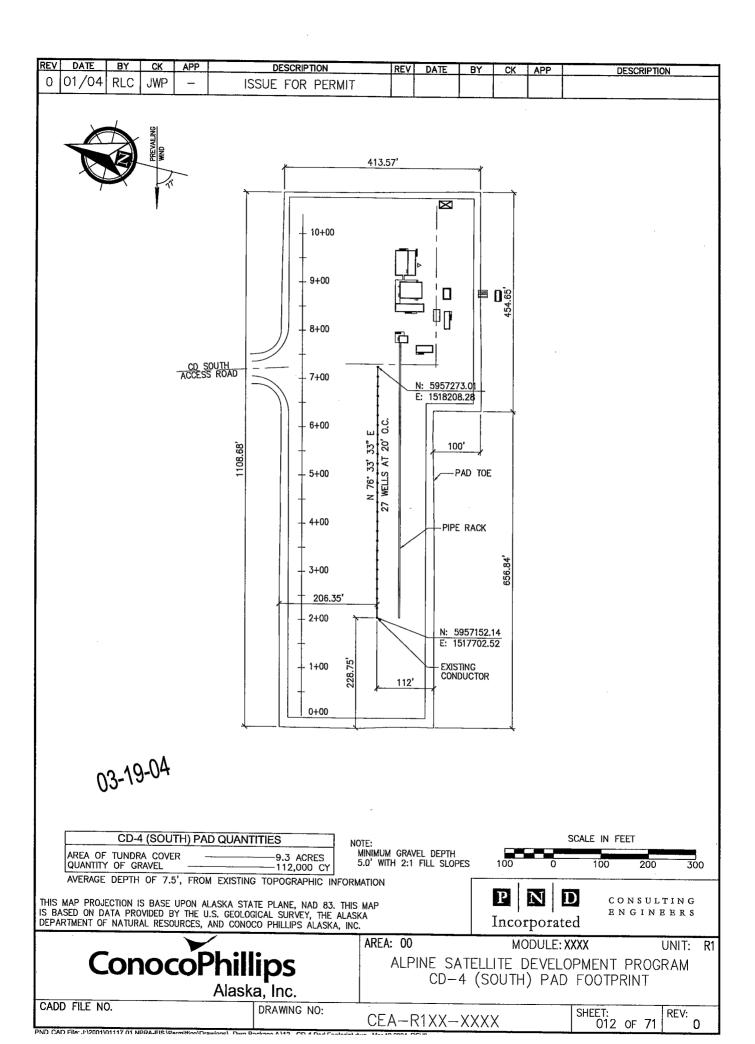


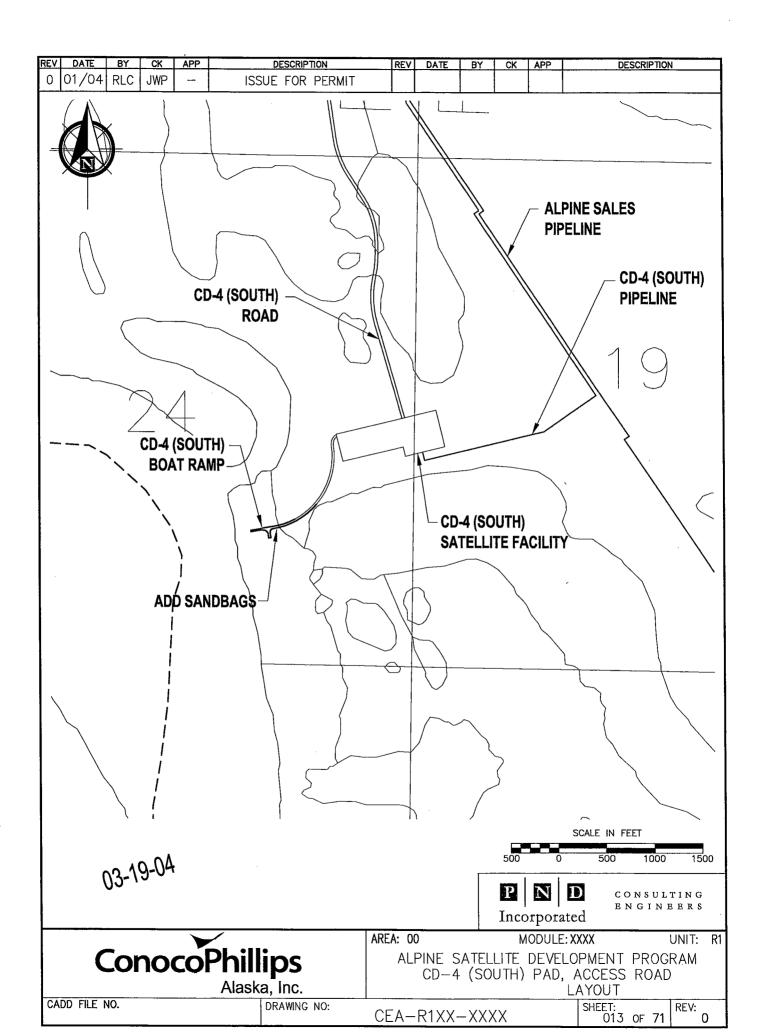
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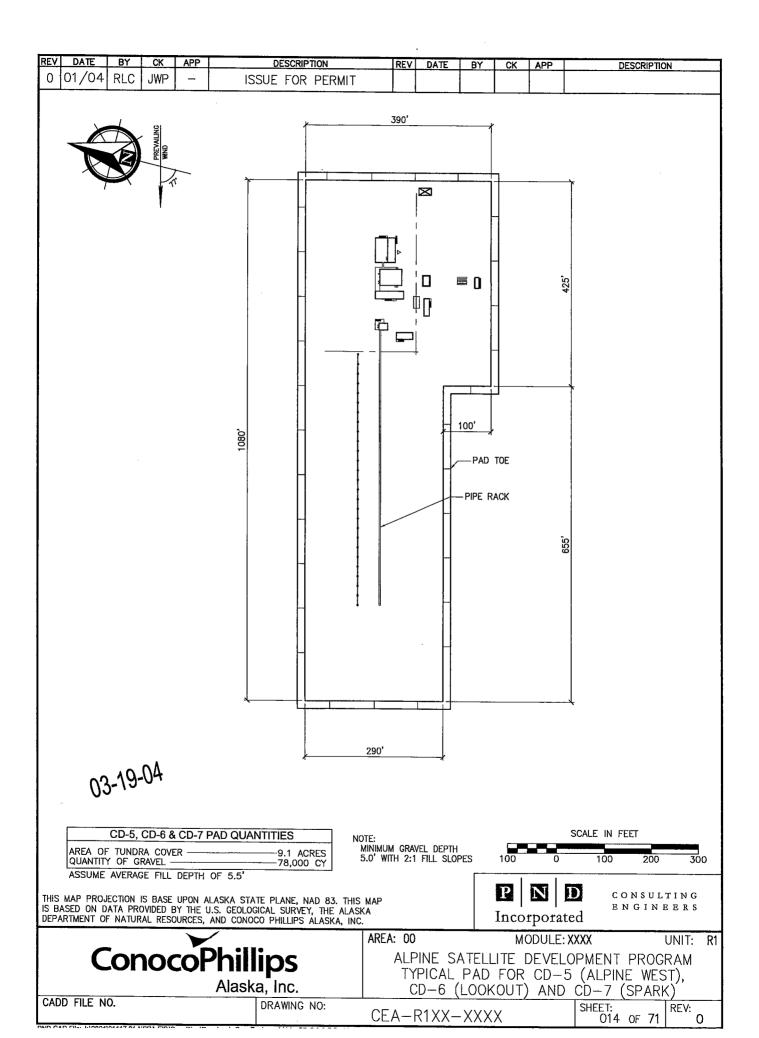
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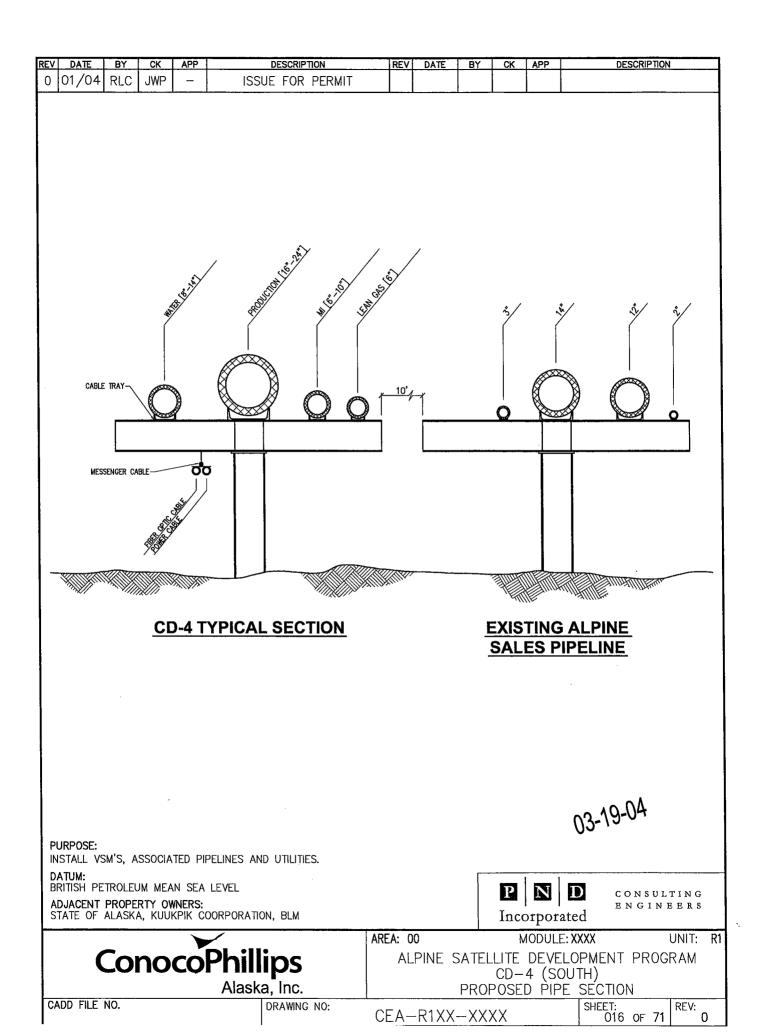




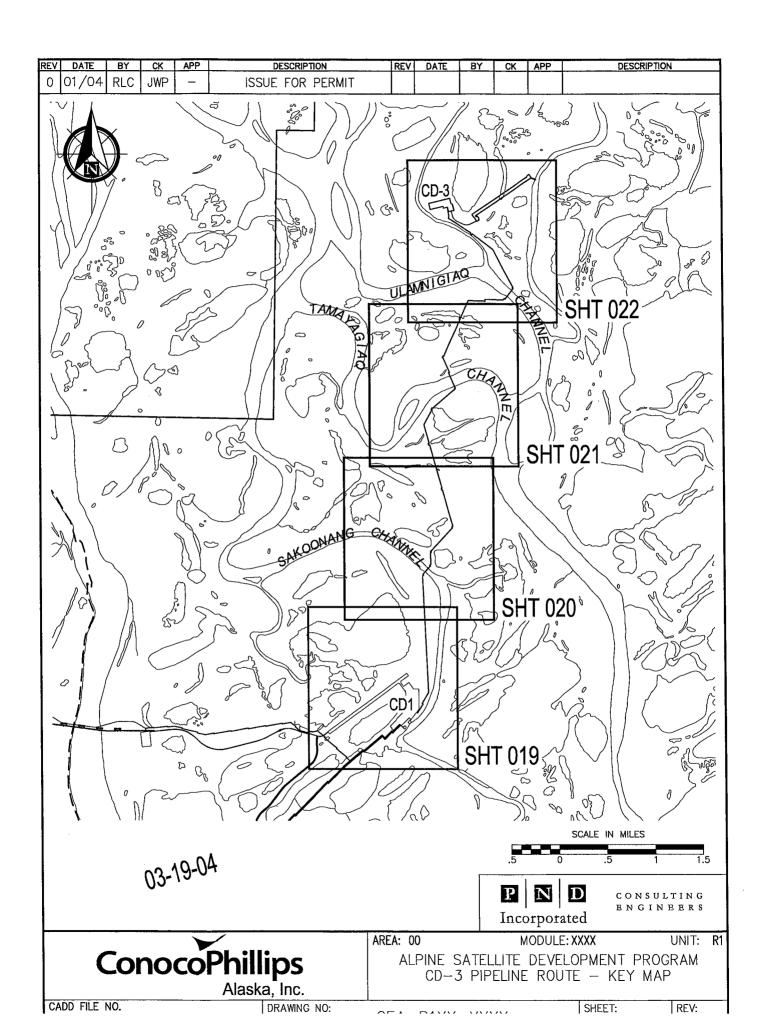


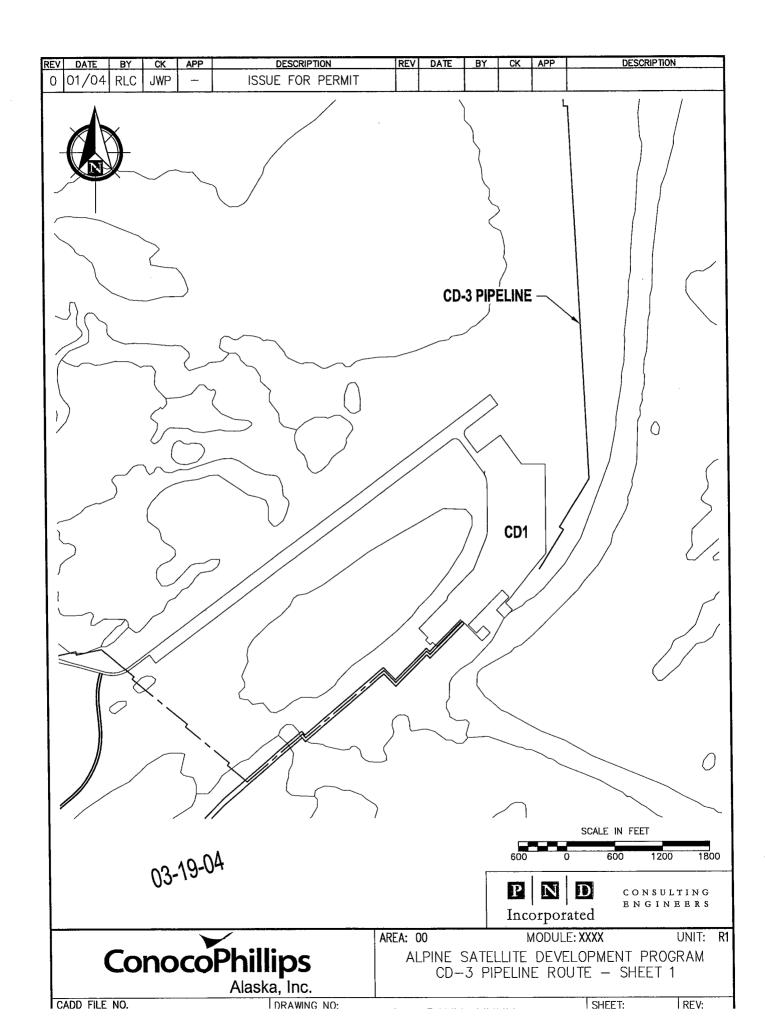
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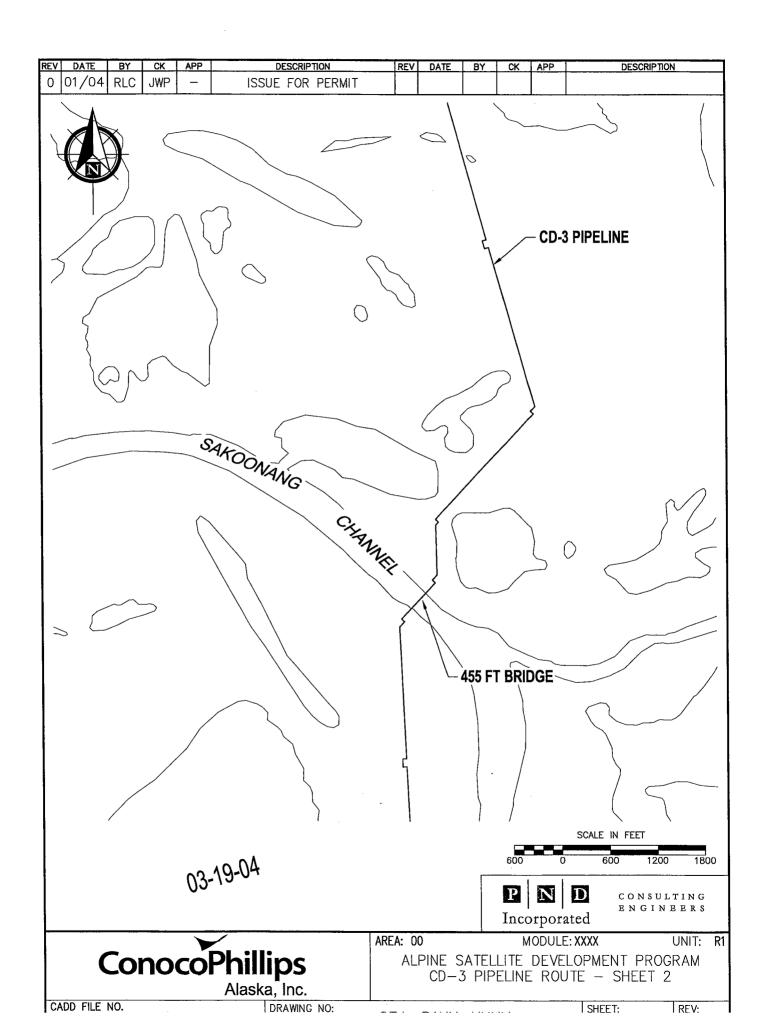
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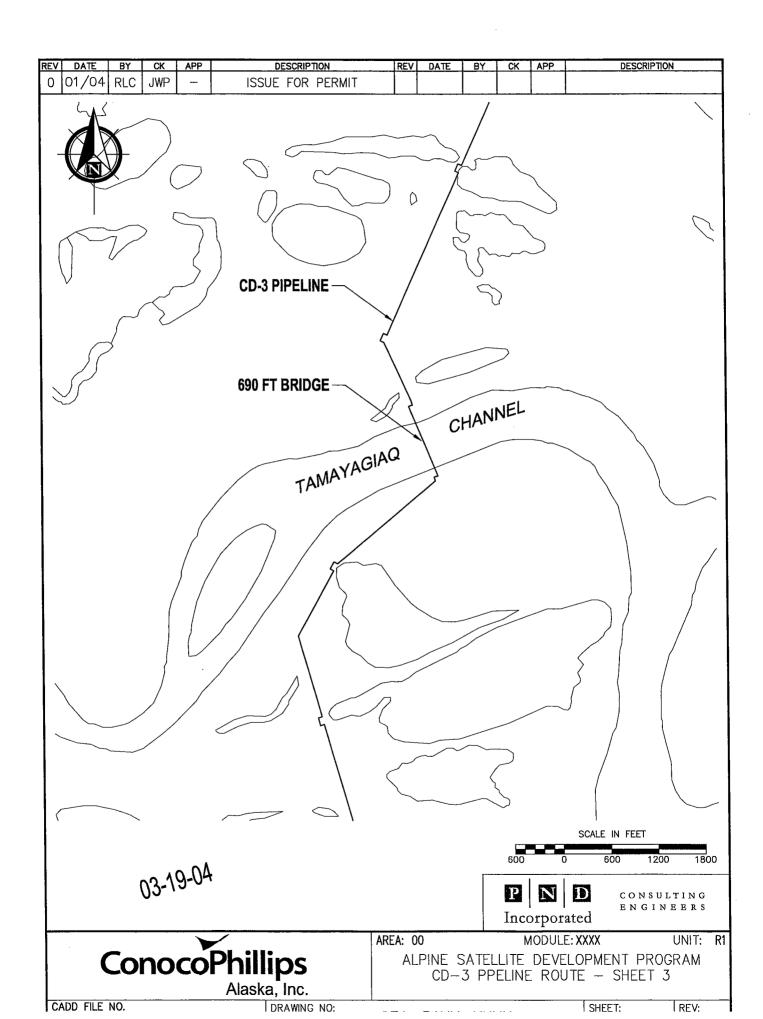


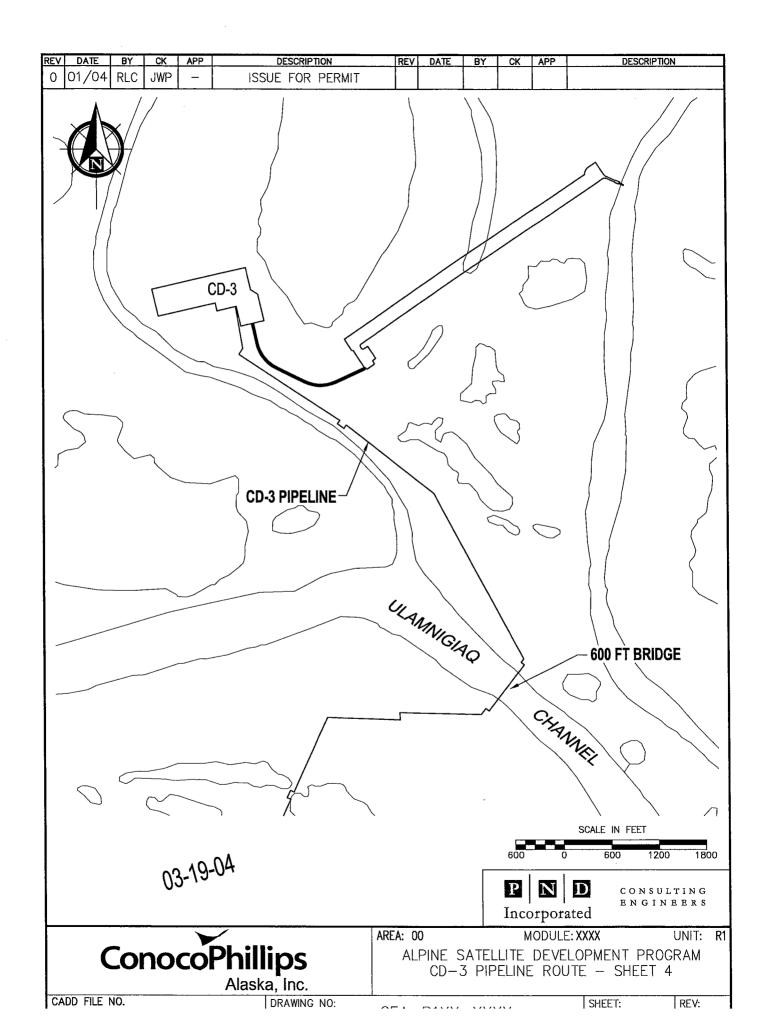
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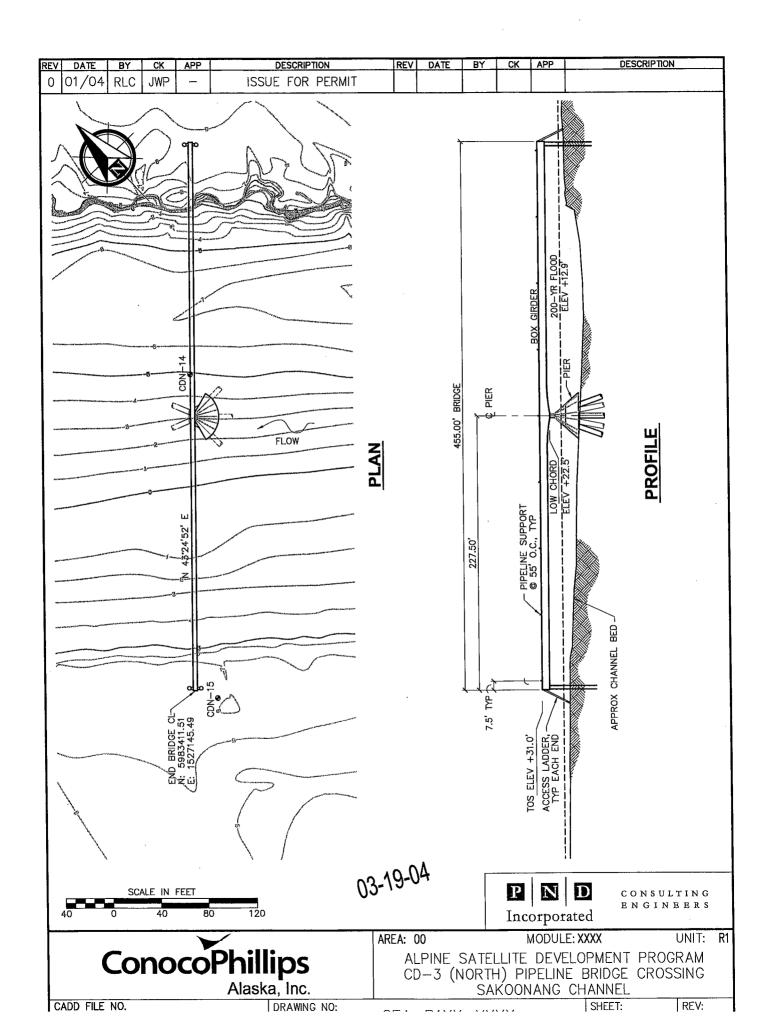


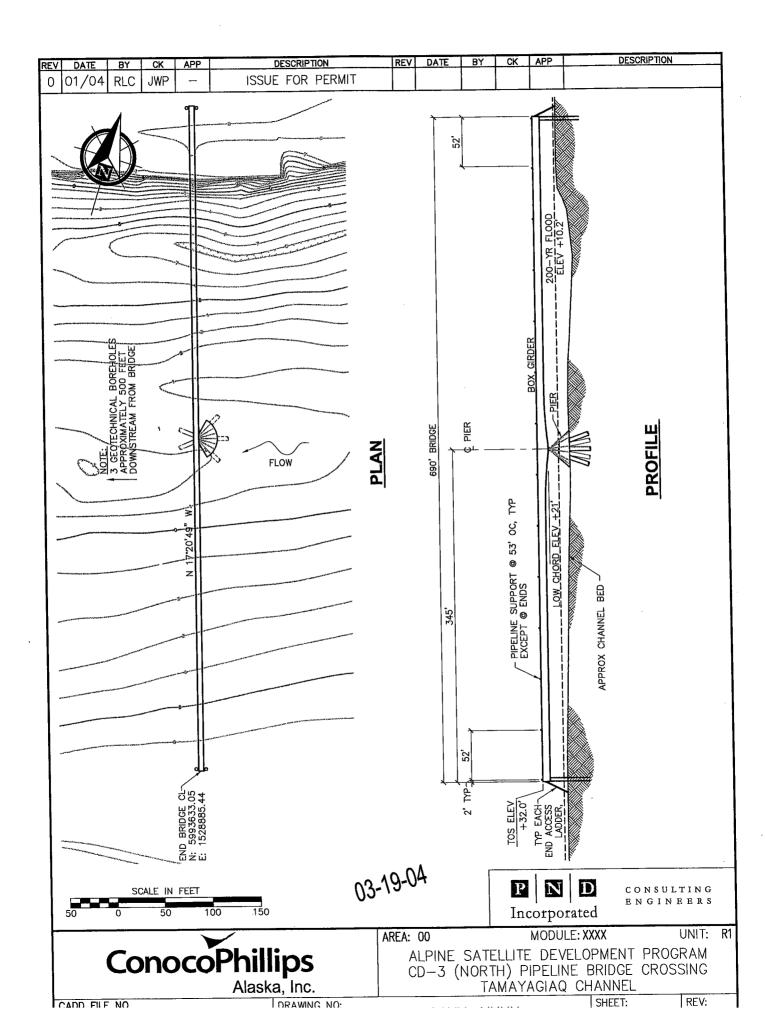


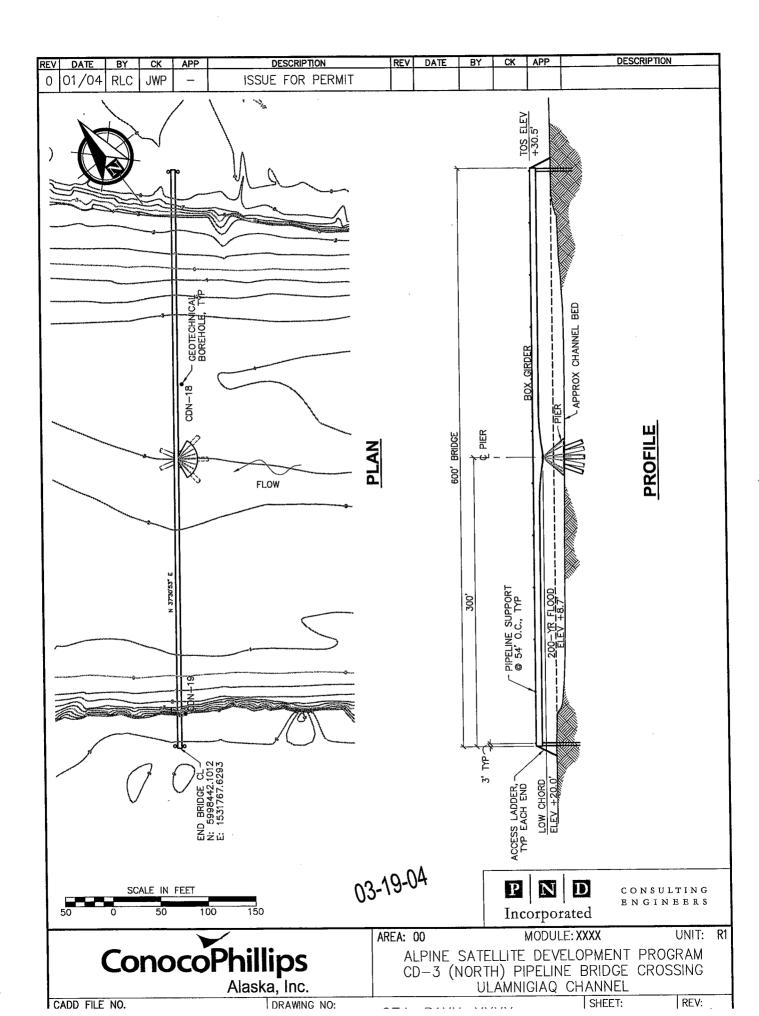


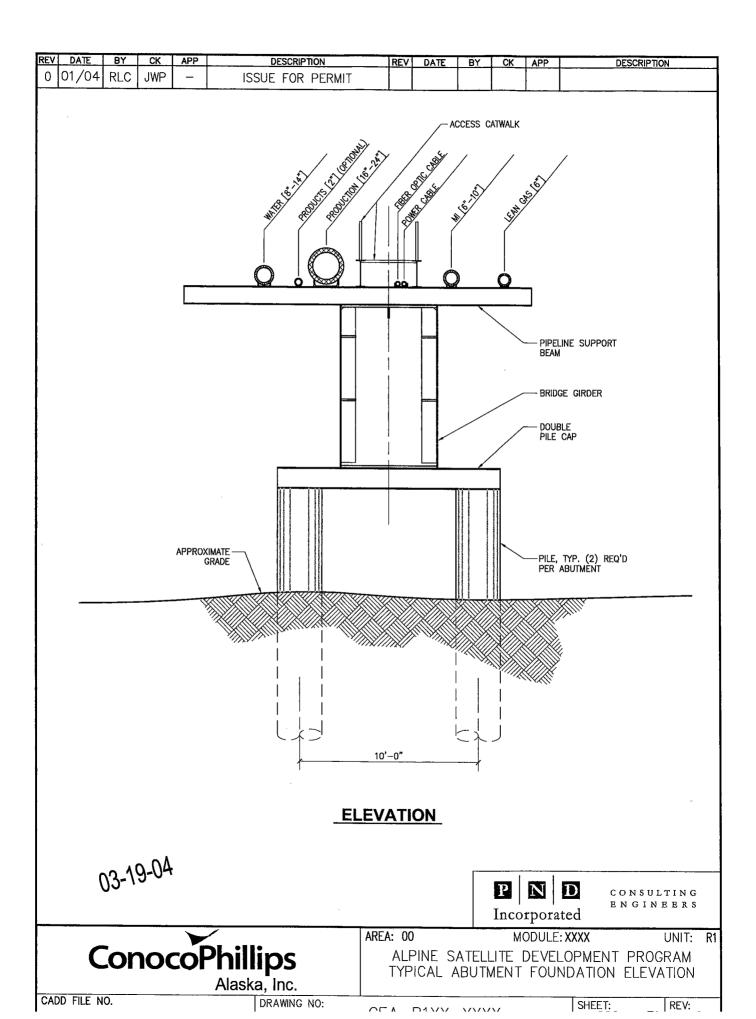


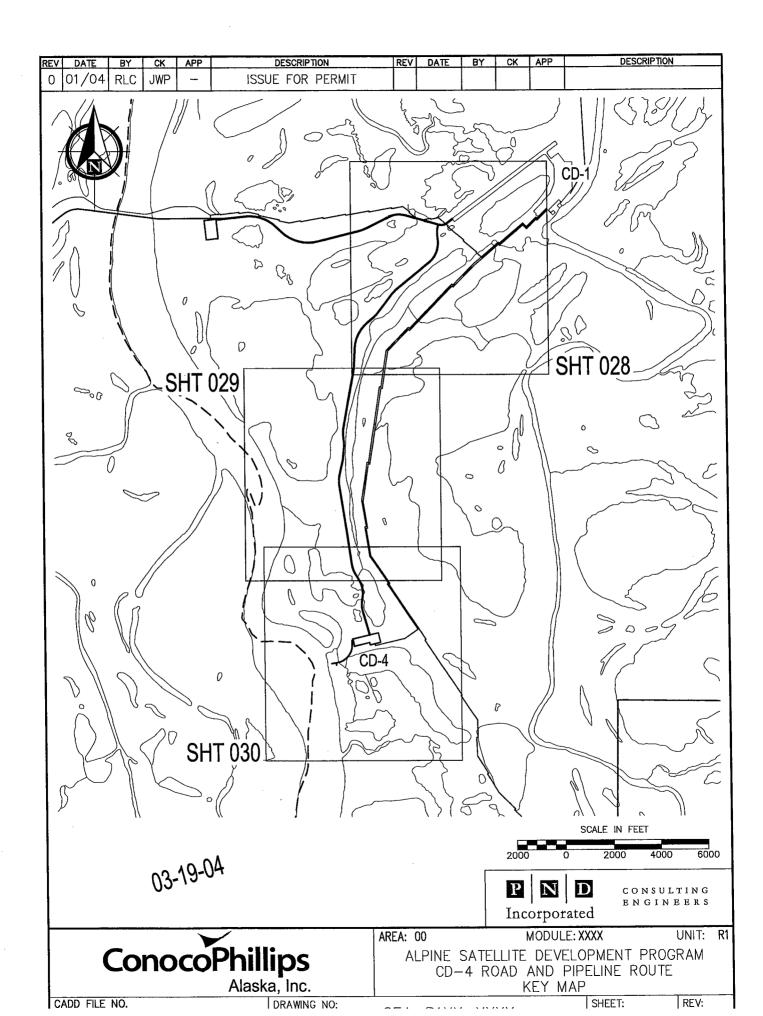


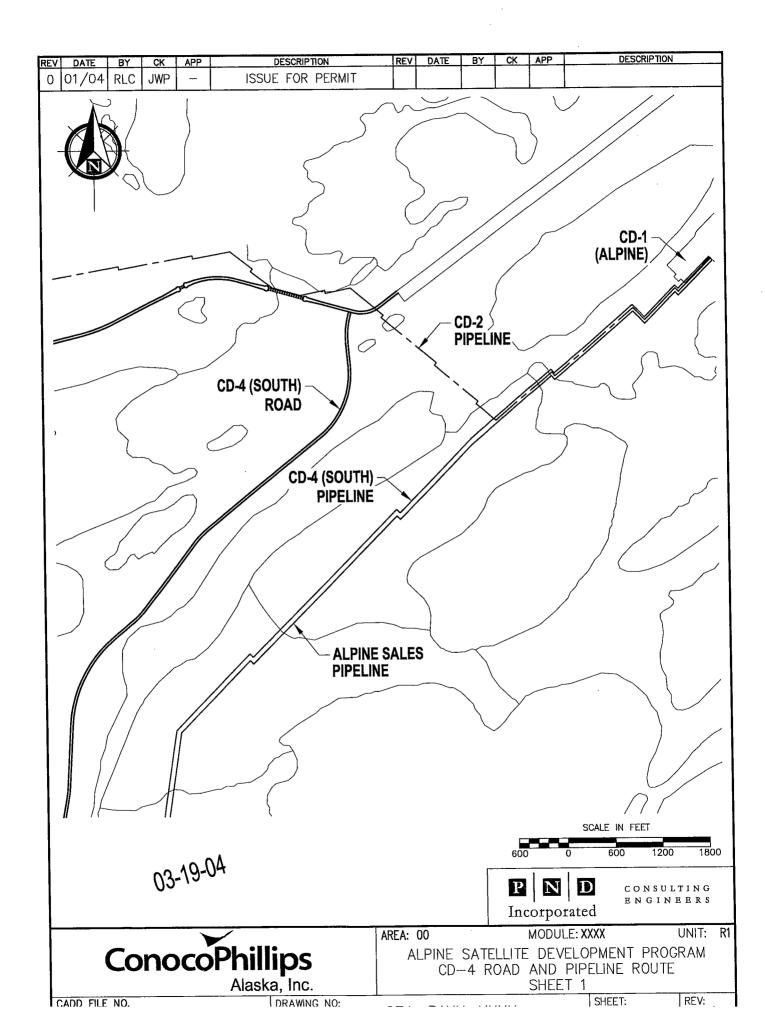


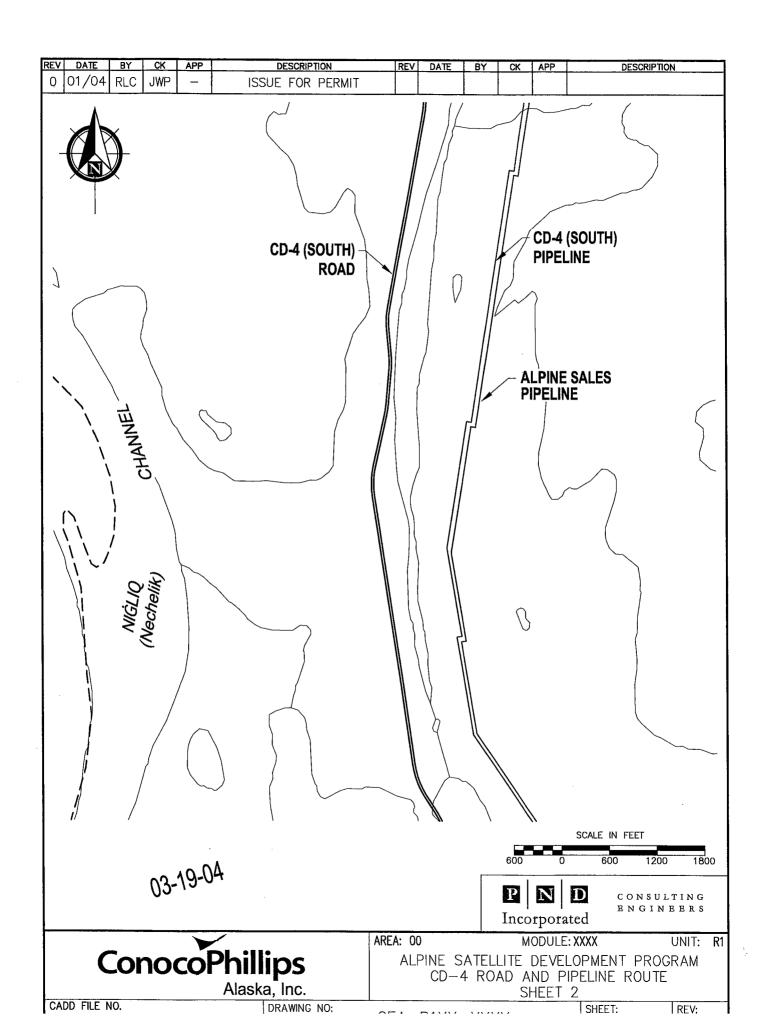


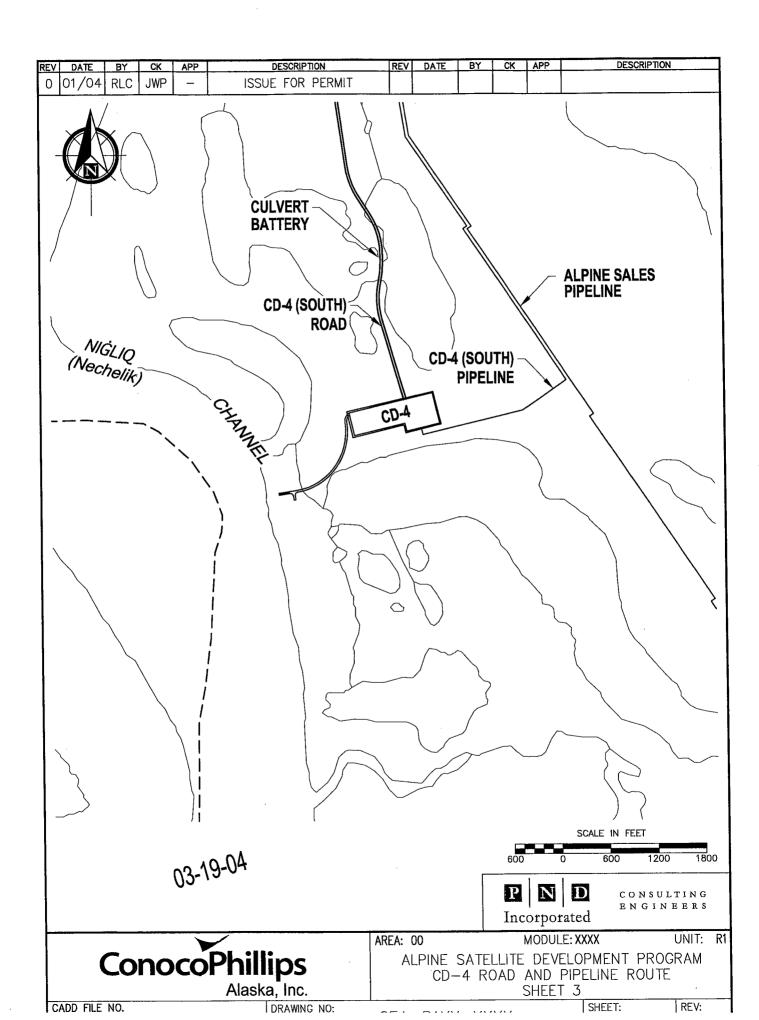


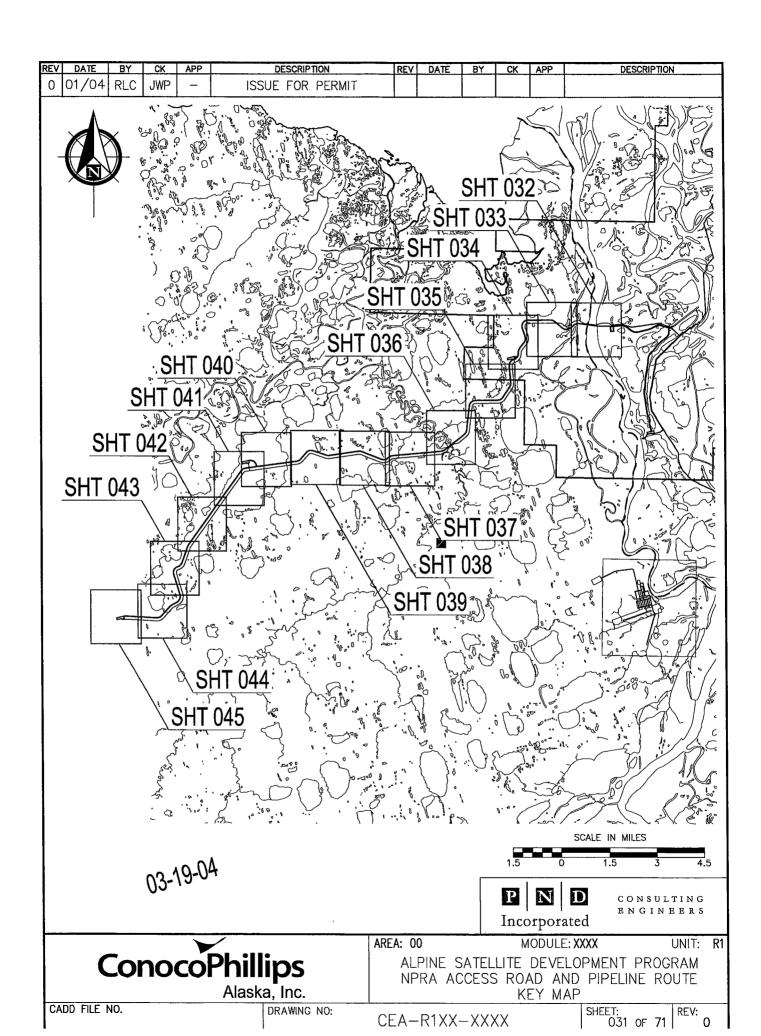


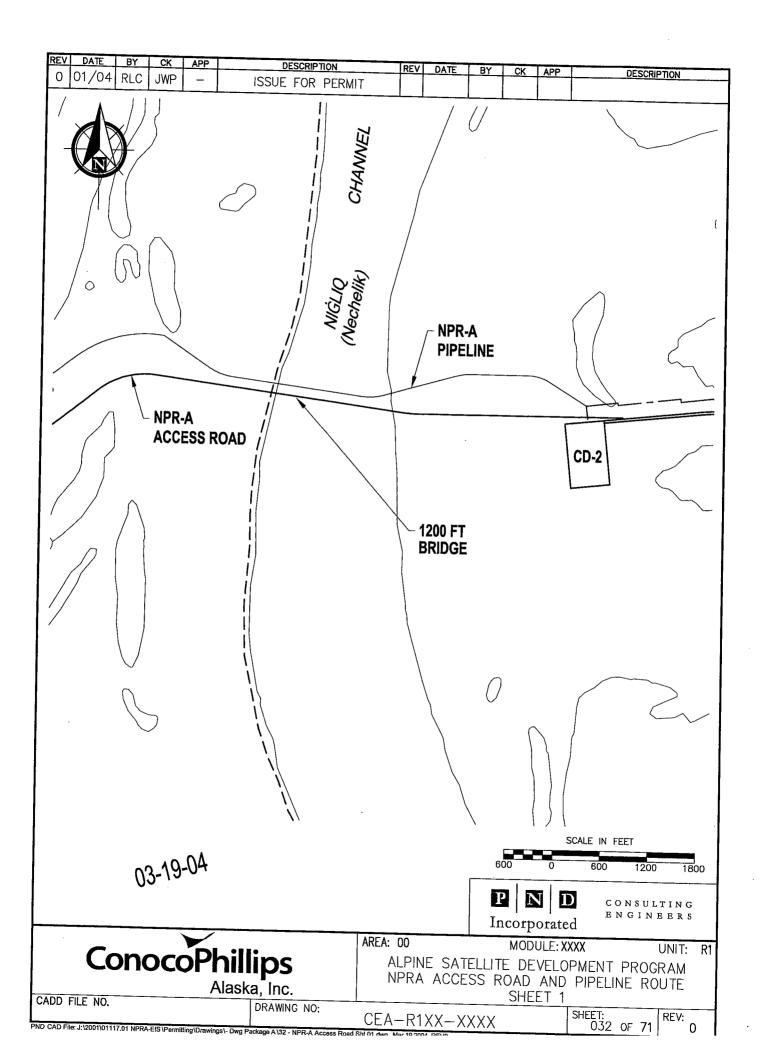


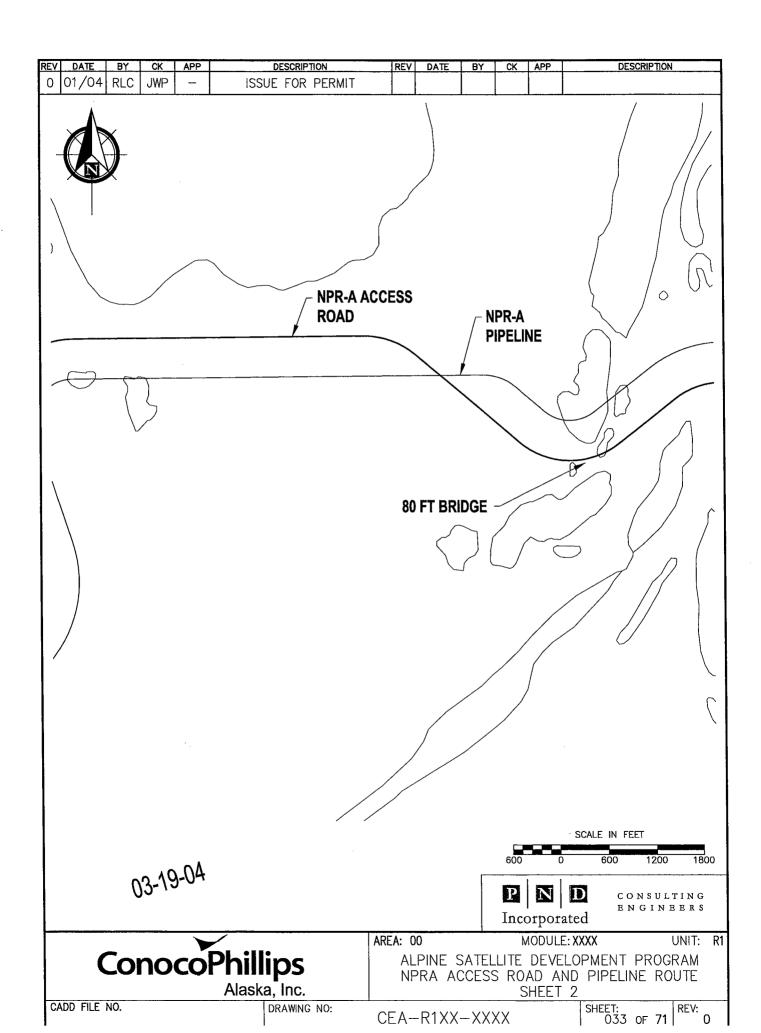


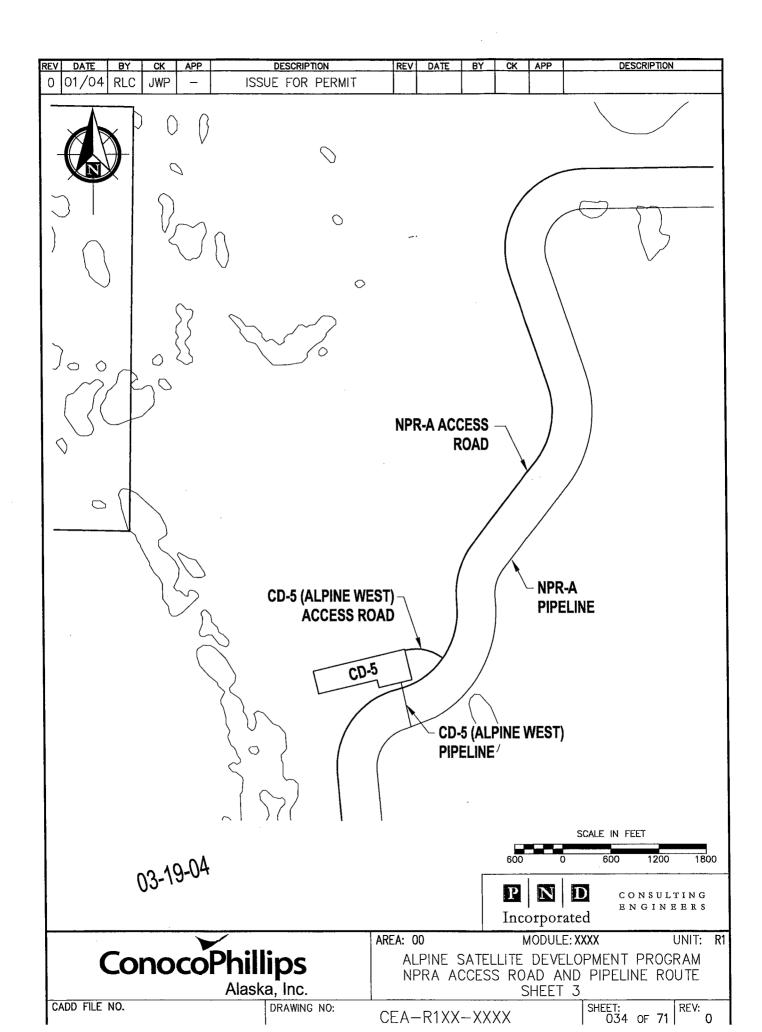


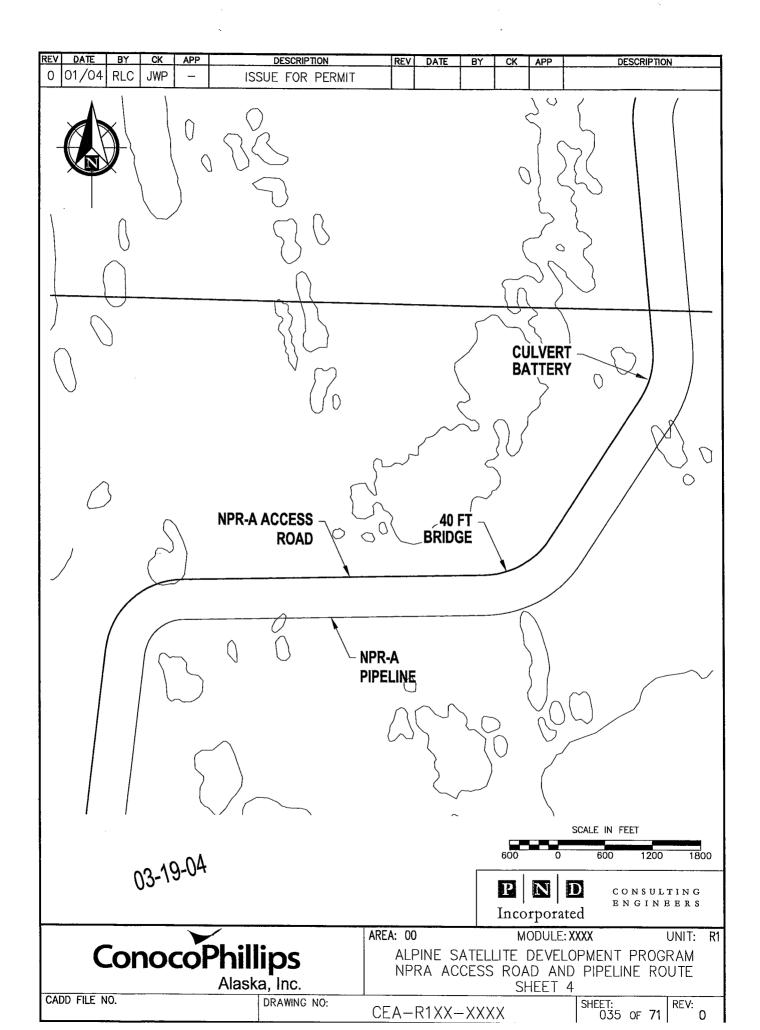


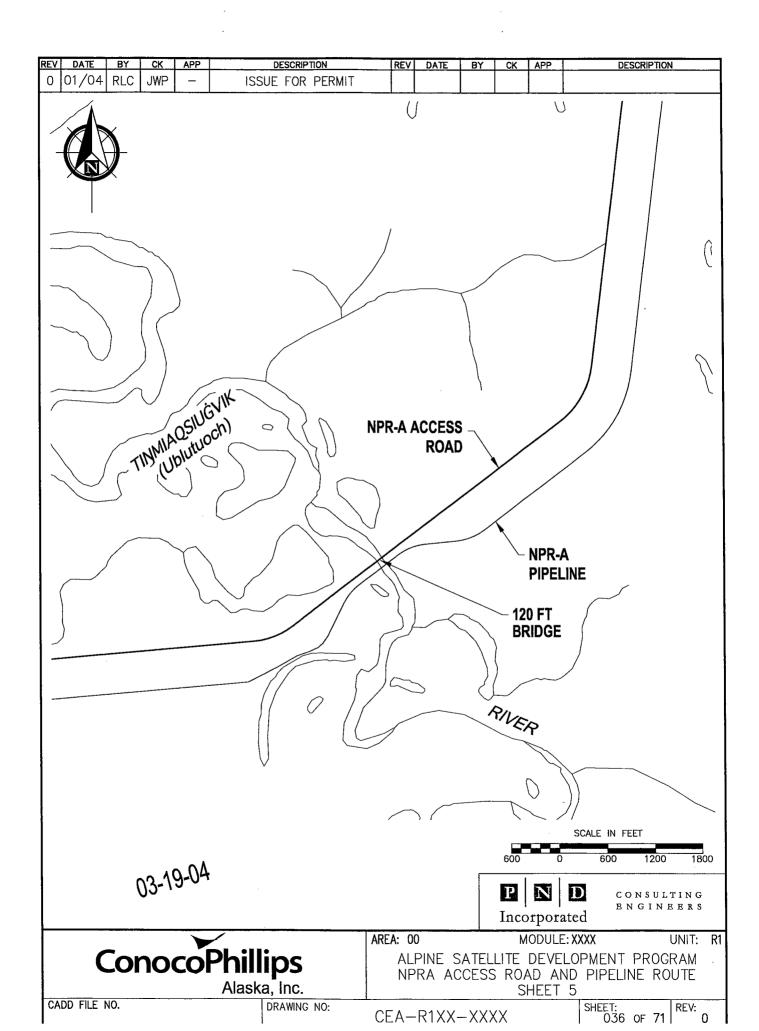


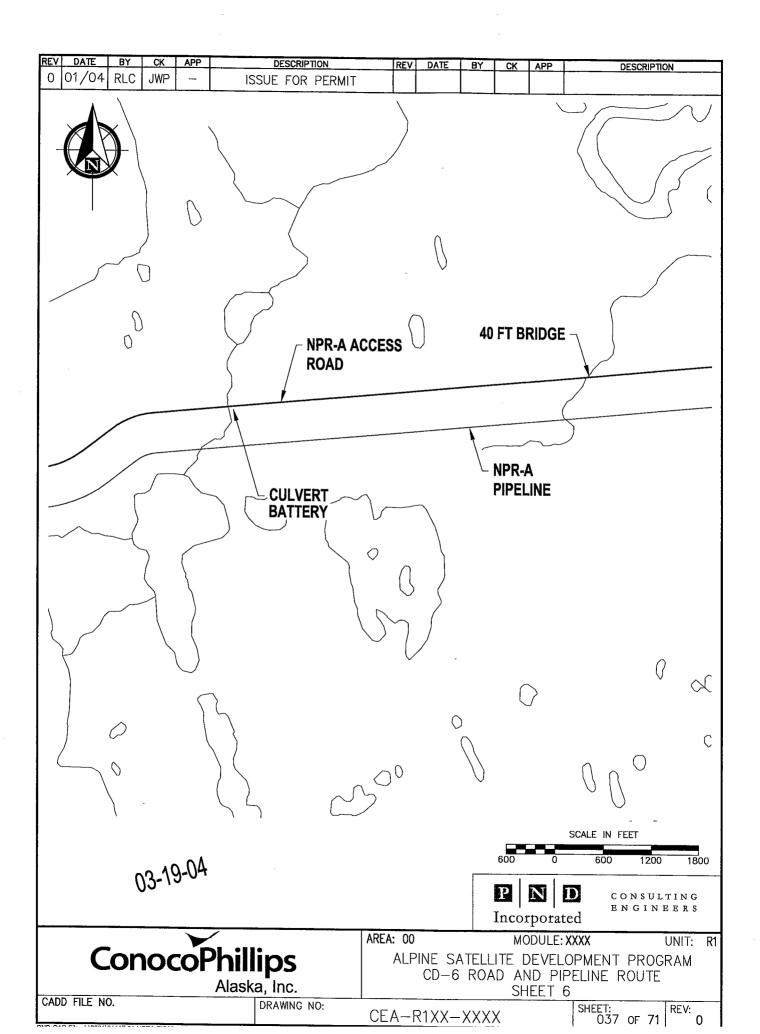


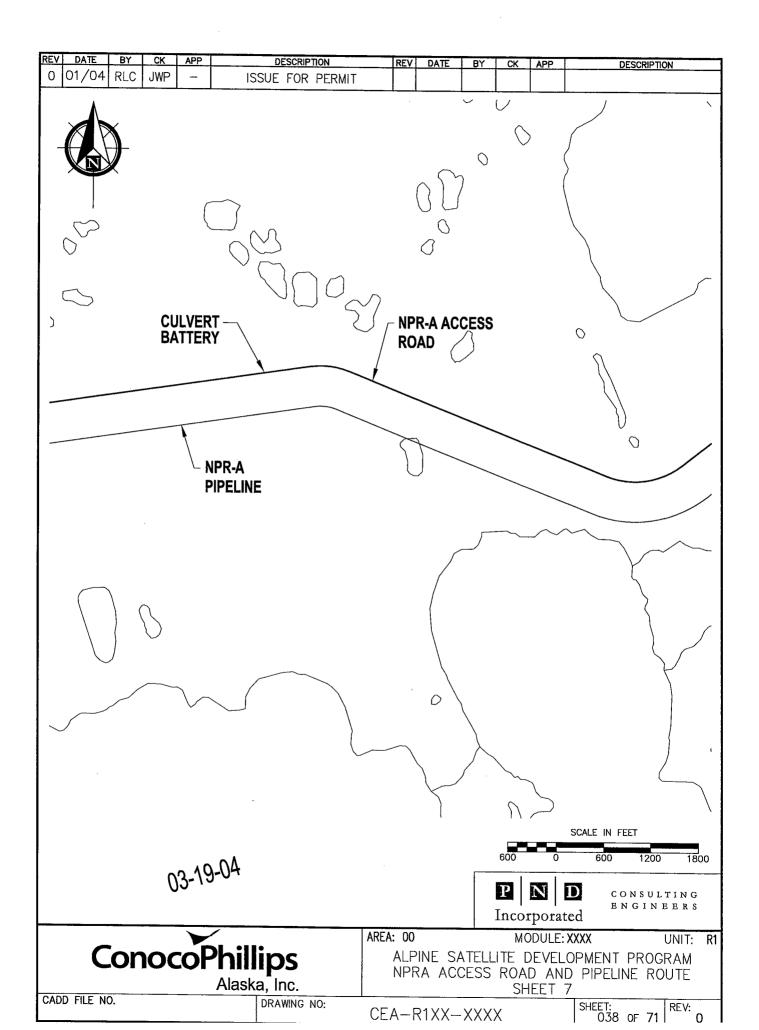


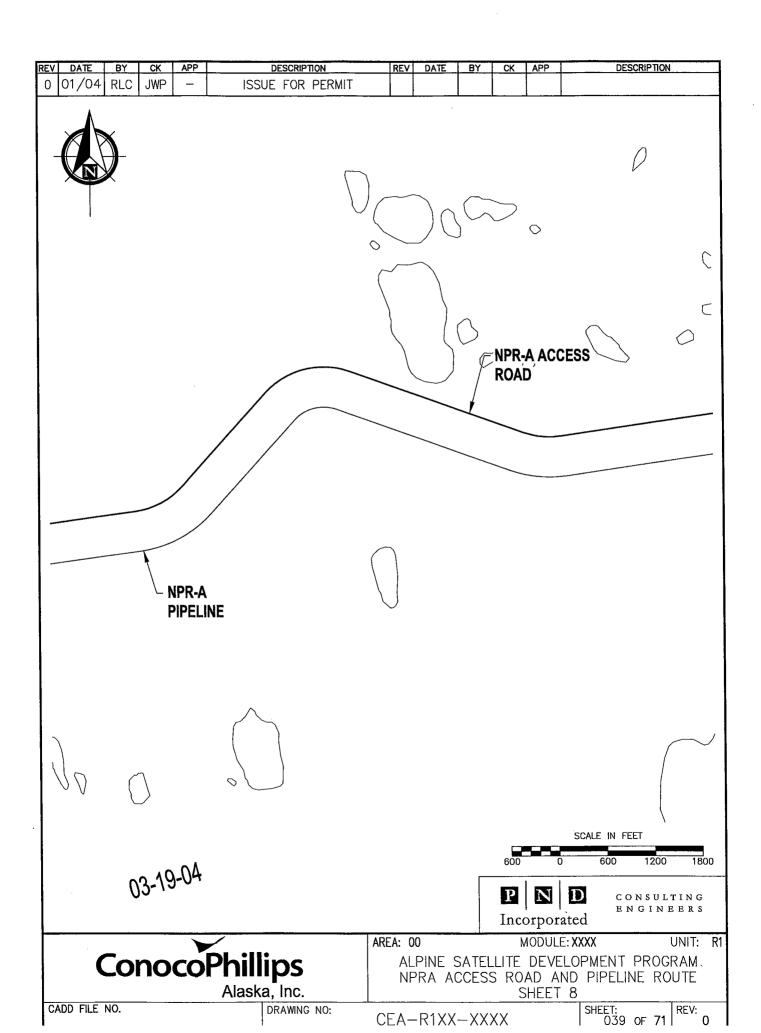


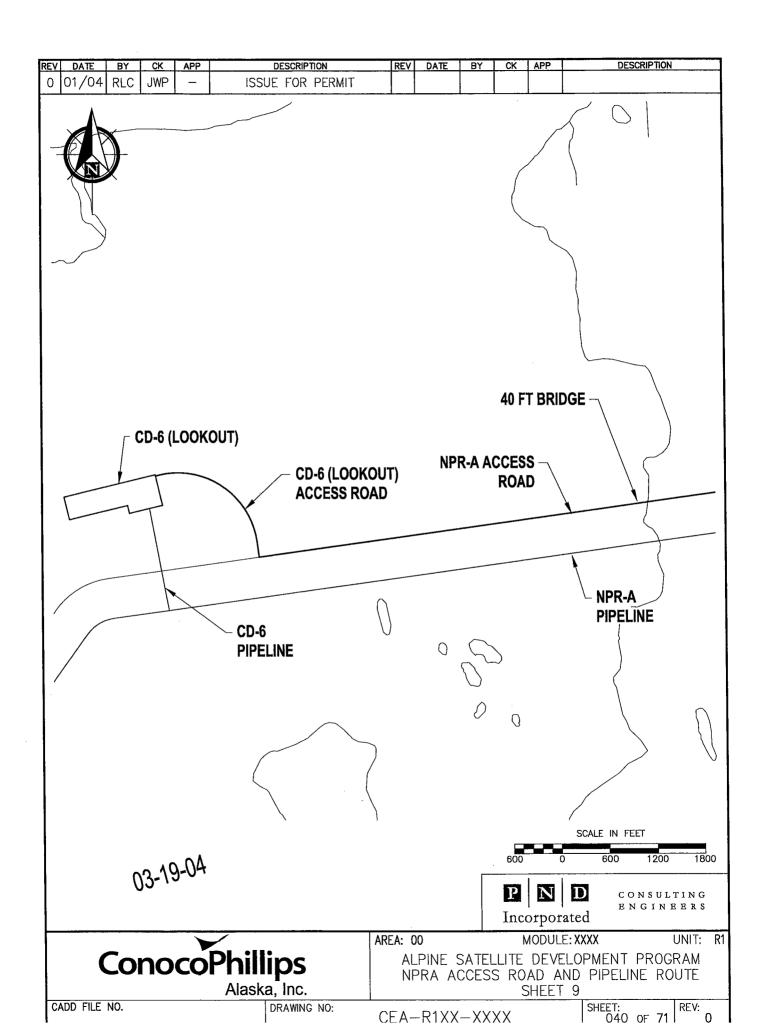


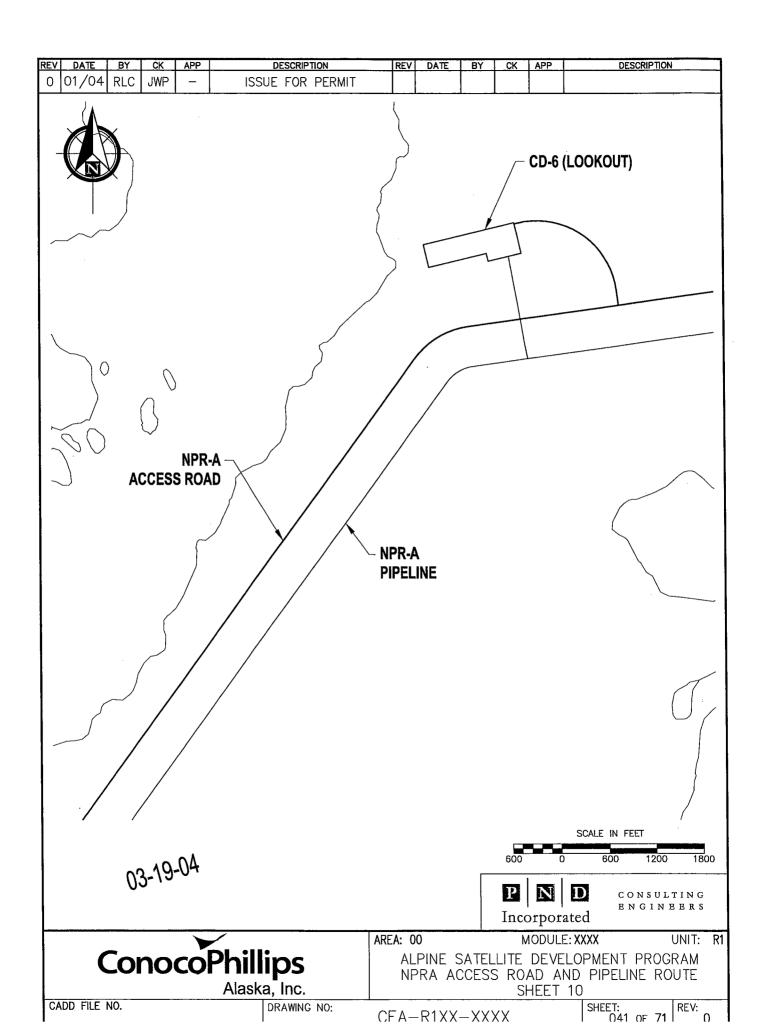


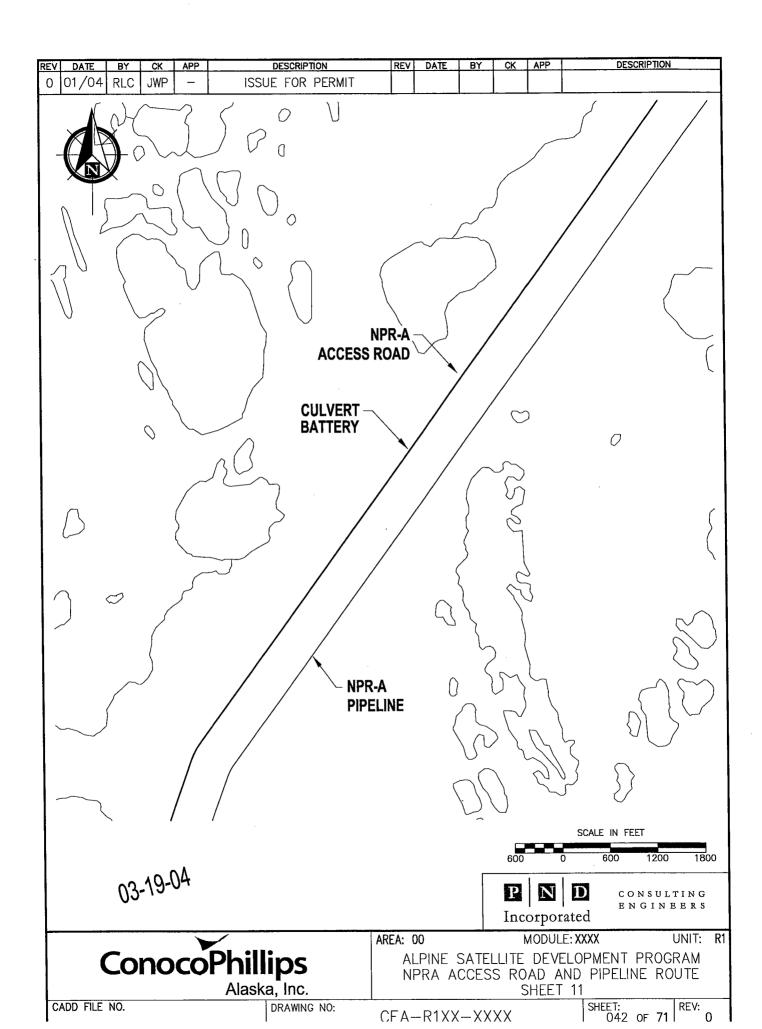


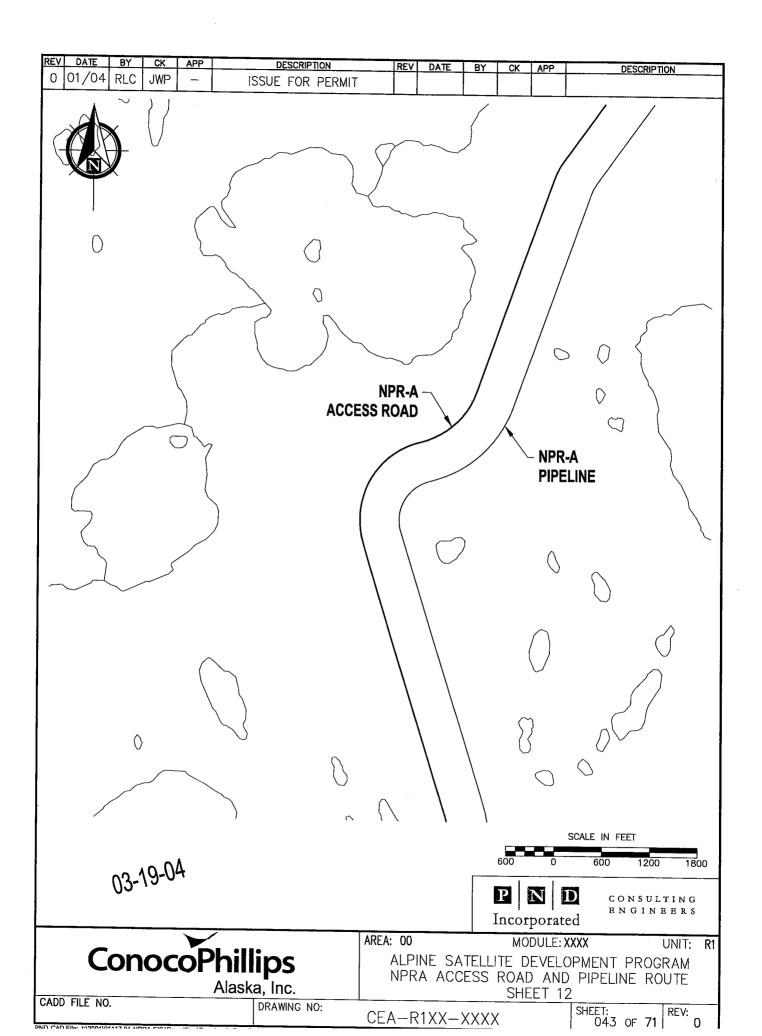


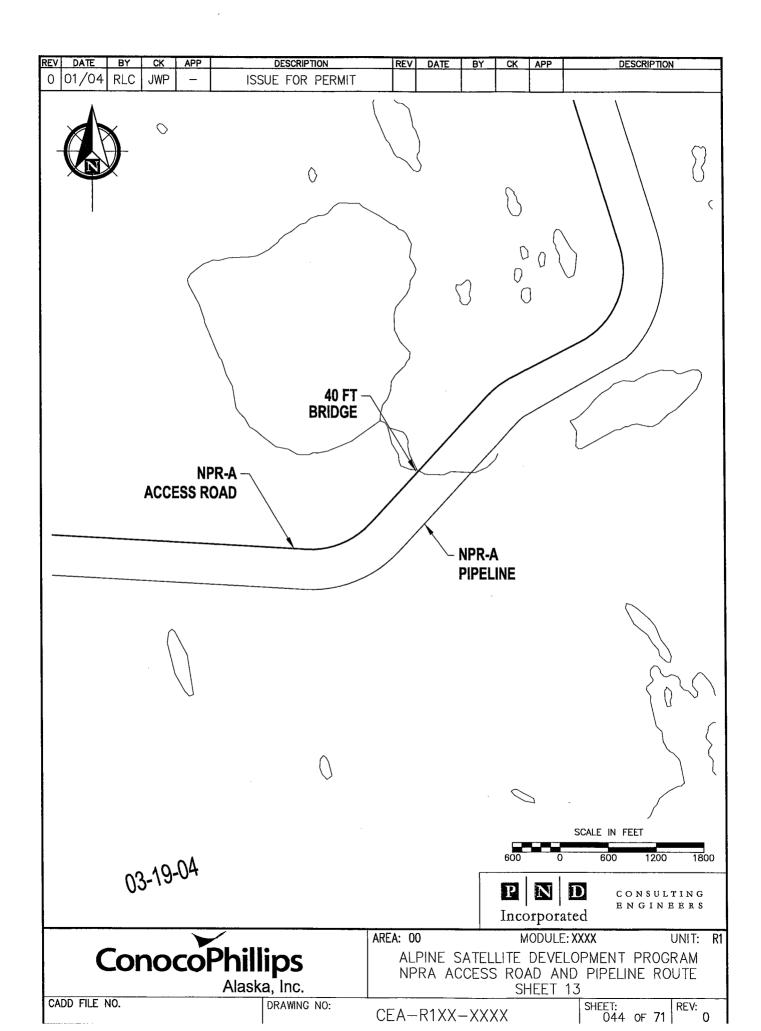


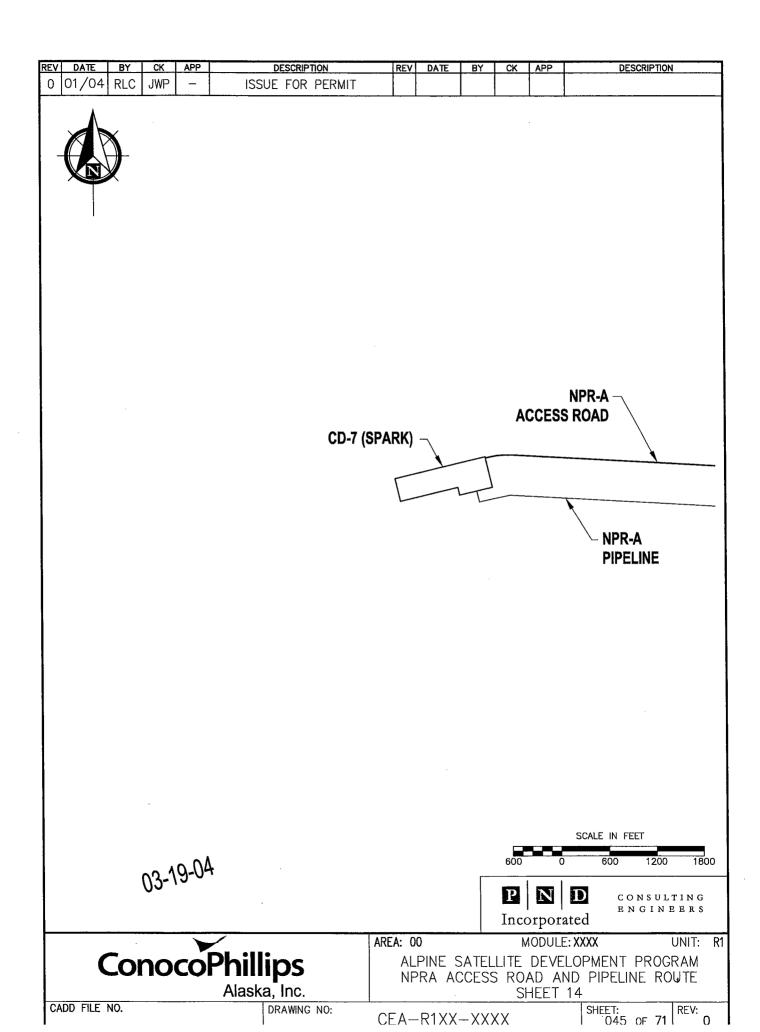


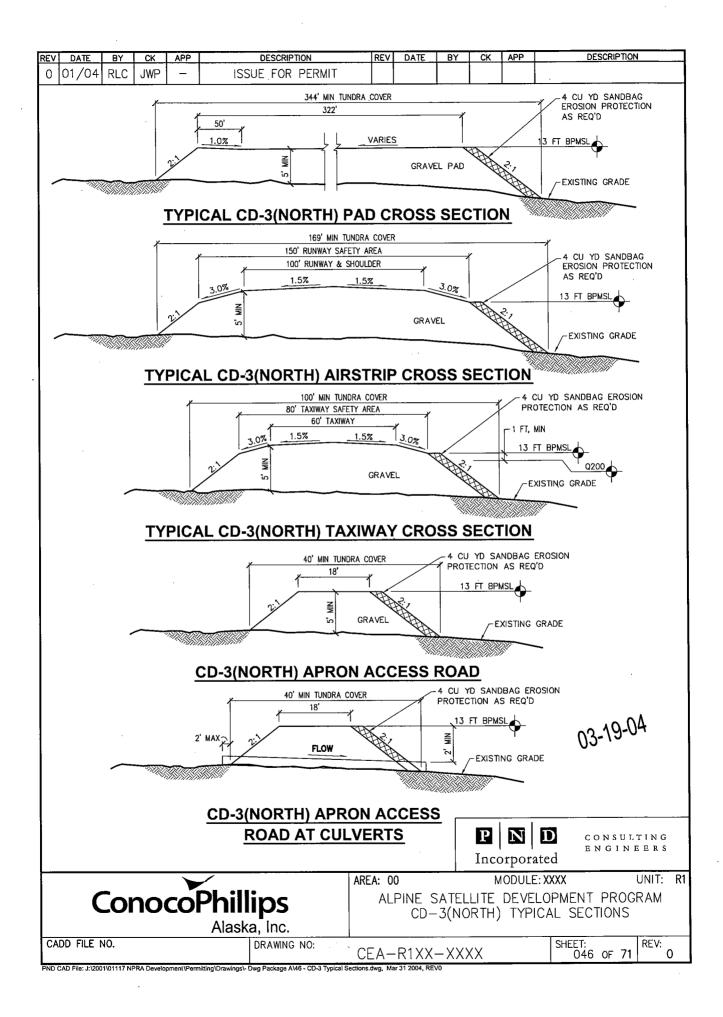


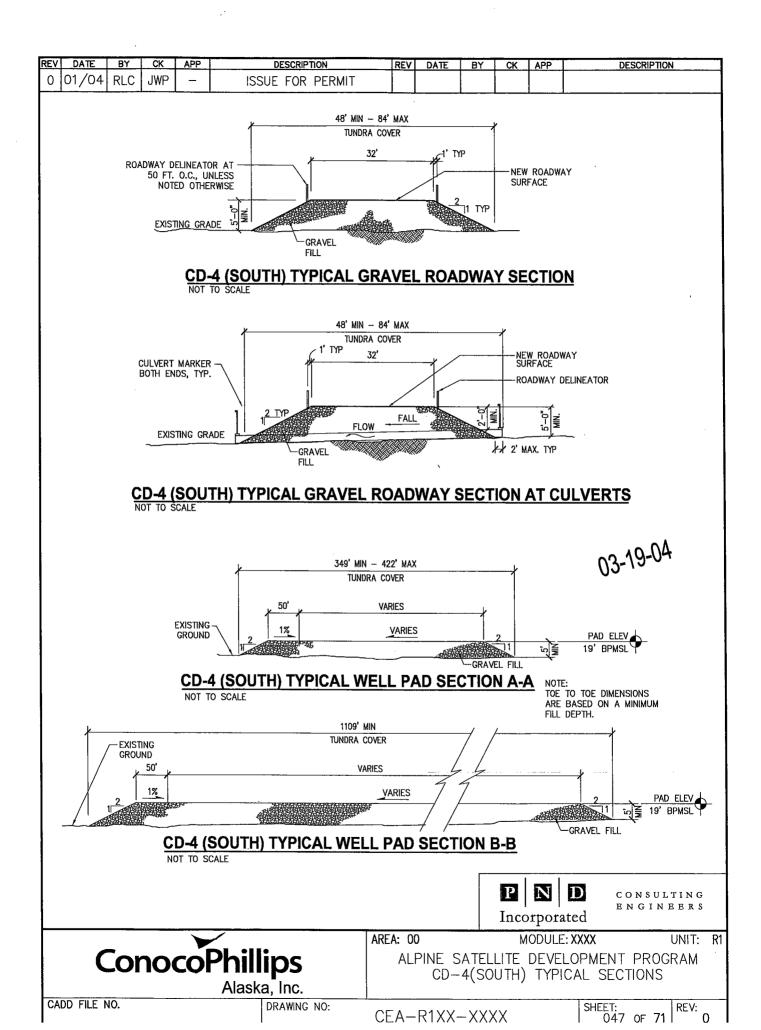


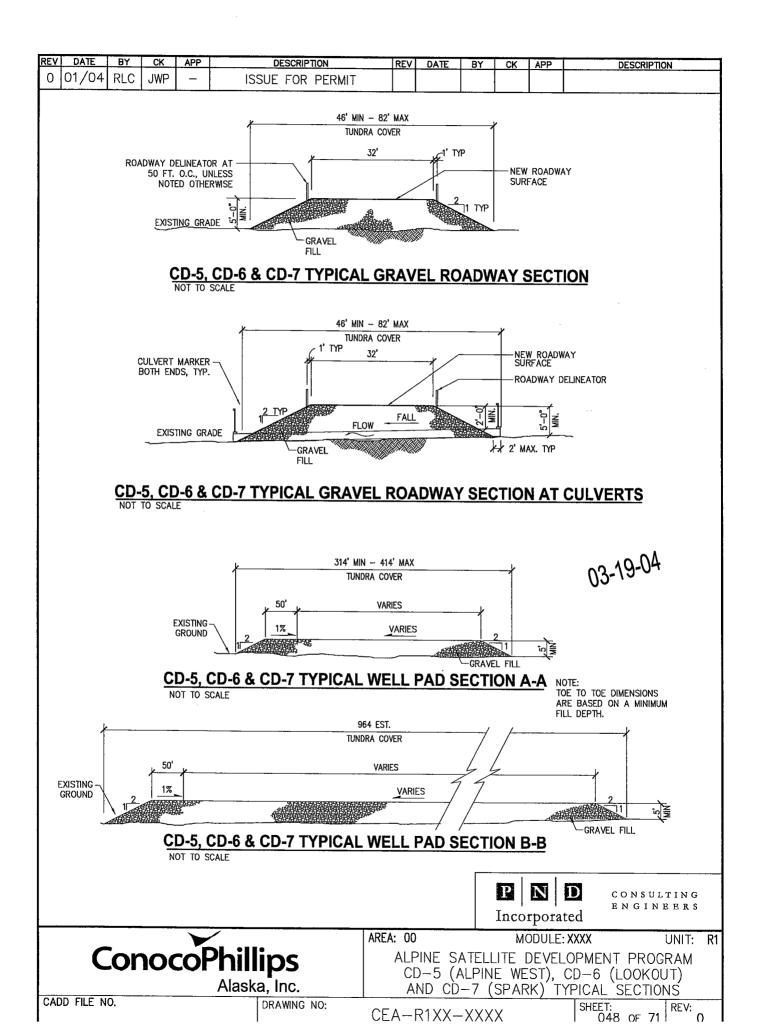


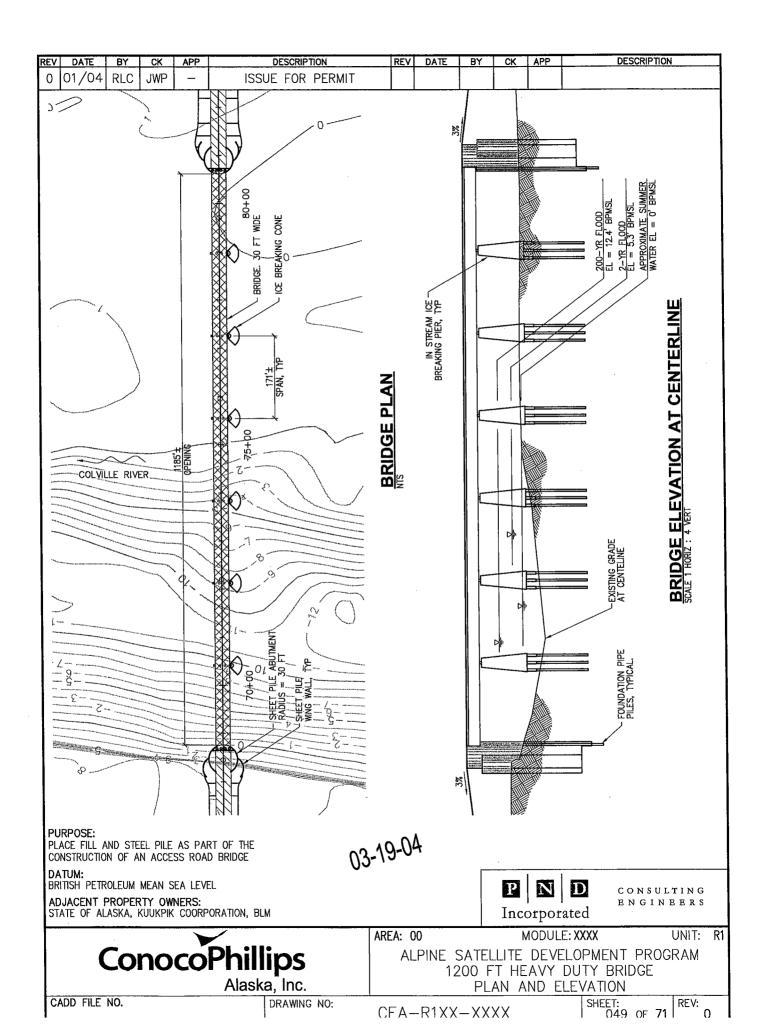


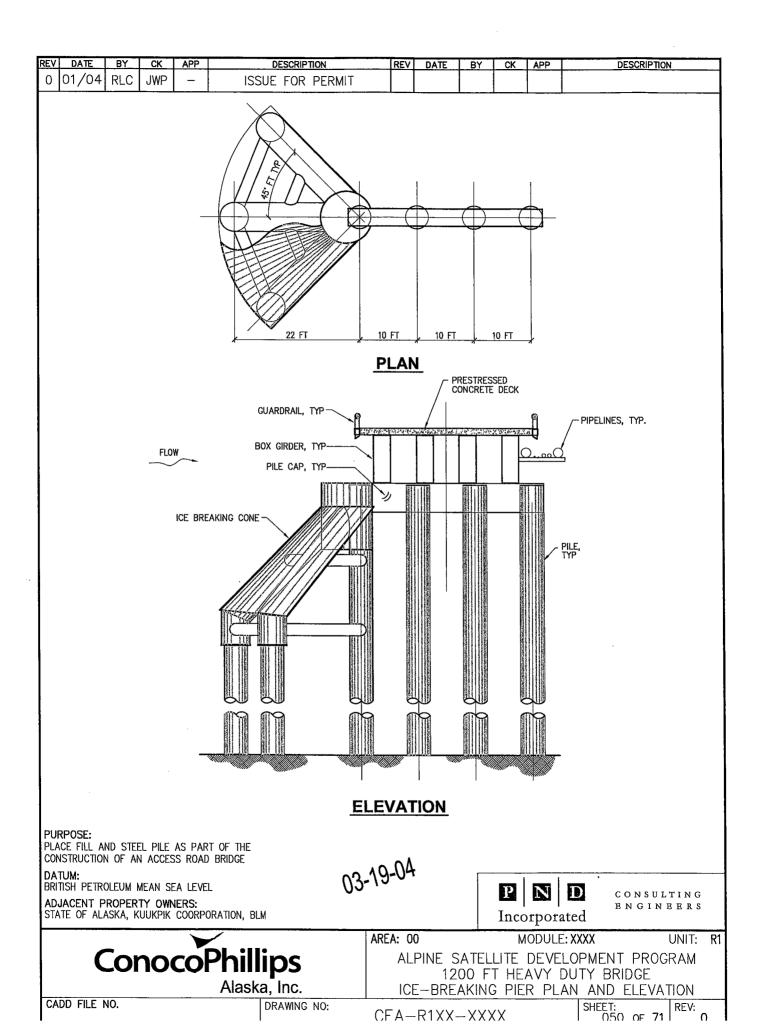


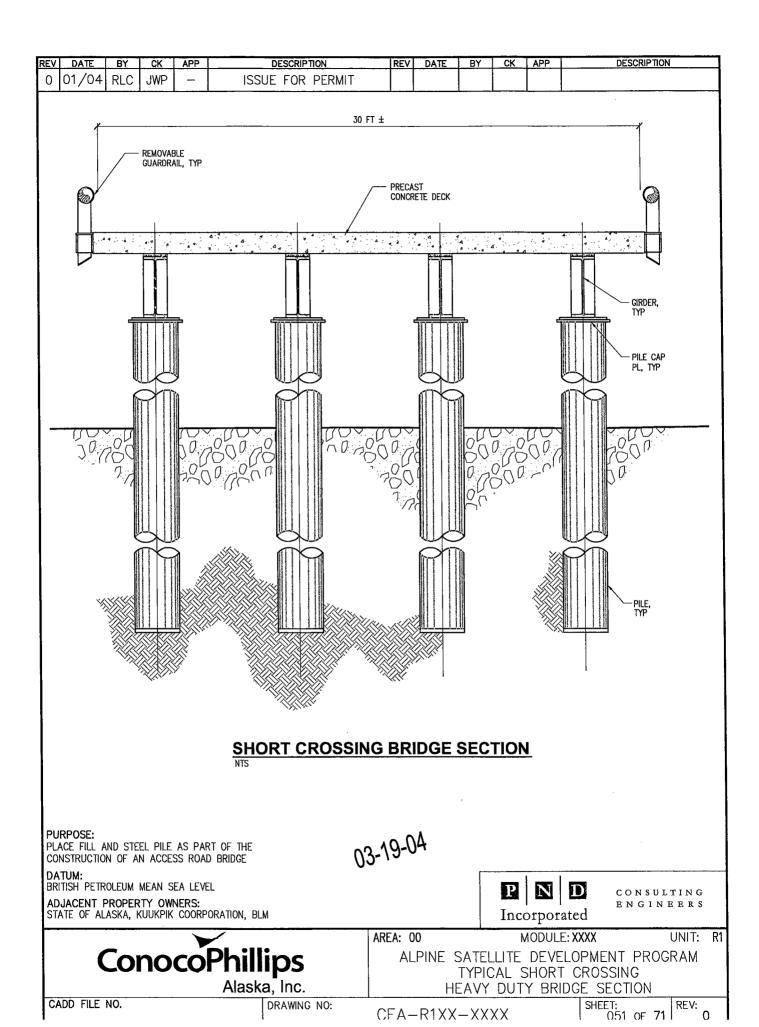


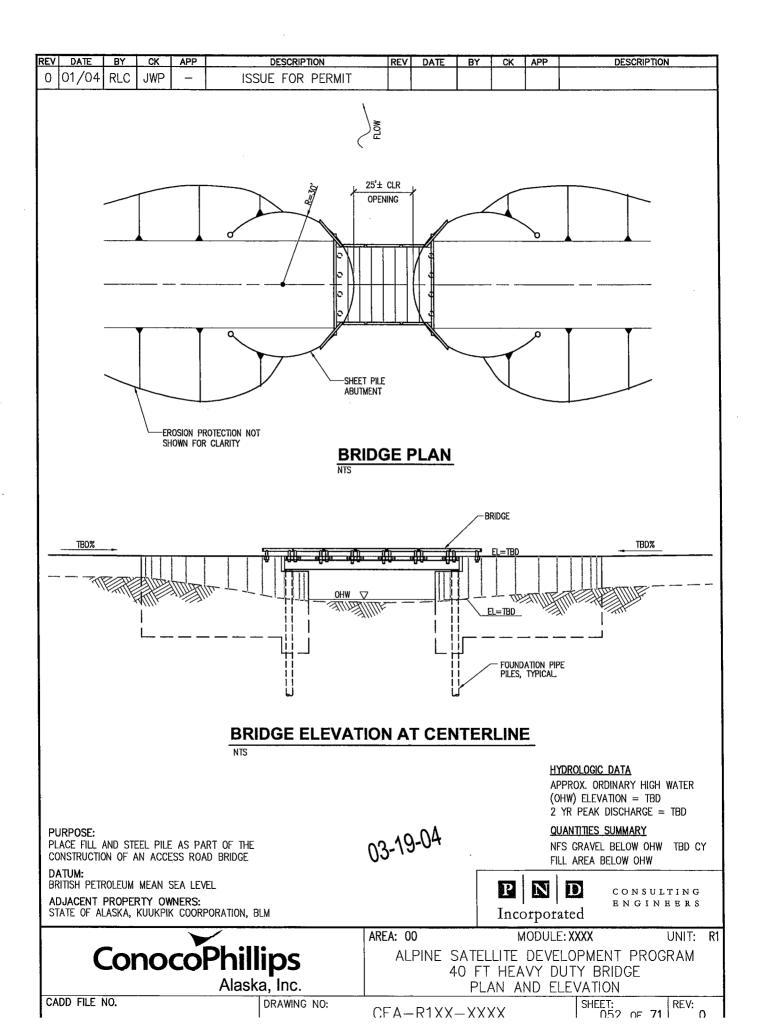


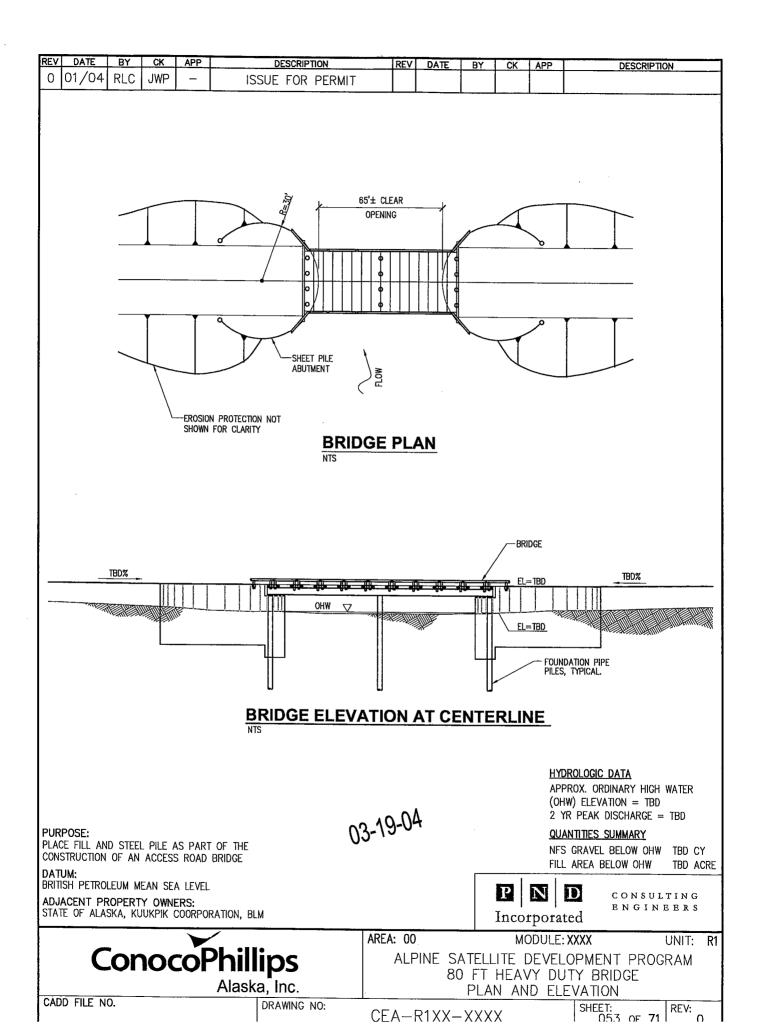


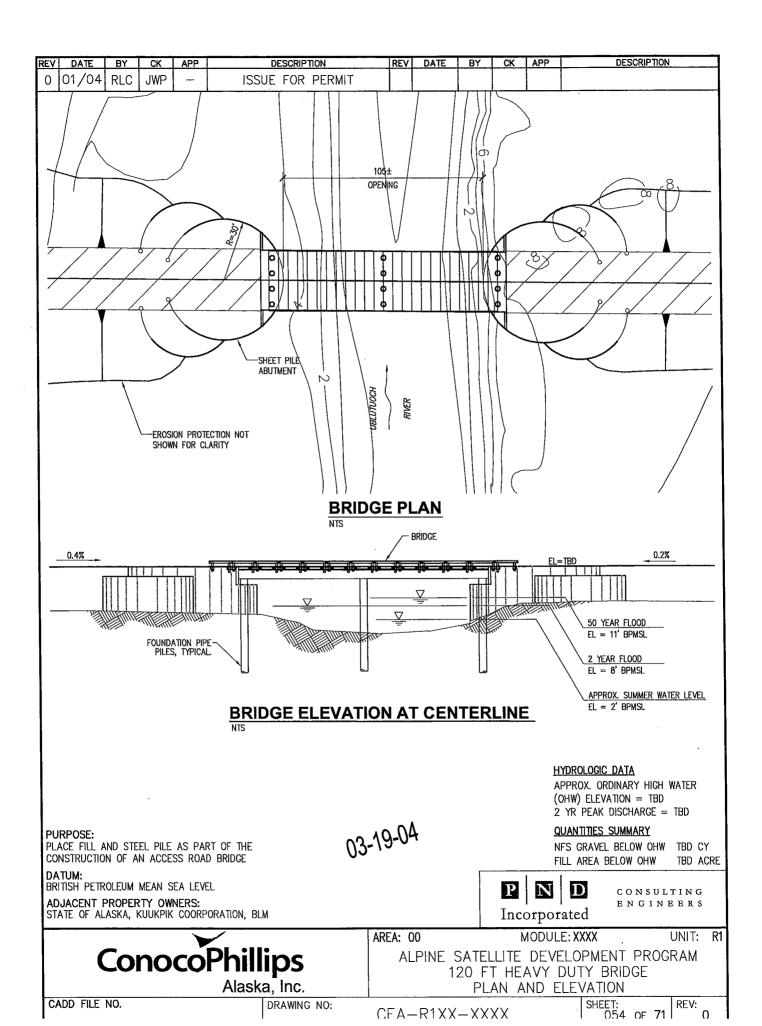


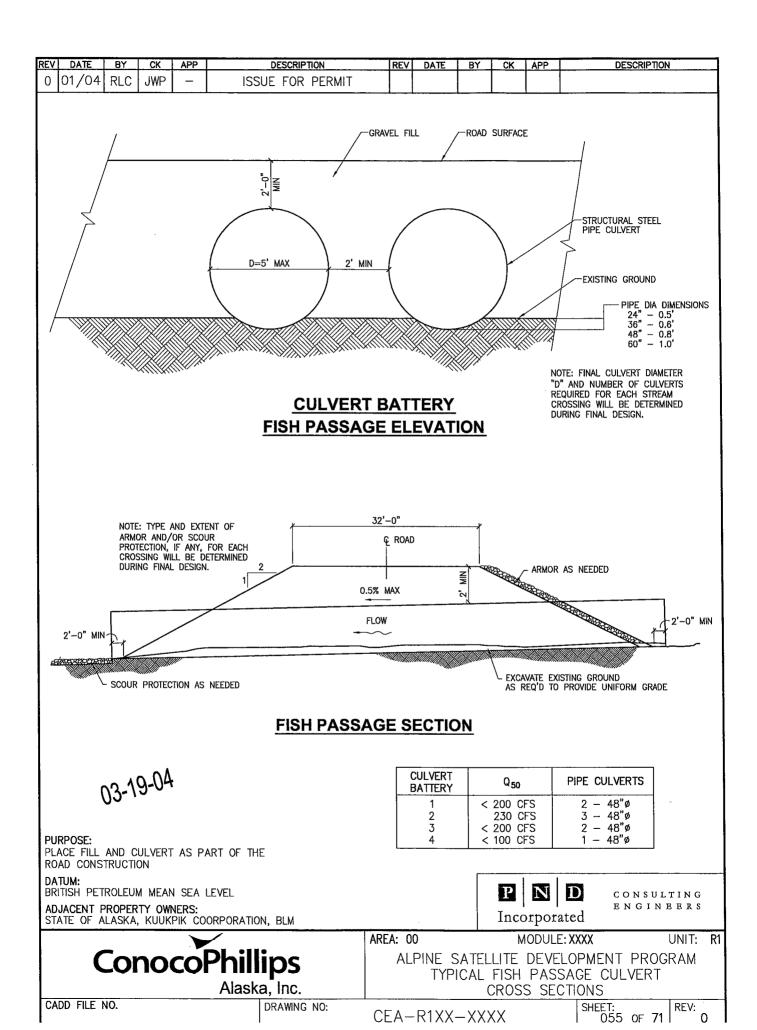


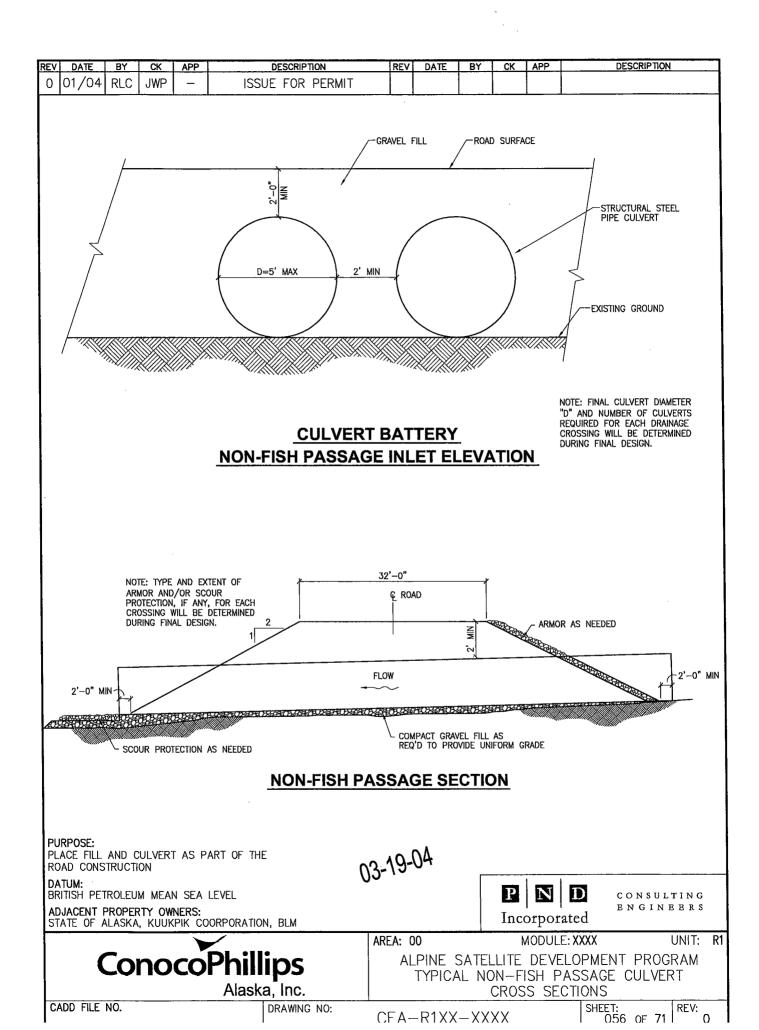


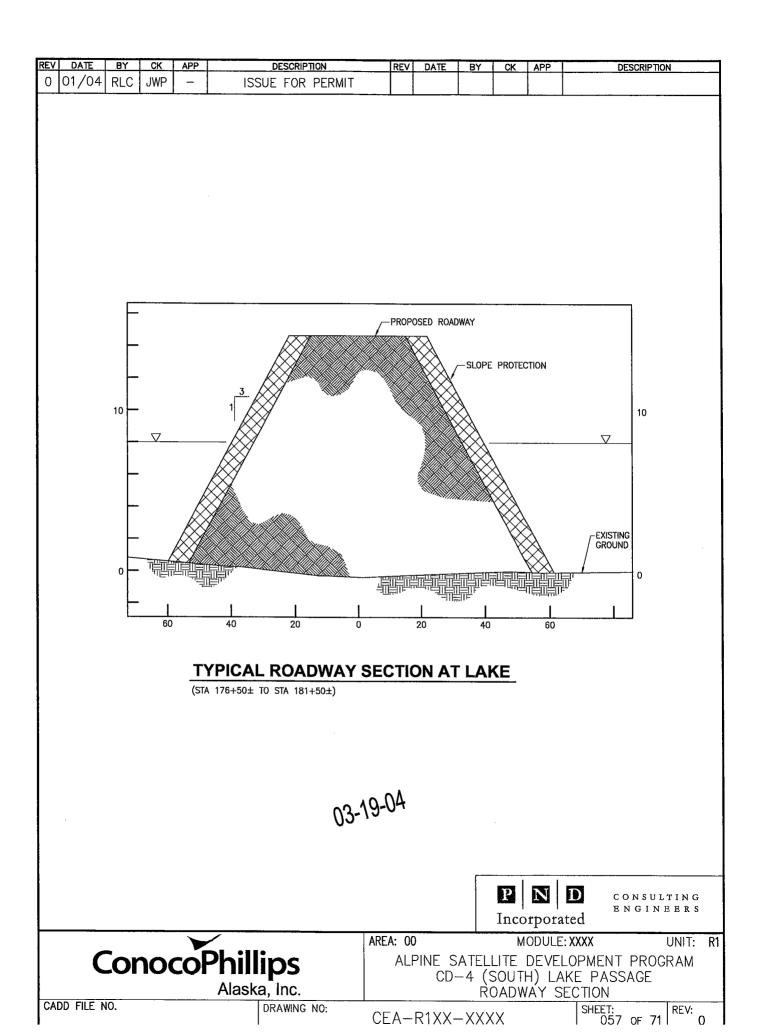


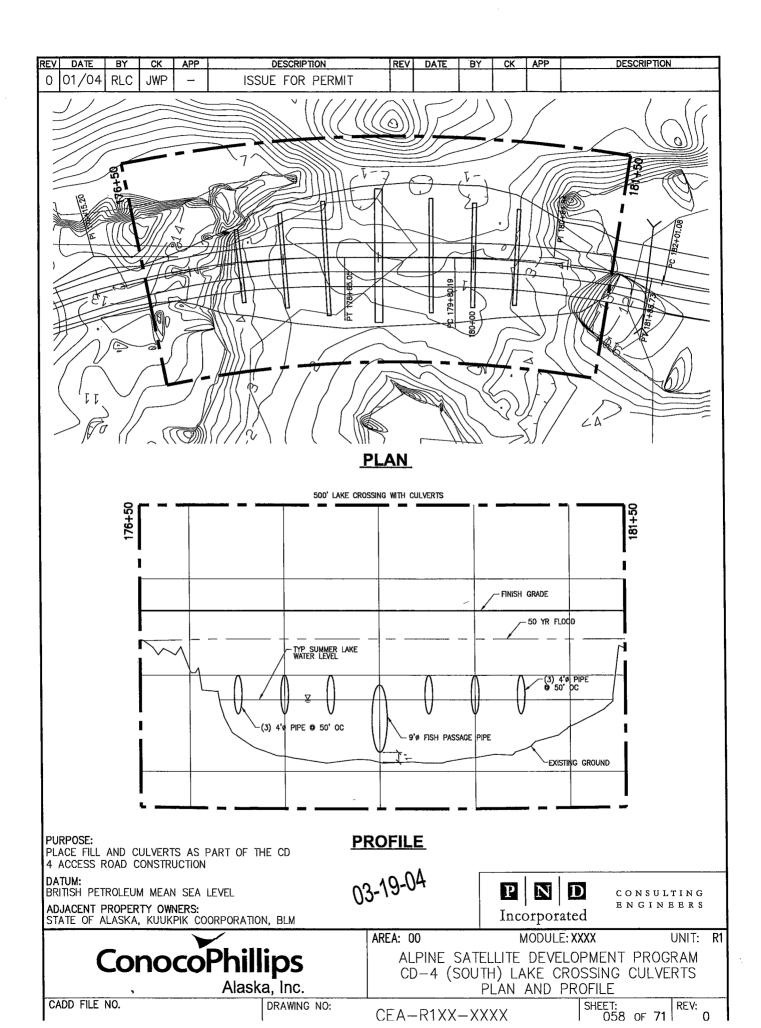


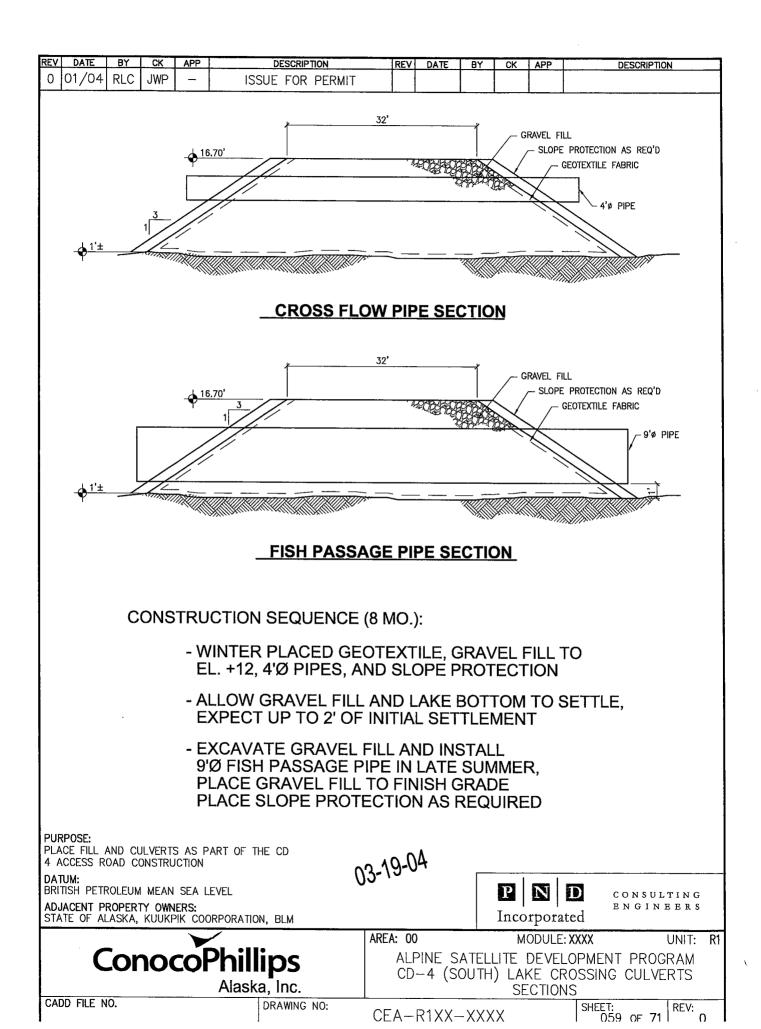


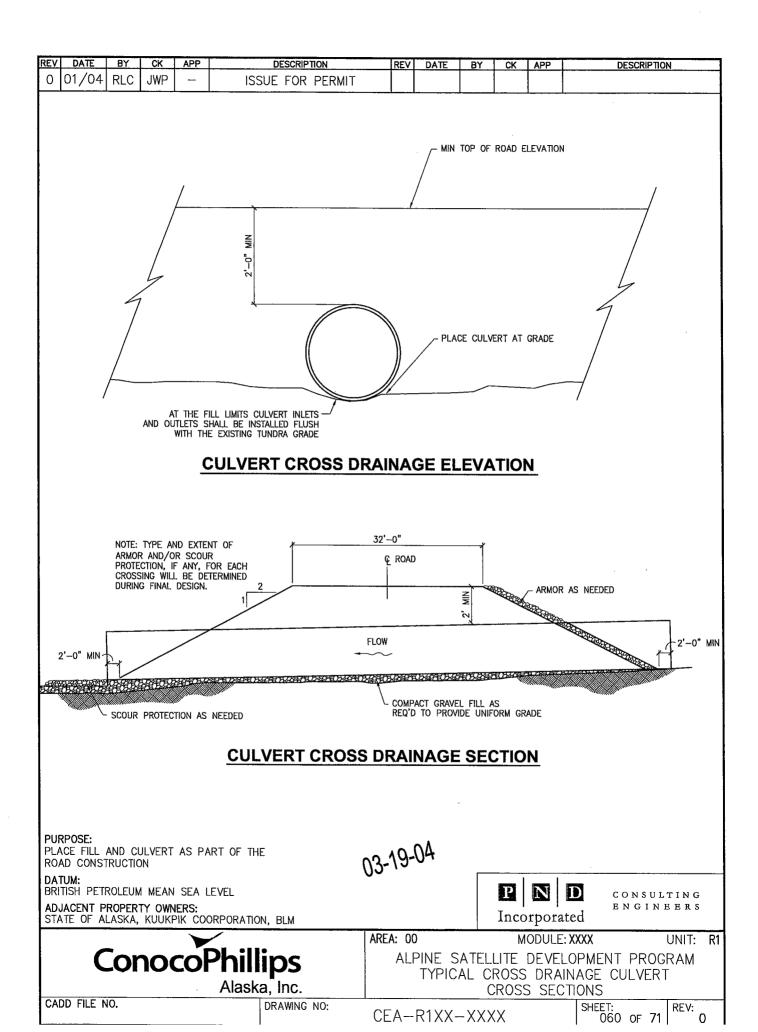


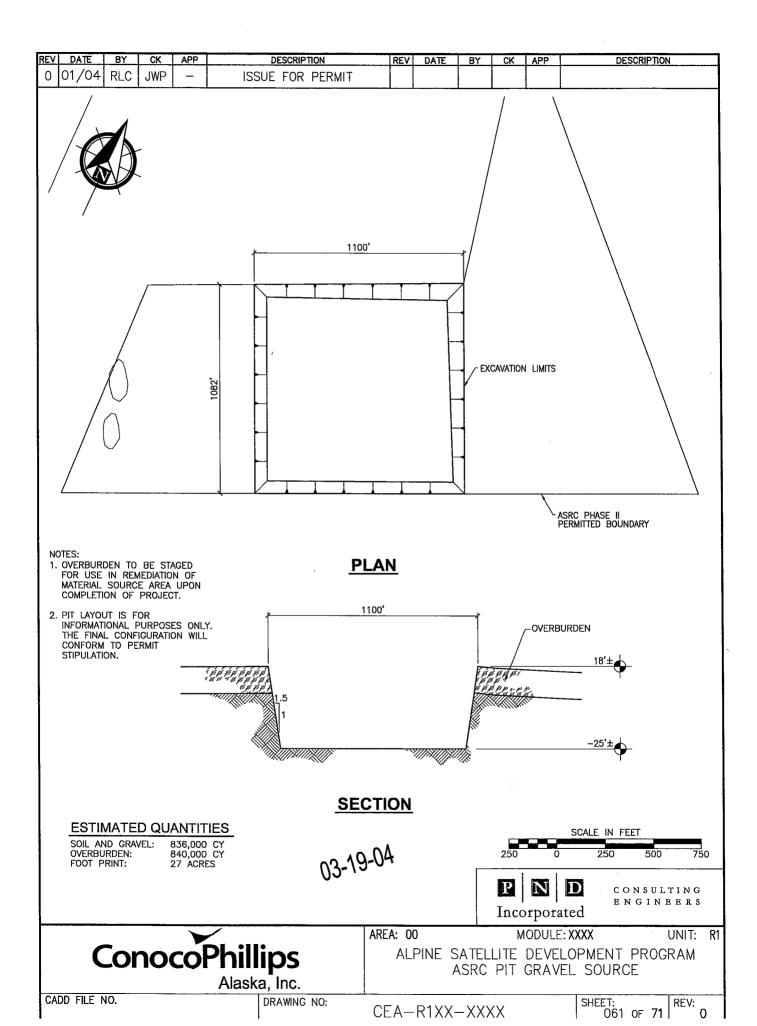


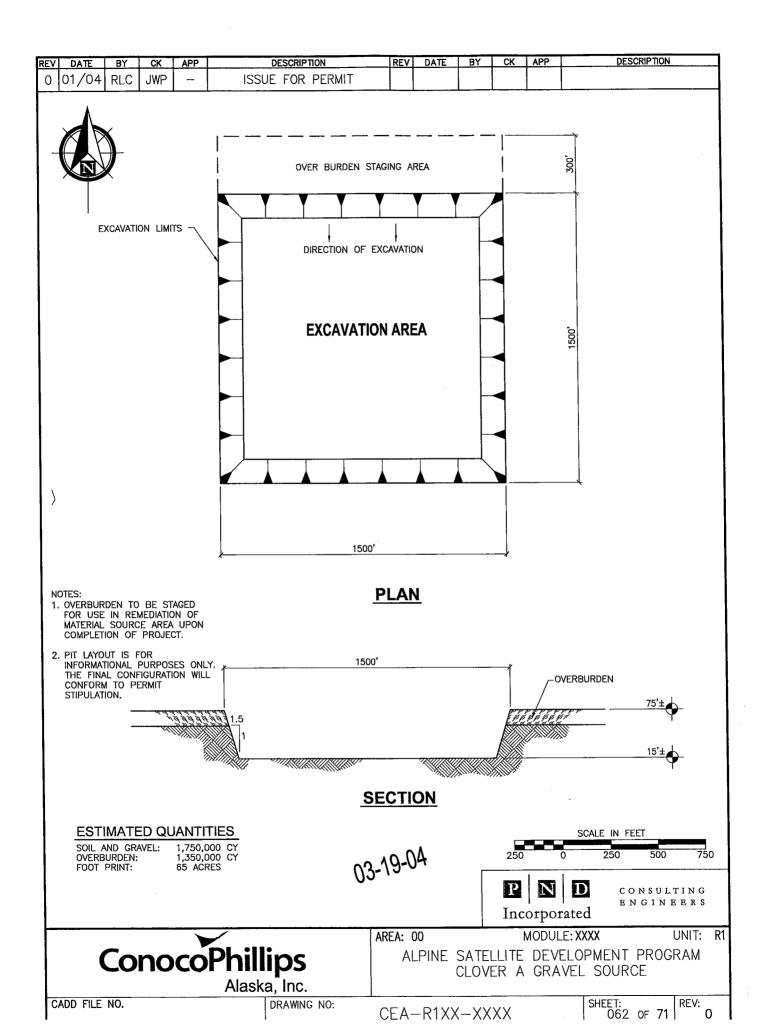


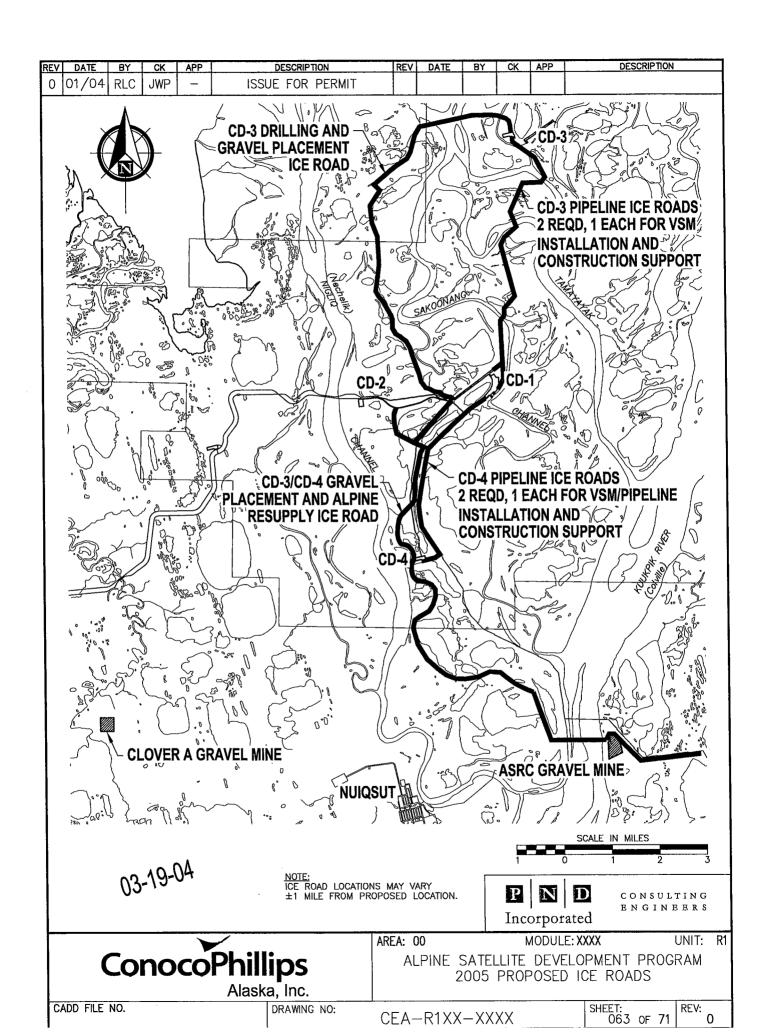


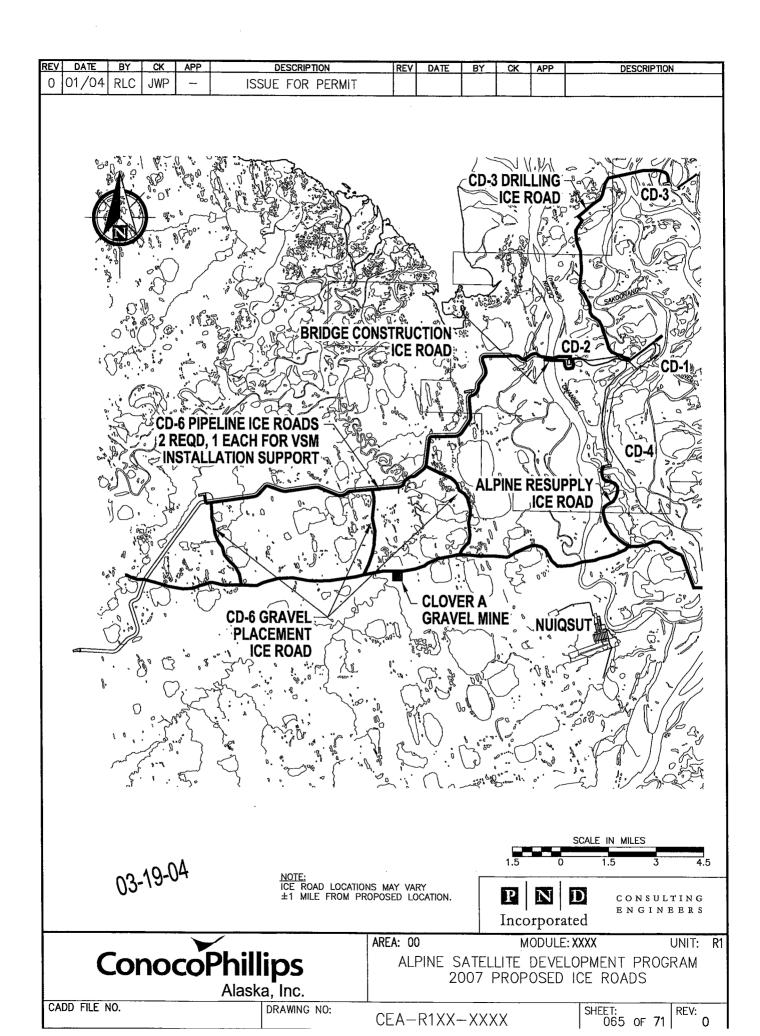


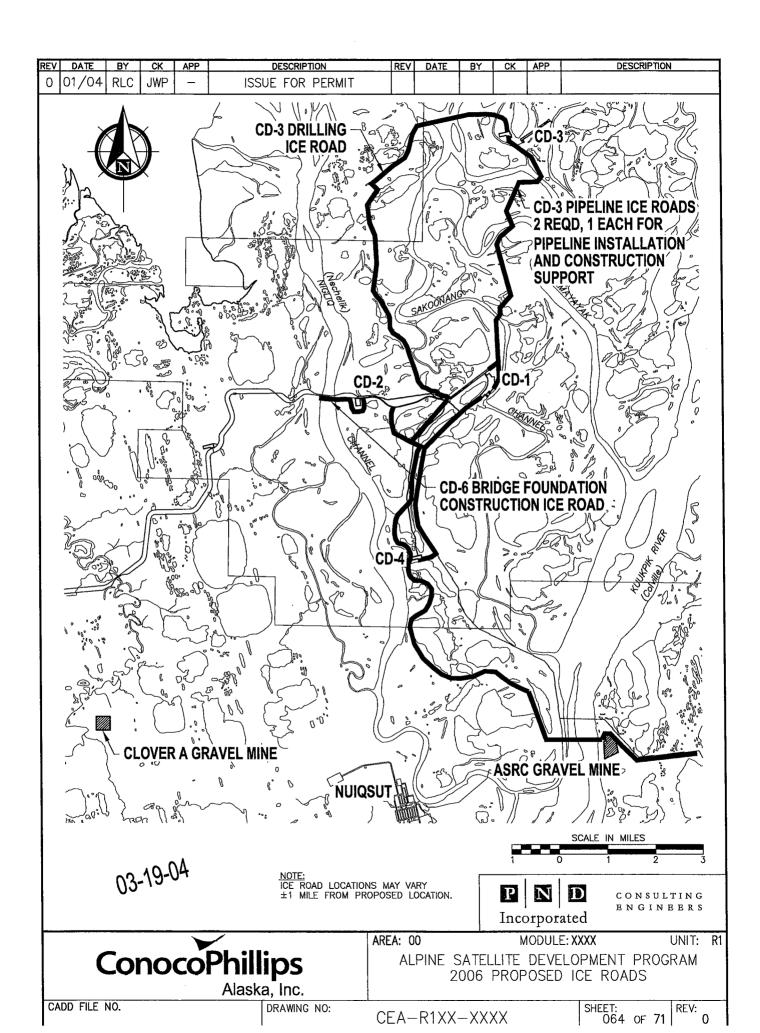


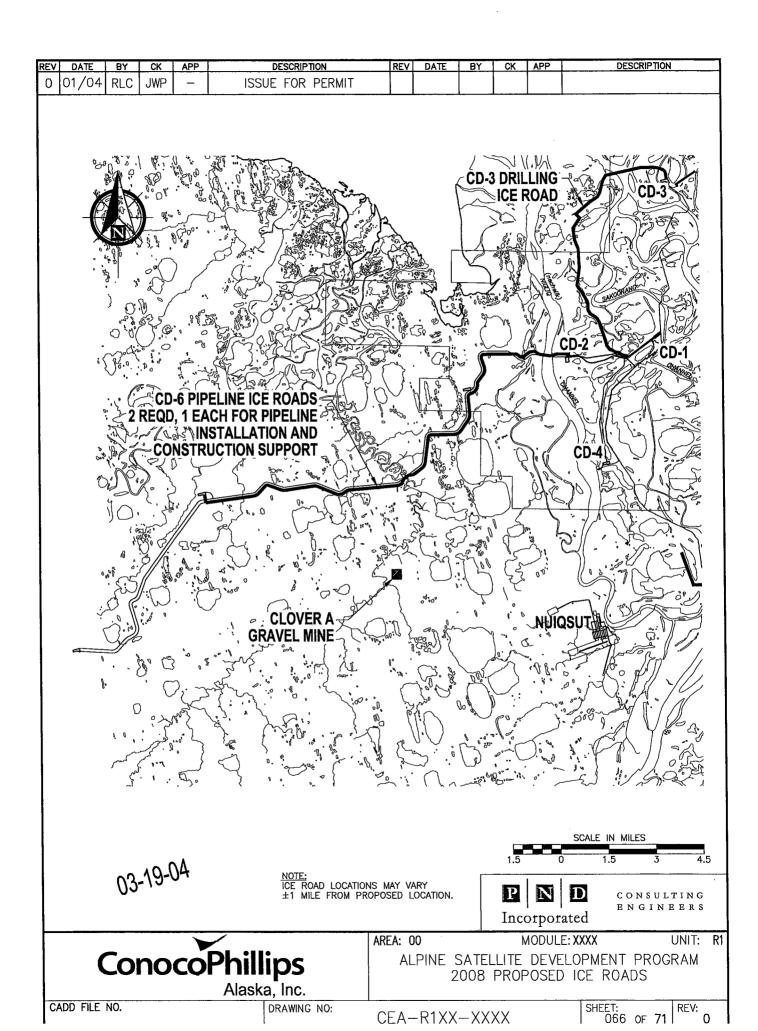


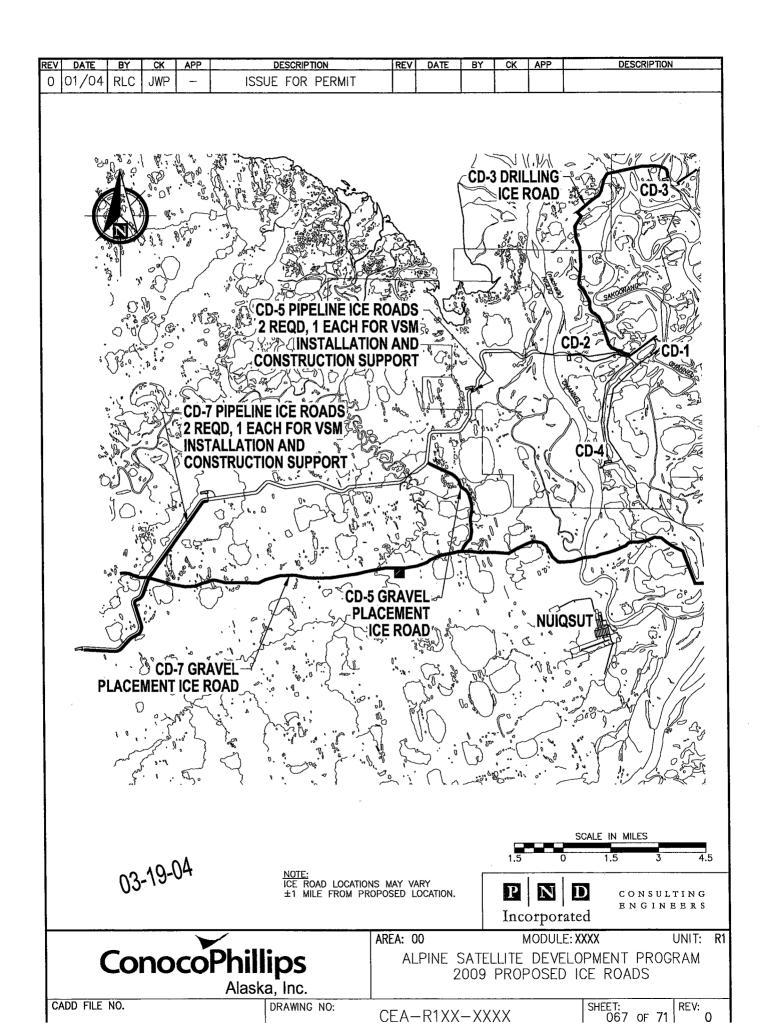


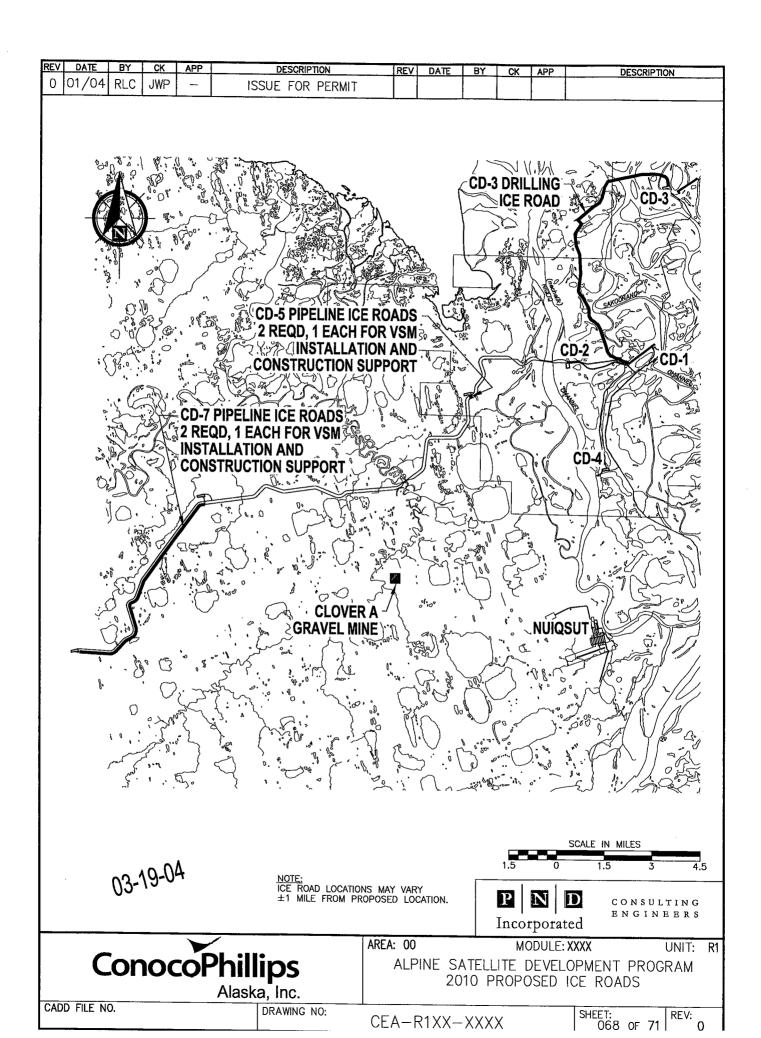


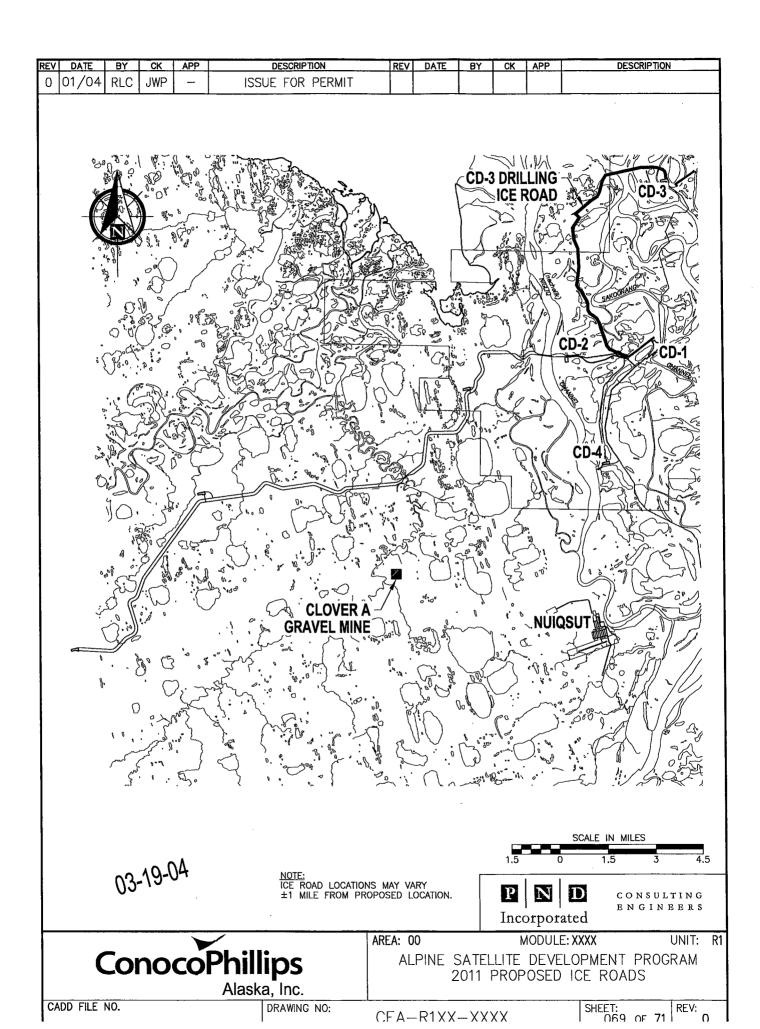


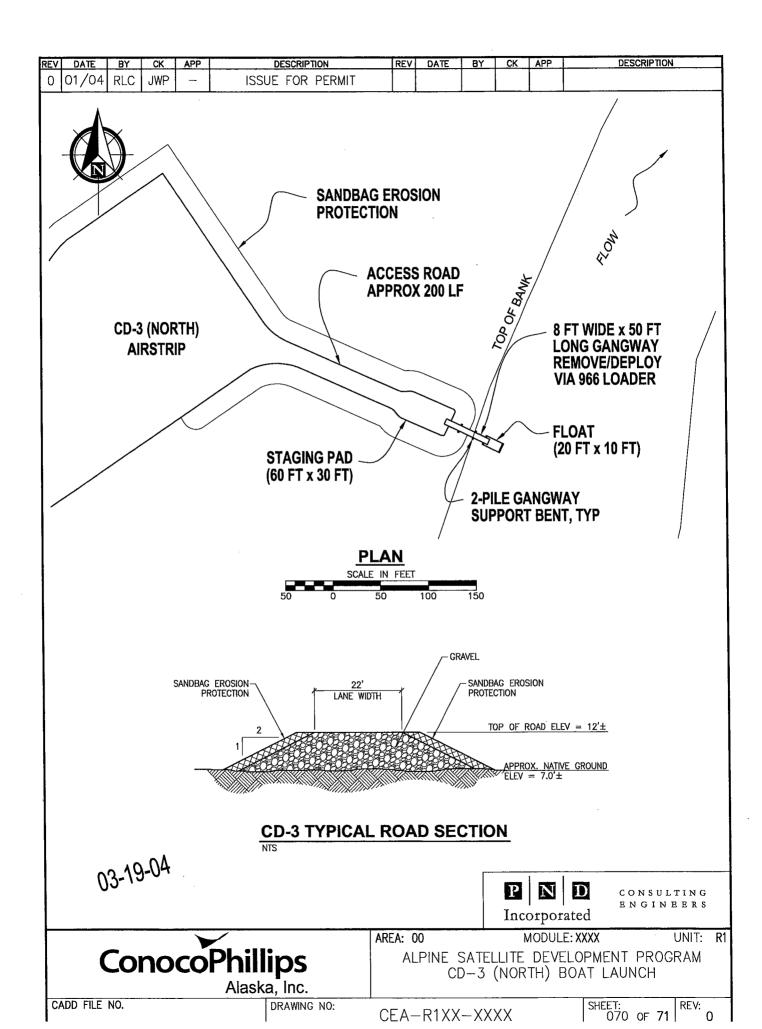


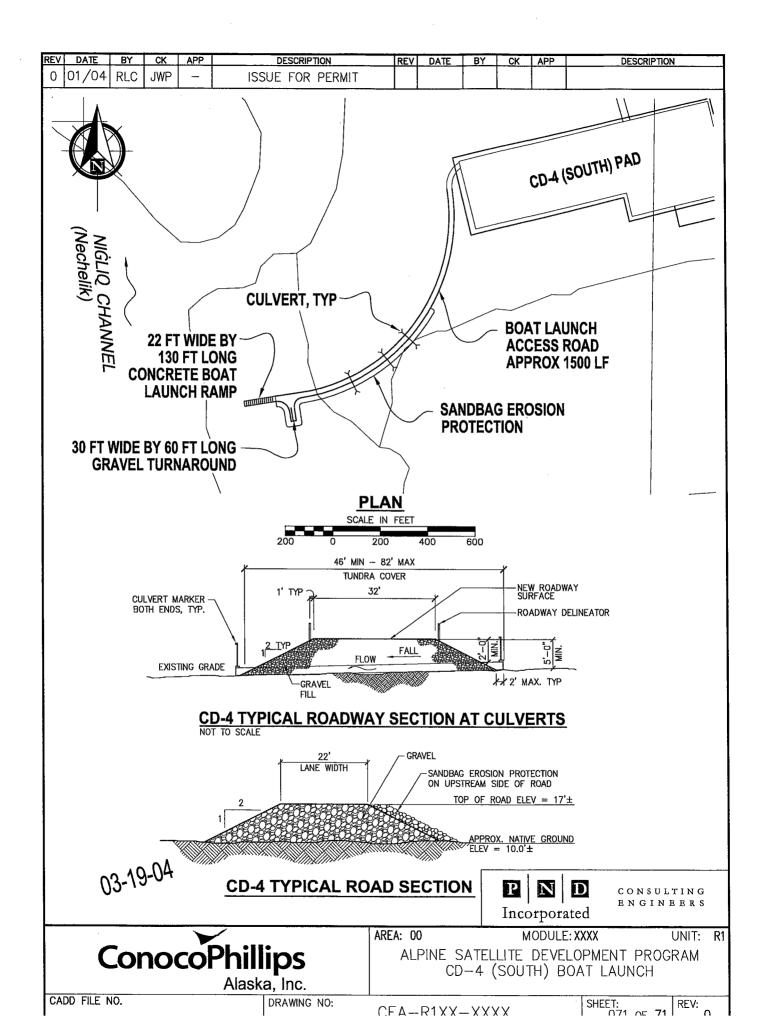












# TABLE 1 – LOCATION INFORMATION

Locations for Drill Pads and associated features	Township/Range/Sections (Umiat Meridian)	Latitude	Longitude	
<b>CD-3</b> Drill Pad, Airstrip, Airstrip Access Road,Mooring Float Dock and Mooring Float Access Road 455' Pipeline Bridge/Sakoonang Channel 690' Pipeline Bridge/Tamayagiaq Channel 600' Pipeline Bridge/Ulaminigiaq Channel	T12N, R5E, Sec.4,5,8,9, 16,17,20,29,and 32	N 70 25' 15.5"	W 150 54' 69.4"	
<b>CD-4</b> Drill Pad, Access Road, Causeway Boat Ramp, and Boat Ramp Access Road	T11N, R4E, Sec. 1,12,13, 24; T11N, R5E, Sec.5,6,7,19; and T12N, R5E, Sec.32	N 70 17' 32.43	W 150 59' 16.97"	
CD-5 Drill Pad and Access Road	T11N, R4E, Sec.8	N 70 19' 462"	W 151 10" 580"	
CD-6 Drill Pad and Access Road	T11N, R2E, Sec.25	N 70 16' 492"	W 151 31' 898"	
CD-7 Drill Pad	T10N, R2E, Sec.20	N 70 12' 193"	W 151 41' 777"	
Locations for NPR-A Access Road	Township/Range/Section	Latitude	Longitude	
Start of road at CD-2	T 11N, R 4E, Sec 2	N70 20' 22.6191"	W 151 02'29.0243"	
1,200 Nigliq Channel Bridge	T 11N, R 4E, Sec. 2,3	N70 20' 37.4920"	W151 04' 20.5526"	
80' Bridge	T 11N, R 4E, Sec. 3	N70 20' 14.6270"	W151 06' 15.1848"	
Start of CD-5 Access Road	T 11N, R 4E, Sec. 8	N70 19' 29.2861	W151 10' 15.5082"	
120' Bridge Ublutuoch River	T 11N, R 3E, Sec. 24,25	N70 17' 05.1292"	W151 15' 31.7023"	

Locations for NPR-A Access Road	Township/Range/Section	Latitude	Longitude
	T 11N, R 3E, Sec. 26	N70 16' 51.8264"	W151 15' 31.702
40' Bridge #2			
Culvert Potton, #2	T 11N, R 3E, Sec. 27	N70 16' 46.8406"	W151 17' 38.253
Culvert Battery #2	T 11N, R 3E, Sec. 28	N70 16" 50.5236"	W151 23' 15.904
Culvert Battery #3			
	T 11N, R 3E, Sec. 20	N70 16' 31.0950"	W151 28' 51.296
40' Bridge #3			
	T 11N, R 2E, Sec. 25	N70 16' 22.2263"	W151 31' 09.498
Start of CD-6 Access Road		N70 14' 40 1EE9	W151 35' 20.074
Culvert Potton, #4	T 10N R 2E, Sec. 3	N70 14' 49.1558	
Culvert Battery #4	T 10N, R2E, Sec 21	N70 12' 22,5349"	W 151 38' 12.34
40' Bridge #4			
	T 10N, R 2E, Sec. 20	N70 12' 13.9118"	W151 41' 40.811
Road termination at CD-7 pad			
Mine Site Location	Township/Range/Section	Latitude	Longitude
		N70 14' 26.4246"	W151 16' 12.448
Clover Mine Site	T10N, R3E, Sec. 12		
		N70 14' 10.2824"	W150 48' 58.816
ASRC Mine Site	T10N, R5E, Sec. 11		
Note: ConocoPhillips is not the Applicant for this action.			

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# TABLE 2 – FOOTPRINT INFORMATION

The total impacts to wetlands and other waters of the United States from the proposed projects are summarized as follows:

Project Site & Structures	Acres	Cubic Yds of Fill	Length	Dimensions	VSMs
CD-3 Satellite Colville Delta					
Drill Pad	12.6	110,000		Irregular: 344' X 745'; 444' X 245' plus 694' X 297'	N/A
Airstrip	15.2	120,000	0.73 mile	3869' X 169'	N/A
<u>Taxiway/Apron</u> : -Taxiway -Apron	1.1	10,000		100' X 40' 182' X 232'	N/A
Access road from pad to airstrip	1.7	12,000	0.35 mile	40' X 1850'	N/A
Access Road to Mooring Float - Staging Pad	0.3	2,000		40' X 200' 60' X 30'	N/A
<u>Pipeline Bridges</u> : -Sakoonang Channel -TamayagiaqChannel -Ulamnigiaq Channel				Footprints of in-stream structures would include 160 sq.ft. for 3 in-stream piers and 75 sq.ft. for six abutments.	See below
Pipelines			34,754 ft	Pipelines would comply with design criteria of a 200-yr flood event plus 3 feet.	See below
VSMs	2 sq.ft/VSM (0.029 acres)	0.64 cy/VSM (404 cy)		12.75" diameter for support; 19" hole, 16' deep	631 (1 every 55 feet)
Total Fill CD-3	30.9	254,404			

CD-4 Satellite Colville Delta	Acres	Cubic Yds of Fill	Length	Dimensions	VSMs
Drill Pad	9.3	112,000		Irregular: 414 X 455 plus 314 X 657	N/A
Access road from pad to Alpine CPF	25.4	210,000	3.6 miles		N/A
Access Road and Turn Around to Boat Launch	1.7	16,000	1500 ft	1500 X 22	N/A
Concrete Boat Ramp	0.1	1,000		22 X 130	N/A
Pipelines			22,000 ft	Height of pipe rack to tundra grade will be in alignment with existing Alpine lines	See below
VSMs	2 sq. ft/VSM (0.029 acres)	0.64 cy/VSM (256 cy)		12.75" diameter for support; 19" hole, 16' deep	400 (1 every 55 feet)
Total Fill CD-4	36.4	339,256			
CD-5 (NPR-A)	Acres	Cubic Yds of Fill	Length	Dimensions	VSMs
Drill Pad	9.1	78,000		Irregular, 753 x 300 plus 400 x 433	N/A
Spur Road (Pad to NPR-A Access Road)	0.5	5,000	0.1 miles		N/A
Total Fill CD-5	9.6	83,000			

CD-6 (NPR-A)	Acres	Cubic Yds	Length	Dimensions	VSMs
Drill Pad	9.1	78,000		Irregular, 753 x 300 plus 400 x 433	N/A
Spur Road (Pad to NPR-A Access Road)	2.5	19,000	0.4 miles		
Total Fill CD-6	11.6	97,000			
<b>CD-7</b> (NPR-A)	Acres	Cubic Yds	Length	Dimensions	VSMS
Drill Pad	9.1	78,000		Irregular, 753 x 300 plus 400 x 433	
Total Fill CD-7	9.1	78,000			
TOTAL FOR ALL DRILL PADS	97.6	851,660			
NPR-A Pipelines CD-2 to CD-7	Acres v	Cubic Yds	Length	Dimensions	VSMS
	2 sq. ft/VSM (0.10 acres)	0.64 cy/VSM (1,376 cy)		12.75" diameter for support; 19" hole, 16' deep	2,150 (1 every 55 feet)

NPR-A Access Road	In-Stream Piers	Acres	Cubic Yds	Length
Road Section 1: CD-2 to East Bank of Nigliq River		4.8	96,000	0.6 miles
1200-Ft Bridge over Nigliq Channel	6			1200 Feet
Road Section 2: West bank of Nigliq to CD-5 Spur Road Includes an 80-ft bridge	1	23.6	120,000	3.6 miles

NPR-A Access Road (continued)	In-Stream Piers	Acres	Cubic Yds	Length	
Road Section 3: CD-5 Spur Road to CD-6 Access Road <i>Includes:</i> Culvert Battery #1 40-Ft Bridge #1 120-foot Bridge over the Ublutuoch River Culvert Battery #2	0 1	71.6	665,000	10.5	
Culvert Battery #3 40-Foot Bridge #2	1				
<u>Road Section 4</u> : CD-6 Spur Road to CD-7 Pad <i>Includes</i> : Culvert Battery #4 40-Foot Bridge #4	0	49.4	376,000	7.3 miles	
Total Fill for NPR-A Access Road		149.4	1,137,000	22.0 miles	

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MINE SITES	Acreage	Dimensions (Feet)	Material to be Mined (Cubic Yards)
<b>Clover Gravel Mine</b> - Area to be mined - Over Burden Staging Area	65 Ac	1500 X 1500 300 X 1500	Soil and Gravel: 1,750,000 Over Burden: 1,350,000
ASRC Mine Site - Area to be mined Note: ConocoPhillips is not the Applicant for this action.	27 Ac		Soil and Gravel: 836,000 Over Burden: 840,000



## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

ARCO Alaska, Incorporated Permittee

2-960874, Colville River 18 Permit No.

U. S. Army Engineer District, Alaska **Issuing Office** 

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

Placement of 987, 528 cubic yards (cy) of gravel fill material into Project Description: 98.4 acres of waters of the United States (including wetlands) to construct the Alpine Development Project (ADP). The ADP shall consist of two gravel pads (Alpine pad, #1 and #2), a 3-mile road with a 440' bridge, 42 culverts, an airstrip and apron. 2 pipeline transition cellars, and four 4200' pipeline crossings under the Colville ... River. Alpine Pad #1 (total 36.3 acres) shall include a 790' X 340' drill area

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All work will be performed in accordance with the attached plans, 38 sheets, dated January 22, 1998, and 1 sheet dated January 24, 1998. Same P. - to a set he termine

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**Project Location:** 

Sections 5, 6, and 32, Township 11 North, Range 5 East; sections 1, 2, and 4, Township 11 North, Range 4 East, Umiat Meridian, North Slope Borough, Alaska, Colville River Delta, east of the Nechelik Channel and west of the Sakoonag Channel of the Colville River, approximately 8 miles north of Nuigsut, Alaska.

Permit Conditions:

General Conditions:

February 28, 2001. If you find that you need 1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on \_ more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.

2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

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EDITION OF SEP 82 IS OBSOLETE.

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4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provide and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.

5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.

6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

#### Special Conditions:

1. Gravel hauling and/or placement of fill material in wetlands shall be avoided during 20 May to 1 August, to avoid disturbance to spectacled eiders. If such activities must be conducted during nesting season, a nest survey approved by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service shall be required to confirm the absence of nests in, or within 200 meters, of the project footprint. If nests are present within the survey area, further consultation with the USFWS shall be required.

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Further Information:

it is below the .

• • • 1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to: in jage Concerne

(X) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

- (X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).
- () Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413).
- 2. Limits of this authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

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- c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
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d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project. • • • • • • • •

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest pecision, the Corps will pormally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Inc. Sw aska our signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. pine Permit Director TITLE AND

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

FOR: (DISTRICT ENGINEER) Colonel Sheldon L. Jahn Don M. Kohler, Chief, North Section Regulatory Branch

2/13/98

(DATE)

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

(TRANSFEREE)

(DATE)

## Project Description continued:

section, 760' X 1,500' processing/camp facilities and a 300' X 315' storage area gravel pad. Alpine Pad #2 (10.1 acres) shall be a 500' X 800' gravel pad. The two pads shall be connected by 32' X 1,080' road (14.6 acres). Adjacent to the road shall be a 180' X 5,900' airstrip with a 450' X 650' apron (35.7 acres). Erosion protection measures shall consist of the placement of 4,800 four cy gravel fill bags along 5,300 linear feet of pad side slope protection; 67,000 square feet of articulated concrete mating for culverts and 46,000 square feet of articulated concrete mating around bridge abutments. Excavation quantities authorized consist of: 1,500 cy (underground pipelines); 6,390 cy (transition cellars); and 55,000 cy (airstrip lateral clear zone).

### Special Conditions Continued

- 2. The permittee shall submit the findings of the monitoring study of waterfowl disturbance by aircraft (as described in the Environmental Evaluation Document, dated September 1997, section 2.10.3, page 2-43) to the Corps. In consultation with the Corps and USFWS, the permittee shall modify operating procedures to the extent practicable, in order to mitigate any identified negative impacts. During the 3-year waterfowl study period, the permittee shall adhere to aircraft restrictions as described in section 2.3, Table 2.3.1, page 2-26, of the EED.
- 3. If placement of fill material is not completed within one winter season, sufficient openings shall be incorporated into the road/ airstrip to maintain cross-drainage and fish passage. Temporary road opening side slopes shall be armored to prevent erosion of the fill material. Road opening widths shall be of sufficient length so as not to result in scouring of the adjacent tundra.
- 4. Visibly damaged wet and moist tundra areas resulting from erosion of gravel fill placement or major scouring shall be restored. Where gravel deposition depth is greater than 2 inches, the gravel shall be recovered to near original tundra grade surface (< 2 inches of gravel remaining) as soon as environmental conditions permit within the growing season. Total gravel depth accumulation of less than two inches, should not be removed when gravel recovery would result in additional vegetation damage that outweighs the beneficial effects of recovery. All disturbed areas shall be seeded with native seed, locally collected; and fertilized, as determined by soil nutrient analysis, to enhance recovery. The permittee shall provide an annual letter report, with figures and photographs, summarizing the extent of gravel deposition and scour, amount of gravel recovered, area and amount of gravel remaining, and procedures and methods implemented to enhance recovery to a level of at least 60% total live vegetative cover relative to adjacent undisturbed vegetated areas, within three growing seasons after gravel recovery. The annual report shall be submitted no later than 1 December of the year the gravel deposition occurred.
- 5. The permittee shall maintain 1,000 square feet (sf) of articulated concrete matting material at each pad (2,000 sf, total) or its equivalent in gravel bags, for emergency erosion protection to prevent road wash-out or major erosion of gravel side slopes during flood events.
- 6. Aerial and ground photography shall be taken within 24 hours of peak flood discharge during spring break-up and any high water event that results in water passing through the infield facilities (subject to weather conditions and safety requirements). Monitoring shall continue weekly after the high water event until water is no longer continuously ponded upstream of the road. The monitoring shall be done for the first five years after completion of construction, and for high water events greater than the 10-year predicted flood water surface elevation event. A monitoring plan shall be submitted to the District Engineer prior to completion of gravel placement for the infield facilities. The annual regort shall contain: data and analysis related to the peak flow during



2-A

### Special Conditions Continued

the event; the relationship of the observed peak flow with the predictive model; water velocity along road and pad side slopes corners; velocity and discharge rates through culvert and bridge openings; drawing(s) showing the locations and extent of any erosion, scouring, or gravel deposition greater than 20 cy per 100 linear feet, a cross-section of each erosion area superimposed on the as-built cross-section of the area of concern, and an estimate of material eroded from each affected area.

- 7. Remedial action plans (to include additional or modification of drainage structures) shall be developed, submitted for approval, and implemented when water surface elevation is equal to or greater than 0.5-foot higher than the downstream side water surface elevation one week after peak discharge has occurred. Remedial action measures (recovery, placement of additional erosion protection material, tundra restoration resulting from scour holes, revegetation, etc.) shall also be developed when erosion of more than 20 cubic yards of gravel material occurs in any 100 linear feet of infield gravel fill placement. Any road washout area that occurs when water surface elevations are below the predicted 50-year flood event shall be further armored to withstand the predicted 100-year flood event water surface elevation.
- 8. Cross-drainage structures across the infield road and airstrip shall be maintained to prevent impoundment or dewatering of adjacent wetlands, and allow unimpeded fish passage between documented fish-bearing waterbodies during flood events.
- 9. Upon abandonment of oil and gas activities, rehabilitation of the gravel fill footprint shall be accomplished in a manner that maximizes benefits to fish and wildlife resources, and restores the natural hydrology of the immediate project area footprint. Sheet 1 of 1, dated January 24, 1998, shall serve as the plan for gravel removal.
- 10. If additional oil and gas development occurs between the East and Nechelik channels of the Colville River delta with pipeline connections to the Alpine facility, it shall be accomplished with a minimum of additional fill. Within this area, the design of fields with pipeline connections to the Alpine facility shall incorporate the concept of roadless satellite production facilities. Exceptions may be granted in cases where alternative designs are environmentally preferable, or if a roadless design is infeasible.

2-E