

Appendix C - Map X

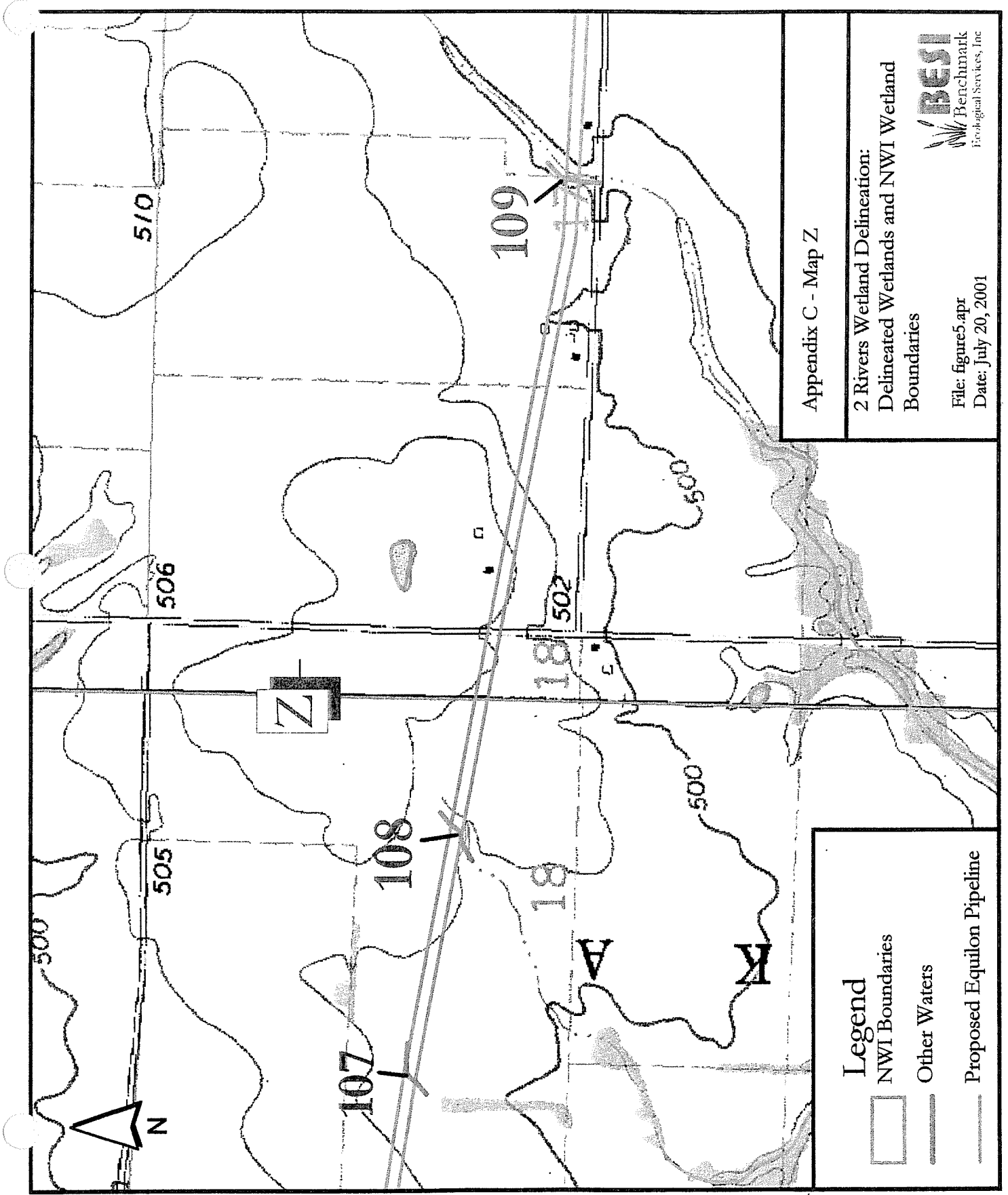
2 Rivers Wetland Delineation:
Delineated Wetlands and NWI Wetland
Boundaries

File: figure5.apr
Date: July 20, 2001

BESI
Benchmark
Ecological Services, Inc.

Legend

- NWI Boundaries
- Other Waters
- Delineated Wetlands
- Proposed Equilon Pipeline



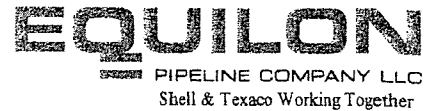
Appendix C - Map Z

2 Rivers Wetland Delineation:
Delineated Wetlands and NWI Wetland
Boundaries

File: figure5.apr
Date: July 20, 2001



CONFIDENTIAL



Two Shell Plaza
P.O. Box 2648
Houston, TX 77252-2648

VIA UPS OVERNIGHT

November 27, 2001

Ms. Teri Allen (PM-EA)
US Army Corps of Engineers
1222 Spruce St.
St. Louis, MO 63103

Dear Ms. Allen:

**Draft Environmental Assessment
Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area
Fayette County, Illinois**

Please find enclosed a revised draft of Equilon Pipeline Company LLC's Environmental Assessment in support of an application for an easement to construct a pipeline across the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Comments you relayed to Equilon's environmental consultant have been reviewed and incorporated where appropriate.

If you have any questions please call me at 713-241-4294 or Al Smith, at 713-501-7309.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. A. Pulpan". A long horizontal line extends from the end of the signature to the right.

C. A. Pulpan
Staff Land Agent

Encl.

cc: w encl. Mr. Charles Frerker, US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch
Ms. Joyce Collins, US Fish & Wildlife Service
cc: w/o encl. Mr. Owen Dutt, US Army Corps of Engineers (PM-EA)
Dr. Al Smith, Global Environments, Inc.

Section 1

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

PROJECT BACKGROUND

There is a need for additional capacity and a more efficient distribution system for unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel in the Midwest. The Wood River, Illinois area supports a significant refining industry but the markets are located to the north and east. Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting products. Construction of the 2Rivers Products Pipeline would provide a significant transportation link between Wood River and Patoka Station; a distribution point for products.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed project consists of constructing approximately 59 miles of 12-inch pipeline from the Hartford Terminal in Wood River, Illinois to Equilon's Patoka Station. The pipeline would originate in Madison County and traverse Bond and Fayette Counties and terminate at the Patoka Station in Marion County, Illinois. The pipeline would cross approximately 3 miles of the northern portion of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area (Figure 1 and Sheet 25).

The 2Rivers Pipeline would be constructed adjacent to the existing Woodpat Pipeline along the majority of the length. The new line would be offset from the existing line approximately 50 feet to the south. A trench would be excavated to a minimum depth of 4 feet. Topsoil would be excavated to a depth of 12 inches and stockpiled within the workspace obtained from landowners. The subsoil would be excavated and stockpiled separately from the topsoil. Line pipe would be strung along the trench and welded. Each weld joint would be x-rayed to check for voids or cracks in the weld. If the joint passes inspection the joint would be field coated with an epoxy coating to prevent corrosion. The line would then be lowered into the trench. The line would be backfilled with the subsoil being returned to the trench first and the topsoil being returned to the excavation last. The pipeline would be hydrostatically tested for possible leaks and then placed into operation.

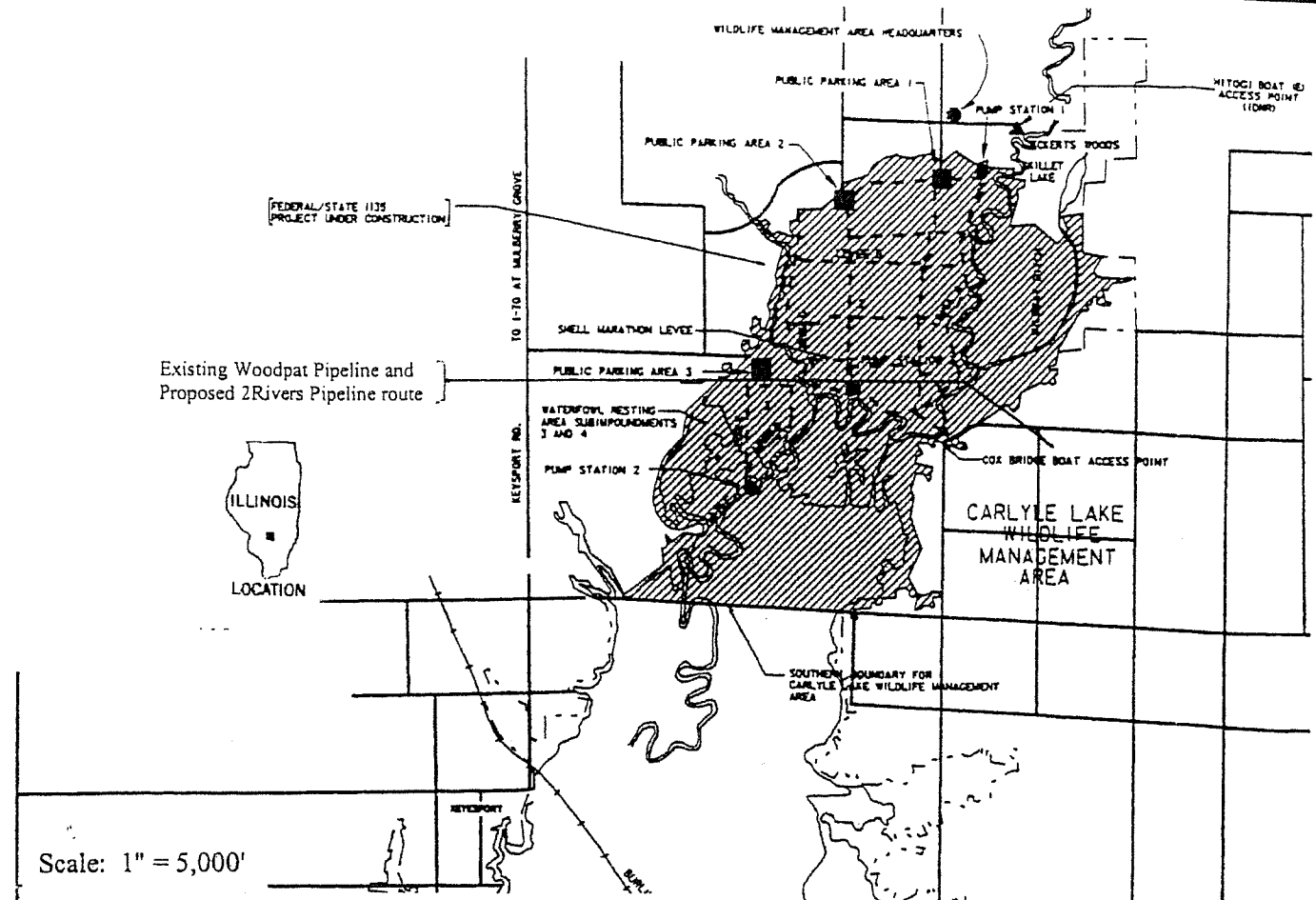
Once operational the pipeline would be continuously monitored from Equilon's Pipeline Control Center in Houston, Texas. Monitoring consists of tracking line pressure and any drop in pressure would alert the operator to shut down the system. Block valves,

located at existing valve sites within one mile of the Wildlife Management Area would be automatically closed to isolate the section of line that experienced the pressure drop. The line also would be monitored by aerial patrol every other week at a minimum. Should a line pressure drop occur or if a report is made by aerial patrol of a problem along the pipeline route, a local operations person would be dispatched to look for visible clues of the problem and appropriate actions would be taken.

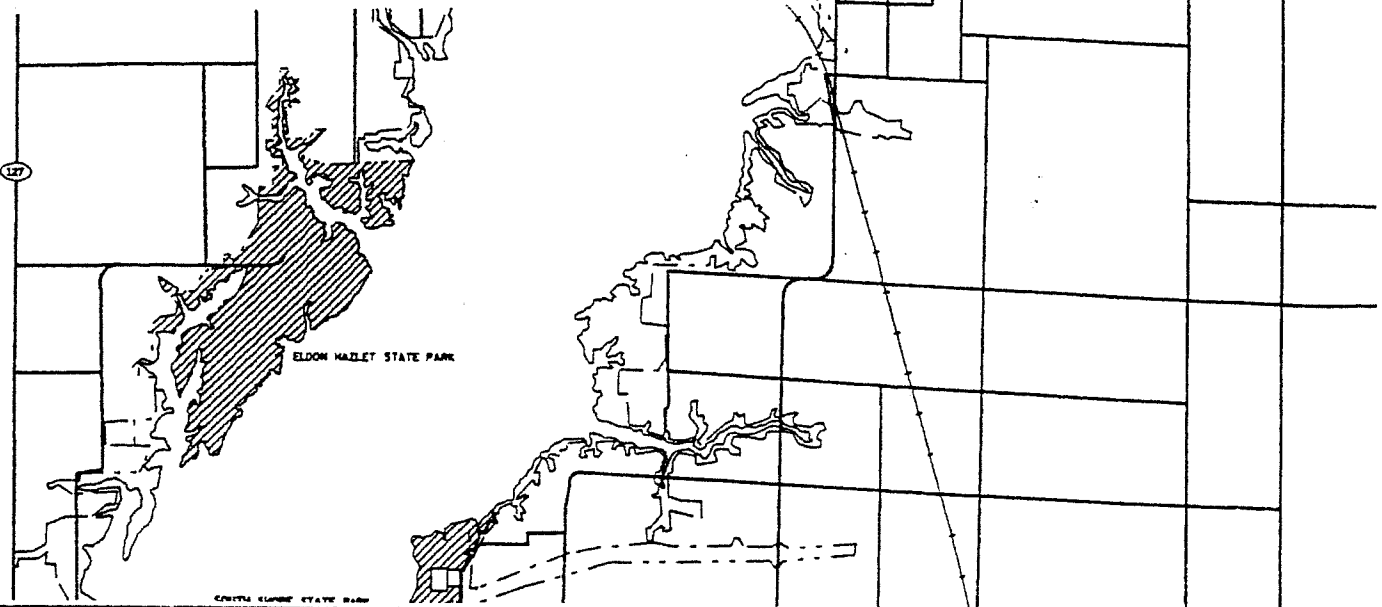
Should a leak occur in the pipeline the product would tend to rise toward the surface since the soils are usually saturated within the Wildlife Management Area due to water level manipulation. It is doubtful ground water would be impacted by a product leak within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

Pipelines are the most efficient and safest means of transporting volumes of products over long distances. The alternatives would be shipping by barge, rail car or trucks. The purpose of the 2Rivers Pipeline is to increase the capacity to transport products from the Wood River area to Patoka Station. At Patoka, the products can then be transferred into different pipelines for transport to markets where needed.




Adapted from Sheet 13: Revised Master Plan Location Map
Carlyle Lake, Kaskaskia River, Illinois



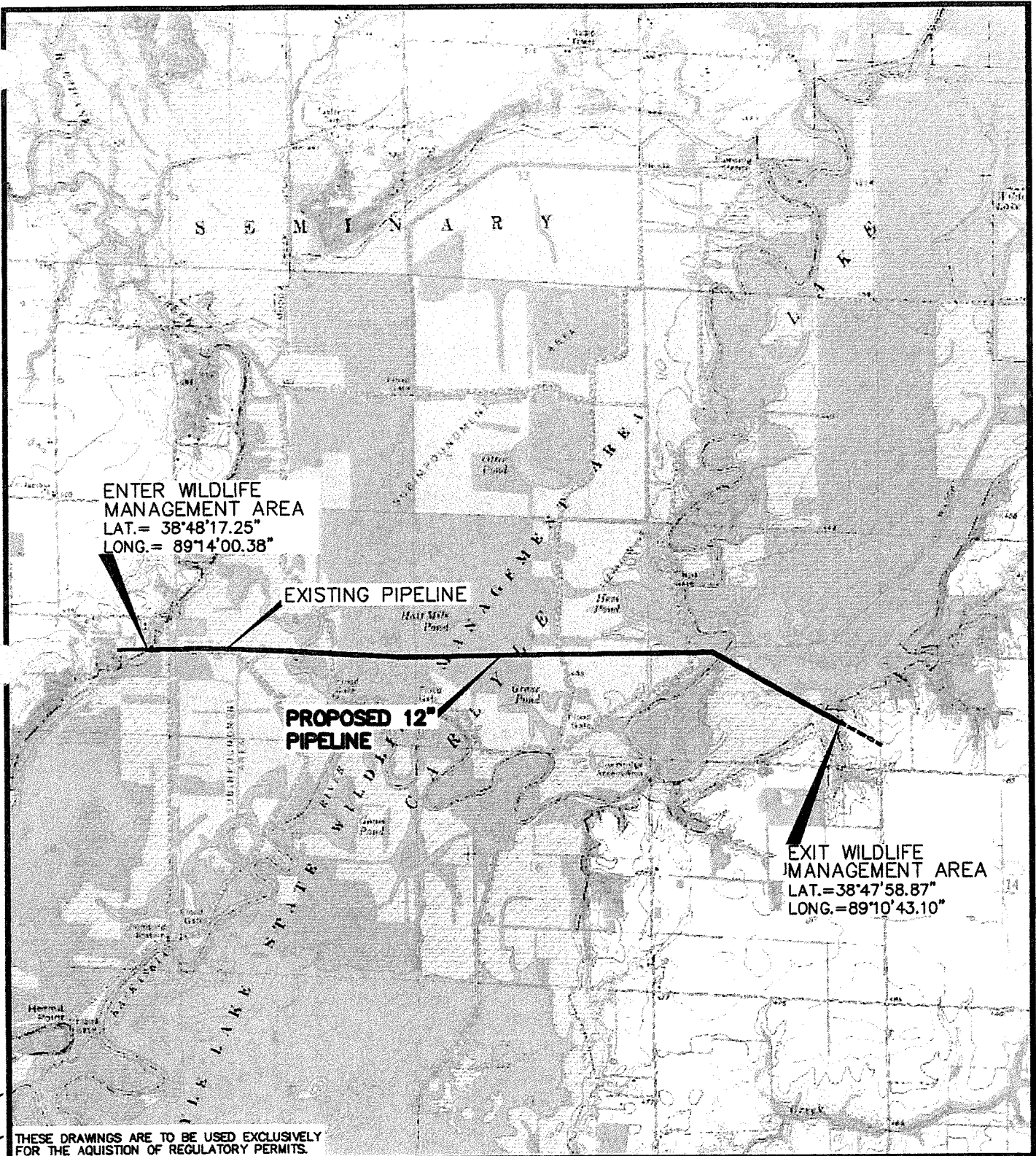
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FIGURE 1
PROJECT LOCATION
2 RIVERS PIPELINE
FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS


2 RIVERS PIPELINE COMPANY LLC

THIS DOCUMENT IS CONFIDENTIAL AND IS THE PROPERTY OF 2 RIVERS PIPELINE COMPANY LLC. IT SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF 2 RIVERS PIPELINE COMPANY LLC. THE USER ASSUMES ALL RISK OF LOSS TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY AS A RESULT OF RELIANCE THEREON.

SCALE	DATE	REV.
DRAWN	SA-	



THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ACQUISITION OF REGULATORY PERMITS.

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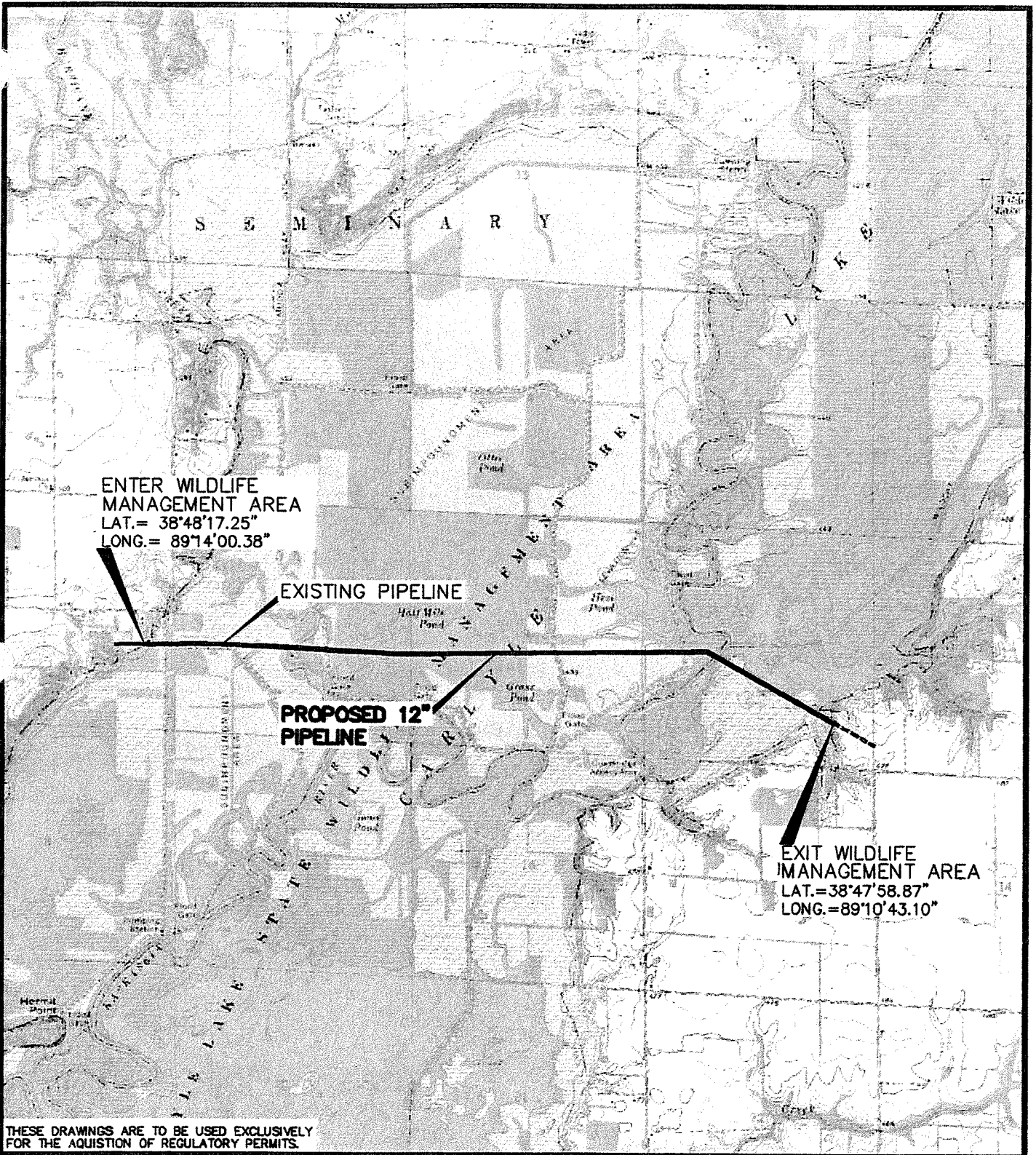
2 RIVERS PIPELINE

PROPOSED 12" PIPELINE LOC. IN MADISON, BOND, FAYETTE, & MARION CO., ILLINOIS
SHEET 25 OF 38



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THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ACQUISITION OF REGULATORY PERMITS.

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2 RIVERS PIPELINE

PROPOSED 12" PIPELINE LOC. IN MADISON, BOND, FAYETTE, & MARION CO., ILLINOIS
SHEET 25 OF 38

SCALE	1" = 3,000'	DATE	SA-
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	ES NO.	BY	APP



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Section 2

ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES

Equilon Pipeline Company LLC identified the following alternatives.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not change the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel would continue to be shipped through the limited existing pipeline system. Normal use of the wildlife management area as breeding and nesting areas for birds, waterfowl hunting, stop over resting area for migratory birds and habitat for state listed endangered or threatened species of wildlife would continue at present levels.

Preferred Alternative

The proposed alignment calls for constructing the pipeline along the south side of the existing Woodpat Pipeline right-of-way for the majority of the route. Equilon evaluated constructing the proposed pipeline adjacent to the existing Capwood Pipeline that parallels the Woodpat Pipeline several miles to the north. The two pipelines converge just west of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area and occupy a common corridor through the Management Area. The pipelines diverge from the common corridor east of the Wildlife Management Area.

Alternative 2

Standard industry practice is to construct new pipelines within or adjacent to exiting corridors. Equilon looked for other corridors through the area but did not find any. Crossing the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area to the south would have required constructing the pipeline under the body of Carlyle Lake. A crossing to the north would have required developing a new corridor through wetlands that have been relatively free of impacts since the Carlyle Lake Reservoir was constructed.

Alternative 3

The products could be shipped to markets by barge, rail car or tanker trucks. It would take a daily convoy of 350 or more tanker trucks traveling on I-64 or Highway 50 to transport the volume of gasoline that the 2Rivers Pipeline would deliver every day to consumers. While these methods are used they are less efficient and not as safe as pipeline transport. Pipelines constructed in remote areas are less likely to be affected by human activities that are the major

causes of pipeline leaks.

Due to the nature of the linear project and the limited 3 miles the pipeline traverses through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area the transportation alternative is similar to the No Action Alternative.

Section 3

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Equilon has recently secured the services of an archaeological consultant to conduct a Phase 1 cultural resources survey of the project. A prehistoric scatter of materials occurring on a natural levee at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Kaskaskia River was found within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. This site (11FY196) included a blade tool and an obsidian pebble, suggesting a Middle Woodland occupation. The area identified is under agricultural production.

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The proposed pipeline would parallel two existing pipelines across the federally owned property. This crossing is in the northern portion of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area (Figure 1 and aerial photograph) that is managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The project area lies within the former wide floodplain of the Kaskaskia River. The pipeline would cross a series of levees and canals that make up the existing Waterfowl Management Unit 2.

Soils within the project area include the Wakeland silt loam, frequently flooded, the Pertolia silt loam, frequently flooded and the Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded. These soils formed in silty alluvium and are poorly drained moderately slowly permeable soils on flood plains. These soils have slopes that range from 0 to 2 percent.

Titus silty clay loam, frequently flooded and Hickory silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded occur in minor amounts along the pipeline east of the Kaskaskia River. The Titus is found in shallow depressions on floodplains and formed on clayey alluvium. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The Hickory silt loam is a well-drained moderately permeable soil on side slopes of drainages. These soils formed in glacial till.

The proposed pipeline would cross the Carlyle Lake

Wildlife Management Area in an area that has been significantly altered by the construction of a levee and canal system for managing water levels. The management area has pumping capabilities that allow flooding and draining of the various cells to manage for the production of waterfowl forage and loafing/roosting sites. Consequently, the natural wetlands of the floodplain in this area have been altered.

Equilon commissioned a wetland delineation of the proposed route through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area that was performed in June 2001. Emergent shrub was the predominant plant community along the proposed pipeline route. Portions of Table 3 and maps from the delineation report that show the jurisdictional wetlands in the Wildlife Management Area are attached to this environmental assessment. Button-bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) was the dominant plant. Emergent wetlands dominated by herbaceous species of *Eleocharis sp*, *Polygonum sp* and dock (*Rumex crispis*) were the next most common community followed by stands of black willow (*Salix nigra*). Agricultural lands planted with corn and milo were the fourth most common community. The crops are planted as food for waterfowl.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

The Corps of Engineers submitted the Public Notice for the proposed pipeline project to the US Fish & Wildlife Service. The Public Notice was extended 14 days at the request of the US Fish & Wildlife Service. The Service did not submit formal comments related to the application to the Corps of Engineers.

The federally threatened Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is known from the northern portion of Carlyle Lake. Discussions with Corps personnel at Carlyle Lake indicated the closest known nest is located at Hermit Point; a distance of approximately 1.5 miles south of the proposed pipeline route.

The federally endangered Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*) is known from various sites in southern Illinois. Since no formal response was received from US Fish & Wildlife Service we assume the species is not considered to be of consequence for this project.

Equilon provided the IDNR, Division of Natural Resource Review and Coordination, Endangered Species Consultation Program with USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles showing the proposed pipeline route. The Natural Heritage Database identified the presence of state protected resources in Fayette County. The Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area provides habitat for the state and federally threatened Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), the state endangered Yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), the state threatened Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), and Kirtland's snake (*Clonophis kirtlandi*). The IDNR did not place any restrictions in terms of time or space for construction of the pipeline as it relates to these species.

Concern was expressed about the potential presence of the eastern massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*). While this species is not protected under the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service elevated the eastern massasauga to a candidate species in October 1999. The IDNR did not list the eastern massasauga as a species of concern under the Endangered Species Consultation Program.

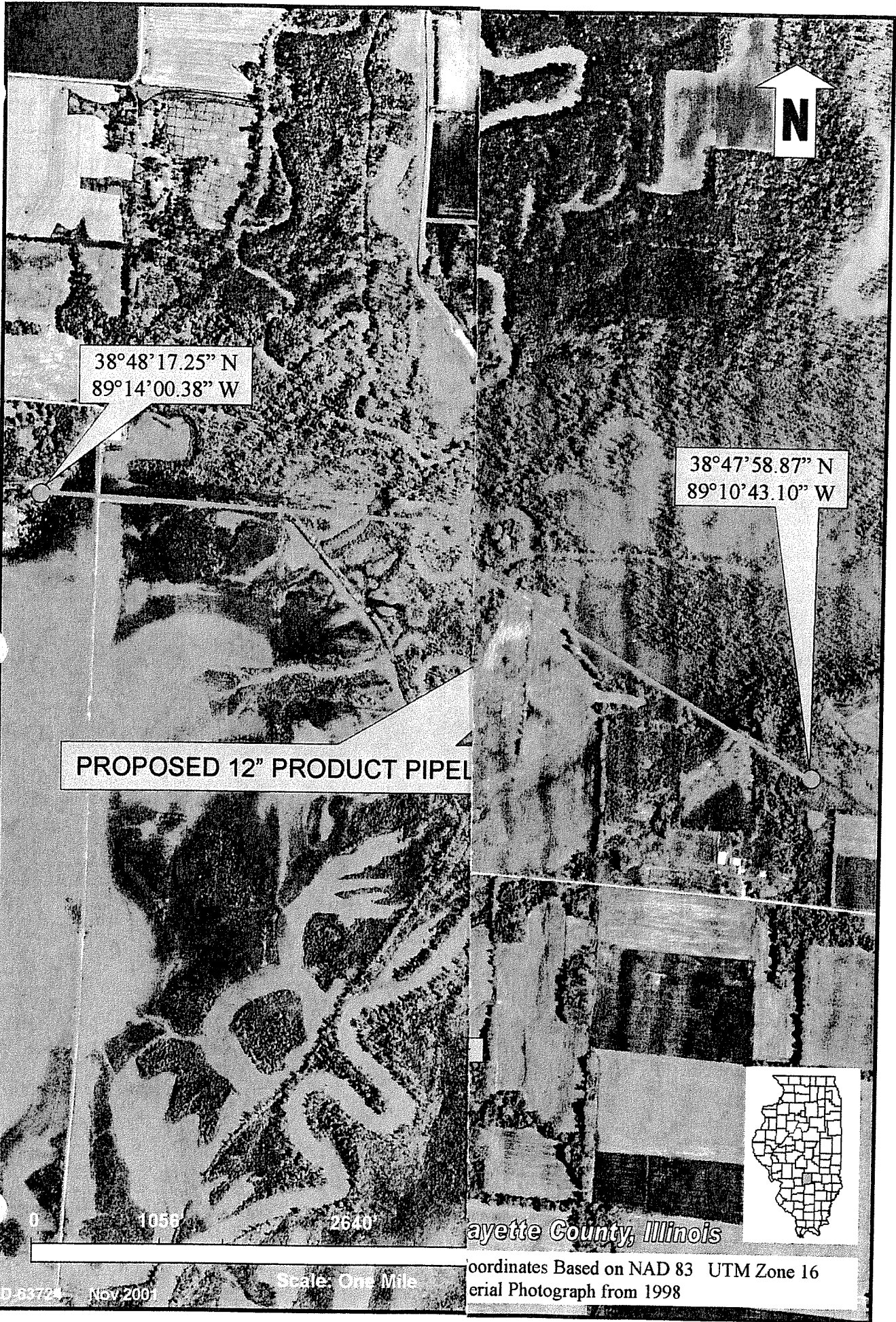
Equilon commissioned a field survey of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area to ascertain the presence of the eastern massasauga along the proposed route. Transects were established on levees, in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor, through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Surveys were conducted June 23, 26 and 27 that included surveying the transects between the hours of 5:40 am to 9:00 am and 7:00 pm to 9:45 pm. These surveys were conducted on 6 transects within the wildlife management area that ranged from 650 to 1,550 feet in length. Two transects were surveyed just outside the management area in locations considered suitable massasauga habitat. No eastern massasaugas were encountered during the conduct of the survey.

According to the Eastern Massasaugas Management Plan, Lake Carlyle, Illinois, the eastern massasauga is known from Carlyle Lake along the shorelines and adjacent habitat south of the railroad trestle that

connects Keyesport and Boulder. It also is present at the Eldon Hazlet State Park and the South Shore State Park. Sightings also have been reported in the recreation areas associated with Carlyle Lake. All of the reported areas for the eastern massasauga are south of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area and the proposed pipeline route.

WETLANDS

The proposed route crosses the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area in an area of the Kaskaskia River floodplain. According to the soil survey for Fayette County soils along this portion of the route are classified as hydric. Based on the wetland delineation performed in 2001 the route is characterized by wetland vegetation except where agricultural crops are grown for waterfowl management. The wetland communities are maintained by manipulation of water levels through a system of levees and canals using pumps and floodgates. Emergent shrub community dominates the wetlands. Stands of black willow dominate the forested wetlands.



Section 4

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

GENERAL IMPACTS

Construction of the pipeline would require a footprint 75 feet wide across the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Fifty (50) feet would be permanent right-of-way and the remaining 25 feet would be temporary workspace during construction. The top of the trench would be approximately 11 feet wide while an additional 14 feet of land would be used for the temporary storage of soil material. The remaining space would be used for stringing the pipe along the trench and for equipment travel along the right-of-way. The excavated material would be used as backfill for the trench once the pipeline is installed. Consequently, impacts would be short-term and temporary.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Markman & Associates is conducting a cultural resources survey of the proposed pipeline route. Based on a Phase I Archaeological Survey for historic properties within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area (Wagner, 1993) a survey of 9.2 miles of levee construction corridor did not result in the recovery of any cultural materials. The levee corridors cross the proposed pipeline in a few areas.

The survey across the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area was completed in mid-October, 2001. As indicated, a prehistoric scatter of materials was found on a natural levee at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Kaskaskia River. This site covers an area less than 20 X 20 meters and could be avoided with a minor deviation in the routing.

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No Action

The No Action Alternative would have no effect on any terrestrial habitat. Due to the water management practices the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area would remain much as it is today. If changes are made to the water management within the cells vegetation patterns could be altered over time.

Preferred Alternative

Equilon prefers to construct new pipelines within or adjacent to existing pipeline corridors because the area

has been impacted by previous construction and it eliminates the need to establish a new corridor through more pristine environments. This also simplifies maintenance of the right-of-way, allows for easier inspection by aerial patrol and makes for easier access to make repairs to the pipeline if needed. There are two pipelines within the corridor through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Based on a wetland delineation approximately 5 acres of forested wetlands would have to be cleared.

Alternative 2

As previously indicated Equilon prefers to construct within or adjacent to existing corridors. A review of the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles indicates a major reroute would have to be made to avoid the Carlyle Lake Project, and the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Crossing further to the north would require developing a new corridor through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area.

Developing a corridor south of the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area would require constructing the pipeline across open water of Carlyle Lake.

Alternative 3

Shipping the products by other means would have the same impact as the No Action Alternative because shipment of projects through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area would be limited to the existing pipeline.

ENDANGERED/ THREATENED SPECIES

Potential impacts to endangered and threatened species are summarized by alternatives below. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources identified the bald eagle as a federal listed species that occurs within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. The closest bald eagle nest is about 1.5 miles south of the proposed pipeline. State of Illinois listed species includes the least bittern, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Pied-billed Grebe and Kirtland's Snake. The eastern massasauga rattlesnake has been elevated to candidate status for the Federal list and Equilon was requested to conduct a survey for the eastern massasauga in the area of the project.

No Action Alternative

Endangered or threatened species that live in the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area would continue to live here under the No Action Alternative. It is expected that birth and mortality rates would continue, as they exist at

present. Since this is a protected refuge these species might show a slight increase.

Preferred Alternative

Construction of the pipeline north of the Capwood Pipeline would not impact any protected species since the line Capwood and Woodpat pipelines are in such close proximity to each other. The two pipelines would be approximately 50 feet apart through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area.

Alternative 2

Routing the pipeline north of the existing corridor could potentially impact the Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Least Bittern and Pied-billed Grebe based on maps provided by the IDNR. Selecting a route south of the proposed route could possibly impact a bald eagle's nest located at Hermit Point; located approximately 1.5 miles south of the existing corridor. Crossing Carlyle Lake at points to the south could potentially impact eastern massasauga since most recorded sighting of this species has been south of the existing pipeline corridor.

Alternative 3

This alternative transportation mode of trucks, train cars and barges would have the same impact as the No Action Alternative since no construction would be done and there would be no additional products transported through the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area.

WETLANDS

The Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area is located within the broad floodplain of the Kaskaskia River. Prior to developing Carlyle Lake much of the area had been cleared of trees for agricultural purposes. Since Carlyle Lake was constructed a series of levees, flood gates, pumps and drainage ditches have been constructed for the express purpose of water management within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area. Approximately 5 acres of forested wetlands would have to be cleared. Another 12 acres of emergent wetlands would be impacted as a result of construction activities. The emergent wetlands should revegetate after one full growing season. Therefore, any impacts related to construction activities would be short-termed. The character of the wetlands would remain the same regardless of the project being built unless the Refuge changes their water management schedule.

The crossing at the Kaskaskia River would be directionally drilled thereby reducing the amount of tree

clearing. Approximately 0.5 acre of the 5 acres of forested wetland impacted is associated with clearing for workspace for the drill.

FLOODPLAIN

The proposed pipeline route across the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area lies within the floodplain of the Kaskaskia River. However, the construction of levees for water management has altered the floodplain characteristics in the area. Construction of the pipeline would consist of digging a trench, installing the pipe in the trench and backfilling the trench with the excavated soils. The soil would be leveled over the trench such that there would be no change in elevation.

VISUAL IMPACT

The proposed project is located in an isolated area. Once the pipeline is installed vegetation would be allowed to colonize the right-of-way leaving a landscape similar to the one that existed before the pipeline was constructed. The only indications of the pipeline would be markers installed at road crossings and aerial patrol markers placed every two miles along the route. The right-of-way would be kept clear by mowing.

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE

Equilon commissioned a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment records search of the proposed pipeline corridor (EDR, 2001). The report meets the government records search requirement of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments. Search distances are per ASTM standard. The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

Section 5

MITIGATIVE MEASURES

MITIGATIVE MEASURES

Project impacts within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area are primarily related to wetlands. Approximately 5 acres of forested wetland and 12 acres of emergent wetlands would be impacted during construction. Equilon is working with personnel at the Corps of Engineers Carlyle Lake Project Office and IDNR personnel associated with the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area to develop a mitigation plan that encompasses the entire project.

Excavation of the pipeline trench would involve double ditching where the topsoil is temporarily stockpiled separately from the subsoil. The topsoil contains the rhizomes and seeds of the grasses, sedges and forbs that grow in the emergent wetlands. The topsoil would be replaced on the top during backfilling operations providing a source of materials for the vegetation to become re-established. It is anticipated the emergent vegetation would re-establish the impacted area within one full growing season.

Forested wetland losses would be mitigated off the pipeline right-of-way. Equilon currently is working with the Corps and IDNR to identify which is eligible acreage for allowing compensatory mitigation off of the pipeline corridor. The mitigation would satisfy the needs for loss to forested wetlands within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area and along the remainder of the route.

Equilon would be required to purchase an amount of acreage agreed upon with the Corps for establishing forested wetland. The Corps would develop a list of suitable tree species to plant that are suitable for wildlife. The list will contain different plant species that will benefit the State listed eastern massasauga rattlesnake and/or the Federally listed Indiana Bat. This list would be conditioned to apply to the mitigation based on the location of the land sold to Equilon. Three gallon containerized trees would be planted on 20-foot centers (approximately 108 trees/acre). Equilon would maintain and monitor the mitigation land for a five-year period to ensure that adequate planting success and wetland functions are obtained. Following the five-year period, approximately one half of the area will be assigned to the

Corps of Engineers and the other one half assigned to IDNR for their management. The Corps and IDNR would determine what acreage would be assigned to each respective agency. The proposed mitigation lands would be contiguous with existing Federal and state lands with the intent to provide public usage opportunities

Section 6

REGULATORY COORDINATION

REGULATORY COORDINATION

Equilon has coordinated this project with regulatory agencies listed on Table 1. The particular regulatory area coordinated during the course of this project is described for each of the regulatory agencies.

Pre-application meetings were held with personnel from the St. Louis, Missouri district office of the Corps of Engineers. Members from the Regulatory Branch, Real Estate Division and Environmental Branch participated in the early meetings. The purpose was to identify those areas of concern and what would be required to submit a permit application. This environmental assessment is being prepared in support of Equilon's application for an easement to cross the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area.

The agencies listed were recipients of the Public Notice required for the Section 404 application review. The US Fish & Wildlife Service and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer did not comment on the public notice.

Equilon currently is coordinating with the Carlyle Lake Project Office and the superintendent at the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area on mitigation to compensate for losses of forested wetland for the entire project.

**TABLE 1
REGULATORY COORDINATION
EQUILON PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
2RIVERS PIPELINE PROJECT**

REGULATORY AGENCY	COORDINATED ACTIVITIES
US Army Corps of Engineers Permits Branch	Coordination of Section 404 and 10 permits, delineation of wetlands and mitigation.
Carlyle Lake Project Office	Survey permission, mitigation and easement
Real Estate Division	Pipeline easement, environmental assessment
US Fish & Wildlife Service	Coordination of endangered and threatened species
US Environmental Protection Agency	NPDES Stormwater discharges for construction activities
Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer	Coordination of cultural resources
Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Water Resources	Statewide Permit No. 6-Minor floodway construction Statewide Permit No. 8-Underground pipeline and utility crossings
Office of Realty and Environmental Planning, Division of Natural Resource Review and Coordination	Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act and Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act.
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	Section 401 water quality certification

Section 7

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Benchmark Ecological Services, 2001 a. 2Rivers Pipeline Corridor, Massasauga Rattlesnake Survey Report.

_____, 2001 b. Equilon 2Rivers Pipeline Project, Wetland Delineation Report.

Environmental Data Resources, Inc., 2001 a. Woodpat Pipeline west of County Highway 4, Vandalia, IL.

_____, 2001 b. Woodpat Pipeline North of County Road 400, Vandalia, IL.

Illinois Dept. Natural Resources, US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, 2001. Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus c. catenatus*) Management Plan, Carlyle Lake, Illinois. In cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Region III

US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997 update. Carlyle Lake, Kaskaskia River, Illinois. Design Memorandum No. 10. The Master Plan

Wagner, Mark J., 1993. A Phase I Archaeological Survey for Historic Properties within the Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area, Habitat Restoration Project, Section 1135, Carlyle Lake, Kaskaskia River, Fayette County, Illinois.

ATTACHMENT 1

WETLAND DELINEATION INFORMATION
CARLYLE LAKE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

TWO RIVERS PIPELINE PROJECT

Table 3 - Wetland Survey Data (Continued)

Map ID ¹	Plot ID	Acreage	Community ID ²	NWI Classification	Comments ³
42	286	0.42	RF	PFO1A	J Cottonwood Wetland
43			OW		P Shoal Creek
44	282	0.12	RF	PFO1A	J Box-elder/Maple Wetland
45	284	0.11	PE	PUBGX	N Agricultural Impoundment
46			OW		T Shoal Creek Tributary
47	278	0.03	PE	PUBGH	N Agricultural Impoundment
48			OW		T Shoal Creek Tributary
49			OW		T Shoal Creek Tributary
50			OW		T Shoal Creek Tributary
51	264	0.06	PE	PFO1A	JT Drainage way in agricultural field
52			OW		T Beaver Creek Tributary
53			OW		T Beaver Creek Tributary
54			OW		T Beaver Creek Tributary
55	251	0.48	RF		J Box-elder Wetland
56			OW		P Beaver Creek
57		0.14	PE	PABGH	N Agricultural Impoundment
58	246	0.03	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
59	245	0.03	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
60	244	0.07	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
61	243	0.03	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
62	239	0.05	RF		J Oak/Elm/Hackberry Wetland
63			OW		P Little Beaver Creek
64			OW		T Little Beaver Creek
65	A-4	0.03	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
66	A-3	0.02	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
67	A-2	0.01	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
68	A-1		OW		T Drainage way in agricultural field
69			OW		T Carlyle Lake Tributary
70			OW		T Carlyle Lake Tributary
71			OW		T Carlyle Lake Tributary
72	230	0.13	PE		JT Drainage way in agricultural field
73	227	0.12	PF		J Silver Maple Wetland (perched)
74	7	0.05	PF		J Ash/Hackberry Wetland
75	18	2.58	PE	PUBKH, PEMKH, L2UBGHX, PSS1A	JC Seasonal emergent wetland
76	51	2.37	PF	PSS1/EMCH	JC Black Willow Wetland
77			OW		P Hurricane Creek
78	61	0.03	PE		JC Seasonal emergent wetland
79	63	0.37	PF	PUBFX	JC Black Willow Wetland
80	74	0.30	PE	PUBFX	JC Emergent Shrub Wetland
81	73	0.16	PE	PUBFX	JC Black Willow Wetland
82	79	0.18	PE	PUBKH	JC Black Willow Wetland

Continued Next Page

Table 3 - Wetland Survey Data (Continued)

Map ID ¹	Plot ID	Acreage	Community ID ²	NWI Classification	Comments ³	
83	83	0.09	PF	PUBKH	JC	Silver Maple Wetland
84	86	0.02	PE	PUBKH	JC	Emergent Shrub Wetland
85	90	0.18	PE	PUBKH	JC	Emergent Shrub Wetland
86	94	1.27	PE	PUBKH	JC	Emergent Shrub Wetland
87	103	0.58	PE	PUBKH	JC	Emergent Shrub Wetland
88	108	4.52	PE	PFO1KH	JC	Emergent Shrub Wetland
89	112	0.55	PE	PUBGHX	N	WMA Agricultural
90	116	1.56	PE	PUBGHX	N	WMA Agricultural
91	124	0.18	PF	PUBGHX	JC	Silver Maple Wetland
92	133	0.24	PF	PUBGHX	JC	Black Willow Wetland
93	137	0.33	PF	PUBGHX	JC	Box-elder Wetland
94	143	0.15	PF	PUBGHX	JC	Silver Maple Wetland
95	175	0.48	PE	U		WMA Agricultural
96	174	0.13	PE	U	JC	Black Willow Wetland
97	173	0.98	RF	PFO1C	JC	Silver Maple Wetland
98			OW		P	Kaskaskia River
99	185	0.06	RE	PFO1C	JC	Shoreline Emergent Wetland
100	192	1.03	PE	PEMF/PEMA	JC	Seasonal emergent wetland (Oxbow)
101	206	0.28	RF		JC	Silver Maple Wetland
102	213	0.02	RF		J	Ash Wetland (perched)
103			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary
104			OW		T	Maggot Creek Tributary
105	216	0.90	PE	PEMADF	NIA	Wet area in agricultural field
106			OW		T	Maggot Creek Tributary
107			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary
108			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary
109			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary
110			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary
111			OW		T	Carlyle Lake Tributary

¹ **Map ID:**
Refers to Wetland/OW identification number in Appendix C

² **Community ID:**
OW – Other Waters (stream)
PE – Palustrine Emergent Wetland
PF – Palustrine Forest Wetland
RE – Riverine Emergent Wetland
RF – Riverine Forest Wetland

³ **Comment Codes:**
A - Agricultural
C – Carlyle WMA
I - Isolated
J – USACE Jurisdictional
L – Industrial
N – USACE Non-Jurisdictional
P – Perennial Stream
T – Intermittent Stream
U – Upland

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EXHIBIT A

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT MITIGATION AGREEMENT

Between

EQUILON PIPELINE COMPANY LLC

and the

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT MITIGATION AGREEMENT
between
EQUILON PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
and the
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
pertaining to the construction of a
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PIPELINE AND RELATED APPURTENANCES
in
MADISON, BOND, FAYETTE, AND MARION COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Department of Agriculture (the "IDA") and Equilon Pipeline Company LLC (the "Company") agree to the following measures which the Company will implement as it constructs a 12-inch products pipeline under agricultural land in Madison, Bond, Fayette and Marion Counties, Illinois. These mitigative actions will serve to minimize agricultural impacts that may occur due to pipeline construction.

The below prescribed construction standards and policies only apply to construction activities occurring partially or wholly on privately owned agricultural land and only to the extent that said standards and policies are not inconsistent with the terms and conditions negotiated between the Company and the landowner. They do not apply to construction activities occurring entirely on public right-of-way, railroad right-of-way, publicly owned land, or privately owned land that is not agricultural land or subject to previously negotiated agreements. The Company will, however, adhere to the construction standards relating to the repair of drainage tile (Item No. 3 in the agreement) when drainage tiles are encountered on public highway right-of-way, railroad right-of-way, publicly or privately owned land.

Conditions of the Agreement

The mitigative actions specified in the construction standards and policies set forth in this Agreement will be implemented in accordance with the conditions listed below:

- A. All mitigative actions within this agreement are subject to any negotiations between landowners and the Company, provided such changes are negotiated in advance of any construction, maintenance, or repairs.
- B. The Company may negotiate with landowners to carry out the mitigative actions that landowners wish to perform themselves.
- C. All mitigative actions employed by the Company pursuant to this Agreement, unless otherwise specified in this Agreement or in an easement previously negotiated with a landowner, will be implemented within 60 days of completion of the pipeline facilities on any affected property, weather and landowner permitting. Temporary repairs will be made by the Company during the construction process as needed to minimize the risk of additional property damage that may result from an extended construction time period. If weather delays the completion of any mitigative action beyond the 60 day period, the Company will complete the mitigative action when it is reasonably possible to do so without placing safety of personnel or other pipelines at risk or would cause the Company to incur a greater

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mitigation obligation.

- D. Mitigative actions pursuant to this Agreement will extend to associated future construction, maintenance, and repairs by the Company.
- E. The Company will mail to any affected landowner, one copy of the Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement at least 14 calendar days before right-of-way negotiations begin. The IDA will provide to Farm Bureau Offices in affected counties, copies of the Agreement.
- F. Every effort will be made by the Company to determine all affected tenants along the route of the pipeline. The Company will endeavor to keep the tenants informed of the project's status, meetings, and other factors that may have an impact upon their farming operations.
- G. The Company agrees to include this Agreement as part of any environmental assessment and/or environmental impact statement that may be prepared on the project.
- H. The Company will implement the mitigative actions contained in this Agreement to the extent that they do not conflict with the requirements of any applicable federal, state and local rules and regulations and other permits and approvals that are obtained by the Company for the project.
- I. Each mitigative action contained in this Agreement will be implemented unless such an action(s) is found to be less stringent or in conflict with requirements of other federal, state, or local regulatory agencies.
- J. If any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable, no other provision shall be affected by that holding, and the remainder of the Agreement shall be interpreted as if it did not contain the unenforceable provision.

Definitions

- Agricultural land - Land used for cropland, hayland, pasture land, managed woodlands, truck gardens, farmsteads, commercial ag-related facilities, feedlots, livestock confinement systems, land on which farm buildings are located, and land in government set-aside programs.
- Company - Equilon Pipeline Company LLC and any contractor or sub-contractor in the employ of the Company for the purpose of completing the pipeline or any mitigative actions covered by this Agreement.
- Cropland - Land used for growing row crops, small grains, or hay; includes land which was formerly used as cropland, but is currently in a government set-aside program and pastureland comprised of prime farmland.
- Landowner - Person(s) holding legal title to property on the pipeline route from whom the Company is seeking, or has obtained, a temporary or permanent easement, or any person(s) legally authorized by a landowner to make decisions regarding the mitigation or restoration of agricultural impacts to such landowner's property.