Page 5 - Section 1.0 - The Work Plan uses the phrase “high levels of cathodic protection.” Please provide more information as to what Enbridge considers to be a high level of cathodic protection (CP).

A "high level of cathodic protection" refers to any potential which is at least 100 mV more negative than a native potential typically encountered in fresh water. A value more negative than -850 mV with respect to CSE (copper sulfate electrode) is considered "high".

Page 9 - Section 3.2.2 - The Work Plan states that CP measurements will be obtained from suspected holidays with a “thickness less than the minimum resolvable measurement of the DFT gauge.” What DFT gauge does the Company plan to utilize for this Work Plan? What is the minimum thickness that this gauge is capable of measuring?

- Elcometer 211 Mechanical Coating Thickness Gauge will be used to measure the coating thickness. The gauge is capable of measuring 25 – 250 mils.

Page 10 - Section 3.2.4 - The Work Plan states that one of the criteria for establishing that a holiday exists is “coating thickness measurements less than 25 mils in conjunction with CP potentials that are more electronegative than -600mV CSE.” Table 1 in the Polatrak CP-Gun Diver-held probe Operations manual has a range break at -650mV. Why does Enbridge use -600mV criteria as opposed to the -650mV?

- The range of “-650 to -799” referenced within Table 1 of the “POLARTRAK CP-GunTM Diver-held probe Operation Manual” (Document 352-MN01-ENG, Rev. D) pertains to guidance for CP effectiveness. The Enbridge -600mV threshold is applied for affirmation of metallic contact with the pipeline and not a determination for adequate CP. The -600mV is a more conservative contact verification requirement than those associated with the range of “-500 or more positive” referenced within Table 1 of the “POLARTRAK CP-GunTM Diver-held probe Operation Manual” (Document 352-MN01-ENG, Rev. D)

Page 10 - Section 3.2.4 - The Work Plan describes three different minimum coating thickness: 1) in Section 3.2.2 – “minimum resolvable measurement of the DFT gauge,” 2) in Section 3.2.4 – “greater than 40 mils do not constitute a repairable coating defect,” and 3) in Section 3.2.4 – “coating thickness measurements less than 25 mils in conjunction with CP potentials that are more electronegative than -600mV CSE.” Is there any correlation between “minimum resolvable measurement of the DFT gauge” and 25 mils? Will Enbridge take any action if the coating thickness is less than 40 mils and greater than 25 mils?

- The minimum resolvable measurement of the DFT gauge is 25 mils.
- The 40 mil threshold discussed in section 3.2.4 represents a remaining coating thickness that would provide repeatable confirmation of intact coating (taking into consideration the

stated accuracy of the thickness gauge and some allowance for inconsistent operation). Enbridge will repair features with remaining DFT coating thickness measurements less than 40 mils.

The last page of the Diver Inspection Form includes the notation "N/R" in all the cells intended for the CP readings. The State requests further information regarding this notation because the readings are required for holidays and when coating thicknesses are below a certain threshold.

- Correct. CP measurements will be taken at holidays and when the coating thickness is below 25 mils. CP measurements will not be taken at dislodged coatings (greater than 40 mils) or disturbed areas.

Section 7 of the Polatrak CP-Gun Diver-held probe Operations manual specifically references calibration for "seawater." Is Enbridge aware of any special considerations for freshwater that must be addressed?

- Enbridge is aware of the differences and adjustments necessary for converting reference from silver-silver chloride (salt water/brackish application) to copper-copper sulfate (fresh water application). Enbridge also independently verified calibration of the Polatrak CP-gun by comparing readings taken with the CP-Gun to those measured using a calibrated CSE reference and calibrated digital multimeter.

Table 1 in the Polatrak CP-Gun Diver-held probe Operations manual references "Normal cathodic protection ranges for bare carbon steel in seawater." Are there any adjustments that need to be made to this Table for freshwater applications? Are there any adjustments that need to be made to this Table when using the copper/copper sulfate reference electrodes?

- Enbridge is not relying on the general information presented in Table 1 (in section 7.4) of the Polatrak CP-Gun Operating Manual for interpretation of data. Enbridge is aware of the differences and adjustments necessary for converting reference from silver-silver chloride (salt water/brackish application) to copper-copper sulfate (fresh water application)

Section 4.2.2 of the Polatrak CP-Gun Diver-held probe Operations manual references turning off the impressed current system. Is this necessary for Enbridge to do and does this impact the ability to gather CP readings?

- Section 4.2.2 of the Polatrak CP-Gun Operating Manual is intended to address diver safety in offshore applications (specifically the risk of electrocution due to high DC current density around operating ICCP anodes and structures). This action is not relevant to the present Work Plan, nor does it impact the ability to gather CP readings.

The Work Plan does not indicate that Diver related activities will be video recorded. Please confirm that diver related activities will be video recorded and transmitted to the State in the final report.

- Diver activities will be video recorded and will be provided to the State after completion of the final report.

During the implementation of proposed Work Plan, will Enbridge allow representatives from the State observe the project, specifically video feeds from diver related activities?

- A state representative or designated third party can witness activities on the water. However, due to space limitations on the barge and safety concerns, Enbridge asks that a single designate be appointed.