

**APPENDIX D-1**  
**Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan**  
**and Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Plan for**  
**Construction Activities in West Virginia**

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## **Appendix D-1**

# **Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Plan for Construction Activities in West Virginia**

## **Mountain Valley Pipeline Project**

*Prepared by:*



May 10, 2023

By means of this certification, this Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR § 112.3(d)

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

A	acceptable
BLM	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
Certificate	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIC	Compliance Inspection Contractor
DEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
MVP	Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FS	U.S. Forest Service
ID	identification
JNF	Jefferson National Forest <sup>1</sup>
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
Plan	Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	parts per million
Project	MVP Pipeline Project
ROW	right-of-way
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SOP	standard operating procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
Transco	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC
U	unacceptable
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Weston and Gauley Turnpike	Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike Trail

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<sup>1</sup> Jefferson National Forest refers to the southern portion of the current George Washington & Jefferson National Forests throughout this document. Originally two separate national forests, the JNF and the George Washington National Forest were administratively combined in 1995 and are administered as a single national forest unit.

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## **1.0 OVERVIEW**

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP), a joint venture between EQM Midstream Partners, LP; NextEra Capital Holdings, Inc.; Con Edison Gas Midstream LLC; WGL Midstream; and RGC Midstream, LLC (collectively referred to as MVP), was issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Certificate) from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on October 13, 2017, pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing it to construct and operate the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project (Project) located in 17 counties in West Virginia and Virginia. The Project is an approximately 303-mile, 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline to provide timely, cost-effective access to the growing demand for natural gas for use by local distribution companies, industrial users, and power generation in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region.

The pipeline extends from the existing Equitrans, L.P. transmission system and other natural gas facilities in Wetzel County, West Virginia to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC's (Transco) Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. In addition to the pipeline, the Project includes approximately 171,600 horsepower of compression at three compressor stations along the route, as well as measurement, regulation, and other ancillary facilities required for the safe and reliable operation of the pipeline. The pipeline is designed to transport up to 2.0 million dekatherms per day of natural gas.

A 3.5-mile long segment of the Project crosses portions of the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) in Monroe County in southern West Virginia and in Giles, Craig, and Montgomery counties in southwestern Virginia. The JNF is managed by the U.S. Forest Service (FS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Another 60-foot segment of the Project crosses the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike Trail (Weston and Gauley Turnpike) in Braxton County, West Virginia, which is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Approval to cross land managed by two or more federal agencies is the responsibility of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) through issuance of a right-of-way grant. Project-wide construction environmental compliance is the responsibility of the FERC. The BLM in conjunction with the FS and USACE will also ensure compliance across lands managed or administered by those agencies. Because the majority of federal lands crossed are managed by the FS, this plan focuses on the JNF, noting any additional or different requirements that are specific to the crossing of the Weston and Gauley Turnpike.

Construction of the Project segment that crosses the Weston and Gauley Turnpike was completed in 2018. Construction of the Project segments across the JNF began in 2018 but were not completed and progress is on hold due to a July 27, 2018, order by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit vacating and remanding the Right-of-Way Grant and a subsequent Stop Work Order issued by FERC.

The BLM and FS are responsible for enforcement of the terms and conditions of the BLM's Right-of-Way Grant on National Forest System lands during the term of the Right-of-Way Grant for the Project. Compliance will be monitored on the JNF portion of this Project by the FS Project Manager and the Authorized Officer's designated compliance monitors. The BLM and FS will

have stop-work authority per terms outlined in the BLM right-of-way grant and if unsafe work conditions are encountered during construction.

The FERC is utilizing a third-party Compliance Inspection Contractor (CIC) contracted to MVP to act on behalf of the agency to provide Project-wide construction oversight and compliance monitoring. The CIC inspects and monitors preconstruction and construction activities and enforces requirements related to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and other applicable laws and regulations. The Project will adhere to all federal, state, and local permits. The CIC coordinates with the FS Project Manager and designated compliance monitors.

The Project has potential to impact sensitive environmental resources and, as a result, environmental protection measures have been developed to minimize potential impacts on these resources and will be applied to the Project.

## 2.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

This waste management section provides an overview and checklist to be used before each phase of construction begins at each spread. Each job might require different chemicals and equipment with different fuel requirements that must be documented, accounted for, and contained. Also included at the end of this section are the Weekly Hazardous Materials and Waste Inspection Log for weekly inspection of hazardous materials and waste.

### 2.1 Material and Waste Inventory

Prior to beginning each phase of construction, the material and waste inventory must be completed. The inventory must be provided in the Tables 2-1 to 2-4 below and will include the following:

- Nutrients, such as fertilizers and sanitary wastes;
- Solid waste, such as scrap metals, masonry products, and other raw construction materials and debris;
- Construction chemicals, such as paints, soils additives, and acids for cleaning;
- Petroleum products, such as fuels and lubricants; and
- Other materials, including concrete wash from mixers and explosives.

The list must include oils and fuels, commercial chemicals, hazardous and nonhazardous wastes, and incompatible materials to be used or stored on site during construction.

TABLE 2-1					
List of Oil and Fuel to be Used or Stored On-Site during Construction					
Spread	Contractor	Type	Quantity	Containment Method	Location
Notes:					

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all hazardous substances listed in the above tables shall be provided by the contractor. All containers shall have secondary containment.

<b>TABLE 2-2</b>					
<b>List of Commercial Chemicals to be Used or Stored On-Site during Construction</b>					
Spread	Contractor	Type	Quantity	Containment Method	Location

Notes:  
A SDS for all hazardous substances listed in the above tables shall be provided by the contractor. All containers shall have secondary containment.

<b>TABLE 2-3</b>					
<b>List of Hazardous and Nonhazardous Wastes to be Used or Stored On-Site during Construction</b>					
Spread	Contractor	Type	Quantity	Containment Method	Location

Notes:  
A SDS for all hazardous substances listed in the above tables shall be provided by the contractor. All containers shall have secondary containment.

<b>TABLE 2-4</b>					
<b>List of Incompatible Materials to be Used or Stored On-Site during Construction</b>					
Spread	Contractor	Type	Quantity	Containment Method	Location

Notes:  
A SDS for all hazardous substances listed in the above tables shall be provided by the contractor. All containers shall have secondary containment.



Incompatible materials shall be stored in separate areas in accordance with nationally recognized standards. Incompatible materials shall not be consecutively placed into a container or tank. Additionally, sources of ignition are prohibited in hazardous materials and wastes areas.

The Contractor shall identify and list all sources of potential large spills, including tank overflow, rupture, or leakage. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) information must be included for all containers greater than 55 gallons with a cumulative capacity of 1,320 gallons or greater that contain oil, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste, as required in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112). The Contractor shall list large spill sources in Table 2-5A. Additional sources of large spills can be listed in Table 2-5B. Additional tables shall be provided as needed.

TABLE 2-5A								
List of Large Spill Sources								
Spread	Contractor	Product	Total Quantity Storage Size, Type		Potential Direction of Flow	Maximum Rate of Flow	Structures or Equipment to Contain Spills	Location of Use
			Present	Location				

Note: All containers shall have secondary containment.

TABLE 2-5B								
List of Large Spill Sources								
Spread	Contractor	Product	Total Quantity Storage Size, Type		Potential Direction of Flow	Maximum Rate of Flow	Structures or Equipment to Contain Spills	Location of Use
			Present	Location				

Note: All containers shall have secondary containment.

## 2.2 Hazardous Materials and Waste Inspections

The Contractor shall inspect weekly hazardous materials and waste and associated storage areas. These weekly inspections shall document the condition of the hazardous materials and waste and the associated storage containers. The Contractor shall file all inspection records with the Chief Inspector and Environmental Inspector on a weekly basis. The weekly inspection form is at the end of this section and is titled *Weekly Hazardous Materials and Waste Inspection Log*.

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## Weekly Hazardous Materials and Waste Inspection Log

For each item listed below, the Contractor shall indicate whether existing conditions are acceptable (A) or unacceptable (U). Resolution of all unacceptable conditions must be documented. Contractor shall inspect all storage facilities on a regular basis, but not less than weekly. Contractor shall file all inspection records with the Chief Inspector and Environmental Inspector on a weekly basis.

### I. STORAGE AREAS FOR FUELS, LUBRICANTS, AND CHEMICALS

#### General A/U

- Construction yard or storage areas secured
- National Fire Protection Association symbol posted in storage area or at yard entrance
- Storage areas properly prepared and signed
- Safety Data Sheets available
- Hazardous Materials Management Plan and Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Plan available

#### Hazardous Materials Management A/U

- No evidence of spill or leaking materials
- Incompatible materials separated
- All containers labeled properly
- All containers securely closed
- All containers upright
- No evidence of container bulging, damage, rust, or corrosion

#### Secondary Containment Areas A/U

- Containment berm intact and capable of holding 110 percent of material stored plus precipitation
- Lining intact
- No materials overhanging berms
- No materials stored on berms
- No flammable materials used for berms

#### Compressed Gases A/U

- Cylinders labeled with contents
- Cylinders secured from falling
- Oxygen stored at least 25 feet away from fuel
- Cylinders in bulk storage are separated from incompatible materials by fire barriers or by appropriate distance

## **II. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **Waste Container Storage A/U**

- No evidence of spilled or leaking wastes
- Adequate secondary containment for all wastes
- Separate containers for each waste watercourse (no piles)
- Waste area not adjacent to combustibles or compressed gases
- All containers securely closed
- Bungs secured tightly
- Open top drum hoops secured
- All containers upright
- No evidence of container bulging or corrosion
- No severe damage or rust
- Containers are compatible with waste (e.g., plastic liner for corrosives, metal liner for solvents)
- No smoking and general danger and/or warning signs posted

### **Waste Container Labeling A/U**

- Containers properly labeled

Name, address, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identification (ID) number or ID number of generator listed (Not required if Contractor is an exempt small quantity generator)

- Accumulation start date listed
- Storage start date listed
- Chemical and physical composition of waste listed
- Hazardous property listed

### **Nonhazardous Waste Areas A/U**

- No litter in yard
- No hazardous wastes or used oil mixed with trash (e.g., contaminated soil, oily rags, diapers, or other oily materials)
- Empty oil and aerosol containers for disposal are completely emptied

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### **III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT A/U**

- Shovels
- Absorbent materials (e.g., booms, pads, pillows, socks, “Speedy Dry”)
- Personal protective equipment (e.g., goggles, gloves)
- Fire fighting equipment
- First aid supplies (e.g., medical supplies, squeeze bottle eye wash)
- Department-of-Transportation approved containers
- Plastic sheeting, bags, and ties
- Communication equipment
- Bung wrench (non-sparking)

### **IV. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN (Required for all unacceptable conditions)**

Enter information here

Date:

Contractor Name:

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Inspected by (Contractor’s Inspector):

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Signature:

### **3.0 SPILL PLAN**

This section of the SPCC Plan describes spill preparedness, prevention, and containment. Spill preparedness and prevention training is also discussed in this section.

#### **3.1 Spill and Leak Preparedness and Prevention**

##### **3.1.1 Employee Training**

Prior to construction, contractors and MVP personnel shall be trained in hazardous waste management procedures that will enable them to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, equipment, and communication systems. Personnel who handle, sample, or come in direct contact with oils or hazardous matter shall undergo basic training that stresses the importance of pollution control. Spill prevention control procedures shall be thoroughly explained during the training briefings, which will be conducted by the Contractor Superintendent, the MVP Chief Inspector, and the MVP Environmental Inspector or their designated representative on the job site. The MVP EC shall maintain training verification.

Prior to construction, all Project Chief and Environmental Inspectors shall receive a copy of this SPCC Plan and an approved list of emergency response contractors. Inspectors shall be trained on equipment maintenance, fuel and hazardous material handling, spill prevention procedures, and spill response.

All personnel involved in constructing the proposed facilities shall be aware of the SPCC and the Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency Plan. Regular training briefings shall be conducted on an as-required basis by the Contractor Superintendent and the MVP Chief Inspector on the job site. These briefings shall include the following:

- Precautionary measures to prevent spills
- Potential sources of spills, including equipment failure and malfunction
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the event of a spill
- Applicable notification requirements
- Equipment, materials, and supplies available for spill clean-up

A log will be kept in the construction trailer documenting that everyone on-site during construction has participated in the necessary training sessions.

##### **3.1.2 Security**

Hazardous wastes and waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) shall be stored in a secured location (i.e., fenced, locked). Fuel storage areas shall be located to minimize, as much as possible, tampering by unauthorized personnel during nonoperational hours.

##### **3.1.3 Prevention and Preparedness**

A discharge from the construction site into waters of the state is unlikely to occur. The construction site shall have on-site spill prevention and control facilities and routinely inspect tank and

container storage areas (inspection form: Weekly Hazardous Materials/Waste Inspection Log included Section 2), which will mitigate the potential for oil and hazardous material to be released to soil or surface waters. In areas where hazardous materials are required to be stored or used within a wetland, the Contractor shall prepare and submit for approval a secondary containment plan before working in the wetland area.

Generally, minor spills or leaks shall be contained within secondary containment areas. In West Virginia, spills or overfills must be reported immediately to the Division of Water and Waste Management):

<b>TABLE 3-1</b>			
<b>Areas Where Potential Spills and Leaks Might Occur</b>			
<b>Location\Use or Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity/Reportable Quantity</b>	<b>Containment Method</b>	<b>Product</b>
	/		
	/		
	/		
	/		

Note: All containers shall have secondary containment.

### 3.1.4 Tanks

The Contractor shall take the following precautions to prevent a spill from occurring within tank storage areas:

- Only those tanks for fuel and material storage that meet MVP’s approval shall be operated.
- Single-wall tanks shall be provided with temporary secondary containment that will hold at least 110 percent of the tank capacity of the largest tank inside the containment area.
- Precipitation shall be inspected first for evidence of oil, including a sheen, or other contaminants. If a sheen or other indicators of oil or contamination is present, then the material shall be collected for proper disposal off site. Any precipitation shall be removed from the containment area to maintain the available containment volume at 110 percent of the volume of material stored.
- Only self-supporting tanks constructed of carbon steel or other materials compatible with the contents of each tank shall be used.
- PCB (50 ppm or greater) storage tanks shall be double-walled or have secondary containment that will hold 200 percent of the tank capacity.
- Elevated tanks shall be a maximum of two feet above grade.
- Tank storage shall be located in areas that are at least 100 feet from all waterbodies, wetlands, and designated municipal watershed areas.
- All tanks shall be inspected daily for leaks and deterioration by the Contractor Emergency Coordinator or designee. The results of all inspections shall be recorded on the Weekly Hazardous Materials and Waste Inspection Log (included at the end of Section 2). Copies of

the log for unsatisfactory storage area inspections shall be distributed to MVP's Emergency Coordinator and the Construction Project Manager. Leaking and/or deteriorated tanks shall be repaired or replaced as soon as the condition is first detected.

- Tanks and secondary containment drains shall remain closed when not in use.
- Vehicle-mounted tanks shall be equipped with flame and/or spark arrestors on all vents to prevent self-ignition.
- Incompatible materials shall not be stored in sequence in tanks prior to decontamination. A list of incompatible materials is listed in Section 2, Waste Management, Table 2-4.
- Tanks used to store hazardous materials shall be decontaminated before they are used at a different construction location if they could contaminate the next material to be placed in the tank. The tanks shall be decontaminated if they are to be returned to a vendor. The tanks shall also be decontaminated if they are being returned to an MVP yard and no immediate specific same service use is scheduled.
- If a tank contains hazardous material, then the MVP Emergency Coordinator shall be contacted, and transportation shall follow the steps outlined in MVP's Environmental SOP regarding Waste Transportation.

### **3.1.5 Containers**

The Contractor shall take the following precautions to prevent a spill from occurring within container storage areas:

- For drum storage, reference MVP's Environmental SOPs; MVP Emergency Coordinator shall have a copy of the current Environmental SOPs.
- Containers shall remain closed when not in use.
- All containers shall have temporary containment. A list of temporary containment is listed in Section 2, Waste Management, Tables 2-1 through 2-4.
- Small cans of gasoline, diesel, solvents, and other hazardous materials shall be stored within the temporary containment or within secured trailers or vehicles when not in use.
- Incompatible materials shall not be in sequence in containers before decontamination. A list of incompatible materials is included in Section 2, Waste Management, Table 2-4.
- Containers used to store hazardous materials shall be decontaminated before they are used at a different construction location if they could contaminate the next material to be placed in the container. The containers shall always be decontaminated if they are being returned a MVP yard and no immediate specific same service use is scheduled.
- If a container contains a hazardous material, then transportation shall follow the steps outlined in MVP's Environmental SOPs regarding Waste Transportation.
- No incompatible material shall be stored together in the same containment area.
- Leaking and/or deteriorated containers shall be replaced as soon as the condition is first detected.

- 
- Containers shall be stored in areas that are at least 100 feet from all waterbodies, wetlands, and designated municipal watershed areas.
  - All container storage and containment areas shall be used to store waste or products according state and Federal guidelines.

### **3.1.6 Loading and Unloading Areas**

The Contractor shall take the precautions listed below to prevent a spill from occurring within loading and unloading areas when those areas are located at the construction site; MVP personnel shall be present during loading and unloading activities:

- Liquids shall be transferred and refueling shall only occur in predesignated and preapproved locations that are at least 100 feet from all waterbodies and wetlands. Exceptions might be approved by the Environmental Inspector if no reasonable alternatives are available and secondary containment is used. Certain exceptions are listed in Table 3-2.
- All loading and unloading areas shall be closely monitored to prevent any leaks and spills.
- The area beneath loading and unloading locations shall be inspected for spills before and after each use.
- All hose connections shall use drip pans at the hose connections while loading and unloading liquids. If a leak or spill occurs, then the loading and unloading operation shall be stopped and the spill shall be contained, cleaned up, and collected before operations continue.
- All tank truck outlets shall be inspected before trucks leave the loading and unloading area to prevent possible leakage from the truck while in transit.
- Each refueling vehicle shall have a sufficient number of shovels, brooms, 10-millimeter polyethylene sheeting, and fire protection equipment to contain a moderate oil and/or fuel spill.
- Any service vehicle used to transport lubricants and fuel shall be equipped with an emergency response kit, and this kit, at a minimum, must include the following:

- 25 pounds of granular oil absorbent
- Ten ) 48-inch x 3-inch oil socks
- Five 17-inch x 17-inch oil pillows
- One 10-inch x 4-inch oil boom
- Twenty 24-inch x 24-inch x 3/8-inch oil mats
- Garden-size, 6-millimeter polyethylene bags
- Ten pair of latex gloves
- One 55-gallon polyethylene open-head drum

In addition, a smaller chemical response kit shall be available that contains the following:

- One bag of loose chemical pulp
- Two to three (2 to 3) 17-inch x 17-inch chemical pillows
- Two 48-inch x 3-inch chemical socks



- 
- Five 18-inch x 18-inch x 3/8-inch absorbent mats
  - Garden-size, 6-millimeter, polyethylene bags
  - Ten pair of latex gloves
  - One 30-gallon polyethylene open-head drum
  - Hazardous waste labels

### **3.1.7 Concrete Coating Areas for Field Joints**

Concrete coating of field joints shall be performed **at least 100 feet from the edge of all waterbodies**. Where topographic conditions and/or work space limitations necessitate applying concrete coating within 100 feet of a watercourse, sufficient containment measures shall be implemented to eliminate the spill of any concrete coating materials into a wetland or watercourse. Containment such as the following (or equivalent as approved by the MVP Emergency Coordinator in a secondary containment plan to be submitted by the Contractor) shall be used:

- Concrete coating materials shall be temporarily stored in an earthen berm with a polyethylene lining of 10-millimeter thickness or in a portable containment tray constructed of steel plate measuring a minimum of 4-foot-square by 1-foot-deep.
- Portable-mechanical mixing equipment, if required, shall be operated within a containment area constructed of temporary earthen berms and polyethylene lining a minimum of 10-millimeter thickness.
- Concrete materials in a portable container (such as a 55-gallon drum cut in half or equivalent) shall be mixed within an earthen berm with polyethylene lining of 10-millimeter thickness or within a portable containment tray constructed of steel plate, measuring a minimum of 4-foot-square by 1-foot-deep.

### **3.1.8 Equipment Inspections**

All construction equipment in use on the pipeline right-of-way (ROW) shall be inspected daily. Any leaks shall be repaired immediately or the piece of equipment shall be removed from service, removed from the ROW, and repaired prior to returning to service. All inspections shall be documented on a daily leak report submitted to MVP.

### **3.1.9 Emergency Equipment**

The construction site and/or contractor yard shall have adequate manpower and equipment necessary to divert any spilled material from waterbodies and wetland areas. Emergency equipment shall include, but is not limited to, shovels, backhoes, dozers, front-end loaders, oil-absorbent booms, pillows, socks and/or mats, granular oil absorbent, and chemical absorbent pulp. A list of emergency response equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided in Section 4.3.

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### **3.1.10 Contractor's Site Map**

The Contractor shall prepare a site map before construction begins. At a minimum, the Contractor's site map shall include the following:

- Orientation and scale
- Total land area in square feet
- Access and egress points
- Buildings and/or temporary trailers
- Parking lots
- Adjacent land uses (if business, indicate business name)
- Surrounding roads, storm drains, and waterways (e.g., waterbodies and wetlands)
- Locations of hazardous materials and waste storage
- Underground and aboveground tanks
- Containment or diversion structures (e.g., dikes, berms, retention ponds)
- Shutoff valves and/or circuit breakers
- Location of emergency response materials and equipment
- Location of SDS and SPCC Plan
- Location of emergency assembly area

### **3.2 Housekeeping Program**

The construction area shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner. Solid wastes, such as food wrappings, cigarette butts and packets, Styrofoam cups and plates, and similar wastes, shall be disposed of offsite and not in any construction excavation area. Any spills or leaks shall be cleaned up as expeditiously as possible. Trash shall be routinely collected for offsite disposal. Container storage areas shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner.

## **4.0 KARST AREA EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL**

The following discussion outlines erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures to support the MVP Pipeline Project (Project) in karst terrain. Karst terrain underlies portions of the MVP Route in West Virginia from southern Summers County West Virginia to the West Virginia/Virginia State line. Karst terrain is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks. It is characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes, dolines, and caves.

MVP completed a Karst Hazards Assessment that identifies karst features in the vicinity of the Project. MVP also completed a Karst Mitigation Plan that serves as a guidance document for protecting and mitigating karst features during MVP construction. Karst-specific ESC measures are a critical component for protecting karst features and local water bodies during construction and after land reclamation for post-pipeline installation.

## 4.1 Regulatory Oversight

West Virginia has a state law designed to protect caves (West Virginia Cave Protection Act, West Virginia Code - Chapter 20, Article 7A-1 through 7A-6) but does not address karst protection measures in general.

## 4.2 Objectives

The primary objectives for karst-specific ESC are to prevent erosion, overland flow, and sediment transport to water bodies and karst features during pipeline construction, and to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and flooding problems in karst areas after pipeline construction and land reclamation. The primary means to reduce risks for erosion, sedimentation, and flooding in karst terrain is to restore land surface grades to pre-construction characteristics and not significantly change the volume of surface water that enters a karst feature. This can be accomplished by preventing direct impact to karst features and water bodies during construction, and minimizing to the extent practical land surface alterations after pipeline installation and land reclamation. Enhanced Best Management Practices (BMPs) and construction planning in karst terrain are presented herein to accomplish these objectives.

## 4.3 Considerations for Surface Water Management and Erosion & Sediment

Unlike typical construction and development activities, the Project will not result in large swaths of impervious land, or large swaths of altered grade. The Project is primarily a relatively narrow linear subsurface construction project that will be regraded to pre-construction characteristics, and revegetated.

To minimize the potential for impacts to a karst feature (e.g., sinkhole, cave opening, etc.) or a water resource (e.g., well, spring, stream, pond) from pipeline construction in karst areas, industry-standard ESC practices will be supplemented with enhanced BMPs and implemented by MVP and its contractors to accomplish the following objectives:

- Minimize the volume of stormwater and other construction-related surface water run-off;
- Minimize the permanent alteration of land surface characteristics and surface runoff patterns (existing drainage patterns and features should be taken into consideration to minimize changes to the rate that water enters the subsurface through a karst feature);
- Promote broad and shallow surface water flow dispersion with suitable spreading or diversion techniques;
- Prevent uncontrolled release of surface water and sediment to a water body or karst feature;
- Prevent artificial routing of storm water to karst features;
- Prevent blockage or filling of karst features;
- Do not construct artificial storm water structures within karst features;
- Prevent disposal of materials into a karst feature that will degrade the quality of water entering the subsurface through karst feature;
- Install double lines of sediment control fencing and straw bales upslope of a water body or karst feature;

- Stock pile excavated material at least 100 feet from a water body so that the material cannot slough back into these areas;
- Monitor ESC and stormwater management structures periodically during construction, and particularly after precipitation events (stormwater and ESC structures include sediment control fencing, straw bales, temporary detention basins, diversion berms, or containerization - clean, repair, and replace structures as necessary);
- Do not discharge hydrostatic test water in karst areas;
- Establish staging areas for the crew, equipment, hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, lubricating oils, etc., at least 100 feet from a water body or karst feature;
- Install ESC and stormwater management structures surrounding staging areas to prevent run-on to, and then run-off and sediment migration from these sites;
- Store construction waste materials, debris, and excess materials at least 100 feet from a water body or karst features;
- Refuel and maintain construction equipment at least 100 feet from a water body or karst feature;
- Limit the removal of riparian vegetation to only when it is necessary;
- Re-vegetate all disturbed areas as soon as possible after construction using only native plants to reduce soil erosion. Annual species, such as rye or wheat, may initially be planted along with native species in areas subject to immediate soil loss, such as a steep slope, to provide rapid erosion control. Final re-vegetation should use native species only;
- Replace woody riparian vegetation unavoidably lost using native riparian plants to help prevent the spread of invasive plants;
- Where possible and practical, leave a minimum of 100-foot wide natural vegetated buffer area around a water body or karst feature. Plant a vegetative buffer of at least 100 feet around a water body or karst feature if the vegetation was previously cleared;
- Apply fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, or other chemicals no closer than 100 feet of a water body or karst feature;
- Evaluate the establishment of vegetation after project completion and inspect all sediment control structures at one month intervals for at least 3 months. Retain sediment control structures until site stabilization is achieved;
- Remove and dispose of all debris and excess construction materials properly upon project completion;
- Remove temporary sediment/erosion control structures upon final site stabilization;
- Clay dams or breakers should be included in pipeline installation design and constructed at appropriate intervals along the trench excavation to impede subsurface flow along the trench.

## **5.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

Emergency response procedures have been developed for the Project to guide responses to fires, explosions, releases of oils or hazardous waste to the air, land, or waters of the state

regardless of the quantity involved in the incident. For unanticipated release of hydrostatic test waters, MVP shall utilize best management practices (BMPs), as described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (E&SCP) as soon as possible after the release.

## **5.1 Responsibilities of MVP and Contractor Personnel**

If notification is given that an evacuation is necessary, all personnel shall evacuate the construction area via the primary evacuation route (site-specific map with evacuation route to be determined per construction spread) and await further instructions from the Contractor and MVP Emergency Coordinators. If direct access to the primary evacuation route is restricted by fire, spill, smoke, or vapor, facility personnel shall evacuate the facility via alternate evacuation routes to the nearest accessible open area.

## **5.2 First Responder**

Any individual who first observes a spill or any other imminent or actual emergency situation shall take the following steps:

1. Assess the situation to determine if the situation poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment.
2. Identify hazardous substances involved, if any.
3. Report the emergency or spill to the MVP and Contractor Emergency Coordinator(s) immediately.
4. Standby at a safe distance and keep others away.
5. Activate emergency shutdown, if necessary.

The Contractor Superintendent shall act as the Emergency Coordinator for the Contractor. The Chief Inspector shall act as the Emergency Coordinator for MVP. The responsibilities of the Emergency Coordinator are presented in the remainder of this section.

### **5.2.1 Contractor EC Responsibilities**

The Contractor Emergency Coordinator shall coordinate the response to all spills that occur as a result of Contractor operations. The Contractor shall not coordinate the response of spills of pipeline liquids, hazardous wastes, or the unanticipated release of hydrostatic test waters; these spills shall be coordinated by the MVP Emergency Coordinator.

Following are specific Contractor Emergency Coordinator responsibilities:

1. Determine any immediate threat to human health, the environment, and the neighboring community.
2. Ensure personnel safety and evacuate, if necessary.
3. Identify source, character, amount, and extent of release.
4. Determine if hazardous substances are involved.
5. Inform the MVP Emergency Coordinator and follow instructions.
6. Direct and document remediation efforts to contain and control spill release.

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7. Document remedial efforts.
  8. Coordinate cleaning and disposal activities.

### **5.2.2 MVP Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities**

The MVP Emergency Coordinator shall coordinate clean-up of all spills of pipeline liquids, hazardous wastes, and any unanticipated release of hydrostatic test water.

Upon notification of pipeline liquid spills, hazardous materials spills, or the unanticipated release of hydrostatic test waters, the MVP Emergency Coordinator shall be responsible for the following:

1. Assess situation for potential threat to human health, environment, and the neighboring community
2. Implement evacuation, if necessary
3. Ensure personnel safety
4. Control source as conditions warrant
5. Immediately notify supervisory personnel immediately for spills that meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - a. One pound or more of a solid material (excluding horizontal directional drilling mud spilled on land)
  - b. Five gallons or more of a liquid spilled on land
  - c. Any substance that creates a sheen on water
  - d. Air pollution incidents where there might be a release of a toxic substance
  - e. Unanticipated release of hydrostatic test water
6. If necessary, notify the local fire department, law enforcement authority, or health authority as appropriate, and provide the following information:
  - a. Name of the caller and call-back number
  - b. The exact location and nature of the incident
  - c. The extent of personnel injuries and damage
  - d. The extent of release
  - e. The material involved and appropriate safety information
7. Ensure that any waste or product that might be incompatible with a released material is kept away from the affected area.
8. Keep any potential ignition source away from emergency area, if spilled material is flammable.
9. Minimize affected area with appropriate containment or diking.
10. Assemble required spill response equipment as required (e.g., protective clothing, gear, heavy equipment, pumps, absorbent material, and empty drums).

11. Place spilled material in appropriate containers, in accordance with the MVP Environmental SOPs.
12. Label and store containers in accordance with the MVP Environmental SOPs.
13. Coordinate waste disposal and equipment decontamination.
14. Terminate response.
15. Ensure that all emergency response equipment is fully functional. Any equipment that cannot be reused shall be replaced.
16. For PCB spills, follow special spill response requirements related to PCB spills.
17. Assist with the coordination of clean-up and disposal activities.
18. If necessary, contact outside remediation services to assist with clean-up.
19. Complete Waste Removal Storage and Disposal Record Form to track waste generated during this project.
20. Complete Field Spill Report (included at the end of this section) and distribute accordingly.
21. For unanticipated release of hydrostatic test waters, notify state contact if required by state permit in accordance with timeframes required by state permit.
22. As required by permit, arrange for immediate sampling of the test water (from the pipe or a representative sample of released water where possible) or soil where the test water was released and water from adjacent watercourse if test water was released into the watercourse. Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with hydrostatic test discharge permit criteria.
23. Ensure that an MVP representative notifies the municipal manager and/or mayor, as required.

### 5.3 Emergency Equipment

The construction site and Contractor yards shall have adequate personnel and equipment necessary to divert any spill from waterbodies and wetland areas. Emergency equipment shall include, but is not limited to, shovels, backhoes, dozers, front-end loaders, oil absorbent booms, pillows, socks and/or mats, granular oil absorbent, and chemical absorbent pulp. Table 5-1 lists emergency response equipment and PPE (to be completed by Contractor).

<b>TABLE 5-1</b>		
<b>Spill Response Equipment</b>		
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Location</b>

<b>TABLE 5-2</b>		
<b>Fire Response Equipment</b>		
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Location</b>

<b>TABLE 5-3</b>		
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>		
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Location</b>

## 5.4 Spill Clean-Up/Waste Disposal Procedures

The following identifies the clean-up and control measures to be used in the event of a spill of oil, fuel, or hazardous substance or unanticipated release of hydrostatic test water.

### 5.4.1 Oil and/or Fuel Spills

- Ensure no immediate threat to surrounding landowners or environment.
- Remediate small spills and leaks as soon as feasible. Use absorbent pads whenever possible to reduce the amount of contaminated articles.
- Restrict the spill by stopping or diverting flow to the oil and/or fuel tank.
- If the release exceeds the containment system capacity, immediately construct additional containment using sandbags or fill material. Every effort must be made to prevent the seepage of oil into soils and waterways.
- If a release occurs into a facility drain or nearby watercourse, immediately pump any floating layer into drums. For high-velocity watercourses, place oils booms or straw bales between the



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release area and the site boundary and downstream of affected area. As soon as possible, excavate contaminated soils and sediments.

- After all recoverable oil has been collected and drummed, place contaminated soils and articles in containers.
- For larger quantities of soils, construct temporary waste piles using plastic liners and place the contaminated soils on top of the plastic and covered by plastic. Plastic-lined, roll-off bins should be leased for storing this material as soon as feasible.
- Label the drum following the procedures outlined in the MVP's Environmental SOPs.
- Move drum to secure staging or storage area.
- Document and report clean-up activities of the MVP Emergency Coordinator as soon as feasible.
- If environmentally sensitive resources (e.g., wetlands, waterbodies) exist in the area, ensure that BMPs as described in the ESCP are used to minimize impact to these resources.

#### **5.4.2 Hazardous Substance Releases**

- Ensure no immediate threat to surrounding landowners or environment.
- Identify the material and quantity released.
- Block off drains and containment areas to limit the extent of the spill. Never wash down a spill with water.
- Ensure that PPE and containers are compatible with the substance.
- Collect and reclaim as much of the spill as possible using a hand pump or similar device. Containerize contaminated soils in an appropriate Department-of-Transportation approved container in accordance with the MVP's Environmental SOPs. (Note: Environmental SOP's are located in all division and area offices and kept by all engineering teams.) Never place incompatible materials in the materials in the same drum.
- Sample the substances for analysis and waste profiling.
- Decontaminate all equipment in a contained area and collect fluids in drums.
- Label the drum.
- Move the drum to secure staging or storage area.
- Document and report activities to the MVP Emergency Coordinator as soon as feasible.
- If environmentally sensitive resources (wetlands, waterbodies) exist in the area, then ensure that BMPs as described in the ESCP are used to minimize impacts to these resources.

#### **5.4.3 Unanticipated Release of Hydrostatic Test Water**

- Ensure no immediate threat to surrounding landowners or environment.
- If environmentally sensitive resources (wetlands, waterbodies) exist in the area, then ensure that BMPs as described in the ESCP are used to minimize impacts to these resources.

#### 5.4.4 Disposal of Contaminated Materials and/or Soils

- The Contractor shall work with the MVP Emergency Coordinator to characterize waste generated during this project. All wastes generated as a result of spill response activities shall be analyzed to determine if hazardous or if PCBs are greater than 1 ppm. Knowledge of the contaminant(s) might be applied to classify the waste and spill materials as determined by the MVP Emergency Coordinator.
- The Contractor is responsible for properly disposing of wastes generated during this project that is determined by the MVP Emergency Coordinator to be nonhazardous and to contain PCBs less than 1 ppm; this includes obtaining applicable authorizations and registrations for waste disposal.
- The MVP Emergency Coordinator is responsible for properly disposing of hazardous and PCB-containing wastes containing greater than 1 ppm generated during this project, including obtaining applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ID numbers.
- Hazardous and PCB-containing waste shall be stored in a secured location (i.e. fenced, locked) until the material is transported off site. At no time shall hazardous waste be stored for more than 90 days or a waste containing PCBs with more than 50 ppm be stored for more than 30 days.

#### 5.5 Equipment Cleaning/Storage

- Upon completion of remedial activities, the Contractor shall decontaminate emergency response equipment used to remediate a spill resulting from its operations. MVP shall be responsible if the spill is hazardous material.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for disposing of any contaminated waste or non-PCB containing waste generated as a result of the decontamination process.
- MVP shall be responsible for disposing of any contaminated Hazardous Waste or PCB Containing Material generated as a result of the decontamination process.
- The Contractor shall replace all spent emergency response equipment prior to resuming construction activities if spill resulted from their operations.
- The Contractor shall test and inventory reusable PPE prior to being placed back into service.

### 6.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This section provides the user with a high-level overview of the regulatory requirements addressed in this SPCC Plan. This section is arranged by activity, in typical order or occurrence by job, with the corresponding regulation.

Regulatory Compliance by Activity			
Activity Type	Federal Regulation Citation	State Regulation Citation	Plan Section
<b>General Applicability</b>			
Is facility under purview of regulations?	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	

<b>Regulatory Compliance by Activity</b>			
<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Federal Regulation Citation</b>	<b>State Regulation Citation</b>	<b>Plan Section</b>
Does facility comply with applicable regulations?	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	
<b>Materials Storage and Handling</b>			
Material and Waste Inventory	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3)Waste Management (Section 2)
Material Transport and Disposal	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Contingency Plan (Section 5)
<b>Spill Prevention and Containment</b>			
Emergency Response Contacts	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3)
Training	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
Security	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
Prevention and Preparedness	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	
Facility Information	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
Facility Drainage and Routes of Flow	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
<b>Inspections and Reporting</b>			
Emergency Response Contacts	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3) Contingency Plan (Section 5)
Inspections, Tests, and Records	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
Discharge Reporting	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	
<b>Regulatory Compliance by Activity</b>			
<b>Activity Type</b>	<b>Federal Regulation Citation</b>	<b>State Regulation Citation</b>	<b>Plan Section</b>
<b>Spills and Response</b>			
Emergency Procedures and Response	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3) Contingency Plan (Section 5)
Discharge Notification	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
Clean-up	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	
<b>Wastewater Discharge</b>			
Facility Drainage	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3)

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## **Attachment D-1-1 – Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Plan**

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Plan Introduction**

The purpose of this Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Plan (Plan) is to provide work, investigation, and reporting procedures for responding to the unanticipated discovery of contamination in soil, groundwater, or sediment during excavation, construction, or maintenance activities associated with construction of the MVP Pipeline Project.

Consistent with this purpose, the objectives of this Plan are to protect the health and safety of project personnel and the environment and to prevent the spread of contamination during and after an unanticipated discovery of contamination.

The greatest potential for the discovery of unanticipated contamination will occur during the excavation of the pipeline trench and horizontal boring procedures. The following response plan will be executed if any Project personnel detect potential contamination such as:

- Odor;
- Visible staining on soil;
- Sheen on ground or purge water;
- Unidentified underground service tank; or
- Potential cultural resources, including human remains.

### **Unanticipated Discovery Response Plan**

#### **Stage 1 – Suspend Work Activities**

All construction and/or maintenance work in the immediate area of the discovery shall stop. Personnel shall move to upwind areas as necessary.

#### **Stage 2 – Identify Immediate Threats**

If an immediate threat is detected, emergency response (i.e., 911) shall be notified. The area shall be evacuated.

#### **Stage 3 – Identify and Secure Area**

If safe to do so, the area immediately around the potential contamination shall be secured with safety fencing or flagging. Site personnel shall remain on site to restrict access as appropriate.

#### **Stage 4 – Conduct Notifications**

Appropriate MVP environmental professionals and officials shall be notified of the potential contamination. It shall be the decision of the MVP environmental professional (TBD) to determine environmental agency or public official notification requirements. Primary points of contact are:

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MVP: Megan Neylon, Environmental Permitting Supervisor, 724-873-3645

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP): Centralized Spill Reporting,  
800-642-3074,

FS: Jefferson National Forest Supervisor, 540-265-5118

#### Stage 5 – Discovery Documentation Protocol

An appropriate MVP employee or designee will document the unanticipated contamination utilizing the attached Worksheet 1. Worksheet 1 includes instructions for the appropriate MVP employee or designee to record the site name, locations, and how suspected contamination was determined. The MVP employee or designee will coordinate with the construction contractor(s) who identified the contamination to assist in completing Worksheet 1.

#### Stage 6 – Remedial Action Planning

An on-site meeting (if appropriate) will be conducted among site personnel, MVP environmental professionals, and any appropriate contamination response contractors to determine remediation requirements and methodologies. If remediation activity is appropriate, an environmental consultant (if appropriate) should be contacted to assist with the remedial activity. Remedial activities should be conducted according to the following general sequence of events. This is a general plan and is not meant to apply to all contamination situations. A more robust, site-specific remedial action plan should be completed by an environmental consultant prior to completing remedial activities.

Step 1: Sampling – Representative samples should be collected and submitted to an environmental laboratory for analysis and/or waste classification. Results of this analysis may dictate notification requirements. An environmental consultant can assist in the determination of these requirements.

Step 2: Remedial Action Determination – Following laboratory analysis, the MVP environmental professional and/or the environmental consultant will evaluate the analysis results and, if appropriate, identify the type of remediation (in-situ, removal, etc.) to be completed.

Step 3: Remedial Action – MVP will mobilize an appropriate contractor, and remediation activities will be conducted. Any soil and/or groundwater suspected of containing contamination will be segregated from clean soil and/or water using plastic sheets, fractionation tanks, or other appropriate methodologies. Containers will be clearly labeled. Known hazardous wastes will be labeled and separated with orange construction fencing.

Step 4: Disposal – Wastes will be disposed of properly at a permitted facility. MVP environmental professional or its environmental consultant will determine disposal requirements.

#### Stage 7 – Record Keeping

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A record of the sequence of events from the beginning (unanticipated discovery) to the end (disposal) of the incident will be recorded and kept on file with the MVP environmental professional in accordance with all mandated record keeping requirements.

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**Worksheet 1 – Unanticipated Discovery of Contamination Documentation Worksheet**

Instructions: Complete this worksheet to document an unanticipated discovery of contamination event. Use a separate sheet (copy) for each occurrence.

**A. Site Name, Physical Location, and Milepost**

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**B. How Suspected Contamination was Determined (odor, stain, sheen, etc.). Include photographs as appropriate.**

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**C. List dates, times, and officials notified**

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**Environmental Response Contact Sheet**

Primary points of contact are:

MVP: Megan Neylon, Environmental Permitting Supervisor, 724-873-3645

West Virginia DEP: Centralized Spill Reporting, 800-642-3074

Additional points of contact may be identified prior to construction

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## **Attachment D-1-2 – Key Emergency Contacts**

Following are the key personnel who shall be contacted in the event of an emergency or spill incident.

**Contact Name    Phone Number**

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**1.        MVP Emergency Contacts**

MVP Emergency Coordinator    To be provided prior to construction (within 15 minutes of incident)

**2.        Contractor Emergency Contact**

Contractor Emergency Coordinator    To be provided prior to construction

**3.        Local Authorities (as necessary)**

State Police	To be provided prior to construction
Local Police	
Local Fire Department	
Hospital	
Ambulance	

**4.        Environmental Agencies**

Notification to be made by an MVP representative.

Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water and Waste, Centralized Spill Reporting, 800-642-3074

**5.        Potential Environmental Remedial Service Contractors (verify before issuing project-specific SPCC Plan)**

Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.: 800-645-8265

Safety-Kleen (FS), Inc.: Edward A. Mitchell, 713-750- 5800

U.S.A. Environment: Cesar Garcia, 713-425-6925 or 832-473-5354 (cell phone)

WRS Infrastructure and Environment, Inc.: Steve Maxwell, 281-731-0886



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## Attachment D-1-3 - Petroleum and Hazardous Material Spill Report

The Contractor must complete this for any petroleum or hazardous material spill regardless of size, and submit the form to the MVP EC within 48 hours of the occurrence.

Date of Spill \_\_\_\_\_ Incident No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of spill discovery \_\_\_\_\_

Time of Spill \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Spill Recovery \_\_\_\_\_

Location Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Spread: \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_

Name and title of discoverer: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of material spilled and product name: \_\_\_\_\_

Manufacturer's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Legal description of spill location \_\_\_\_\_

Directions from nearest community: \_

Estimated volume of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

Topography and surface conditions of spill site: \_\_\_\_\_

Spill medium (e.g., pavement, sandy soil, water): \_\_\_\_\_

Proximity of spill to surface waters or wetland: \_\_\_\_\_

Did the spill reach a watercourse? If so, was a sheen present?

Yes  No

Yes  No

Direction and time of travel (if in watercourse): \_\_\_\_\_

Name and telephone number of responsible party: \_\_\_\_\_

Causes and circumstances resulting in the spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Extent of observed contamination, both horizontal and vertical (e.g., spill-stained soil in a 5-inch radius to a depth of 1 inch): \_\_

Potentially affected resources and installations: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential impact on human health: \_\_\_\_\_

Immediate spill control and/or clean up methods used and implementation schedule: \_\_\_\_\_

Current status of clean up actions: \_\_\_\_\_

**Name, company, address, and telephone number for the following:**

Construction Superintendent: \_\_\_\_\_

Spill Coordinator: \_\_\_\_\_

Person who reported the spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Environmental Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

On-Scene Agency Coordinator (where applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Form completed by: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_