

# **Water Quality Monitoring Plan**

Line 5 Wisconsin Segment Relocation Project

Version: 1

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#### INTRODUCTION

Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership ("Enbridge" or "Company"), submitted applications requesting permits from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ("WDNR") and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") to construct its Line 5 Wisconsin Segment Relocation Project ("Project") in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas and Iron Counties, Wisconsin. Enbridge's existing Line 5 pipeline, a 645-mile interstate pipeline, became operational in 1953. It originates in Superior, Wisconsin, traverses northern Wisconsin, the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan, and terminates near Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. The Wisconsin portion of the existing Line 5 pipeline crosses Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Iron Counties. Within Ashland County, the existing Line 5 crosses through approximately 12 miles of the Bad River Reservation ("Reservation") of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe ("Bad River Band").

Enbridge's Project will replace the existing Line 5 pipeline segment that traverses through the Reservation with a new, 30-inch outside diameter pipeline segment to be located entirely outside the Reservation. The new, 30-inch outside diameter pipeline segment will cross approximately 30.6 miles of Ashland County and 10.5 miles of Iron County. The Project would also utilize temporary construction workspace (pipe storage yard) in Douglas County, Wisconsin and would install a new mainline valve on the existing Line 5 pipeline as well as make minor modifications to the existing Ino Pump Station in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. The new pipeline will be constructed of high yield carbon steel pipe and be coated for corrosion resistance.

The Project will require installation of the pipeline segment across numerous waterbodies, including perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral waterbodies. The majority of the Project impacts as a result of construction activities will be temporary and short-term in nature, including a short termincrease in suspended sediments during instream construction activities.

To minimize temporary impacts to water quality, Enbridge has committed to crossing all waterbodies that are flowing at the time of construction using a dry crossing technique (i.e., dam and pump or flume methods) or a trenchless method (i.e., horizontal directional drill or direct pipe). Enbridge proposes to use typical open cut (wet trench) construction techniques to cross waterbodies if the waterbody is dry or has no perceptible flow at the time of construction. For waterbodies with standing water, but no perceptible flow, Enbridge will install downstream sediment curtains to minimize the potential for migration of suspended sediments downstream. Equipment to complete dry-ditch crossings will be onsite as a contingency should stream flow begin during construction. Additionally, Enbridge will further avoid and minimize impacts on waterbodies and associated water quality by implementing the measures described in its Environmental Protect Plan (EPP). Enbridge's EPP outlines construction-related environmental policies, procedures, and mitigation measures Enbridge developed for its pipeline construction projects based on their experience during construction. It meets or exceeds applicable federal, state, and local environmental protection and erosion control specifications, technical standards, and practices.

As described in Section 23.3 of the EPP, Enbridge would construct temporary dams for dry crossings using sandbags, inflatable dams, aqua-dams, sheet piling, and/or steel plates both upstream and downstream of the proposed trenchline to isolate the work area from the stream flow. The dams will extend across the entire streambed and will be built to a height to withstand the highest water levels

anticipated at the time of construction. Water will either be pumped around the isolated work zone or will be directed into flume pipes extending through the temporary dams and across the isolated area to maintain downstream flow throughout the construction process. Water within the isolated section of the crossing will be pumped into a filtering structure. The construction work area will remain isolated from stream flow throughout the stream crossing duration, minimizing the potential for downstream sedimentation or lowering of downstream water quality.

Enbridge will cross larger waterbodies proposed as a dry crossing technique under either normal or low flow conditions. Enbridge will delay initiating a crossing under high flow conditions. Enbridge proposes to cross smaller intermittent waterbodies with flowing water at the time of construction using similar methods as those described above.

For each waterbody crossing completed using either the open cut or dry crossing techniques, native spoil excavated from the trench will be placed on the bank above the high water mark for use as backfill material. A prefabricated segment of pipeline will be placed into the trench using side-boom tractors or similar placement equipment. Concrete coating, pipe sacks, or set-on weights will be used, as necessary, to provide negative buoyancy for the pipeline once placed in the trench. Once the trench is backfilled with native material, the banks will be restored as near as practicable to preconstruction contours and stabilized in accordance with Enbridge's EPP and applicable waterbody crossing permits. Stabilization measures will include seeding, installation of erosion control blankets, or installation of site-specific bank stabilization materials, as appropriate. Excavated material not required as backfill to reestablish the streambed profile or stream banks will be removed and disposed of at upland disposal sites. In each case and for each method, Enbridge will adhere to measures specified in Enbridge's EPP and additional requirements specified in waterbody crossing permits.

To minimize downstream transport of sediments, Enbridge will slowly remove the upstream dams, allowing water back into the previously isolated construction work area. Enbridge will then begin to remove the downstream dam. Enbridge will maintain downstream flow throughout the duration of the temporary dam removal process.

Instream trenching and backfilling will typically be complete within 24 hours or less on minor waterbodies (less than 10 feet wide) and 48 hours or less on intermediate (between 10 and 100 feet wide) or as directed by applicable permits. Use of dry crossing techniques will require additional time associated construction and removal of temporary dams.

#### 1.0 WATER QUALITY

Based on Enbridge's experience, the primary water quality parameter affected by pipeline construction is a temporary increase in total suspended solids (TSS). Installation of and removal of the temporary dam associated with a dry crossing technique, and the initial flush of water flowing through the instream work area following restoring the natural waterbody flow to the isolated segment of the waterbody channel can result in short term increases in TSS levels. The amount and duration of elevated TSS levels is dependent on the stream substrate composition and stream flow velocity, with fine materials (e.g., clay particles and organic material) generally staying in suspension longer than heavier substrate materials (e.g., sand). The elevated TSS levels generally return to background levels within a matter of hours once flow has been restored through the work zone.

To document water quality leading up to, during, and following the Project, Enbridge proposes to collect water quality samples prior to construction, during active construction, and following completion of construction.

#### 2.0 PRECONSTRUCTION SAMPLING

The Project will cross 48 perennial waterbodies in total including: 10 perennial waterbodies crossed by temporary access roads; 29<sup>1</sup> waterbodies mainline pipeline installation; five waterbodies crossed only by HDD pipe assembly temporary workspace; and four perennial features within the temporary workspace, but not crossed by the pipeline (including three ponds).

Prior to construction Enbridge will collect baseline water quality data from perennial streams that will be crossed by the pipeline centerline during construction of the Project, as well as select intermittent streams (if water is present at the time of construction). Enbridge has identified the following 30 streams for preconstruction water quality sampling:

Feature ID	USGS Name	MP	Crossing	Flow	ORW	Agency Classification
			Method	Regime	/ERW*	
sase006p	Bay City Creek	0.63	DC	Perennial		
sasb007i	Beartrap Creek	2.91	DC	Intermittent	ORW	
sasw023p	White River	4.04	HDD	Perennial	ERW	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasc041p	Rock Creek	5.05	DC	Perennial		
sase022p	Deer Creek	6.35	HDD	Perennial		
sasd011p	UNT of Marengo River	7.99	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sase1020p	Marengo River	11.40	Direct Bore	Perennial	ORW	Class III Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasa1005p	Brunsweiler River	14.10	HDD	Perennial	ORW	Class III Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasc1006p	UNT of Brunsweiler River	14.73	DC	Perennial	-	Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasc1003p_x1	UNT of Trout Brook	15.86	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasc1012p	Trout Brook	16.58	HDD	Perennial	-	Class III Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasc1014p_x1	UNT of Billy Creek	16.77	HDD	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasc022p	Billy Creek	17.25	HDD	Perennial		Class I Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasd1013p	UNT of Silver Creek	19.09	HDD	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasd1011p_x3 +	Silver Creek	19.20	HDD	Perennial	-	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasd1015p	UNT of Silver Creek	19.83	DC	Perennial	-	Perennial tributary of trout stream
sase005p_x2	UNT of Silver Creek	20.61	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasv004p	UNT of Silver Creek	21.28	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasv020p	UNT of Krause Creek	22.01	DC	Perennial	-	Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasv019p	Krause Creek	22.28	HDD	Perennial	ERW	Class I Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasa008p	UNT of Bad River	23.72	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasb006p	Bad River	24.18	HDD	Perennial	ERW	Class III Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sasa004p	UNT of Gehrman Creek	28.39	DC	Perennial	-	Perennial tributary of trout stream
sasw005	Camp Four Creek	29.81	DC	Intermittent	-	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sirb010p	UNT of Feldcher Creek	30.67	DC	Perennial		Perennial tributary of trout stream
WDH-103	Feldcher Creek	31.76	DC	Intermittent		Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sirb012p	Tyler Forks	34.04	HDD	Perennial	ORW	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sird001p	Potato River	37.86	HDD	Perennial	ORW	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW
sird009p	UNT of Vaughn Creek	39.00	DC	Perennial	-	Perennial tributary of trout stream
sird016p	Vaughn Creek	39.56	HDD	Perennial	ERW	Class II Trout, ASNRI-PNW

<sup>\*</sup>ORW: outstanding resource water; ERW: exceptional resource water

Enbridge will collect grab samples at the pipeline crossing location approximately 5 days prior to start of the stream crossing. Samples will be analyzed for dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, conductivity, temperature,

<sup>+</sup> Silver Creek is crossed three times by the Project; therefore, the most downstream crossing is included in this table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The proposed Silver Creek HDD will drill beneath the waterbody three times. Enbridge proposes to collect water quality samples at the furthest downstream location.

chemical oxygen demand (COD), turbidity (field measurement) and total suspended solids (TSS). COD and TSS analysis will be completed by a certified laboratory using standard analytical methodologies. DO, pH, conductivity, and temperature measurements will be collected in the field using standard analytical methodologies.

Three of the 27 waterbodies are listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as impaired:

- sase006p Bay City Creek (total phosphorous);
- sasc1012p Trout Brook (fecal coliform); and,
- sase1020p Marengo River (fecal coliform).

The water quality parameters will include those described above as well as analysis for the respective impairment. Photographs will be taken (upstream, downstream, and across) to document physical conditions at each site.

#### 3.0 ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION SAMPLING

During instream construction, Enbridge will collect water quality samples for analysis of the same parameters within 100 feet upstream of the crossing. Enbridge will also collect water quality samples approximately 100 feet downstream of the crossing (or approximately 100 feet downstream of the discharge point where the dam and pump method is used) where Enbridge has secured landowner permission for off right-of-way access, or will access the sample site from the waterbody where safe stream conditions allow (i.e., depth). Samples will be collected daily throughout the duration of the instream work.

Enbridge will collect additional water quality samples at the first downstream public road crossing when:

- Field turbidity sample results (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit or NTU<sup>2</sup>) are greater than 5 NTUs over upstream level when the upstream levels are 50 NTUs or less; or,
- When the downstream NTU readings are greater than 10 percent above upstream NTU readings when the upstream readings are greater than 50 NTUs.

The table and maps provided in Attachment A describe the downstream sampling locations.

#### 4.0 POST CONSTRUCTION SAMPLING

Following completion of instream construction activities, Enbridge will complete streambank restoration/stabilization and restore natural stream flow through the construction workspace. Enbridge will then collect daily water quality samples for three additional days upstream of the crossing location and downstream of the crossing location at approximately the same locations as the active construction samples. Enbridge will collect additional samples at one-week post construction and one-month post construction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A Nephel ometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) is a measure of the opaqueness of a fluid due to the presence of suspended solids (inorganic or biological). The higher the concentration of suspended solids in the water, the higher the turbidity is and the dirtier it looks.

#### 5.0 HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILLS AND DIRECT PIPE CROSSINGS

In the event of an in-stream inadvertent return, Enbridge will collect water samples upstream of the crossing location and 100 feet downstream of the inadvertent return location where Enbridge has secured landowner permission for off right-of-way access. Additionally, Enbridge will collect water samples at each public road crossing downstream of the instream inadvertent return location to the exterior boundary of the Bad River Reservation. Samples will be collected from the stream bank where public rights-of-way allow, or will be collected from the respective bridge. Enbridge notes that changes in downstream water quality may be due to inputs from tributaries where the confluence of the tributary and the primary waterbody being sampled occurs upstream of the sampling location.

Enbridge will notify the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa ("Bad River Band") of an in-stream inadvertent return and will work with the Bad River Band to obtain permission to collect additional water samples within the Reservation boundary at public road crossing locations. Samples will be collected every six hours from each location following discovery of an instream inadvertent return. Once the in-stream inadvertent return has been successfully stopped and/or contained, water quality samples will be collected from each location daily for an additional five days at each sampling location described above. Collected samples will be analyzed for DO, pH, conductivity, temperature, COD, turbidity (field measurement), and TSS.

#### 6.0 REPORTING

Following completion of the Project, Enbridge will submit a final report to the USACE and WDNR providing the water quality sampling procedures and associated results.



## **Water Quality Monitoring Plan**

Line 5 Wisconsin Segment Relocation Project

Attachment A

# Enbridge Line 5 Wisconsin Segment Relocation Project Water Quality Sampling Plan Sample Site Information

Map Page	Milepost	Waterbody Unique ID	Waterbody Name	Distance to Tract Boundary (feet)	Distance to Downstream Public Road (feet)	Distance to Downstream Public Road (miles)	Downstream Public Road Name	Notes
1	0.63	sase006p	Bay City Creek	726	4,334	0.82	Beaser Road	
2	2.91	sasb007i	Beartrap Creek	1279	3,436	0.65	Hagstrom Road	
3	4.04	sasw023p	White River	453	27,396	5.19	State Highway 13	
4	5.05	sasc041p	Rock Creek	945	25,244	4.78	State Highway 13	
5	6.35	sase022p	Deer Creek	389	28,576	5.41	State Highway 13	
6	7.99	sasd011p	UNT of Marengo River	240	5,469	1.04	State Highway 112	
7	11.40	sase1020p	Marengo River	756	756	0.14	River Road	
8	14.10	sasa1005p	Brunsweiler River	852	852	0.16	County Road C	
9	14.73	sasc1006p	UNT of Brunsweiler River	1,301	1,811	0.34	State Highway 13	
10	15.85	sasc1003p_x1	UNT of Trout Brook	1,603	4,646	0.88	County Road C	
11	16.58	sasc1012p	Trout Brook	570	644	0.12	State Highway 13	
12	17.25	sasc022p	Billy Creek	132	152	0.04	State Highway 13	
13	19.09	sasd1011p_x1	Silver Creek	837	4,926	0.93	State Highway 13	
13	19.14	sasd1011p_x2	Silver Creek	1,103	5,192	0.98	State Highway 13	
13	19.20	sasd1011p_x3	Silver Creek	1,557	5,646	1.07	State Highway 13	
14	19.83	sasd1015p	UNT of Silver Creek	1,340	11,142	2.11	State Highway 13	
15	20.61	sase005p_x2	UNT of Silver Creek	642	21,103	4.00	State Highway 13	
16	21.28	sasv004p	UNT of Silver Creek	1,886	23,300	4.41	State Highway 13	
17	22.01	sasv020p	UNT of Krause Creek	1,738	1,738	0.33	County Road C	
18	22.28	sasv019p	Krause Creek	506	2,306	0.44	County Road C	
19	23.72	sasa008p	UNT of Bad River	897	1,027	0.19	State Highway 13	
20	24.18	sasb006p	Bad River	1,893	65,600	12.42		Reservation Boundary
21	28.39	sasa004p	UNT of Gehrman Creek	701	1,740	0.33	Popko Road	
22	29.81	sasw005	Camp Four Creek	987	5,001	0.95	Fisher Road	
23	30.67	sirb010p	UNT of Feldcher Creek	1,094	9,593	1.82	State Highway 169	
24	31.76	WDH-103	Feldcher Creek	1,926	8,001	1.52	State Highway 169	
25	34.04	sirb012p	Tyler Forks	7,151	15,956	3.02		Reservation Boundary
26	37.86	sird001p	Potato River	271	8,814	1.67	State Highway 169	
27	39.01	sird009p	UNT of Vaughn Creek	790	8,637	1.64	State Highway 169	
28	39.56	sird016p	Vaughn Creek	388	8,075	1.53	State Highway 169	























































