Appendix O

Delfin LNG Spill and Pollution Prevention Plans

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Appendix O-1

Delfin Spill Prevention Response (SPAR) Plan for Construction

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (SPAR) PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTON

Prepared for:

DELFIN LNG LLC
Onshore Facility – Port Delfin LNG Project
Cameron, Louisiana

February 29, 2016

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CK Associates' Project No. 13411

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Delfin LNG LLC (Delfin LNG) has prepared a Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) Plan. The purpose of the SPAR Plan is to minimize hazards to human health and/or the environment from any unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of oils, toxic, hazardous, or other polluting materials to the air, soil, surface water or groundwater during the construction of the Port Delfin LNG Project, Onshore Facility (herein referred to as the Delfin Onshore Facility (DOF). Delfin LNG, through its Contractors and Coordinators, shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of this plan. This plan is intended to provide minimum requirements for spill prevention and response during construction activities. The Contractor may develop their own spill prevention and response plan or use an existing plan provided that the plan used contains, at a minimum, all of the provisions of DOF's SPAR Plan.

This plan identifies the following:

- Measures taken for spill preparedness and prevention;
- Emergency response procedures describing the actions that Delfin LNG and Contractor personnel will take in response to leaks, spills, or discharges of oil and hazardous substances/materials;
- Designated emergency coordinator(s) and his/her responsibilities;
- Spill incident reporting procedures; and
- Contact numbers for the local police and fire departments, hospitals, and state and local emergency planning committees.

Prior to the start of construction in an area, the Contractor shall designate storage, refueling, loading, and unloading locations which minimize the environmental and safety impacts associated with releases of fuel, lubricants, or hazardous substances. These areas will be designated using following guidelines:

- Refueling shall not occur within 100 feet of a waterbody or in an upland area at least 100 feet from a wetland boundary without the DOF's Environmental Inspector coordination and approval.
- Hazardous materials, including chemicals, fuels, and lubricating oils, shall not be stored within 100 feet of a wetland, waterbody, or designated municipal watershed area without the DOF's Environmental Inspector coordination and approval.
- Refueling and storage of hazardous materials, including chemicals, fuels, and lubricating oils is prohibited within 200 feet of private wells and 500 feet of community and municipal wells.
- No potentially hazardous materials, other than essential equipment fuels (gasoline, diesel, etc.) or standard lubricants (engine oils, grease, etc.)

shall be transported into the right-of-way or construction area without the DOF Environmental Coordinator's approval.

1.1 Background

Delfin LNG is proposing to develop a deepwater port (DWP) terminal (referred to herein as Port Delfin) and associated offshore pipeline (collectively, the DWP) in the Gulf of Mexico to serve the liquefied natural gas (LNG) export market, all as more fully described in Delfin LNG's application for authorization from the Secretary of Transportation, as delegated to the Maritime Administration (MARAD) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG), pursuant to the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, as amended (DWPA). The DOF and DWP are referred to collectively as the Project (Project).

In connection with the Project, Delfin LNG is seeking authorization from FERC under Section 7(c) of the NGA to site, construct, and operate the DOF, which includes onshore pipelines and associated metering and compression facilities, the purpose of which is to measure and deliver gas into the offshore pipeline for the DWP.

The DOF is comprised of the following facilities on the landward side of the mean, high water mark in Cameron Parish, Louisiana:

Onshore UTOS Pipeline. The UTOS pipeline is an existing approximately 1.1 mile section of the onshore portion of the former UT offshore system (UTOS) pipeline, located landward of the high water mark to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line, LLC (Transco) Station 44, that will be reactivated. Other existing appurtenant facilities associated with the former UTOS pipeline include a mainline block valve and blowdown site located south of Louisiana Highway 82.

Meter Station. Delfin proposes to install a new meter station located on the Transco Station 44 property that will meter and regulate pipeline-quality gas to be supplied by interconnections with existing natural gas pipelines at Transco Station 44, which include ANR Pipeline Company, the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, and Transco. The meter station and interconnecting piping will be located entirely within the fence of the existing Transco Station 44 property. The meter station would meter all supply gas entering the facility from the supply header.

Supply Header. A new supply header would connect the meter station at Transco Station 44 and the new compressor station, consisting of 0.25

mile of new 42-inch pipeline to connect the former UTOS pipeline to the new metering facilities and 0.6 mile of new 30-inch twin pipelines to connect to the compressor station.

Compressor Station. The compressor station would consist of the following equipment or facilities:

- Four 30,000 ISO-rated horsepower (hp) Solar Titan 250 gas turbine-driven compressors;
- Three 600 kilowatt (kW) Waukesha VHP 3604 generators with Waukesha F3524GSI engines;
- Two control buildings;
- Office and warehouse buildings;
- Pig launcher; and
- Check meter.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The DOF is located in southwest Cameron Parish, Louisiana, within the Lower Calcasieu watershed. The proposed DOF lies southeast of Hamilton Lake and is situated between the Sabine River basin and the Calcasieu River basin. The DOF will be located on 19.36 acres and occupy a portion of the PSI Cameron Meadows Gas Plant and Transco's Station 44 with combined land consisting of approximately 128 acres.

A gravel access road provides site access from Louisiana Route 82, approximately 11 miles west of the intersection of Route 82 and Louisiana Route 27. The interior of the DOF is generally flat. On-site hydrology, vegetation, and soils have been altered by the presence of the existing natural gas facilities.

The DOF lie within the Gulf Coastal Plain Region and is part of the Outer Coastal Plain Land Resource Region. The region includes coastal lowlands, tidal marshes, estuaries, islands, and river deltas. Topography is flat to gently sloping. Vegetation is dominated by pines and hardwoods, although grasses dominate the southwestern edge of the region where the DOF is located.

In total, 19.36 acres of land would be disturbed during construction of the DOF. Of the land impacted for construction, the majority (14.12 acres) consists of maintained herbaceous (6.95 acres) and industrial and road (7.17 acres). The remaining land cover provides consists of the following land covers: coastal dune shrub thicket (2.04 acres); scrub-shrub swamp (0.90 acre); and intermediate marsh (2.30 acres).

2.0 SPILL AND LEAK PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

CONTRACTOR will be required to comply with all applicable requirements of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112, Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (40 CFR 112), AND Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 Environmental Quality, Part IX. Water Quality, Chapter 9. Spill Prevention and Control (LAC 33:IX Chapter 9) for any facility set up for the storage, loading/unloading, refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance involving fuel, oil, other hydrocarbons, fluids and regulated substances/chemicals if the facility triggers compliance with these regulations. This would include the development and implementation by the CONTRACTOR of a site-specific Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, and/or a Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) Plan, if necessary.

2.1 Prevention and Preparedness

The Contractor will take the following precautions to prevent a spill from occurring and to be prepared in the event that a spill does occur.

2.1.1 Containers

- All containers shall be stored on pallets and surrounded with temporary containment. Small cans of gasoline, diesel, solvents, etc., should be stored within the temporary containment when not in use.
- No incompatible materials shall be stored in the same containment area.
- Containment areas shall be capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest container in the storage area plus sufficient freeboard for rainfall.
- All container storage areas shall be inspected daily for leaks and deterioration.
- Leaking and/or deteriorated containers shall be replaced as soon as the condition is first detected.
- No storage area shall be unattended for periods longer than (1) day.

2.1.2 Tanks

- The Contractor shall operate only those tanks for fuel and material storage which meet the approval of the Delfin LNG. Single wall tanks shall be provided with temporary containment as described in Section 2.1.1 for containers.
- Self-supporting tanks shall be constructed of carbon steel or other materials compatible with the contents of each tank.

- All tanks and storage areas shall be inspected daily for leaks and deterioration.
- Vehicle mounted tanks shall be equipped with flame/spark arrestors on all vents to ensure that self-ignition does not occur.
- Tanks will not be used to store incompatible materials in sequence unless first thoroughly decontaminated.

2.1.3 Loading/Unloading

- Transferring of liquids and refueling shall only occur in pre-designated locations at least 100 feet from all waterbodies and wetlands, 200 feet from any water well, and 500 feet from municipal or community water supply wells unless prior approval is obtained from DOF's Environmental Coordinator.
- All loading/unloading areas will be inspected for spills prior to and immediately after each use and closely monitored during use to prevent leaks and spills, and ensure immediate response in the event of a spill.
- All hose connections shall be inspected for leaks. If leaks should occur, the operation shall cease until the leak is repaired or a containment pan is placed under the leaking connection.

2.1.4 Equipment Maintenance

- Maintenance of heavy construction equipment will be allowed only in an area designated by the DOF Environmental Coordinator. At least 24-hour advance notice should be provided to the DOF On-site Construction Manager if routine servicing is required.
- Draining of any fluids (oil, fuel, hydraulic oil, gear case, coolant, etc.) will have temporary secondary containment placed under the equipment prior to completing any servicing. Absorbent materials may be placed adjacent to the temporary secondary containment, if appropriate, but cannot be the only means of containment.
- A well-equipped and adequately stocked oil/chemical spill kit will be positioned adjacent to the equipment being serviced.
- Clean-up of any spills will be completed immediately. Affected soil in the area shall be removed and containerized in a waste material drum, sealed and stored in an area designated by the DOF Environmental Coordinator for later off-site disposal at an approved, permitted commercial disposal facility.

2.1.5 Spill Response Kits

- Any service vehicle used to transport lubricants and fuel must be equipped with an oil spill response kit adequately stocked to respond to a minor oil/fuel spill event.
- Chemical spill response kits, adequately stocked to respond to a minor chemical spill event, shall be available in areas where appropriate.
- Additionally, spill response kits shall be available on the right-of-way and on or near operating equipment as deemed appropriate by the DOF Environmental Coordinator.
- Equipment such as pile-driving equipment, man lifts, cherry pickers, hydraulic track hoes and hydraulic pumps that could fail and cause a reportable spill must be equipped with an oil spill response kit adequately stocked to respond to a minor oil/fuel spill event.

2.2 Employee Training

All personnel involved in the construction of the proposed facilities will be trained on the contents of the SPAR Plan. Training briefings will be conducted by the Contractor Superintendent or his designee and the DOF Environmental Coordinator on the job site.

2.3 Spill Response Equipment

The construction project will have adequate manpower and equipment necessary to divert any spill from reaching waterbodies and wetland areas. Emergency equipment may include, but is not limited to, shovels, backhoes, dozers, front-end loaders, oil absorbent booms, pillows, socks and/or mats and chemical absorbent pulp, pillows, socks and/or mats.

3.0 Initial Spill Response Procedures

This section provides a description of spill response procedures to be performed to address spills that occur during this construction project.

3.1 Company and Contractor Responsibility

The Contractor and DOF on-site personnel have responsibilities for spill prevention and response. **In addition to the oversight of initial spill response activities, the DOF Environmental Coordinator and Environmental Project Manager will determine if state and/or federal notifications are required and make notification accordingly.**

The Contractor will have a designated Environmental Coordinator for the site. The Contractor's Environmental Coordinator will be responsible for the Contractor's initial spill response activities. The responsibilities of the Contractor and DOF are further discussed below.

3.1.1 Contractor Responsibilities

- The Contractor will be responsible for taking immediate action to safely control and contain any spills or releases of oil, petroleum products, and hazardous substances/materials.
- All spills or releases (including any sheen created on water or releases to the atmosphere) must be reported immediately to the DOF Environmental Coordinator.
- The Contractor shall supply necessary manpower and equipment to control, contain, and clean up all spills and releases resulting from their operations.

3.1.2 DOF Environmental Coordinator Responsibilities

- DOF's Environmental Coordinator or his designee will be responsible for making appropriate notifications of spills and releases to Delfin LNG staff and agencies.
- DOF will be responsible for the oversight of the initial spill response activities.
- DOF will provide supporting personnel and equipment to address releases as required.
- In the event of a spill the DOF Environmental Coordinator shall obtain as much information as possible regarding the cause of the event, the type and amount of material spilled or released, and corrective measures or response activities being taken.
- Consult the DOF Environmental Project Manager immediately and determine if the spill or release is a reportable event. The DOF Environmental Coordinator will also notify the DOF Field Construction Office for releases of:
    - One pound or more of a solid material;
    - Five gallons or more a liquid material;
    - Any spill to water, including any sheen on water.
- Obtain a copy of the Contractor's written spill report as soon as it is available and forward a copy to the Environmental Project Manager.

3.1.3 DOF Environmental Project Manager Responsibilities

- Upon receiving spill information from the DOF Environmental Coordinator, determine if the release requires reporting to any federal, state, or local regulatory agencies.
- If reporting is required, direct the DOF Environmental Coordinator to notify the appropriate regulatory agencies. This includes both verbal and any follow-up written reports.
- Contact outside remediation services if necessary, in coordination with the DOF Environmental Coordinator, to assist with incidents which require additional resources.

3.2 Unplanned and Planned Natural Gas Releases

3.2.1 Unplanned Natural Gas Releases

Unplanned natural gas releases are reportable events in some of the states that Delfin LNG operates in. In the event that an unplanned release of natural gas occurs during activities related to the project the Contractor shall immediately notify the DOF Environmental Coordinator of the event.

3.2.2 Planned Natural Gas Releases

Delfin LNG will provide prior notification and/or approval for planned releases of natural gas to the atmosphere such as blowdowns. In the event that a planned release of natural gas is scheduled to occur during activities related to the project the Contractor shall contact the DOF Environmental Coordinator a minimum of two weeks prior to the event and confirm that notifications have been made and/or approvals obtained if required.

3.3 Spill Clean-up and Waste Disposal

Spill clean-up and subsequent waste disposal of contaminated media will be the responsibility of the Contractor subject to the approval of the DOF Environmental Project Manager.

4.0 KEY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In the event of an emergency at the DOF, contact information for Delfin LNG staff, Federal, State and Local agencies and emergency response contractors are provided in the tables below.

4.1 Delfin LNG Emergency Contacts

Project Assignment	Delfin Staff	Office Phone	Mobile Phone
Environmental Project Manager (TBD)	TBD	TBD	TBD
General Manger , Health, Safety, Security & Environmental (TBD)	TBD	TBD	TBD
General Manger – Construction (TBD)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Vice President, LNG Operations and Engineering (TBD)	TBD	TBD	TBD

4.2 State and Federal Emergency Contacts

STATE AND FEDERAL CONTACTS LIST	
National Response Center	800-424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard	337-721-5740
Hazardous Materials Hotline (LA State Police)	225-925-6595
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality DEQ Hotline (M-F, 8:00 – 4:30 p.m.; after hours leave message) Single Point of Contact (SPOC) - Office	 225-342-1234 225-219-3640

4.3 Local Emergency Contacts

LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS LIST	
Local Emergency Planning Committee Cameron Parish Office and Environmental Preparedness (OEP) Cameron Parish Sheriff's Office	 337-775-7048 (day) 337-775-5111 (night)
Cameron Parish Sheriff's Office	337-775-5111
Cameron Fire Department	337-775-7511
Ambulance	9-1-1
Hospital (South Cameron Memorial Hospital)	337-542-4111

4.4 Emergency Contractors

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS LIST	
TBD	TBD
TBD	TBD

Appendix O-2

Delfin Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Large Construction Activities

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR LARGE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Prepared for:

DELFIN LNG LLC
Onshore Facility – Port Delfin LNG Project
Cameron, Louisiana

February 29, 2016

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CK Associates' Project No. 13411

REVISION RECORD

This SWPPP should be revised and updated to address changes in site conditions, new or revised government regulations, and additional on-site storm water pollution controls. The signature of this representative attests that the SWPPP revision information is true and accurate.

No.	Date	Comments

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Delfin LNG LLC (Delfin LNG) has prepared this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activities to support the development of the Port Delfin LNG Project, Onshore Facility (herein after referred to as the Delfin Onshore Facility or DOF). The DOF is located approximately 20 miles west of Cameron, Louisiana in Cameron Parish. The DOF location is shown on Figure 1F-1, DOF USGS 24K Quadrangle Map, included in Appendix A, Figures. The SWPPP was prepared following the requirements found in the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit for Discharge of Storm Water from Construction Activities Five (5) Acres or More (No. LAR100000) to address storm water discharges from proposed construction activities.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to provide guidance on preventing and/or minimizing the contamination of storm water discharges by potential pollutant sources associated with construction activities to be completed at the DOF. The SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

A copy of the SWPPP will be retained at DOF from the date of project construction initiation to the date of final stabilization. Also, Delfin LNG will retain copies of the SWPPP and all reports required for at least three years from the date of final stabilization. A sign will be posted at entrance to the DOF with the following information:

- LPDES permit number for the project (if required);
- Name and telephone number of the local contact person;
- Brief description of the project; and
- Location of SWPPP.

1.2 Site Description and Potential Pollutant Sources

The proposed structures and pipelines to be installed as part of the DOF site development are illustrated on Figure 1.2-3, DOF Facilities, included in Appendix A. The DOF is comprised of the following facilities on the landward side of the mean, high water mark in Cameron Parish, Louisiana:

Onshore UTOS Pipeline. The UTOS pipeline is an existing approximately 1.1 mile section of the onshore portion of the former UT offshore system (UTOS) pipeline, located landward of the high water mark to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line, LLC (Transco) Station 44, that will be reactivated. Other existing appurtenant facilities associated with the

former UTOS pipeline include a mainline block valve and blowdown site located south of Louisiana Highway 82.

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In total, 19.36 acres of land would be disturbed during construction of the DOF. Of the land impacted for construction, the majority (14.12 acres) consists of maintained herbaceous (6.95 acres) and industrial and road (7.17 acres). The remaining land cover provides consists of the following land covers: coastal dune shrub thicket (2.04 acres); scrub-shrub swamp (0.90 acre); and intermediate marsh (2.30 acres). Topography of the DOF is shown on Figure 6.2-1, DOF LIDAR 2-Foot Contours, in Appendix A.

1.3 DOF Construction Summary

Construction is divided into the following two main groups of activities:

- Construction of Aboveground Facilities; and
- Construction of Supply Header.

Expected construction activities are further discussed below. The typical construction of the foundation and platforms associated with the aboveground facilities and natural gas supply header pipeline is provided in Appendix B, DOF Construction Typicals.

1.3.1 Construction of Aboveground Facilities

Installation of the compressor station and other aboveground facilities would disturb the land within the existing PSI Cameron Meadows Gas Plant property and on Transco Station 44 property. The following steps would be undertaken for construction of each aboveground facility and are explained in detail in the following subsections:

- Clearing and grading
- Constructing foundations and platforms
- Installing equipment
- Hydrostatic testing
- Restoration

Clearing and Grading. The initial step in preparing the aboveground facilities' footprints and additional temporary work space (ATWS) is to clear the workspace. Large obstacles such as trees, rocks, brush, and logs would be removed. Timber and other vegetative debris may be chipped for use as erosion-control mulch or otherwise disposed of in accordance with applicable local regulations and landowner requirements. The workspace would then be graded where necessary to create a reasonably level working surface to allow effective use and safe passage of equipment. Sensitive areas such as wetlands and waterbodies would be marked with the appropriate setbacks. Temporary erosion controls would be installed immediately after initial disturbance of the soil. Temporary erosion controls would be properly maintained throughout construction and reinstalled as necessary until they are replaced by permanent erosion controls or until restoration is completed.

Constructing Foundations and Platforms. Elevated platforms will be needed to protect the major equipment packages, compressors, generators, and the control building from storm surge. The elevated platforms will be supported by piling. Typicals of the abovegrade facilities is provided in Appendix B. The piles for elevated structures would be

driven to approximately 160 feet below ground surface (bgs) and would rise approximately 25 feet above the ground surface. Pile caps and prestressed concrete slabs would be placed on top of these piles, completing the elevated platforms. The compressors, generators, and control buildings will be placed on the elevated platforms.

For the foundations for on-grade equipment, forms would be set, rebar installed, and the concrete poured and cured in accordance with applicable industry standards. Backfill would be compacted in place, and excess soil would be used elsewhere or distributed around the site to improve grade.

Install Equipment. The compression, metering, associated piping, and other equipment would be shipped to the site by truck and offloaded using cranes or front-end loaders and then staged on-site in the ATWS. Once the equipment is ready to be installed, it would be positioned on the elevated decks or foundations, leveled, grouted where necessary, and secured with anchor bolts.

All non-screwed piping associated with the aboveground facilities would be welded, except where connected to flanged components. All welders and welding procedures would be qualified in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute (API) and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards. All welds in large-diameter gas piping systems would be examined using radiography, ultrasound, or other approved methods to ensure compliance with code requirements. Once all equipment has been installed, all aboveground piping surfaces would be cleaned and painted. All paint inspection and cleanup would be conducted in accordance with federal and/or state regulatory requirements and best engineering practices.

Hydrostatic Testing. All components in high-pressure natural gas service would be hydrostatically tested for eight hours in accordance with United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) requirements (at 49 CFR Part 192) before being placed in service. Any leaks detected would be repaired and any of the affected segments would be retested. Water used for hydrostatic testing would be cascaded (transferred) from the meter station to the supply header to the compressor station. Hydrostatic test water for testing the piping at the DOF would be obtained from municipal/parish sources. Following completion of testing, the water would be stored in frac tanks and hauled from the site by truck to an approved, permitted disposal facility. Testing the new facilities at the DOF would require approximately 200,000 gallons of water. Test water would contact only new pipe, and no chemicals would be added. No desiccant or chemical additives would be used to dry the pipe. There would be no direct discharge of hydrostatic test water to surface water or over land.

Restoration. Most areas in and around the proposed compressor station and associated piping and equipment would be covered with crushed rock (or equivalent) to minimize the amount of maintenance required. Roads and parking areas that may have been disturbed by construction would be re-covered with crushed rock, concrete, or asphalt, as appropriate. The remaining disturbed areas within the fence line would be seeded with a grass that is compatible with the climate and easily maintained. All ATWS would be graded and restored to match original contours and to be compatible with surrounding drainage patterns. In accordance with FERC's "Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan" (FERC's Plan), these areas would be monitored, and reseeding, fertilizing, or other measures would be used until a vegetative cover equivalent to similar, adjacent areas is achieved. Any temporary and/or interim erosion control measures would be removed once vegetative cover is achieved.

1.3.2 Construction of Supply Header

Installation of the supply header at the DOF would follow typical pipeline construction techniques. Typical pipeline construction right-of-ways (ROWs) are shown in Appendix B, DOF Construction Typicals. The following steps would be undertaken for construction of the natural gas supply header and are explained in detail in the following subsections:

- Clear and grade
- Trenching
- Stringing
- Pipe Bending
- Pipe Assembly and Welding
- X-rand Weld Repair
- Coating field welds, inspection, and repair
- Pipe lowering
- Padding and backfilling
- Hydrostatic testing
- Cleanup and restoration

Clear and Grade. As with the aboveground facilities, the first step in installing the supply header would be to clear the workspace. Large obstacles such as trees, rocks, brush, and logs would be removed. Timber and other vegetative debris may be chipped for use as erosion-control mulch or otherwise disposed of in accordance with applicable local regulations and landowner requirements. The workspace would then be graded where necessary to create a reasonably level working surface to allow effective use and safe passage of equipment. Sensitive areas such as wetlands and waterbodies would be marked with the appropriate setbacks.

In appropriate areas such as wetlands, topsoil would be segregated across the full width of the construction workspace and on property where it has been requested by the landowner. Subsoil would be stockpiled separately from topsoil. Topsoil and vegetative debris would be removed to a typical depth of 12 inches over the trench and spoil storage areas. Delfin LNG would make every effort to segregate the entire topsoil layer, avoid mixing with the underlying horizons, and stockpiling separately from all subsoil material. The segregated topsoil and subsoil stockpiles would be replaced in the proper order during backfilling and final grading.

Temporary erosion controls would be installed immediately after initial disturbance of the soil. Temporary erosion controls would be properly maintained throughout construction and reinstalled as necessary until they are replaced by permanent erosion controls or until restoration is completed.

Trenching. Once the workspace has been cleared and graded, a trench would be excavated using a track- mounted excavator, or similar equipment, in which the pipeline header would be laid. The bottom of the trench would be excavated at least 12 inches wider than the diameter of the pipe (i.e., a minimum 42-inch trench bottom for a 30-inch-diameter pipe). The trench would be excavated to a sufficient depth to allow a minimum of 3 feet of cover (unless otherwise specified in specific areas) between the top of the pipe and the final land surface after backfilling. Excavated spoil would be stockpiled separately from the topsoil, where required, along the ROW on the side of the trench away from the construction traffic and pipe assembly area (spoil side).

Stringing. Steel pipe for the pipeline would be procured in nominal, double random 40-foot lengths or "joints" as appropriate. The pipe would be protected on the outside with a fusion-bonded epoxy coating and an abrasion-resistant overlay applied at the factory—the beveled ends would be left uncoated for welding—and shipped to the DOF via truck. Individual joints would be placed along the excavated trench in a single, continuous line, easily accessible to the construction personnel on the working side of the trench, opposite the spoil side. This would allow subsequent lineup and welding operations to proceed efficiently. At wetland and stream crossings, the amount of pipe required to cross the stream would be stockpiled in temporary work areas close to the feature.

Pipe Bending. Pipe would be delivered to the DOF in straight sections. Some bending of the pipe would be needed to allow the pipeline to follow the natural grade and direction changes of the ROW. Selected joints would be field-bent by track-mounted hydraulic bending machines,

as necessary, prior to line-up and welding. Where angles are too great to be addressed by standard cold-bending techniques, prefabricated would be installed.

Pipe Assembly and Welding. Following stringing and bending, the joints of pipe would be placed on temporary supports next to the trench. The ends would be carefully aligned and welded together using multiple passes, which would provide for a full-penetration weld. Only qualified welders would be permitted to perform the welding. Welders would be qualified according to applicable American Welding Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and API standards.

X-ray and Weld Repair. To ensure that the assembled pipe meets or exceeds the design strength requirements, each weld would be visually inspected and non-destructively tested using radiographic (X-ray) or other approved test methods, in accordance with API standards. Welds displaying unacceptable defects would be repaired or cut out and re-welded.

Coating Field Welds, Inspections, and Repair. Following welding, the previously uncoated ends of the pipe at the weld joints would be epoxy-coated. Coating at the joints and on the remainder of the completed pipe section would be visually inspected for holidays (i.e., coating flaws) and by using an electronic holiday detector with the voltage calibrated for the type and thickness of coating; any damaged areas would be repaired.

Pipe Lowering. The completed section of pipe would be lifted off the temporary supports and lowered into the trench by side-boom tractors. Before lowering the pipe, the trench would be inspected to ensure that it is free of rocks and other debris that could damage the pipe or its coating. The pipe and trench also would be inspected to ensure that the pipe and trench configurations are compatible.

Padding and Backfilling. After the pipe is lowered into the trench, the trench would be backfilled. Previously excavated materials would be pushed back into the trench using bladed equipment or excavators. Where the previously excavated material contains large rocks or other materials that could damage the pipe or its coating, screened fill (padding) would be placed around the pipe prior to backfilling. Screened fill materials would be generated from excavated material and processed with a track-mounted padding machine or a bucket screener on a trackhoe.

Hydrostatic Testing. All components in high-pressure natural gas service would be hydrostatically tested for eight hours in accordance with

USDOT requirements (see 49 CFR Part 192) before being placed in service. Any leaks detected would be repaired and the affected segment would be retested. Water used to hydrostatic test the pipeline would be cascaded (transferred) from the meter station or vice versa depending on which one is completed first. Hydrostatic test water for testing the new piping at the DOF would be obtained from municipal/parish sources. Following completion of testing, the water would be stored in frac tanks and hauled from the site by truck to an approved and permitted disposal facility. As described above, testing the new aboveground facilities and supply header at the DOF would require approximately 200,000 gallons of water. No chemicals would be added to the test water. No desiccant or chemical additives would be used to dry the pipe. There would be no direct discharge of hydrostatic test water to surface water or over land.

Cleanup and Restoration. After the supply header has been installed, backfilled, and successfully tested, the ROW, ATWS, and other disturbed areas would be finish-graded, and the construction debris would be removed and disposed of properly. Original land contours would be restored to conform to adjacent areas. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures, including slope breakers, trench breakers, and revegetation, would be installed. Disturbed areas would be seeded in accordance with written recommendations for seed mixes, rates, and dates obtained from the local soil conservation authority or as requested by the landowner. Private and public property such as fences, gates, driveways, and roads that have been disturbed by the pipeline construction would be restored to original or better condition.

1.4 Wetland Crossing Construction Techniques

Construction will be conducted in a manner that seeks to avoid and minimize wetlands disturbance. Wetlands identified within the Transco Station 44 and PSI Cameron Meadows properties are shown on Figure 2.2-1, Wetlands and Waterbodies at the DOF in Appendix A. The Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures for the DOF is provided Appendix C. Delfin LNG would adhere to Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act or other applicable state requirements and conditions under USACE Nationwide Permit No. 12. Where differences in requirements exist, Delfin LNG would implement the more stringent requirements.

In general, vegetation would be cut to ground level within any wetland sections of the construction ROW. If necessary, grading and stump removal would take place only over the trench, except where otherwise required for safety. Silt fences would be installed at the edges of the construction ROW where there would be a possibility for

excavated trench spoil to flow into undisturbed areas of the wetland. If the pipe trench contains water, trench plugs would be left in the trench before its entrance into the wetland. Where necessary to maintain the hydrologic integrity of the wetland, trench breakers would be installed where the trench enters and exits the wetland. ATWS would generally be located at least 50 feet from the edge of designated wetlands where possible. Excess backfill would be spread over adjacent upland areas and stabilized during cleanup. Original topographic conditions and contours would be restored as close as possible to original configuration after completion of construction. Typical wetland crossings are shown in Appendix B.

1.5 Construction Schedule

The DOF will be constructed in two stages as illustrated on Figure 1.2-3, DOF Facilities, provided in Appendix A. During Stage 1 the following components would be installed:

- Meter station;
- Supply header;
- Elevated foundations for all compressors, generators, and control buildings;
- Two 30,000 hp Solar Titan 250, gas-fired turbine compressor packages;
- Two gas coolers; and
- Three 600 kW generators.

Stage 1 is scheduled to begin in September 2017 and to be completed in October 2018.

During Stage 2, two 32,000 hp Solar Titan 250, gas-fired turbine compressor packages and two gas coolers would be installed on the elevated foundations constructed during Stage 1. The second compressor building would then be constructed around the installed turbine compressor packages. Stage 2 land requirements would comprise the area needed for the compressor station and ATWS (see Figure 1.2-3). Stage 2 construction is scheduled to begin in January 2020 and to be completed in October 2020.

1.6 DOF Site Soils

Soil series descriptions were compiled from information presented in the United States Department of Agriculture National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic database for Cameron Parish, Louisiana (NRCS 2013). The database is a digital version of the *Soil Survey of Cameron Parish* (Midkiff and Roy 1995) that was

last updated in 2005 (NRCS 2013). The soils at the DOF consist of Hackberry loamy fine sand and the Hackberry-Mermentau complex, gently undulating. These soils are shown in Appendix A, Figure 7.2-1, Delfin Onshore Facilities (DOF) Soils, and further described in more detail in the sections below.

Hackberry-Mermentau Complex, Gently Undulating (Hm). The Hackberry component makes up 60 percent of this NRCS map unit and is described in Section 7.2.2 below. The Mermentau component makes up 30 percent of the Hackberry-Mermentau Complex (NRCS 2013). The Mermentau component has slopes up to 1 percent and is found on brackish marshes. The parent material consists of loamy over clayey back-swamp deposits. Mermentau soils are poorly drained with a depth to the root-restrictive layer that is more than 60 inches. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available pore water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Mermentau soils have moderate shrink-swell potential, and they are frequently flooded but not ponded. Throughout the year a seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Hackberry-Mermentau Complex soils are hydric. Mermentau soils are moderately saline and have a moderately sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hackberry Loamy Fine Sand (Hb). The Hackberry component makes up 90 percent of the Hackberry loamy fine sand unit (NRCS 2013). The Hackberry component has slopes up to 1 percent and is found on low beach ridges. The parent material consists of sandy beach sand and/or loamy beach sand. Hackberry soils are poorly drained with a depth to the root-restrictive layer that is more than 60 inches. Within the most restrictive layer, water movement is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Hackberry soils have low shrink-swell potential, are rarely flooded, and have low ponding potential. Throughout the year a seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches. Hackberry soils are not hydric. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. The calcium carbonate equivalent in Hackberry soils is within 40 inches and typically does not exceed 15 percent. Hackberry soils are very slightly saline and have a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

1.7 Impact to Endangered Species

As part of the agency consultation process on the Delfin LNG Project, including the DOF under the Commission's jurisdiction, on March 2, 2015 Delfin LNG sent a letter providing details on the proposed Project to the USFWS Louisiana Ecological Services Office located in Lafayette, Louisiana. The USFWS provided a response on March 17, 2015, requesting that the

Project evaluate potential impacts on the following species under agency jurisdiction:

- Piping plover (Threatened);
- Red knot (Threatened);
- West Indian manatee (Endangered);
- Federally listed threatened and endangered sea turtles with emphasis on:
    - loggerhead sea turtle (Threatened), and
    - Kemp's ridley sea turtle (Endangered);
- Sprague's pipit (Candidate); and
- Migratory birds (under the MBTA).

An evaluation of the DOF indicates no federally listed or state-listed species are known to occur within the DOF construction area, operation of the DOF would not impact federally listed or state-listed species. The USFWS and NOAA were consulted regarding the presence of threatened and endangered species within the vicinity of the DOF. Upon concurrence with the USFWS and NOAA, it is anticipated that the proposed DOF would have "no effect" on federally listed or state-listed threatened or endangered species.

1.8 Impact to Historical Sites

A culturally significant historical archaeological site (16CM84) is located within the Transco Station 44 property approximately 150 feet east of the eastern edge of the temporary workspace/laydown area associated with the new Metering Station. However, there are no planned activities related to the DOF that will occur with the area of potential effect (APE) for the identified archeological resources, and therefore, it is anticipate that potential effects can be avoided. The westerly extent of the APE will be identified and marked as off-limits to all construction activity in the vicinity of the Metering Station.

Although it is unlikely the DOF activities would discover historic properties as a part of the Metering Station construction process, Delfin LNG has planned for unanticipated archeological discoveries. Appendix D includes the unanticipated discoveries plan (UDP) for the potential encounter of cultural resources and human remains.

1.9 Total Maximum Daily Loads

The DOF is located in the Sabine River Basin and storm water runoff is capable of entering Subsegment 110304, Sabine Pass (Estuarine), or Subsegment 110602, Black Bayou-From ICWW to Pirogue Ditch (Estuarine). A review of LDEQ's Final 2014 Louisiana Water Quality Integrated Report

(July 21, 2015), Appendix A, indicates that both segments are fully attaining designated water body uses and supportive of water quality standards. Therefore, neither of these subsegments is subject to the requirements of the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) program.

2.0 CONTROL MEASURES

The purpose of this SWPPP is to protect rivers, lakes, wetlands, and coastal waters that could be affected by the proposed DOF construction. Based on the features of the DOF construction effort, Delfin LNG has selected certain control measures and BMPs to meet this goal. BMPs are based on anticipated construction activities and site drainage features to minimize and limit to the extent practicable the transport of sediment in storm water during construction activities. Depending on the construction approach taken by Delfin LNG's selected Contractor, the Contractor may be required to change or add BMPs to prevent and/or minimize to the extent practicable the presence of sediment in the storm water runoff.

Storm water runoff during construction of the proposed DOF Compressor Station and Metering Station will generally follow natural and manmade drainage features from west to east across the PSI Cameron Meadows site and Transco Station 44. The most likely flow path for storm water from the DOF Compressor Station construction is entering a well-defined drainage ditch where it will flow in an easterly direction and enter a buried drainage structure on the east perimeter of the property and thence flow in a northerly direction and discharge in to Subsegment 110602, Black Bayou-From ICWW to Pirogue Ditch (Estuarine). There is drainage feature situated in the north eastern portion of the DOF Meter Station; however, this feature enters a wetland area before discharging to Black Bayou. Special precautions will be taken to minimize the amount of sediment that enters this feature as necessary following the guidance provided in Appendix C, Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures for the DOF. Drainage features for the Supply Header pipeline are less well defined and, therefore have the potential for storm water to flow in an easterly or westerly direction following natural drainage features or depressions.

BMPs will be strategically deployed to maximize effectiveness and minimize the movement of suspended sediment off the construction location areas via storm water discharges. The designated DOF Construction Manager will be responsible for all activities and for oversight of all contractors.

2.1 Erosion and Sediment Controls

Erosion controls are intended to keep soil in place. Sediment controls are intended to capture any sediment that becomes entrained in storm water before it leaves the site. In general, the erosion and sediment control practices include:

- The erosion and sediment controls will be designed to retain sediment on-site to the maximum extent practicable;
- All control measures will be properly selected, installed, and maintained;
- Off-site accumulations of sediment will be removed;
- Trapped sediment will be removed from silt fences before the deposit reaches 50% of the aboveground fence height;
- Litter, construction debris, fuels, and chemicals exposed to storm water will be prevented from becoming a pollutant source;
- Off-site material storage areas used solely by this project, if applicable, will be considered part of this project and will be addressed in this SWPPP; and
- A vegetative buffer strip will be maintained to reduce the discharge of sediment (where present) in accordance with DOF's Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures included in Appendix C.

The specific erosion and sediment control measures selected by Delfin LNG for the various construction locations are summarized below. The Contractor will be required to review the proposed best management practices (BMPs), and based on their review of the final construction plans for the DOF, their intended construction sequence and best professional judgement, the Contractor is responsible to make any modifications necessary to prevent and/or minimize to the extent practical the presence of sediment in storm water runoff. BMP for the Compressor Station, Supply Header pipeline and the Metering Station will be proposed and accepted by the DOF Construction Manager prior to implementation. Examples of typical BMPs that may be employed by the Contractor during the DOF construction activities are included, but not necessarily limited to those provided in Appendix E.

2.2 Best Practicable Technology (BPT)

The chosen controls shall include designs that are effective at minimizing pollutants, and should be installed and maintained to:

- Minimize exposed soils generated during construction;
- Preserve topsoil where feasible;
- Minimize disturbance of wetland areas on site;
- Minimize sediment discharge with erosion and sediment controls that are designed and installed to address:
  - Duration, amount, frequency and intensity of precipitation,
  - Nature of resulting runoff, and
  - Soil characteristics: range of particle sizes present.

2.3 Site Specific Erosion and Sediment Structural Controls

The site specific erosion and sediment controls anticipated for implementation during construction include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following BMPs:

- Construction entrance(s);
- Equipment mats;
- Buffer zones;
- Silt fencing;
- Hay or straw bales;
- Temporary fiber rolls and/or check dams;
- Pumped water outlet protection/velocity dissipation devices;
- Stream/ditch crossings; and
- Stabilization of exposed soils following construction activities via mulch or topsoil/seeding

Typical construction BMP illustrations are included in Appendix E.

The use of a stabilized construction entrance/exit (s) will be placed at various locations to minimize the tracking of soil elsewhere in surrounding properties and to public highways. The exact number and location will be selected based on the Contractor's construction approach and sequence. Construction exist will include provisions for wheel or track washing. Prior to demobilization, heavy equipment that comes in direct contact with site soils will be water rinsed in an area designated by the DOF Construction Manager.

The use of equipment mats will provide structural support for heavy equipment and minimize the disturbance of soils in or adjacent to wetlands.

Buffer zones will be employed in addition to any of the implemented sediment erosion controls. Silt fencing, fiber rolls and straw bales are flexible BMPs that find widespread application for a variety of potential erosions situations. For example, they can be installed along the Supply Header pipeline temporary soil spoil areas, or in ditches to provide an impounding effect to allow soil to settle out.

Water, storm water or seepage, collecting in any excavation or pipeline trench will be discharged into an energy dissipation device or passed through a dewatering devise as shown in Appendix E to protect native soil at the point of discharge from being eroded. Multiple locations will likely need to be implemented.

Where temporary workspace/laydown areas are separated from the main construction location by a drainage feature, a dedicated low-water, ditch or stream crossing will be installed to minimize impacts due to multiple crossing. The type of crossing will be based on the anticipated frequency, type of equipment and anticipated loads.

2.4 Stabilization Practices

Stabilization practices are intended to protect exposed sediment by some type of cover. Selection of the stabilization practice will depend on the expected service and use anticipated for each construction location area once complete. One or more of the following stabilization practices will be selected by Delfin LNG for final stabilization for each completed construction project:

- A vegetative buffer strip around the perimeter of the local construction area to reduce the discharge of sediment;
- Permanent vegetation will be established by hydro-seeding in areas, as needed, after final grading is complete;
- Limestone or gravel surface covering in areas where a vegetative cover would be less effective or harder to maintain or a higher durability and lower maintenance is desired; and
- Concrete or asphalt pavement.

Stabilization practices will be initiated as soon as practicable in those portions of the site where construction activities have been temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case will these measures be implemented more than 14-days after the construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased. Records of the dates when major construction activities occur and when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease will be maintained in the SWPPP (see Inspection Summary Reports in Appendix F).

2.5 Structural Practices

Delfin LNG has determined that use of a sedimentation basis as a means of sediment control is impractical for DOF construction activities given the relatively minimal slopes/flatness and the site configuration. Delfin LNG intends to employ alternative techniques and controls as discussed in Section 2.3 above.

2.6 Storm Water Management

Storm water management practices are intended to serve as the control measures implemented during construction to control pollutants in storm water runoff post-construction. These may include erosion and sediment

controls, stabilization practices, structural controls, or non-structural controls as discussed in Section 2.0. The specific storm water management controls selected by DOF for this project may include one or more of the following:

- A silt fence will be installed and used at construction boundaries will be maintained to reduce the discharge of sediment;
- Straw bales or fiber rolls will be installed within contours and drainage conveyances to slow the flow of storm water and allow sediment to settle before discharging;
- The erosion and sediment controls will be designed to retain sediment on-site to the maximum extent practicable;
- Pumping of storm water from excavations, pits or low areas will be made to outlet protection/velocity dissipation devices;
- Control measures will be properly selected, installed, and maintained;
- Off-site accumulations of sediment will be removed;
- Trapped sediment will be removed from silt fences before the deposit reaches 50% of the aboveground fence height;
- Litter, construction debris, and chemicals exposed to storm water will be prevented from becoming a pollutant source;
- Fuels, oils, fluids and other regulated substances necessary liquids needed to support construction activities will be managed under the Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) Plan to prevent releases of these materials to storm water;
- Off-site material storage areas used solely by this project, if applicable, will be considered part of this project and will be addressed in this SWPPP; and
- Routine inspections of storm water drainage areas and control measures.

2.7 Other Controls

Other controls that will be adopted during DOF construction activities include:

- No solid materials will be discharged to waters of the State;
- Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust will be minimized;
- Refueling and maintenance practices of heavy construction equipment will follow requirements included in the SPAR Plan;
- All sanitary wastewater from Port-o-lets located within the project area will be collected for disposal by a contractor in accordance with state and federal regulations;

- Waste materials will not be stored on site. Any waste materials generated will be incidental and will be collected and disposed of in dumpsters. Dumpsters will remain covered except when adding material or emptying the container. Waste materials will not be buried on-site;
- No other pollutant sources are anticipated at the site from other areas, activities or sources;
- No additional control measures are necessary to protect endangered species and/or their critical habitat; and
- No additional control measures are necessary to protect historical or cultural resources.

Delfin LNG has selected certain control measures and BMPs so that storm water discharges from the construction location areas will have minimal impact on the water quality of Black Bayou.

2.8 State and Local Controls

The LDEQ has developed a statewide "nonpoint source management plan" which addresses nonpoint source pollutant input from construction sites. The SWPPP is consistent with the objectives and control strategies of that plan. Delfin LNG is not aware of any local sediment and erosion control requirements by Cameron Parish.

3.0 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Erosion and sediment control measures, stabilization practices, structural control measures, and storm water management practices will be maintained in order for them to ensure and provide maximum efficiency in their designated function. Particular attention will be given to temporary measures such as silt fences, straw bales or fiber rolls, and the gravel/limestone at construction entrance access points. Maintenance of silt fences prior to anticipated storm events will enable them to function properly. Maintenance of the control measures listed in the SWPPP will be performed on a routine basis and on an as-needed basis when deficiencies are identified during the routine inspections. Replacement will be made in the event a control measure becomes damaged. If at any time a control measure is not preforming adequately, the Contractor may be required by the DOF Construction Manager to make modifications to the existing BMP or install an alternate BMP to improve performance.

4.0 INSPECTIONS

Inspections will be performed in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below:

- Once every 7 days; or

- Once every 14 days, before anticipated storm events, and within 24 hours of the end of as storm event.

Delfin LNG will conduct the inspections **once every 7 days**. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of significant materials which are exposed to storm water will be inspected for evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures will be inspected to ensure that they are operating adequately. Discharge locations will be inspected to determine if control measures are effective. Vehicle access points will be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. The vehicles will be inspected by the vehicle operator prior to leaving the facility.

Based on the results of the inspection, the site description and BMPs identified in the SWPPP may be revised, as appropriate. A report summarizing the inspection will be completed and maintained in Appendix F. The report will identify any deficiencies and incidents of non-compliance. Changes to address deficiencies or incidents of non-compliance will be implemented within one week following the inspection. Each report will be signed by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative.

5.0 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

If coverage under LPDES LAR100000 is required, the discharge of the following non-storm water types would be allowed:

- Discharges from firefighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
- Waters used to control dust in accordance with LAR 100000 Part V.D.2.c.(2) and/or LAR 100000 Part III.D.2.c.(2);
- Potable water sources including waterline flushings;
- Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents;
- Pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
- Air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
- Uncontaminated excavation dewatering; and
- Landscape irrigation.

DOF Construction Manager will assign a designated location where concrete trucks can rinse chutes and washout drums. Under no circumstances will concrete truck chute rinse water and drum washout water be discharged in any place within the DOF construction area except in the designated location. DOF may elect to use the public water supply to control dust within the project area. This

activity does not require any additional control measures. No other non-storm water discharges covered under this permit are anticipated.

6.0 PLAN REVIEW AND AMMENDMENTS

The SWPPP will be amended, as appropriate, whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants through storm water from the construction site into waters of the State. The SWPPP will also be modified and amended if a determination is made that it has proven to be ineffective in minimizing the discharge of pollutants in storm water from the sources identified. Revisions or amendments to the SWPPP will be recorded REVISION RECORD included on Page i of this document. SWPPP certification form is included in Appendix G.

7.0 PERMIT TERMINATION

If coverage under LPDES LAR100000 is required, a Notice of Termination (NOT) needs to be submitted to LDEQ within 60 days after achieving final stabilization on all exposed portions of the construction location areas. Final stabilization is defined as all soil disturbing activities have been completed, and that at uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measure have been employed. Establishing at least 70% of the natural cover of self-sustaining native vegetation meets the vegetative cover criteria for final stabilization. The vegetative cover should consist of a uniform perennial vegetation must be present with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all areas not covered by permanent structures or equivalent permanent stabilization measures, such as stone or gravel covers.