Wyoming Interstate Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

October 29, 2025

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Attention: Ms. Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary

Re: Wyoming Interstate Company, L.L.C.;
Docket No. CP24-20-000,
Post-Construction Noise Report

Dear Ms. Reese:

On November 29, 2023, Wyoming Interstate Company, L.L.C. ("WIC") filed a prior notice request pursuant to Sections 157.205, 157.208 and 157.210 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") regulations under the Natural Gas Act, and WIC's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP83-22-000, for authorization to make certain modifications at its existing Wamsutter Compressor Station in Sweetwater County, Wyoming ("Cheyenne to Piceance Expansion Project" or "Project") in order to generate incremental east to west firm natural gas transportation capacity of approximately 180,000 dekatherms per day on WIC's mainline system. Since no protests were filed within the prior notice comment period, WIC's Project was deemed to be authorized effective February 5, 2024.[1]

Post-Construction Noise Report

In compliance with Section 157.206(b)(5)(ii) of the Commission's regulations, WIC is providing a post-construction noise report following the in-service of Project facilities.[2] As noted in the attached noise report, post-construction noise monitoring was conducted on October 8, 2025. While it was not possible to operate both compressor units at Wamsutter Compressor Station at the same time due to operational conditions, each unit was operated separately at full load and then the measured sound levels were combined to determine the total full-load sound level. In summary, the attached noise report confirms that the post-construction full-load sound level contributions of the Wamsutter Compressor Station are below the Commission's limit of 55 dBA L_{dn} at the closest noise sensitive areas.

Filing Information

WIC is e-Filing this letter and noise report with the Commission's Secretary in accordance with the Commission's Order No. 703, *Filing Via the Internet,* guidelines issued on November 15, 2007 in Docket No. RM07-16-000.

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1 On December 16, 2024, WIC was granted by the Commission an extension of time until June 1, 2025 to complete construction and place the Project into service. Subsequently, on June 10, 2025, the Commission granted WIC an additional extension of time until December 31, 2025 to complete construction.

2 Project facilities were placed into service on September 30, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,
WYOMING INTERSTATE COMPANY,
L.L.C.

By /s/
Francisco Tarín
Director, Regulatory

Cc: Ms. Olubukola Pope, OEP
Mr. Joel Cornwall, OEP

Wamsutter Compressor Station

Post-Construction Sound Study

Kinder Morgan

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Prepared by:

SLR International Corporation

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SLR Project No.: 123.02051.00001

October 24, 2025

Revision: A

Revision Record

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorized By
A	Issued for Review	October 24, 2025	JTR	DMJ	DMJ

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Executive Summary

SLR International Corporation (SLR) conducted a sound measurement study at the request of Kinder Morgan for the Wamsutter Compressor Station (WIC WAM CS) in Sweetwater County, north of Wamsutter, Wyoming. This report describes sound measurements conducted by SLR on October 8, 2025.

During the survey period, it was not possible to operate all equipment at the WIC WAM CS simultaneously. To determine the WIC WAM CS sound levels at full load, short-term sound level measurements were taken while each turbine was operated individually at full load. SLR collected short term measurements with the unit 1 package operating at full load. SLR then repeated the measurements after gas control operated unit 2 at full load with unit 1 off. The measured sound levels were combined to determine the total WIC WAM CS full-load sound level.

Due to the significant sound level impact from I-80 at the NSA locations and the distance from the station to the NSAs, sound from the station was not audible at any of the NSAs. Sound level measurements taken at the WIC WAM CS fenceline were used to estimate the contribution of the station at the NSAs.

Table A, below, summarizes measured sound levels and the horsepower and distance-adjusted station sound level contribution at the closest noise sensitive areas (NSAs). The table shows that full-load sound level contributions of the WIC WAM CS are below the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) limit of 55 dBA L_{dn} at the NSAs.

Table A: Summary of Sound Level Measurements at NSA, L_{dn} (dBA)

NSA	Distance From WIC WAM CS, feet	Measured L_{dn} (dBA)		Total Station Sound Pressure Level, L_{dn} (dBA)	HP Adjustment (dB)	Distance Adjustment (dB)	Full Load Contribution from WIC WAM CS, L_{dn} (dBA)	Compliant with FERC 55-dBA Ldn Limit?
		Unit 1	Unit 2					
1	2,845	61.2	58.8	63.2	0.13	-19.8	**43.5**	Yes
2	2,505					-18.7	**44.6**	Yes

This report also compares the September 12, 2023 measurement results with pre-construction ambient sound levels, showing no significant increase due to station operation.

Additional information describing the survey measurement methodology and results are included within this report.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Decibel
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Hz	Hertz
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
L_d	Daytime Average Sound Level
L_n	Nighttime Average Sound Level
L_{dn}	Day-Night Sound Level
L_{eq}	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
L_p	Sound Pressure Level
L_w	Sound Power Level
ML	Measurement Location
µPa	Micropascal
NSA	Noise Sensitive Area
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
SLM	Sound Level Meter
SLR	SLR International Corporation

1.0 Introduction

SLR International Corporation (SLR) has prepared a sound study at the request of Kinder Morgan for the Wamsutter Compressor Station (WIC WAM CS) in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

The Station includes two separate natural gas compressor facilities, The Colorado Interstate Gas ("CIG") Wamsutter Station and the WIC Wamsutter Station (WIC WAM CS). The CIG CS has four (4) Solar Centaur turbine driven compressor units and balance of plant equipment, and the WIC WAM CS has two (2) Solar Taurus 70 turbine-driven compressor units, and balance of plant equipment.

Kinder Morgan has recently completed modifications at the WIC WAM CS equipment that included replacing one of the existing T70 turbines and installing new coolers (while decommissioning existing coolers). This report describes post-construction sound measurements that were conducted during station operation on October 8, 2025.

A glossary of common acoustical terminology and metrics is included in **Appendix B**.

2.0 Sound Level Criteria

2.1 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates noise emission from interstate gas transmission compressor stations. The regulatory limits are receptor based, requiring that compressor station sound emission stay at or below a day-night sound level (L_{dn}) of 55 dBA L_{dn} at nearby Noise Sensitive Areas (NSAs). Examples of NSAs include residences, schools and day-care facilities, hospitals, long-term care facilities, places of worship, and libraries.[1] The L_{dn} is expressed as an A-weighted sound level, in dBA. The formula used to calculate the L_{dn} is shown below:

$$L_{dn} = 10\log_{10}\left[\frac{15\times10^{Leq(day)/10} + 9\times10^{(Leq(night)+10)/10}}{24}\right]$$

The L_{dn} can be viewed as the daily sound exposure, where the L_{eq} term shown in the equation above is the "energy equivalent-continuous sound level". L_{eq} is the time-averaged sound level for a specified period. It is the most commonly used form of sound level averaging. The L_{dn} calculation divides the 24-hour day into $L_{eq(Day)}$ (the 15 hours from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.) and $L_{eq(Night)}$ (the 9 hours from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). A nighttime penalty of 10 dBA is added to the $L_{eq(Night)}$, to account for greater human sensitivity to sounds occurring at night.

For a continuously operating noise source like a compressor station, 55 dBA L_{dn} would be equivalent to a continuous sound level of **48.6 dBA** throughout the daytime and nighttime periods. The 6.4-dBA difference between 48.6 dBA L_{eq} and 55 dBA L_{dn} is a function of the 10-dBA nighttime penalty.

Sound levels from "legacy" or "grandfathered" compression equipment, equipment that was in-service before the implementation of the FERC noise criteria, such as the CIG building and

[1] Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), *Guidance Manual for Resource Report Preparation*, Feb. 2017.

associated equipment, can exceed the FERC noise limits. However, sound levels cannot significantly increase after changes or modifications to the compressor station at which the legacy equipment operates.

There are no other known local, state, or federal noise ordinances applicable to this site.

3.0 Description of Site and Facility

3.1 Description of Site

The WIC WAM CS site is located on Cig road, approximately 2,900 feet northwest of the town of Wamsutter, in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. The site is industrial with several industrial facilities north of the station and a gas station/truck stop to the south. The closest NSA is approximately 2,485 feet away to the south of the WIC WAM building. Interstate 80 is approximately 1,970 feet south of the facility (north of the town of Wamsutter). **Figure A-1** shows an aerial image of the site location and closest NSA. The figure also shows where SLR staff conducted post-construction sound measurements.

The primary sources of sound-emitting equipment at the station are the following:

- Existing and replaced Titan 130 equipment
- Engine lube oil cooler
- New gas aftercoolers (“cooler”) with fans, associated motors, and gas piping
- Above-ground suction and discharge piping external to the compressor building
- Building ventilation openings
- Electrical transformer near auxiliary platform
- Combustion inlet chillers (which were off during the survey)

4.0 Post-Construction Sound Survey

The sound study was performed on Monday, October 8, 2025, by Joy Rathod of SLR. Kinder Morgan staff were at the station monitoring operational conditions and communicating with gas control as needed.

4.1 Closest NSAs

The closest NSAs were identified during the pre-construction sound study. The NSAs are summarized in **Table 4-1**, including the distance and direction from the approximate acoustic center of the station.

Table 4-1: Summary of Measurement Locations

Measurement Location	NSA	Description	Approximate Distance from Compressor Station to NSA, feet	Direction to NSA
1	1	Residences[1]	2,845	SSE
2	2	Church[2]	2,505	SE

[1] Previously identified NSA 1 was a trailer park that is now removed. NSA 1 is now a group of houses, with the closest structure 2,845 ft from the approximate acoustic center of WIC WAM CS.
[2] Previous FERC noise studies identified NSA 2 as a school, however the church is 415 ft closer to WIC WAM CS than the school.

4.2 Measurement Equipment

Sound level equipment used during the sound survey included the following instruments:

- Brüel & Kjær® Model 2270 SLM; Type 1; s/n 3000936, 2704733
- Brüel & Kjær® Model 4231 Calibrator; s/n 2586696

A windscreen was used on the measurement microphone. The sound level meter was field calibrated before and after the survey, showing no significant change in sensitivity (less than 0.1 dB) from the beginning of the survey to the end. The instrumentation has current laboratory certification that can be provided upon request. Measurements were conducted using a tripod, with the microphone at a height of five feet above ground.

4.3 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions were documented by SLR staff. A summary of the weather conditions is shown in **Table 4-2**. While there were high winds during the survey, SLR staff collected measurements during periods of low sustained winds. Conditions were generally good for outdoor sound measurements, having no precipitation, and brief periods of low winds.

Table 4-2: Summary of Weather Conditions

Date	October 8, 2025
Temperature Range	73 – 88 deg F
Relative Humidity	20% - 24%
Wind Speed	6 – 18 mph
Wind From	SW
Sky Condition	Clear
Ground Condition	Dry

4.4 Measurement Methodology

Sound levels were measured using the slow meter response and A-weighting. Data were collected in 1/3-octave bands and recorded for 10 seconds per location, using a 1-second sampling increment.

4.5 Station Operating Conditions

During the survey period, it was not possible to operate all equipment at the WIC WAM CS simultaneously. To determine the WIC WAM CS sound levels at full load, short-term sound level measurements were taken while each turbine was operated individually at full load. SLR collected short term measurements with the unit 1 package operating at full load. SLR then repeated the measurements after gas control operated unit 2 at full load with unit 1 off. The measured sound levels were combined to determine the total WIC WAM CS full-load sound level.

The CIG CS was not operating during the survey.

5.0 Measurement Results

5.1 Sound Level Measurements

Due to the significant sound level impact from I-80 at the NSA locations and the distance from the station to the NSAs, sound from the station was not audible at any of the NSAs. Sound level measurements taken at the WIC WAM CS fence line were used to estimate the contribution of the station at the NSAs. The measured sound levels are presented below in **Table 5-1**. Sound sources observed at the measurement location are summarized in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Summary of Sound Level Measurements

Measurement Location	Equipment Operating	Approximate Distance from Center of Building, (Feet)	Direction	Measured Operational Sound Pressure Level, (dBA)		Source Observations During Measurements
				L_{eq} [1]	L_{dn} [2]	
ML 1	Unit 1	290	SE	54.8	61.2	WIC WAM building, coolers, and piping were dominant at this location. Traffic from I-80 was clearly audible.
	Unit 2			52.4	58.8	WIC WAM building, coolers, and piping were dominant at this location. Traffic from I-80 was clearly audible.

1. Measurements were ten seconds in duration.
2. L_{dn} was calculated by adding 6.4 to measured L_{eq}.

5.1.1 Horsepower Adjustment

WIC WAM CS was operating as close to full load as pipeline conditions would allow. Turbine 1 was operating at full speed at the beginning of the survey with Turbine 2 off. Measurements were collected and turbine 2 was operated at full speed with Turbine 1 off. Each Turbine was operating at 97% of the rated speed. Measured sound levels were increased slightly, using a speed/horsepower adjustment per the following formular:

$$horsepower\ adjustment\ (dBA) = 10\ \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{1.0}{0.97}\right)$$

which is calculated to be +0.13 dBA. This increase/adjustment was used to estimate sound levels under full-load operating conditions. The 0.13-dBA horsepower adjustment factor was added to the measured L_{eq}.

5.1.2 Total Station Sound Level

Sound pressure levels are expressed in decibels which is a logarithmic scale. Therefore we cannot simply arithmetically sum the unit 1 and unit 2 sound levels. To calculate total station sound pressure levels from the individual unit measurements at the measurement location, the formula is as follows.

$$Total\ Station\ Sound\ Level\ (dBA) = 10\ \times \log_{10}\left(10^{Unit\ 1/10}\ + 10^{Unit\ 2/10}\right)$$

The result of which is calculated to be 63.2 dBA.

5.1.3 Distance Adjustment

The measured sound levels at the measurement locations close to the WIC WAM building were used to estimate the impact of WIC WAM CS at the NSAs. To account for the change in sound pressure level as it propagates, distance adjustments were calculated using the following formula:

$$\Delta L_p = 20\ log_{10}\left[\frac{d_1}{d_2}\right]$$

where d_1 is the distance to the measurement location and d_2 is the distance to the NSA. The distance adjustments are shown in **Table 5-2.**

Table 5-2: Calculated Distance Adjustments

NSA	Measurement Location	Distance to NSA, (Feet)	Distance to ML, (Feet)	Distance Adjustment, (dB)
1	ML 1	2,845	290	-19.8
2	ML 2	2,505		-18.7

5.1.4 FERC Compliance

The estimated total station sound levels (dBA L_{dn}) at the NSAs are presented in **Table 5-3**.

Table 5-3: FERC Compliance Sound Levels at NSA, L_{dn} (dBA)

NSA	Distance from WIC WAM CS, feet	Measured L_{dn} (dBA) [a]		Total Station Sound Pressure Level, L_{dn} (dBA)	HP Adjustment (dB)	Distance Adjustment (dB)	Full Load Contribution from WIC WAM CS, L_{dn} (dBA)	Compliant with FERC 55-dBA Ldn Limit?
		Unit 1	Unit 2					
1	2,845	61.2	58.8	63.2	0.13	-19.8	43.5	Yes
2	2,505					-18.7	44.6	Yes

a. Measured L_{dn} was calculated in Table 5-1.

Table 5-3 shows the resulting WIC WAM CS day-night sound level of 43.5 and 44.6 dBA (L_{dn}) at the NSAs. Measured levels are inclusive of some wind and traffic and I-80 noise, which was relatively constant throughout the measurement period. Considering this, the L_{dn} shown in **Table 5-3** is a conservative indication of the actual station contribution, particularly given that the station was not audible at the NSAs.

5.1.5 Comparison with Pre-Construction Ambient

The pre-construction sound study issued by SLR on September 12, 2023 included results from an ambient sound measurement survey conducted before the WIC WAM CS updates were construction at the station. Because the measured September 2025 L_{eq} sound level was heavily influenced by I-80 and one of the two turbines were operating, distance and load adjustments were used to more accurately quantify the station contribution. **Table 5-4** presents the resulting day-night sound level. It should be noted that the CIG facility was in operation during the survey and may have contributed to the measured noise levels.

Table 5-4: Estimated Day-Night Level at NSA, L_{dn} (dBA)

NSA	Pre-Construction Sound Level Survey Measurement Results, (dBA)		Distance Adjustment[3], (dB)	Load Adjustment[4], (dB)	Estimated Full Station Contribution L_{dn}, dBA
	L_{eq}[1]	L_{dn}[2]			
1	53.1	59.5	-14.7	3.1	47.9
2	57.6	64.0	-18.7		48.4

[1] Results are measured values at the Measurement Locations taken near the WIC WAM facility.
[2] L_{dn} Calculated by adding 6.4 to L_{eq} Value.
[3] Distance adjustment values are calculated in the September 2023 report.
[4] 3.1 dB Load Adjustment values are calculated in the September 2023 report.

Table 5-5 compares the pre-construction day-night sound level from the September 2023 report with the post-construction **Table 5-3.**

Table 5-5: WIC WAM Sound Level Contribution at NSAs – L_{dn} (dBA)

ML/NSA	Pre-Construction, Day-Night Level, dBA [a]	Day-Night Level with WIC WAM Operational, dBA	Increase Above Pre-Construction Condition, dB
	L_{dn}	L_{dn}	ΔL_{dn}
1	47.9	43.5	-3.4
2	48.4	44.6	-3.8

a. Wamsutter Compressor Station Pre-Construction Sound Study, Issued Date 09/12/2023.

The results in **Table 5-5** show that the October 2025 post-construction L_{dn} is lower than the pre-construction L_{dn}. It should be noted that the CIG facility was in operation during the pre-construction survey and may have contributed to the measured noise levels. SLR staff observed that the sound from the compressor station was not audible at the NSAs and the dominant contributor was traffic along I-80.

6.0 Conclusion

SLR has completed a post-construction sound measurement study for the WIC Wamsutter Compressor Station in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Estimated full load operation sound levels are below the applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission limits at the closest noise sensitive areas.

This document has been prepared by SLR International Corporation (SLR). The material and data in this report were prepared under the supervision and direction of the undersigned.

Sincerely,

SLR International Corporation

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Appendix A Figures

Wamsutter Compressor Station

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Figure A-1: Noise Sensitive Area and Measurement Location

Appendix B Glossary of Common Acoustical Terminology

Wamsutter Compressor Station

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A-weighting: a weighting scale in which sound pressure levels in individual frequency bands are adjusted to match the response for the human ear. The reference adjustment is 0 dB at 1,000 Hz. The human ear is much less responsive at low frequencies. An A-weighted sound level is the total contribution from all sound frequencies, with the appropriate weighting factors applied and is designated as dBA.

C-weighting: a weighting scale that is relatively flat from 31.5 Hz to 8,000 Hz with a roll-off higher and lower than those frequencies. The adjustment is 0 dB from 200 Hz to 1,250 Hz. A C-weighted sound level is the total contribution from all sound frequencies, with the appropriate weighting factors applied and is designated as dBC.

Hertz (Hz): the unit of measure of frequency or the speed of vibration of a sound wave. Also referred to as “cycles per second”.

Insertion Loss (IL): the decrease (in decibels, dB) in sound power level measured at the location of the receiver when a sound attenuator (e.g., muffler), barrier, or other sound reduction element is inserted in the transmission path between the source and receiver.

L_d: the daytime average sound level. The L_{eq} averaged over daytime hours. Daytime hours may be defined differently by various ordinances and regulations. The hours between 7:00 am and 10:00 pm is the interval used by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

L_{dn} (also DNL): the day-night average sound level, a metric used by many regulatory bodies (including FERC and HUD) as an overall representation of the sound at a measurement location. The L_{dn} is calculated by averaging the sound measured over a 24-hour period, with 10 decibels added to sound levels measured during nighttime hours.

L_{eq}: the equivalent-continuous sound level is a time-average sound level for a specified time period. It is the most commonly used form of sound level averaging. Specifically, the Leq is the level of a steady sound that has the same sound energy as a time-varying sound during a stated time period and at a stated location.

L_n: the nighttime average sound level. The L_{eq} averaged over nighttime hours. Nighttime hours may be defined differently by various ordinances and regulations. The hours between 10:00 pm and 7:00 am is the interval used by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

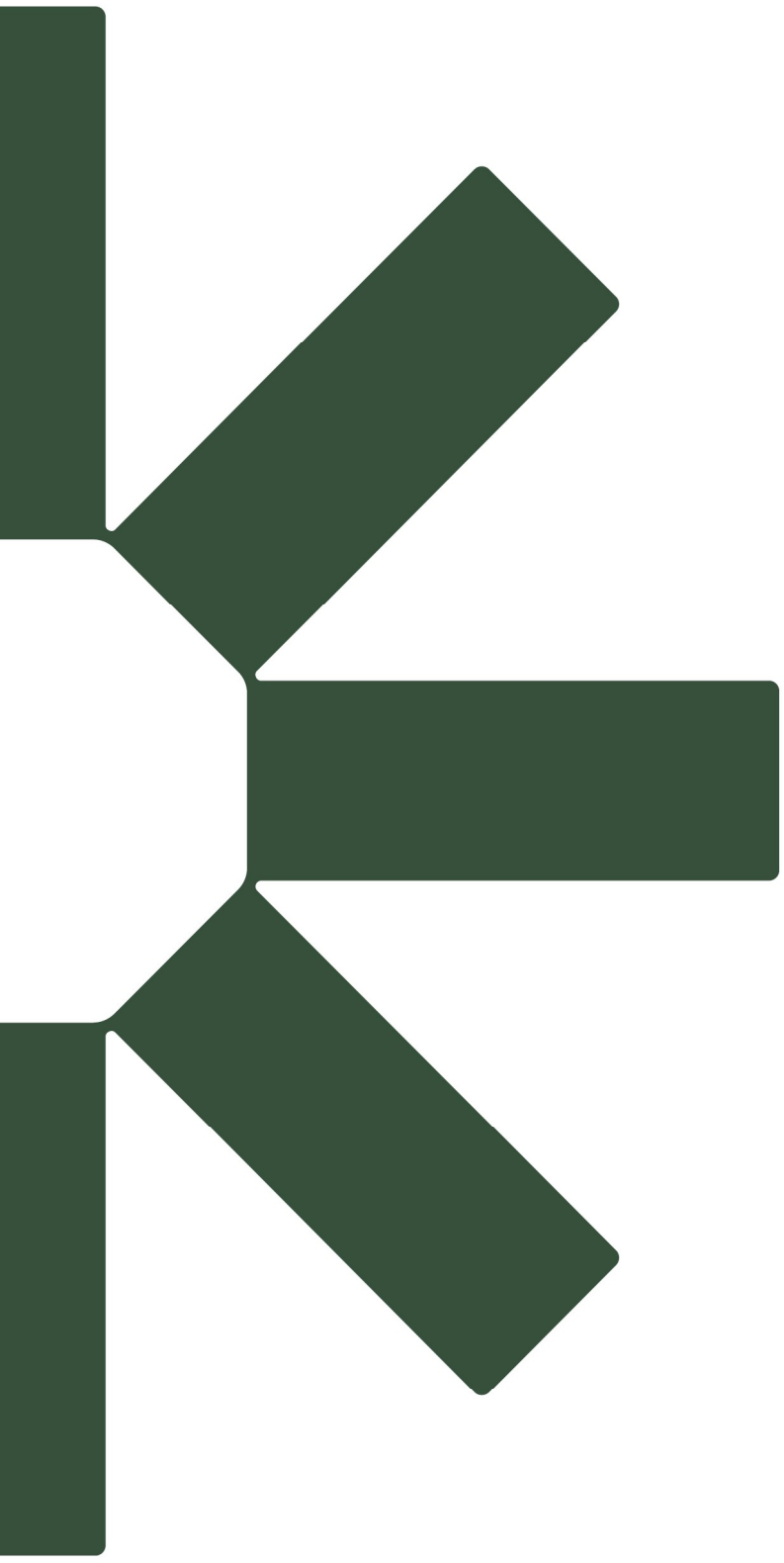
L_{90}: a statistical parameter (percentile) that describes the sound level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time during a stated time period. For example, for a stated hourly L_{90} of 45 dBA, the sound level at the measurement location has a 90% chance of being greater than 45 dBA and a 10% chance of being less than or equal to 45 dBA. The L_{90} is often used as the “background” or “ambient” sound level for a given measurement period. Other percentile values are defined similarly (e.g., L_{50}, L_{10}, etc.).

Sound Power Level (PWL or L_w): a logarithmic parameter that describes the power characteristics of a noise source, relative to a reference power value, expressed in decibels, dB, or dBA. The sound power level should not be confused with the sound pressure level. The sound power level is a characteristic of a noise source analogous to the wattage rating of a light bulb, and it is independent of the surroundings. It is calculated from measurements of the sound pressure level. A 75-watt light bulb will look much brighter in a white, reflective room than in a black, absorptive one. A noise source rated with a sound power level if 95 dBA will produce a much higher sound pressure level (will be much louder) in a small hard box than outside in a soft grass meadow.

Sound Pressure Level (SPL or L_p): a logarithmic parameter that describes the quantity of sound relative to a reference pressure value, expressed in decibels, dB, or dBA. The SPL is the quantity that is measured with a sound level meter, and it is dependent upon the surroundings of a noise source.

Sound Transmission Class (STC): a single number rating for describing sound transmission loss of a wall or partition. A rating system designed to facilitate comparison of the sound transmission characteristics of various architectural materials and constructions.

Transmission Loss (TL): the difference (in decibels) between sound power incident upon a sound reduction element (wall or muffler) to that transmitted. The less sound energy is transmitted, the higher the TL value.



Making Sustainability Happen

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that I have this day caused a copy of the foregoing documents to be served upon each person designated on the official service list compiled by the Commission's Secretary in this proceeding in accordance with the requirements of Section 385.2010 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado as of this 29th day of October 2025.

/s/
Francisco Tarin

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