

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):

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

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.

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- 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

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- 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.

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).

TABLE 5-1		
Spill Response Equipment		
Equipment	Quantity	Location

TABLE 5-2		
Fire Response Equipment		
Equipment	Quantity	Location

TABLE 5-3		
Personal Protective Equipment		
Equipment	Quantity	Location

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

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
General Applicability			
Is facility under purview of regulations?	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	

Regulatory Compliance by Activity			
Activity Type	Federal Regulation Citation	State Regulation Citation	Plan Section
Does facility comply with applicable regulations?	40 CFR Part 112D	Per Federal	
Materials Storage and Handling			
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)
Spill Prevention and Containment			
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	
Inspections and Reporting			
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	
Regulatory Compliance by Activity			
Activity Type	Federal Regulation Citation	State Regulation Citation	Plan Section
Spills and Response			
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	
Wastewater Discharge			
Facility Drainage	40 CFR Part 112	Per Federal	Spill Plan (Section 3)

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:

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

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.

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

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

C. List dates, times, and officials notified

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

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

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

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 _____