

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On June 19, 2007 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) received an application from the Gulf Crossing Pipeline Company, LLC (Gulf Crossing) and Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South), collectively referred to as the Companies, pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Certificate) to construct, operate and maintain the following natural gas facilities¹. Gulf Crossing proposes to construct and operate:

- approximately 353.2 miles of 42-inch-outside-diameter (OD) natural gas transmission pipeline extending east-southeast from Grayson County, Texas and Bryan County, Oklahoma to Madison Parish, Louisiana;
- four new compressor stations, the Sherman, Paris, Mira, and Sterlington Compressor Stations located in Grayson and Lamar County, Texas and Caddo and Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, respectively;
- seven new metering and regulating (M/R) stations; and
- other appurtenant ancillary facilities including, mainline valves (MLV), pig launcher and receiver facilities.

Gulf South proposes to construct and operate:

- approximately 17.8 miles of 42-inch-OD pipeline loop (Mississippi Loop) extending southeast from Hinds County, Mississippi to Simpson County, Mississippi;
- addition of 30,000 nominal hp to its proposed Harrisville Compressor Station; and
- other appurtenant ancillary facilities including MLV, pig launcher and receiver facilities.

The Commission's staff has prepared this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) to assess the environmental impacts that would likely occur as a result of the construction and operation of these proposed facilities, address the possible adverse affects associated with the proposed action, as well as the cumulative effects of this project, collectively referred to as the Gulf Crossing Project (Project).

1.1 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The proposed Project is expected to transport up to approximately 1.73 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from production fields in eastern Texas and southern Oklahoma to Gulf Coast market hubs that would service the eastern United States.

According to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) total energy consumption in the United States is expected to increase at an average rate of 1.1 percent per year, from 100.2 quadrillion Btu in 2005 to 131.2 quadrillion in 2030.

¹ Enogex, Inc. has requested, in Docket Number CP07-403-000, a limited jurisdiction Certificate to lease 165,000 dekatherms per day to Gulf Crossing for delivery at the Enogex Interconnect. Enogex, Inc. does not propose to construct any facilities under this docket and this would result in no additional environmental impacts

Although this energy would be obtained from a variety of sources (e.g., coal, petroleum, hydropower and other renewable sources), natural gas usage is estimated to represent about 22 percent of all energy consumption in the United States by 2025. To maintain pace with growing energy demands, the EIA anticipates that consumption of natural gas in the United States will grow from 22.0 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) per year in 2005 to 26.1 Tcf by 2030 (EIA 2007a). The growth in natural gas demand is being driven primarily by increased use of natural gas for electricity generation and industrial applications.

The United States natural gas supply currently comes from three main sources: domestic production, pipeline imports from Canada and Mexico, and imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Net pipeline imports of natural gas from Canada and Mexico are expected to decline in coming years whereas net imports of LNG to the United States are projected to increase (EIA 2007a).

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS EIS

The FERC is the primary federal agency responsible for evaluating applications filed for authorization to construct and operate interstate natural gas pipeline facilities. As such, the FERC is the lead federal agency responsible for the preparation of this Draft EIS, which is being completed to fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500–1508), and the FERC regulations implementing NEPA (18 CFR 380). Consistent with NEPA and its respective responsibilities and regulations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF), and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) are cooperating agencies for the development of this Draft EIS.

Our² principal purposes in preparing this Draft EIS are to:

- identify and assess the potential impacts to the natural and human environment that would result from implementation of the proposed action;
- describe and evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid or minimize adverse affects to the natural and human environment;
- identify and recommend specific mitigation measures to minimize environmental impacts; and
- encourage and facilitate public involvement in identifying significant environmental impacts.

This Draft EIS describes the affected environment as it currently exists, the environmental consequences of constructing and operating the proposed Project, compares the proposed Project's potential impacts to those of alternatives and presents our conclusions and recommended mitigation measures, as well as evaluate cumulative impacts of the proposed Project.

While this Draft EIS addresses the proposed Gulf Crossing Project, other projects under development or currently being reviewed by the FERC may be identified and described in our analysis. Specific environmental evaluations of these projects are being conducted separately.

² “We”, “us” and “our” refer to the environmental staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Office of Energy Projects.

1.3 PERMITS, APPROVALS AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Several federal, state, and local regulatory agencies have permitting or approval authority or consultation requirements pertinent to portions of the proposed Project (see Table 1.3-1). Certificates issued by the Commission stipulate that applicants should cooperate with state and local agencies. However, any state or local permits issued with respect to jurisdictional facilities must be consistent with the conditions of any Certificate the FERC may issue. The FERC encourages cooperation between interstate pipeline companies and local authorities, but state and local authorities may not prohibit or unreasonably delay the construction or operation of facilities approved by the FERC through application of state and local laws.

TABLE 1.3-1 Summary of Major Permits, Approvals and Consultations for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project		
Agency	Permit/Approval/ Consultations	Agency Action (Status)
FEDERAL		
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Consultations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	Has the opportunity to comment on the undertaking. (Consultation pending)
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity under Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act	Determine whether the construction and operation of the proposed natural gas pipeline is in the public interest. (Application submitted June 19, 2007, anticipated issuance April 21, 2008)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE)	Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	Consider issuance of Section 404 permits for the placement of dredge or fill material into all waters of the United States, including wetlands. Considers issuance of Section 10 permit for work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States. (PCN submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Farmland Protection Act, Soils Consultation.	Consider issuance of a permit for crossing of lands enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Prior Converted Wetlands, and related conservation easements (Consultations commenced January 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)
	Warranty Easements Deed Subordination Agreement	Review issuance of permit for crossing of lands enrolled in the Wetland Reserve Program and related conservation easements. (Consultations on-going)

TABLE 1.3-1 (continued)
Summary of Major Permits, Approvals and Consultations
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project

Agency	Permit/Approval/ Consultations	Agency Action (Status)
U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	Consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	Consult on endangered and threatened species and migratory birds; general consultation regarding conservation of fish and wildlife resources. (Consultations commenced December 2006, anticipated complete in November 2007)
National Park Service	National Rivers Inventory Consultation	Consultations regarding potential impacts to Nationwide Rivers Inventory streams. (Consultations commenced July 2007, pending completion)
U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration	Encroachment permit	Consider issuance of permit to work within road right-of-way.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Compliance with Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the CWA.	Consider issuance of water use and crossing, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge, stormwater, and wetland dredge-and-fill permits. Permitting authority delegated to the states. (Consultations on-going)
STATE		
Louisiana		
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Consultations under (Section 106 of the NHPA)	Review and comment on project activities potentially affecting cultural resources (Consultations commenced November 2006, anticipated complete January 2008)
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA	Consider issuance of a permit for stream and wetland crossings in conjunction with COE Section 404 permit. (PCN submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)
	Hydrostatic Test Water Withdrawal and Discharge Permits	Water withdrawal permit. Consider issuance of a Section 402 permit regulating discharge of hydrostatic test water from the construction work area. (Anticipated submittal December 2007 and issuance March 2008)
	Minor Source Air Permit	Consider issuance of a permit to construct and operate facilities with the potential for air emissions. (Application submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance February 2008)

TABLE 1.3-1 (continued)
Summary of Major Permits, Approvals and Consultations
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project

Agency	Permit/Approval/ Consultations	Agency Action (Status)
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation	Review and comment on activities potentially affecting state-listed species. (Consultations completed June 2007)
	Special Use Permit	Consider issuance of a permit for the proposed crossing of the Bodcau Wildlife Management area WMA (Issued June 2007)
	Scenic Rivers Permit	(Submission Pending)
Louisiana Levee Board	Levee Crossing Permit	Consider issuance of a permit for proposed river crossings. (Anticipated submittal January 2008 and issuance March 2008)
Mississippi		
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks	Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation	Review and comment on activities potentially affecting state-listed species. (Consultations completed March 2007)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality	Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA	Consider issuance of a permit for stream and wetland crossings in conjunction with COE Section 404 permit. (PCN submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)
	Hydrostatic Test Water Withdrawal and Discharge Permits	Water withdrawal permit. Consider issuance of a Section 402 permit regulating discharge of hydrostatic test water from the construction work area. (Anticipated submittal December 2007 and issuance March 2008)
	Air Quality Permit	Consider issuance of a Permit by Rule authorizing construction and operation of facilities with the potential for air emissions. (Submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance February 2008)
Mississippi Department of Archives and History	Consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA	Review and comment on project activities potentially affecting cultural resources. (Consultations commenced March 2007, anticipated complete January 2008)
Oklahoma		
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification (w/ Section 404)	Consider issuance of a permit for stream and wetland crossings in conjunction with COE Section 404 permit. (Submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)

TABLE 1.3-1 (continued)
Summary of Major Permits, Approvals and Consultations
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project

Agency	Permit/Approval/ Consultations	Agency Action (Status)
Oklahoma Corporation Commission	Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge Permit	Water withdrawal permit. Consider issuance of a Section 402 permit regulating discharge of hydrostatic test water from the construction work area. (Anticipated submittal December 2007, and issuance March 2008)
Oklahoma Water Resource Board	Right of Access for Stream Water Use; Surface Water Division -90 day Provisional Temporary Permit.	Consider issuance of water withdrawal permit. (Anticipated submittal December 2007 and issuance March 2008)
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation	Threatened and Endangered Species	Review and comment on activities potentially affecting state-listed species. (Consultations completed April 2007)
Oklahoma Historical Society	Historical Structures Consultation (Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act)	Review and comment on project activities potentially affecting cultural resources. (Consultations commenced November 2006, anticipated complete January 2008)
Oklahoma Archaeological Survey	Archaeological Sites Consultation (Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act)	Review and comment on project activities potentially affecting cultural resources. (Consultations commenced November 2006, anticipated complete January 2008)
Texas		
Railroad Commission of Texas	Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge Permit	Consider issuance of a Section 402 permit regulating hydrostatic test water discharge, and construction dewatering to waters of the state. (Anticipated submittal December 2007)
Texas Historical Commission	Consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA	Review and comment on project activities potentially affecting cultural resources. (Consultations commenced November 2006, anticipated complete January 2008)
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation	Review and comment on activities potentially affecting state-listed species (Consultations commenced November 2006, anticipated complete November 2007)
	Stream Disturbance Permits (Sand and Gravel Permit)	Consider issuance of a permit for disturbance of state-owned streambed and/or removal of streambed materials. (Anticipated submittal October 2007 and issuance January 2008)

**TABLE 1.3-1 (continued)
Summary of Major Permits, Approvals and Consultations
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project**

Agency	Permit/Approval/ Consultations	Agency Action (Status)
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	Minor Source Air	Consider issuance of a Permit by Rule authorizing construction and operation of facilities with the potential for air emissions. (Application revised October 2007, anticipated issuance February 2008 June 2007)
	Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA (with Section 404)	Consider issuance of a permit for stream and wetland crossings in conjunction with COE Section 404 permit. (Submitted June 2007, anticipated issuance December 2007)
	Hydrostatic Test Water Withdrawal Permit	Consider issuance of water withdrawal permit. (Anticipated submittal December 2007 and issuance March 2008)

As the lead federal agency responsible for the review of the proposed Project, the FERC has certain obligations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). At the federal level, required permits and approval authority outside of the FERC’s jurisdiction include compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and the Clean Air Act (CAA). Each of these statutes has been taken into account in the preparation of this document.

Section 7 of the ESA, as amended, states that any project authorized, funded, or conducted by a federal agency (for example, the FERC) should not “jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined...to be critical” (16 United States Code (USC) § 1536[a] [2]). The lead federal agency is required to consult with FWS to determine whether any species federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their designated critical habitat occur in the vicinity of the proposed Project. If the lead agency upon review of existing data determines that these species or habitats may be adversely affected by the proposed Project, the FERC is required to prepare a biological assessment to identify the nature and extent of the adverse impact and to recommend measures that would avoid the habitat and/or species, or would reduce potential impacts to acceptable levels. If the FERC determines that no federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat would be adversely affected by the proposed Project, then no further action is necessary. Our compliance with Section 7 of the ESA is provided in Section 3.7 of the Draft EIS

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the FERC to take into account the effects of its undertakings on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including prehistoric or historic sites, districts, buildings, structures, objects, or properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. The FERC has requested that the Companies, as non-federal parties, assist in meeting the FERC’s obligations under Section 106 by preparing the necessary information and analyses as required by the ACHP procedures in 36 CFR 800. Additional information on Section 106 consultation is provided in Section 3.10 of this Draft EIS.

The Companies are required to comply with Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the CWA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated water quality certification (Section 401) to the jurisdiction of individual state agencies, but the EPA may assume this authority if no state program exists, if the state program is not functioning adequately, or at the request of a state. Water used for hydrostatic testing of pipelines that is point-source discharged into waterbodies requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Section 402) issued by the state with EPA oversight.

The COE has responsibility for determining compliance with the regulatory requirements of Section 404 of the CWA. The EPA also independently reviews Section 404 wetland dredge-and-fill applications for the COE and has Section 404(c) veto power for wetland permits issued by the COE. The Section 404 permitting process regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the construction of pipelines across streams and in wetlands. Before an individual Section 404 permit can be issued, the CWA requires completion of a Section 404(b) (1) guidelines analysis. The FERC, in the NEPA review required to prepare this Draft EIS, has analyzed the technical issues required for the Section 404(b) (1) guidelines analysis, including analysis of natural resources and cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed Project, as well as analyses of alternatives and route variations that would eliminate or minimize the discharge of fill material into the waters of the United States. The COE may use the Draft EIS to support its decision on the Section 404 permit for the proposed Project.

In addition to its CWA responsibilities, the COE has jurisdiction over Section 10 permits. Section 10 permits would be required for all construction activities in navigable waterways under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Ambient air quality is protected by federal regulations under the CAA. These regulations include compliance under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and the requirements for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). The federal permitting process for the CAA has been delegated to individual state agencies. Although applications are reviewed by both the states and the EPA, the states would determine the need for a permit. Air quality and applicable regulations are discussed further in Section 3.11.1 of this Draft EIS.

1.4 PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

On November 17, 2006 the Companies filed a request with the Commission to implement its Pre-Filing Review Process for the Gulf Crossing Project. We granted the request to use the Pre-Filing Process for the proposed Project on November 30, 2006 and established a pre-filing docket number Docket No. PF07-1-000 to place information relevant to the proposed Project on public record. The Pre-Filing Process was established by the FERC to encourage early involvement of interested stakeholders, facilitate interagency cooperation, and identify and resolve environmental issues before an application is filed with the FERC. In addition, as part of the Gulf Crossing Project, Gulf South, proposed to construct, own and operate a 17.8- mile-long 42-inch-diameter pipeline loop, the Mississippi Loop, in Hinds, Copiah, and Simpson Counties, Mississippi; as well as installing an additional 30,000 horsepower (hp) of compression at the proposed Harrisville Compressor Station under the Gulf Crossing Project.

As part of the pre-filing review process, on April 2, 2007, we issued a *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, Request for Comments on Environmental Issues* (NOI) for the proposed Gulf Crossing Project. A supplemental NOI was issued, July 12, 2007, for the proposed Gulf South facilities as part of the Gulf Crossing Project. The NOIs were sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; local libraries and newspapers; and other interested parties. The NOIs, which

were published in the Federal Register, provided a summary of the proposed Project, outlined our NEPA-required environmental review process, provided a list of the then currently identified environmental issues, and requested comments on the scope of the analysis for the Draft EIS. The NOI for the proposed Gulf Crossing Project also listed the locations, dates, and times of four public scoping meetings, and two public site visits that were sponsored by the FERC to give the general public an opportunity to learn more about the proposed Project and to comment on environmental issues to be addressed in the Draft EIS. The Gulf Crossing scoping meetings were held on April 23, 2007 in Delhi, Louisiana, April 24 in Sarepta, Louisiana, April 25, 2007 in Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and in Durant, Oklahoma on April 26, 2007 respectively. The public site visit for the Mississippi Loop was held on July 26, 2007 in Terry, Mississippi. An additional site visit was noticed September 11, 2007 for a September 25, 2007 site visit in Sherman, Texas.

The transcripts of all scoping meetings, as well as all written comments received before and after the scoping meetings, are part of the public record for the proposed Project and are available for viewing by following the eLibrary link on the FERC Internet website (www.ferc.gov). During the pre-filing and scoping periods for the proposed Project, we received a total of 192 written comment letters from members of the general public and federal state resource agencies. The issues and concerns identified by commentors during the public scoping process for the proposed Project are summarized in Table 1.4-1, which also identifies the Draft EIS section in which these issues are addressed.

In addition to the public notice and scoping process discussed above, the FERC conducted agency consultations and participated in interagency meetings to identify issues that should be addressed in this Draft EIS. These activities included participation in interagency meetings on September 24, 2007 in Fort Worth, Texas and September 26, 2007 in Alexandria, LA to discuss the proposed Project and its associated environmental review process with other key federal and state agencies. The agencies that participated in the meeting included the TPWD, FWS, LDWF, and NRCS.

This Draft EIS has been filed with the EPA. A formal notice was published in the Federal Register, indicating that the Draft EIS is available and has been mailed to individuals and organizations on the distribution list prepared for the proposed Project (see Appendix A). In accordance with the CEQ regulations implementing the NEPA, the public has 45 days to comment on this Draft EIS. We will review and use the comments received to prepare a Final EIS for the proposed Project. All timely comment letters received on this Draft EIS will be addressed in the Final EIS.

**TABLE 1.4-1
Issues Identified and Comments Received During the Public Scoping Process
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project**

Issue/Specific Comments	Draft EIS Section Addressing Comment
General	
Project purpose and need	1.1
Public notification requirements	1.3
Project timeline	2.4
Describe construction methods and land requirements	2.2, 2.3, 3.8
Maintenance procedures to be implemented during operation, including vegetation management, burning, and inspections	2.3, 2.5, 3.5, 3.12
Potential damage to existing utilities, including water lines and irrigation systems	2.3
Geology and Soils	
Impacts to soils, including compaction, drainage, possible contamination, and erosion potential following construction, and associated mitigation such as topsoil segregation	3.2
Impacts to topography, including rugged topography	3.2
Impacts to prime farmland soils	3.2
Water Resources	
Use of HDD at major water crossings	2.3
Impacts to waterbodies (rivers and streams), particularly that associated with crossings of major or state-designated scenic rivers; spills and contamination	3.3, 3.8
Impacts to wells, groundwater, and drinking water	3.3
Vegetation and Wetlands	
Impacts to native vegetation and forested habitats	3.5
Avoidance and minimization of impacts to sensitive habitats, including wetlands, hardwoods, riparian habitats, and native prairies during construction and maintenance activities; mitigation for Project-related effects.	3.4, 3.5
Fish and Wildlife Resources	
Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat	3.4, 3.5, 3.6
Potential impacts to colonial, nesting waterbirds or migratory bird species	3.6, 3.7
Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species	
Potential impacts to state and federally protected species	3.7
Land Use, Recreation and Special Interest Areas, and Visual Resources	
Impacts to affected property including agriculture, silviculture activities and property access during operation	3.4, 3.8
Proximity of pipeline to occupied structures	3.8
Reduced property access during construction activities	2.3, 3.8
Compatibility/potential conflicts with designated special use areas, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conservation easements and lands within the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Wetland Reserve and Conservation Reserve Programs	3.4, 3.6, 3.8
Impacts of vegetation removal on visual resources	3.8
Allowable uses/restrictions on future development along the permanent right-of-way	3.8
Impacts of multiple pipeline and utility rights-of-way	3.8

TABLE 1.4-1 (continued)
Issues Identified and Comments Received During the Public Scoping Process
for the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project

Issue/Specific Comments	Draft EIS Section Addressing Comment
Air Quality and Noise	
Potential air emission impacts from compressor stations during operations	3.11
Potential noise impacts from compressor stations during operations	3.11
Cultural Resources	
Identification, evaluation, and protection of potentially affected cultural resources	3.10
Socioeconomics	
Loss of timber production values for affected silviculture operations	3.8, 3.9
Potential effect on property values	3.9
Impacts to development potential of property	3.9
General economic effects to agricultural operations and livestock	3.8, 3.9
Reliability and Safety	
Stability and integrity of pipeline; potential for damage from outside forces such as agricultural operations and equipment	2.6, 3.12
Public safety	2.6, 3.12
Cumulative Impacts	
Cumulative impacts of similar proposed pipeline projects	3.13
Alternatives	
Analysis of alternative pipeline routes and aboveground facility locations, including alternative compressor station sites	4.0