



June 9, 2025

Permitting Program
Minnehaha Creek Watershed District
15320 Minnetonka Boulevard
Minnetonka, MN 55345

Subject: CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations
Diamond Lake Road East Project
Erosion Control and Floodplain Alteration Permit Application

To whom it may concern:

CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations (CenterPoint Energy) is proposing to install approximately 1,100 feet of 24-inch-diameter steel natural gas distribution pipeline via the open trench method within the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD). CenterPoint Energy's proposed activities are necessary to maintain the integrity of the existing natural gas distribution pipeline system. The proposed project is referred to as the Diamond Lake Road East Project (Project).

The Project is located within existing road rights-of-way along East Diamond Lake Road in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Refer to the enclosed figures 1 and 2 for additional detail regarding the location of the proposed activities.

The Project is positioned within 100 feet of Diamond Lake and crosses MCWD Stream ID# 1020; however, per correspondence with the MCWD on February 28, 2025 permitting is not required for the waterbody crossing. In addition, approximately 510 feet of pipeline will be replaced within the 100-year floodplain, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Refer to enclosed figure 3 for additional details regarding the proposed activities in the 100-year floodplain.

The Project has the potential to disturb a total of approximately 2,444 cubic yards (13,200 square feet) of soil within the MCWD, of which approximately 6,120 square feet of cut and fill is anticipated to occur within the 100-year floodplain. However, net cut and fill will be zero as project areas will be returned to pre-construction conditions. In addition, erosion control best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented and maintained throughout the Project to prevent the transport of sediment from the project site. Upon completion of construction activities, excavations will be backfilled, and all project areas will be returned to pre-construction contours and stabilized.

The Project is currently scheduled to begin on July 5, 2025. Michels Utility Services, Inc. will be responsible for pipeline removal and installation activities, and will utilize erosion and sediment control measures during active construction, as well as complete post-construction temporary stabilization and BMP maintenance until final restoration is implemented. Q3 Contracting, Inc. will be responsible for post-construction final restoration.

As the Project is anticipated to disturb over 50 cubic yards of soil and project activities are anticipated to occur within the 100-year floodplain, CenterPoint Energy submits the attached figures in order to obtain an MCWD Erosion Control and Floodplain Alteration Permit. The permit applications and permit fee will be submitted via the MCWD online portal. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (612) 321-4495 or Marcus Green at ERM, CenterPoint Energy's consultant for this Project, at (612) 337-3355.

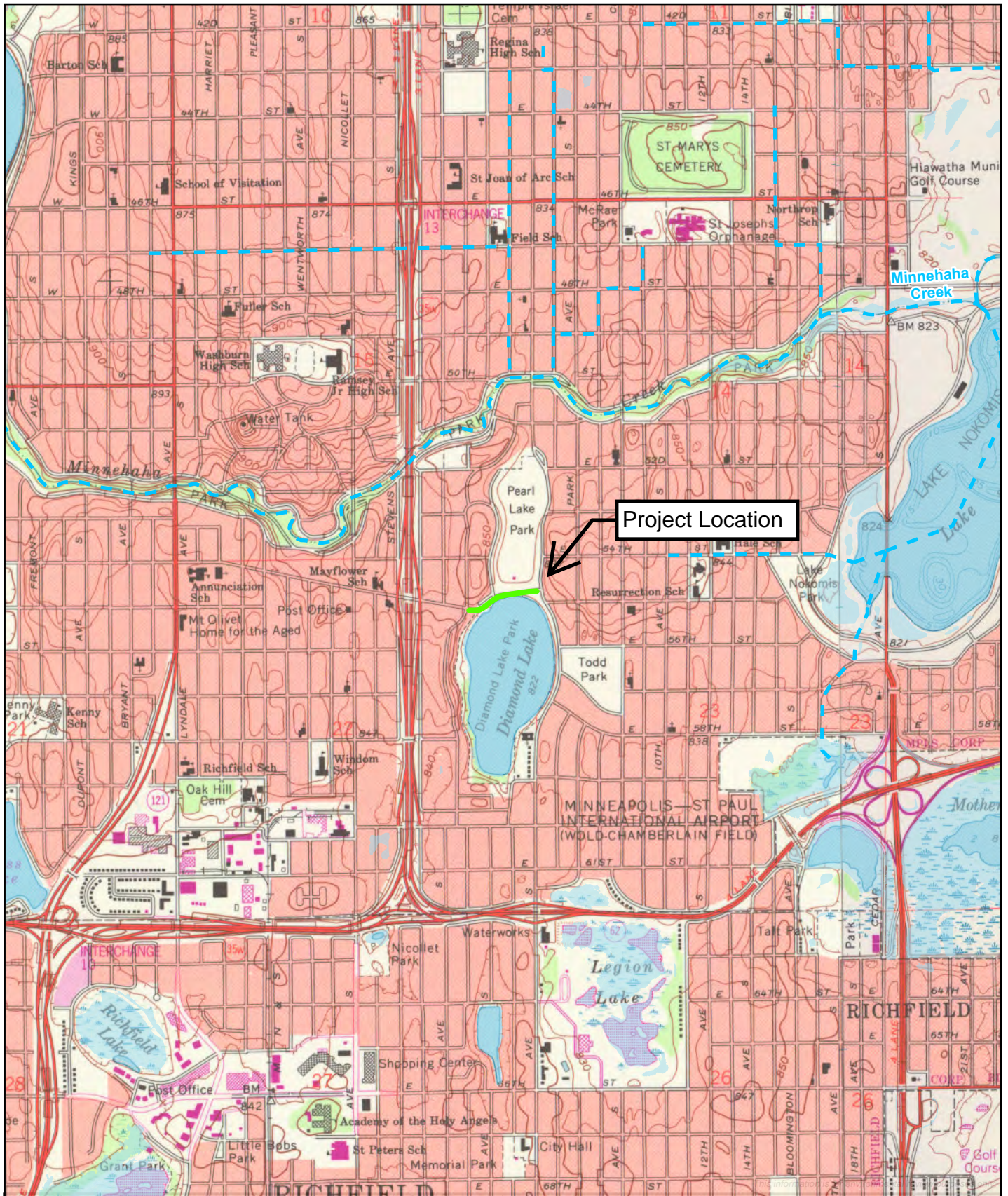
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Colton Peshek". The script is cursive and fluid.

Colton Peshek, Lead Environmental Specialist
CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations

Enclosures: Erosion Control Permit Application (refer to the MCWD online permitting portal)
Figure 1 – Site Location Map
Figure 2 – Site Plan
Figure 3 – Floodplain Site Plan
Typical BMPs
Permit Application Fee (\$10; submitted via the MCWD online permitting portal)

cc: Marcus Green – ERM



- Proposed Pipeline
- - - River/Stream
- NWI Wetlands

1:24,000

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



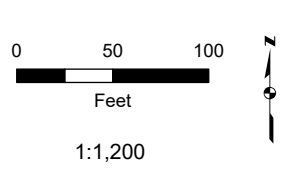
Figure 1 Site Location Map

Diamond Lake Road East Project
Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota





This information is for environmental review purposes only.

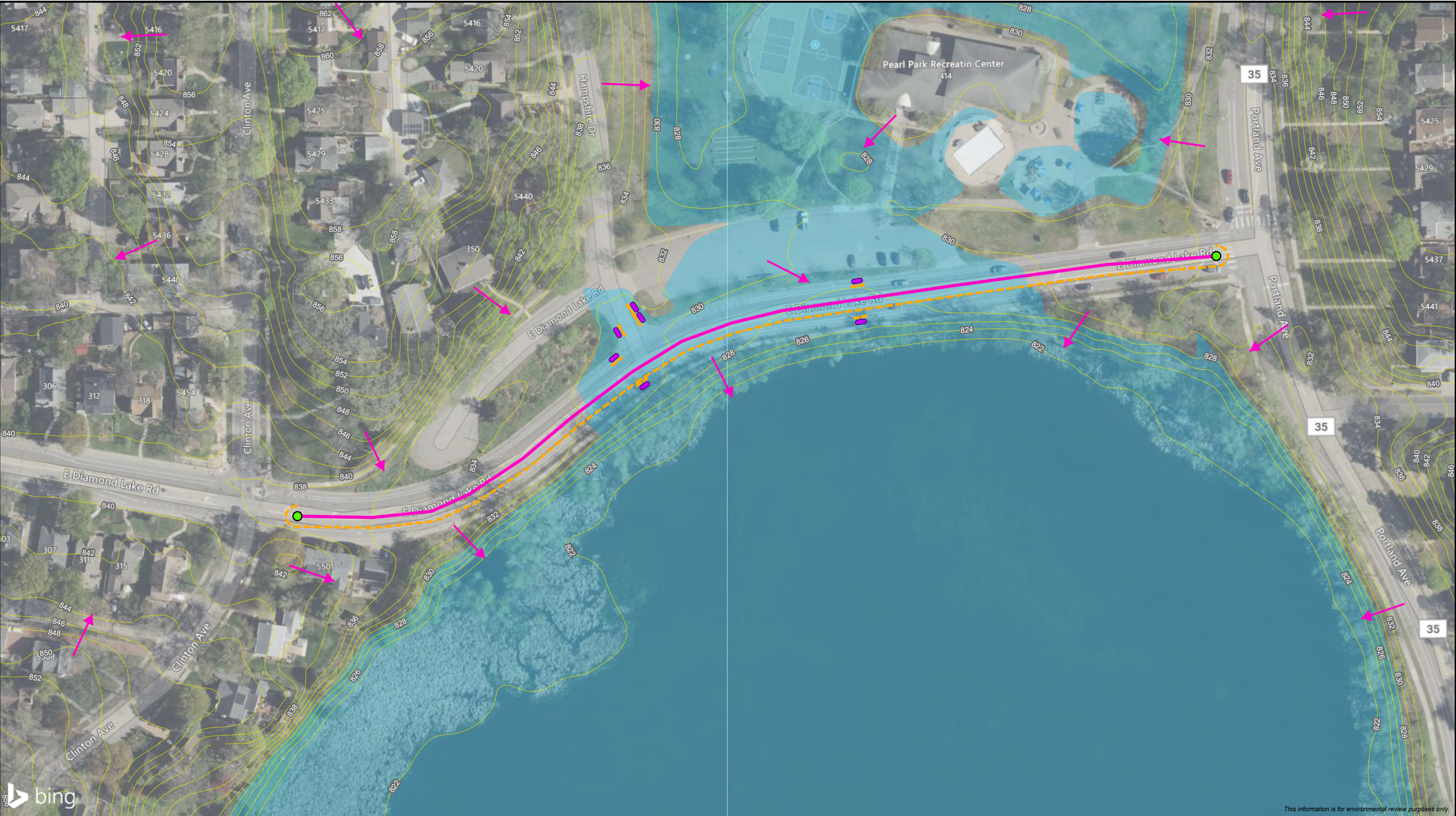


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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Storm DrainBore/Tie-in SitesBMPsProposed 24" Pipeline - Trench MethodStormwater Flow | <ul style="list-style-type: none">ContourMCWD Waterbody (Culverted)MCWD WetlandsWetlands/Waterbody 100-foot BufferNWI Wetlands |
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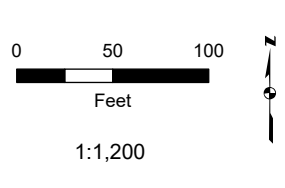


Figure 2
Site Plan
Diamond Lake Road East Project
Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota





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- Storm Drain
- Bore/Tie-in Sites
- BMPs
- Proposed 24" Pipeline - Trench Method
- Contour
- Stormwater Flow
- FEMA 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard












Figure 3
Floodplain Site Plan
Diamond Lake Road East Project
Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota









CenterPoint Energy Gas Operations




Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Stormwater Management


BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo
Sediment Control Temporary	Drop-in Inlet Protection (Dandy Bags)	Used to filter stormwater flowing to a storm drain downslope of construction activities. Inlet protection is a supplemental sediment control required under stormwater regulations. Primary sediment controls should be installed at the construction site upslope of the receiving drain.	Inlet protection must have an overflow outlet. Inlet protection reduces the capacity of the storm sewer and may need to be removed during large storm events. Check and clean sediment daily. Maintain inlet protection more frequently during winter months in northern regions and remove if freezing conditions present ice accumulation and/or safety hazards.	
Sediment Control Temporary	Filter Logs	Used as an alternative perimeter and velocity control adjacent to curbs, smaller spoil piles; can also be used as redundant BMPs and ditch checks. Typically made from tubes of plastic netting or biodegradable burlap material filled with woodchips, straw, rice straw, coconut fiber, or compost.	Available in diameter sizes ranging from 9 to 20 inches and varying lengths, applying the appropriate diameter log is critical. This product may be reused over multiple short-term projects, except when used in areas of invasive/noxious species. Only those filled with compost and using a biodegradable netting are considered biodegradable. All other types must be removed upon achieving final stabilization.	
Sediment Control Temporary	Road Cleaning	Used in conjunction with stabilization of construction entrances. All sediment tracked from project onto public roadways should be cleaned daily. Sediment removal may be done manual or using a wet street sweeper.	Where excessive tracking occurs on roadways or sidewalks, evaluate additional BMPs to reduce tracking. Cleanup should occur at the end of every day.	

BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo
Sediment Control Temporary	Sandbags	Used for short-term perimeter controls (24 hours) or as ditch check. Do not use as perimeter control if adjacent to a sensitive feature or to protect storm sewer inlets.	As a barrier, they can slow stormwater flow offsite and provide some filtration of stormwater. Do not use sandbags in streets if prohibited by road authority.	
Sediment Control Temporary	Silt Fence	Used as a perimeter control, inlet protection, or slope breaker and occasional ditch check. Used as perimeter control along project workspaces and spoil piles or to divert water around the site. Must be removed upon final stabilization.	Typically used as a perimeter control but may be used as a ditch check or slope breaker in areas of low flow. Must be installed per manufacturers specifications including but not limited to: fabric shall be trenched-in properly, with locally approved stakes (wood or metal). Stakes will be on the downslope side of the fence. Proper maintenance is key for this BMP.	
Sediment Control Temporary	Straw/Hay Bales	Used as ditch checks and occasionally perimeter controls. May also be used in dewatering structures. Do not use on hard surfaces or in wetlands. Weed free bales may be broken up and used as mulch on ROW in lieu of removal. Use may be prohibited in some cities or counties.	Must be staked and trenched in properly to be effective. Use weed-free straw/hay. Replace saturated bales to ensure stormwater flow through the bale.	
Sediment Control Temporary	Super Silt Fence	Used in areas of extreme erosion potential, to protect sensitive resources, or to contain spoil piles where staking of silt fence is not possible (e.g., road surfaces).	Silt fence reinforced with chain-link or concrete jersey barriers wrapped in geotextile fabric. Avoid tearing fabric when moving jersey barriers.	

BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo
Erosion Control Temporary/ Permanent	Erosion Control Blanket	Used to stabilize soil as a temporary or permanent erosion control. Should be used with seed for final stabilization. Use on excavated areas, steep slopes, or approaches to stormwater conveyances (e.g., ditches, waterbody banks, upland borders with wetlands).	Seedbed preparation should be completed before application. Installation includes installing blanket with the flow of water, overlapping the edges, trenching in the upslope edge, and using the appropriate staples and spacing. At wetlands and waterbodies, a netless erosion control blanket should be used. Use the appropriate blanket for the land use post construction (i.e., do not use a blanket with netting of 12 months in an area that will be mowed in 3 months).	
Erosion Control Temporary/ Permanent	Hydromulch & Hydroseed	Used to apply mulch and seed for temporary and permanent soil stabilization. Used on steeper slopes or areas where rapid stabilization is needed. Do not apply in areas of heavy foot traffic or concentrated water flow. Must be applied directly to bare soils and never in frozen conditions or over snow, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.	Hydromulch and hydroseeding are used to prevent erosion and encourage revegetation. Both are usually made from a slurry of water, wood, or cellulose fibers, and a tackifier agent, and are differentiated by the inclusion of seed and fertilizer. Typical application rate is 2.5 tons/acre depending on the material being applied.	
Erosion Control Temporary/ Permanent	Mulch	Used as a temporary or permanent soil stabilization measure. If used for permanent stabilization it must be applied with a perennial seed mix. Mulch may be used in front of sediment controls to reduce flow velocity and capture sediments in areas of high discharge, or in between redundant BMPs. It should not be applied in wetlands.	Mulch used is typically weed-free straw or hay. Mulch must be crimped in to keep it in place. Typical application rate is 2 tons/acre or 90 percent ground coverage.	

BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo
Erosion Control Temporary	Plastic Sheeting	Used for temporary cover for very short-term projects (24 to 48 hours) or soil piles left overnight.	Sandbags should be used to weigh the plastic in place and prevent sediment loss. Do not use dirt clods to secure bottom. If using for potential contaminated soils cover, use compost logs with the plastic cover.	
Erosion Control Permanent	Retain Existing Vegetation	Project phasing is a recognized erosion control that includes limiting vegetation removal to trenchline only, where possible. Minimizes erosion onsite and the need for sediment controls. Where existing vegetation was retained, limit final grading to those areas where vegetation was removed.	Where possible, retain a buffer of existing vegetation upslope of sediment controls. This will reduce runoff velocity, capture sediment, and reduce repair/maintenance to sediment controls.	
Erosion Control Temporary/ Permanent	Seeding	Used to reestablish vegetative cover on disturbed soils and as an erosion control measure on soil piles. Requirements for seed installation vary by state and seed mixes may be determined by road authority. Consider native pollinator friendly seed mixes and soil characteristics when selecting seed. In droughty or arid areas, site may be stabilized using mulch/erosion control blankets. Good temporary erosion control for spoil piles.	Temporary/permanent stabilization measure that should be combined with mulch, erosion control blanket, or hydromulch. Apply where permit requires stabilization of spoil piles or disturbed areas no longer under construction (14-day, 7-day, or 24-hour application timelines). Prepare seedbed with adequate topsoil and amendments (unless prohibited by permits) and follow specified seed application rates. Permanent seeding required for all projects unless covering with sod, gravel, or other road material. Water regularly following application of permanent seeding measures.	

BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo								
Erosion Control Permanent	Sod	Used for final soil stabilization in lieu of seeding. Typically used in residential areas, grassy public areas, or areas requiring immediate stabilization.	Sod installation should include proper staking, overlapping edges, and thorough watering. Must be watered for 30 days or until rooted.									
Erosion & Sediment Control Temporary	Staging	Staging can include the intentional placement of spoil piles where stormwater flow is directed to the excavation or minimizing impacts in areas where the work is not to occur immediately. Minimizes or eliminates the need for perimeter control on smaller scale projects.	Store spoil piles upslope of excavation area and away from waterbodies, wetlands, and stormwater conveyances. Install sediment controls prior to initiating ground disturbing activities. Avoid working over previously stabilized areas where possible.									
Erosion & Sediment Control Temporary/ Permanent	Slope Breakers	Used to reduce runoff velocity, divert water off the construction right-of-way, and prevent sediment deposition into sensitive resources. Temporary slope breakers can be constructed of soil berms, silt fence, straw bales, or sandbags (see BMPs above). Permanent slope breakers can be constructed of soil, stone, or similar materials.	Install on slopes greater than 5 percent using the spacing guidance below. Direct the outflow of each slope breaker off the construction right-of-way to a well-vegetated area or energy dissipation device. Outfalls cannot be directed into wetlands, waterbodies, or other sensitive areas. <table><tr><th>Slope (%)</th><th>Spacing (feet)</th></tr><tr><td>5 - 15</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>>15 - 30</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>>30</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Slope (%)	Spacing (feet)	5 - 15	300	>15 - 30	200	>30	100	
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>30	100											

BMP Type	BMP Name	Use	Application*	Example Photo
Resource Protection	Waste Management	Maintain a clean construction site. Waste materials should be contained and picked up daily. Any sediment controls left onsite after final stabilization are considered construction waste and should be removed. Do not store chemicals or refuel vehicles near wetlands or other water resources. Applicable for all projects.	Following CenterPoint Energy Spill Procedures and Plans, all spills should be cleaned up and reported immediately. Water from concrete washouts or wet-concrete cuts must be contained and disposed of properly. Any waste materials from construction should be removed from the site. Sediment controls should be removed after final stabilization is achieved.	

Key Compliance Points for Construction Stormwater

- BMPs must be used on all projects regardless of their size.**
- A Construction Stormwater Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required for all projects with 1 acre or more of ground disturbance or part of a Common Plan of Development and a copy of these documents must be kept onsite during construction.
- BMPs should be installed as directed in the Pocket Buddy text and manufacturer specifications to protect sensitive resources on and off site, minimize erosion onsite, and prevent sediment flow offsite.
- Vehicle travel or construction activities are not authorized within wetlands/waterbodies unless a permit for that specific activity has been provided with construction documents.
- Changes in the project footprint or construction methods must be communicated to Engineering (or the Project Designer) and Environmental Services immediately before proceeding.
- Final restoration measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased. Temporary stabilization is required where construction has ceased and will not resume for the period of time specified in applicable permits.
- Return the on-site SWPPP and all original documents (i.e., inspection reports, site photos) to Environmental Services upon final stabilization and the completion of construction activities.

Environmental Services Contact Information

Chris LaNasa Environmental Services Manager	612-321-4491 (Office) 612-916-9213 (Cell)	Hugh Santos, Jr. Lead Environmental Specialist (LA, MS)	318-429-2532 (Office) 318-510-5119 (Cell)
Colton Peshek Lead Environmental Specialist (MN)	612-321-4495 (Office) 612-499-4087 (Cell)	Mark Wannemueller Lead Environmental Specialist (IN, OH)	812-491-4601 (Office) 812-455-0939 (Cell)
Justin Suchecki Lead Environmental Specialist (TX)	713-207-5681 (Office) 832-470-3098 (Cell)	Gas Operations Environmental Services Department Email GasOpsEnv@CenterPointEnergy.com	