

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

As proposed, the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project is a natural gas pipeline system that spans approximately 303 miles from northwestern West Virginia to southern Virginia – and as an interstate pipeline will be regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The MVP will be constructed and owned by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), which is a joint venture between EQT Midstream Partners, LP; NextEra US Gas Assets, LLC; Con Edison Transmission, Inc.; WGL Midstream; and RGC Midstream, LLC. EQT Midstream Partners will operate the pipeline and own a significant interest in the joint venture.

With a vast supply of natural gas from Marcellus and Utica shale production, the Mountain Valley Pipeline is expected to provide up to two million dekatherms per day (two billion cubic feet (Bcf) per day) of firm transmission capacity to markets in the Mid- and South Atlantic regions of the United States. The MVP will extend from the Equitrans transmission system in Wetzel County, West Virginia, to Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company's (Transco) Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. As stated in the formal application, Mountain Valley Pipeline has secured firm commitments for the full capacity of the MVP project under 20-year contracts.

The pipeline will be governed by the United States Natural Gas Act, which requires a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity from the FERC before construction can commence. As currently planned, the pipeline will be up to 42 inches in diameter and will require approximately 50 feet of permanent easement (with up to 125 feet of temporary easement during construction). As proposed, the project will require three compressor stations, with identified locations in Wetzel, Braxton, and Fayette counties of West Virginia.

### Project Summary To-Date

On October 23, 2015, Mountain Valley filed a formal application with the FERC for approval to construct, own, and operate the Mountain Valley Pipeline. The application requesting the FERC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity was received and the MVP project was issued Docket Number CP16-10 on November 5, 2015.

On September 16, 2016, the FERC issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MVP project, and on October 13, 2016, the MVP project team filed an updated route with the FERC. This route, known as the MVP October 2016 Proposed Route, reflects numerous route adjustments to mitigate concerns raised during public comment periods.

On June 23, 2017, the FERC issued the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the MVP project. This FEIS takes into account recommendations from the previously issued DEIS, and also considers and includes the analyzed data from civil and environmental surveys that have been conducted, as well as the comments, considerations, and concerns of landowners, community members, government agencies, and local elected officials along the proposed route.

On Friday, October 13, 2017, the FERC issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project. This Certificate follows more than three years of project planning, development, and review; and it recognizes the clear public need for this important energy infrastructure project. The MVP team has worked diligently with stakeholders, including landowners, community members, local officials, and state and federal agencies, to identify the best possible route for the proposed 303-mile underground pipeline. The Certificate comes after the FEIS issued in June 2017, which concluded that adverse environmental impacts from construction/operation would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of FERC-recommended mitigation measures. The FEIS also noted MVP's adoption of hundreds of route adjustments, the majority of which were based on various landowner requests, avoidance of sensitive and/or cultural and historic resources, or engineering considerations.

### Designing the Route

Engineering aspects have included surveying and evaluating various routes to help determine a proposed route with the least overall impact to landowners, cultural and historic resources, and the environment. During the Pre-Filing Review, which began in late October 2014, the MVP team started to conduct environmental surveys, hosted open houses, and participated in FERC scoping meetings, all in an effort to encourage open discussion with community members, landowners, and public agencies.

The proposed MVP route has been carefully designed to utilize existing gas and electric transmission corridors when possible; to avoid sensitive or protected areas when feasible; and to limit surface disturbance and minimize the overall environmental footprint. As part of MVP's commitment to communities, the project team has considered thousands of miles of alternatives and variations to the proposed route in an effort to alleviate concerns posed by interested and informed stakeholders along the route. These alternatives are reflected in the current route, as proposed in the October 13, 2016 filing.

Counties along the proposed MVP route include:

- **West Virginia:** Braxton, Doddridge, Fayette, Greenbrier, Harrison, Lewis, Monroe, Nicholas, Summers, Webster, and Wetzel
- **Virginia:** Craig, Franklin, Giles, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, and Roanoke

### Health, Safety, and Environment:

The Mountain Valley Pipeline project team respects the concerns and opinions of community members; we value each landowner's property; and we certainly value the safety of our employees, contractors, and every single person that lives in these communities. We want to work with everyone in our Virginia and West Virginia communities to make sure we're building this pipeline safely and responsibly, and that we're doing so in a way that has minimal impacts on their land and their daily lives.

According to the National Transportation Safety Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation, natural gas pipelines have the best safety record of any energy delivery system in the United States. Mountain Valley Pipeline takes tremendous precautions to ensure the long-term safety of our pipelines – and once the pipeline is operational, we will utilize sophisticated technology to monitor the pipeline, in real time, 24-hours-a-day and 7-days-a-week.

Perhaps most importantly, Mountain Valley believes safety is a number one priority – we have a steadfast commitment to environmental protection and will conduct our business operations in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner at all times.

### Economic Benefits for Our Communities:

- **Direct Spending:** With an estimated capital expense of \$3.5 billion, the MVP project anticipates spending \$407 million directly in Virginia, and \$811 million directly in West Virginia
- **Labor & Employment:** During peak employment, the MVP project is expected to contribute more than 4,400 jobs to the Virginia economy, and an estimated 4,500 jobs to West Virginia's economy
- **Labor Income:** The MVP project will have a positive impact on labor income – contributing an estimated, average employee labor income of \$56,200 in Virginia, and a \$49,300 average employee labor income in West Virginia
- **Tax Revenues:** A significant source of state and local tax revenues will be generated during the construction phase, with approximately \$34 million generated in Virginia, and \$47 million generated in West Virginia
- **Ad Valorem Taxes:** Once the MVP is operational, counties along the route will continue to receive tax revenues – generating an estimated \$7 million in Virginia, and close to \$17 million to the counties in West Virginia