

APPENDIX Q
Framework Construction Emergency
Preparedness and Response Plan

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Framework Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

Prepared by:



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP), a joint venture between EQT Midstream Partners, LP and affiliates of NextEra Energy, Inc.; Con Edison Gas Midstream LLC; WGL Holdings, Inc.; and RGC Midstream, LLC (collectively referred to as MVP), is seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Certificate) from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing it to construct and operate the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline Project (Project) located in 17 counties in West Virginia and Virginia. MVP plans to construct 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. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2017 and conclude in the fourth quarter of 2018. Construction on National Forest System lands will occur in 2018.

The proposed pipeline will extend 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 will include approximately 171,600 horsepower of compression at three compressor stations currently planned 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 3.6-mile long segment of the Project will cross 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 will cross 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 will be the responsibility of the FERC. 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.

The FS will be 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 Mountain Valley Pipeline 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. FS will have stop work authority per terms outlined in the BLM right-of-way grant. FS will also have stop work authority if unsafe work conditions are encountered during construction.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide measures in emergency situations to be utilized by the FERC, FS, USACE, MVP, the Compliance Inspection Contractor (CIC), the construction contractor, and any other party that may be present in the construction work area.

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to provide an overview of methods to be implemented if the need for emergency management is imminent. This document discusses the existing support structure, chain of command, and emergency communication protocols to be used as a guide for development of the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to be completed by the construction contractor and approved by the FS.

Emergency response procedures will be implemented for the following potential events or similar events:

- Pipeline breach, damage to structures, or equipment failure;
- Explosions;
- Fires;
- Natural disasters; and/or
- Serious personal injury.

Construction contractors are required to develop and submit to MVP Site Specific Emergency Action Plans (SSEAP) prior to the start of construction activities. The SSEAP will identify and outline any and all potential hazards including detailed plans to prevent, mitigate and/or eliminate the hazards as well as emergency response procedures for the above potential events as well as any and all identified potential hazard scenarios. Construction contractors will be responsible for training all employees and the CIC. SSEAP's will be thoroughly vetted by MVP and disseminated to the CIC, and the FS Project manager.

The Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan provides procedures and information to enable MVP, the construction contractor, the CIC, and FS Project Manager to prepare for and effectively respond to emergency situations. The primary objective of this Plan is to prevent adverse impacts to human health and safety, property, and the environment that could potentially occur as a result of the construction of the Project. More specific emergency procedures for blasting, fire, and hazardous materials are included in Appendices J – Draft Blasting Plan, X – Draft Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, and Y – Framework Hazardous Materials Management Plan of the POD, respectively.

3.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) “Minimum Federal Safety Standards” (49 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 192) provide the standards pursuant to which the Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained. The proposed Project facilities will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet or exceed the safety requirements set forth in 49 CFR Part 192. The intent of the USDOT regulations for pipeline facilities is to provide the public with adequate protection from pipeline failures. Included in 49 CFR Part 192 are specifications for material selection and qualification, minimum design and construction requirements, and protection from internal, external, and atmospheric corrosion.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

MVP and the construction contractor are responsible for the effective response to any emergency situation or event related to the construction of the Project. Each construction contractor will develop a detailed and thorough SSEAP in conjunction with MVP requirements that will be thoroughly vetted prior to the start of construction activities. Additionally, to ensure a coordinated and effective response, a chain of command

will be developed during construction activities and as part of the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to be followed in the event of an emergency.

The following are factors for the establishment of a chain of command:

- Type of event (natural, environmental, pipeline leak, external forces);
- Severity and geographic area (multiple or combination of events);
- Anticipated duration;
- Multi-division/discipline response required; and
- External agency coordination.

5.0 RESPONSE COORDINATION

The amount of resources and coordination required for response to a specific hazard or emergency is determined by type, severity, location, and duration of the event. Most events during construction activities will be managed at the field operations level by the construction contractor and may require increasing resource requirements to match the severity and duration of the event. Additional response coordination plans will be developed and included as part of the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and will provide increasing levels of resources and coordination necessary to support immediate or escalating emergency events.

6.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Effective communication and exchange of information is essential in every emergency response. Misdirected, incorrect, or untimely information can be detrimental and even increase the threat to life or property. As an emergency event escalates, the rapid increase of information creates chaos and confusion. Simple communication diagrams can help to alleviate this situation. Communication chain diagrams will be developed for reference during construction activities as part of the construction contractors' SSEAP and additionally will be developed as part of the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. All contractor employees, MVP personnel as well as local emergency responders will be provided and trained on the appropriate communication chain diagrams to follow in the event of an emergency.

6.1 Emergency Contact List

In case of emergency, call 911 first. Additional potential emergency contacts will be included in the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and should be contacted as appropriate, depending on the situation (e.g., fire, injury) as outlined in the communication chain diagrams. In case of an emergency MVP should contact forest service law enforcement, the district ranger, and the project manager. Further guidance on emergency response, notification, and reporting protocols are included in Appendices J – General Blasting Plan, X – Draft Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, and Y – Framework Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

Table 6-1		
Emergency Contact List^{1/}		
In Case of Emergency - Call 911 First		
Fire – Call 911 First		
Federal, State and County Government Representatives		
Forest Service Patrol Captain: Katie Ballew – 540-265-5150	Forest Service Special Agent: James Willett – 276-782-4378	Forest Service District Ranger: Dan McKeague – 540-953-3560
USACE Weston and Gauley Turnpike: Anita Bradburn 304-399-5890	National Park Service: C&O Headquarters 1-866-677-6677	Appalachian Trail Conservancy: Andrew Downs 540-904-4354
State and Police and County Sheriffs		
Giles County, VA: (540) 921-0031	Montgomery County, VA: (540) 382-6915	Craig County, VA: (540) 864-5127
Braxton County, WV: (304) 765-2838		
Virginia State Police: (540) 375-9500	West Virginia State Police (304) 436-2101	
Poison Control		
National Poison Control: (800) 222-1222 Provides connection to counties		
Hospitals And Clinics		
Giles County, VA: Carilion Giles Community Hospital (540) 921-6000	Montgomery County, VA: Lewis Gale Hospital Montgomery (540) 951-1111	Craig County, VA: Catawba Hospital (540) 375-4200
Raleigh County, WV: Raleigh General Hospital (304) 256-4100		
Hazardous Spill Response And Notification – Call 911		
Directly after 911 notification, the following mandatory notifications will be made by the Compliance Inspection Contractor. Select and notify the appropriate government agency(ies) based on geographic location of the spill site. Also refer to Appendix Y – Hazardous Materials Management Plan Framework.		
Virginia Secretary of Safety and Homeland Security: (804) 786-5351	West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management: (304) 558-5380	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality: (804) 698-4000
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection: (304) 926-0440	National Response Center: (800) 424-8802	
MVP Contact Information		
Incident Commander – Bob Cooper (304) 552-6906	Incident Commander (Alternate) – John Uhrin (304)543-2078	
1/ To be completed by construction contractor prior to operation and maintenance activities.		

This Emergency Contact List shall be verified at the beginning of construction and updated throughout the Project by the construction contractor to ensure accurate contact information. This information will be provided to the Construction Contractors so that it can be included in the SSEAPs. MVP will be responsible for providing updated information to the contractors in a timely manner. The contractors will update the SSEAP accordingly and provide training to reflect any changes.

7.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATIONS AND KEY RESPONSE CRITERIA

The right-of-way corridor for the Project can pose potential hazards or threats in association with construction activities. The most effective response to any situation is awareness of the hazard, its potential effects and consequences, and an understanding of the resources and actions necessary to respond. While it would be unreasonable to list all the potential hazards and detail each response, the construction contractors' SSEAPs is designed to identify any and all potential hazards including detailed plans to prevent, mitigate and/or eliminate the hazards as well as emergency response procedures that would be effective in any given potential hazard scenario. All employees will be trained accordingly. Additionally, response methods and responsibilities will be identified, outlined and determined by MVP in the Final Construction Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for post construction operation.

The right-of-way corridor for the Project is in very close proximity to three federal Wildernesses (Peters Mountain Wilderness, Mountain Lake Wilderness, and Brush Mountain Wilderness). The preparedness for and response to any situation in these protected areas must be based on the legal prohibition on any and all use of motorized equipment, mechanical transport, and the landing of or delivery of materials by aircraft in these two Wildernesses. Limited exceptions to this prohibition may be granted by specific officials of the U.S. Forest Service upon detailed request and on a case-by-case basis, following a specific procedure. This procedure must be followed even in emergency situations. SSEAPs for the Project must include plans for the identification of the precise Wilderness boundaries, and detail the procedures to follow specific to these three Wildernesses.