

Table 1 Notes

Superscript:

- 1- UNT - unnamed tributary (include ditches that appear on the USGS Quad map) but indicate what water it flows to.
(i.e. UNT to North Fork Black River)
- 2- Code in Text - refers to the identifier created by Enbridge to have a unique identifier for each waterway and wetland. The identifier is referenced in the application text and maps.
- 3- WQC - Water Quality Certification as applied for under the provisions on Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and NR 103, 299 of the Wisconsin Administrative Codes.
- 4- Bridge - all types of temporary bridges applied for including clear span bridges, and those with in-stream supports.
- 5- Designations were identified as listed on the Wisconsin DNR's Designated Waters webpage. Designation status for wetlands will be updated as 2006 wetland delineation data becomes available.
- 6- O/E - refers to ORW (outstanding resource water) and ERW (exceptional resource water) as defined in NR 102 and any updates.

Definitions:

- Open "Wet" Trench if dry - This construction method consists of excavating the trench through a dry streambed using draglines or backhoes operating from one or both banks. If the waterway has flow, trenching would require use of a Dam and Pump, Dam and Flume, or ½ and ½ Cofferdam construction method.
- Dam and Pump - This dry trench construction method involves damming the waterway upstream and downstream of the construction area using sand bags or sheetpile before trench excavation. One or more water pumps on the upstream side of the proposed trench would pump water to the downstream side the construction area. Energy dissipation devices will be used as necessary downstream of the crossing where the pump hose discharges to prevent scouring of the stream bed.
- Dam and Flume - This dry trench construction method involves installing a coffer dam or bulkhead upstream of the trenching area to direct stream flow through one or more flumes. Flumes generally are made from large culverts or pipes. A similar bulkhead will be installed at the downstream end of the flumes to prevent backwash from entering the construction area. A trench will then be excavated underneath the flumes. A section of pipeline long enough to span the stream will be welded together and placed beneath the flume.
- ½ and ½ Cofferdam - This dry trench construction method involves damming the waterway with a "u-shaped" coffer dam starting from one bank and extending slightly more than half way across the waterway. The pipeline trench is then excavated, and the pipe installed. Once that is complete, the other half of the

waterway is dammed off to install the remainder of the pipe and connect the two pieces.

- Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) - This construction method uses a drilling rig to create a pilot hole that curves under the waterway. After several passes of bore heads enlarge the pilot hole, pre-assembled section of pipe is then pulled back through the enlarged drill hole. A pressurized Bentonite mud slurry is used to lubricate the drill bit, remove drill cuttings and maintain the integrity of the drill hole. No direct alteration occurs to the bed of the waterway.
- Jack and Bore - This method consists of constructing two pits on either side of the crossing (stream, road, railroad, etc.), then the bore machine digs a tunnel for the pipeline to be placed in. No direct alteration occurs to the bed of the waterway.
- TCSB- Temporary clear span bridge, typically a timber mat which is 4x20 feet or a railroad car.
- Railroad car- this will be a clear span bridge unless indicated

NOTE: If the wetland impacts are indicated as “0”, that means the centerline of the pipe does not cross the identified wetland, but impacts due to construction vehicles and clearing in TWS will occur.