

APPENDIX H - KARST AREAS

KARST HAZARDS ASSESSMENT
(DESKTOP REVIEW AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE)

Prepared for:



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DAA Project Number: B14188B-01

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APPENDIX A - MAP SET

Map Sheets (1-37) for Karst Hazards Assessment

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between EQT Midstream Partners, LP and affiliates of NextEra Energy, Inc., WGL Holdings, Inc. Vega Energy Partners, Ltd., RGC Midstream, LLC, and Con Edison Gas Midstream, LLC, is seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity 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 (MVP) Project located in 17 counties in West Virginia and Virginia. Mountain Valley plans to construct an approximately 301-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 facilities in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region.

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, MVP project components will include 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 (MMDth/d) of natural gas. Resource Report 1 provides a complete summary of the MVP project and a general location map of the MVP components.

This Karst Hazards Assessment (KHA) presents the results of desk top review and field reconnaissance identifying karst hazards. The KHA is part of the MVP Resource Report 6, which was prepared and organized according to the FERC Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation (August 2002). Resource Report 6 describes existing geologic setting and resources, potential impacts, geologic hazards and mitigation in relation to MVP components.

Mountain Valley previously submitted interim drafts of the KHA to FERC in October 2015 and April 2016 that identified karst features and associated hazards along the initial proposed alignment and various alternatives of the MVP. The current KHA submitted herein presents an

assessment of karst features and associated hazards within 1/4-mile of the currently October 2016 proposed route.

2.0 KARST FEATURES AND ASSOCIATED HAZARDS

Figure 1 illustrates the proposed MVP alignment and alternatives (including the current October 2016 proposed route) that are underlain by karst terrain. **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** illustrate more detail in terms of MVP alignment and alternatives underlain by karst terrain in West Virginia and Virginia, respectively.

Karst features within ¼-mile (generally termed the secondary karst buffer) and within 150 feet (corresponding to the construction easement) of the October 2016 proposed route were identified through desktop review of public and proprietary data (discussed below). Field confirmation was completed on properties where landowners allowed access in order to verify the desk top review results and identify previously unmapped karst features.

Karst features identified within the secondary karst buffer (¼ mile) and the construction easement (150 feet) are summarized in Table 2, and are illustrated in Map Sheets 1 through 37 in Appendix A. Karst features associated with minor potential for impact are highlighted in yellow, and with moderate potential for impact in orange. Mountain Valley made numerous adjustments to the proposed MVP alignment to avoid significant karst features (note that there are no red highlighted karst features or concerns in Table 2). Karst features that are at negligible risk from pipeline construction, or pose negligible risk to pipeline construction and long-term operation, are not highlighted in color in Table 2.

Mountain Valley prepared a Karst Mitigation Plan (under separate cover) that provides mitigation protocols for karst features that cannot be avoided through minor variations within the construction easement. Mountain Valley will deploy Karst Specialist inspection teams during construction to monitor karst features and provide recommendations for avoidance or mitigation.

2.1 Methods for Desktop Review and Field Reconnaissance

The KHA was completed under the direction of the Project Karst Specialist, who holds qualifications of a professional geologist having direct work experience with karst hydrology and geomorphic processes. The Karst Specialist team has over 70 years of combined direct field experience evaluating karst features in southern West Virginia and Southwest Virginia (the vicinity of the proposed MVP alignment).

Desk top analysis and field reconnaissance was focused on a 1/4-mile buffer from the proposed alignment (termed herein the secondary karst buffer), which incorporated the 150-foot lateral construction easement. The secondary karst buffer was expanded beyond 1/4-mile where the likelihood of karst feature occurrence was deemed to be high. Certain carbonate bedrock formations in southern West Virginia and southwest Virginia are more prone to karstification than are others, and the desktop review and field reconnaissance were focused accordingly.

Desk top analysis included review of publicly available data sources, and data provided by the Virginia Speleological Survey (VSS) or West Virginia Speleological Survey (WVASS). Location information for many karst features was taken from information collected by volunteer amateur cavers, continuously compiled since the early 1940s. Many of these historically-documented karst features, originally mapped on 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps, were transcribed onto more modern 7.5-minute topographic maps and location coordinates estimated. It is noted that information included in the desk top review that was provided by the VSS or WVASS are not associated with guarantees by these sources for accuracy or correctness of any information. Field verification was conducted (where property owner permission was granted) to verify a mapped karst feature and to identify previously undocumented karst features.

The KHA greatly expanded the knowledge base regarding local karst features. More than 12 new cave features were identified. Numerous previously undocumented springs and insurgences were identified and mapped. As well, locations of previously identified features were confirmed and updated. Equally important to identifying karst features, is documenting a lack of karst features in areas that previously had little to no historic karst review. Direct interaction with property owners, commenters, and state agencies during the KHA process facilitated karst feature identification and this additional knowledge will serve as an asset to future karst research efforts. Mountain Valley adjusted the proposed alignment in numerous locations to avoid karst features and mitigate associated hazards using the information gathered through the current and previous KHA efforts.

2.2 Coordination on Geologic Formation Names

The discussion of karst-related hazards presented below includes references to specific geologic formations, and to support that discussion the generalized stratigraphic column from McDowell and Schultz (1990) is presented below, to identify the major rock types in the karst area.

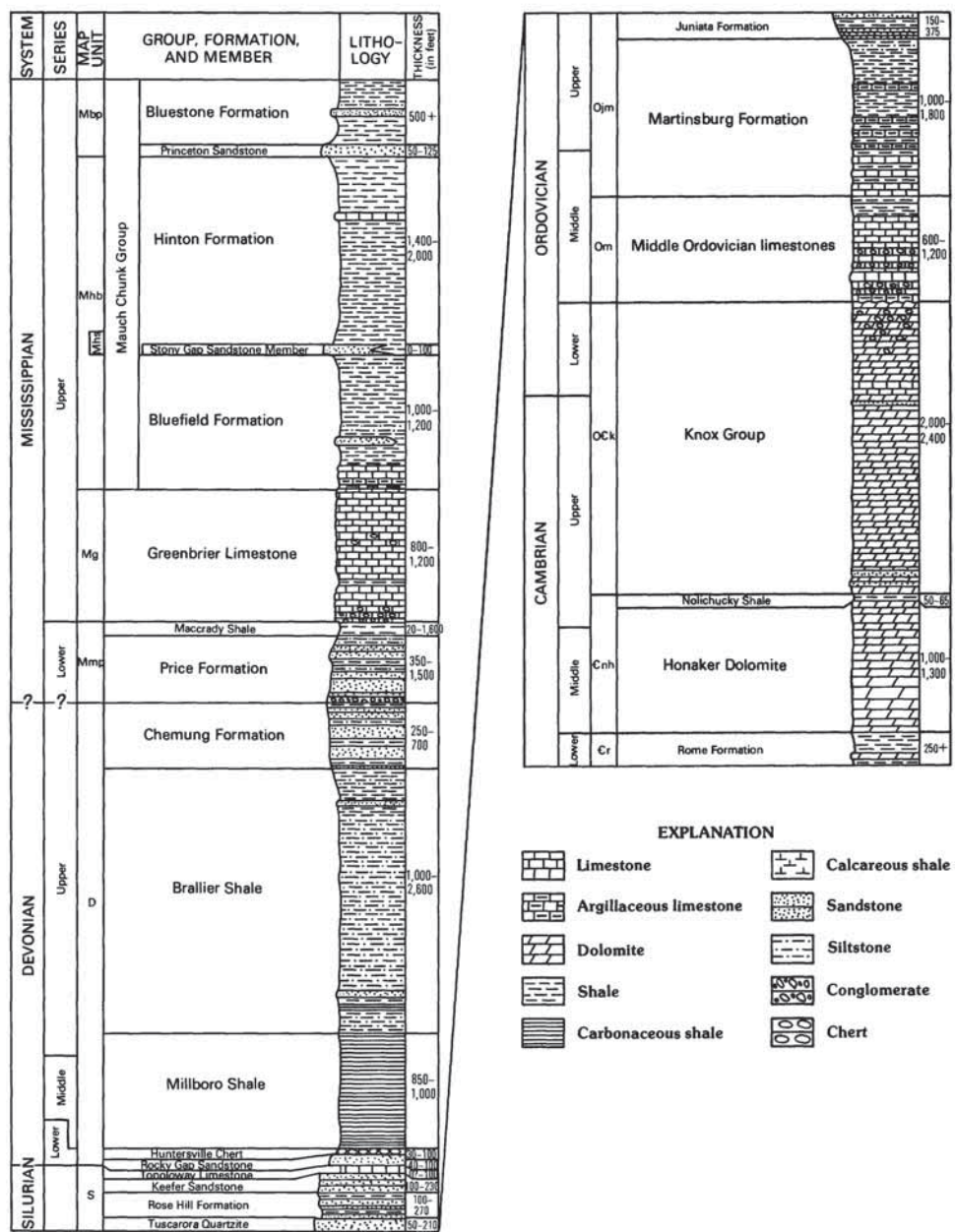


Figure 5. Generalized columnar section for rocks in the Giles County area of Virginia and West Virginia.

For added clarity, we note that geologic formations comprising the local karst terrain are referred to by different names, particularly between practitioners in West Virginia versus Virginia. The geologic mapping work of McDowell and Schultz (1990) presented a useful correlation for formation names, as reproduced below (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Stratigraphic nomenclature used in this study and other studies in the Giles County area of Virginia and West Virginia

System	Mercer, Monroe, and Summers Counties, W. Va. (Rager, 1926, fig. 6)	Giles County, Va., and Mercer County, W.Va. (Cooper, 1961, pl. 1)	Botetourt County, Va. (McGuire, 1970)	Southwestern Virginia (Miller and Meisner, 1977)	This report		
MISSISSIPPIAN	Bluestone Group	Bluestone Formation	(not exposed)	Bluestone Formation	Bluestone Formation.		
	Princeton Conglomerate	Princeton Formation		Princeton	Princeton Formation		
	Hinton Group	Hinton Formation		Hinton Formation	Hinton Formation		
				Little Stone Gap Member			
				Lower red member			
	Bluefield Group	Bluefield Formation		Stony Gap	Stony Gap Sandstone Member		
				Sandstone Member			
				Bluefield Formation	Bluefield Formation		
	Greenbrier Series	"Casper" Limestone		Greenbrier Limestone	Greenbrier Limestone		
		"Ste. Genevieve" Limestone					
	Hillsdale Limestone						
Maccrady Series	Maccrady Formation		Maccrady Shale	Maccrady Shale			
Pocono Series	Price Formation	Price Formation	Price Siltstone	Price Formation			
DEVONIAN	Chemung Series	Parrot Formation	Chemung Formation		Chemung Formation		
		"Chemung" Formation		Chattanooga Shale	Brallier Shale		
	Portage	Brallier Formation	Brallier Formation		Millboro Shale		
	Genesee-Hamilton-Maccellus Series	Millboro Formation	Millboro Formation				
			Needmore Formation				
		Huntersville Formation	Ridgely Sandstone				
	Oriskany Series Helderberg Series	Rocky Gap Sandstone	Licking Creek Formation	Wildcat Valley Sandstone	Huntersville Chert		
			Healing Springs Sandstone				
			New Creek Limestone				
			Keyser Formation		Rocky Gap Sandstone		
SILURIAN	Clinton Series	Tonoloway Limestone	Tonoloway Formation	Tonoloway Limestone	Tonoloway Limestone		
		"Keefer" Formation	Keefer Sandstone	Rose Hill Formation	Keefer Sandstone		
		Rose Hill Formation	Cacapon Formation	Clinch Sandstone	Rose Hill Formation		
	White Medina Series	Tuscarora Sandstone	Tuscarora Formation		Tuscarora Quartzite		

From McDowell and Schultz, 1990

Table 1. Stratigraphic nomenclature used in this study and other studies in the Giles County area of Virginia and West Virginia – Continued

System	Mercer, Monroe, and Summers Counties, W. Va. (Reger, 1926, fig. 6)	Giles County, Va., and Mercer County, W. Va. (Cooper, 1961, pl. 1)	Botetourt County, Va. (McGuire, 1970)	Southwestern Virginia (Miller and Meisner, 1977)	This report
ORDOVICIAN	Red Medina Series	Juniata Sandstone	Juniata Formation	Juniata Formation	Juniata Formation
	Martinsburg Series	Martinsburg Formation	Martinsburg Formation	Reedsville Shale	Martinsburg Formation
	Eden Group			Trenton Limestone	
	Trenton Group			Eggleson Formation	
	Moccasin Series	Eggleson Formation	Eggleson Formation	Moccasin Formation	
		Moccasin Formation			
		Witten Limestone			
		Granton Limestone	Edinburg Formation		
		Benbolt Limestone			
	Stones River (Chickamauga) Series	Pearisburg Limestone			Middle Ordovician limestone
CAMBRIAN		Lincolnshire Limestone	Lincolnshire Formation		
		Five Oaks Limestone			
		Elway Limestone	New Market Limestone		
		Blackford Formation			
	Beekmantown Series		Beekmantown Formation	Beekmantown Dolomite	
			Chepultepec Formation		
			Conococheague Formation		
			Copper Ridge Formation		
				Maynardsville Limestone	
	Elbrook? Series	Nolichucky Shale	Elbrook Formation	Nolichucky Shale	Nolichucky Shale
		Honaker Dolomite		Honaker Limestone	Honaker Dolomite
		Rome Shale	Rome Formation	Rome Formation	Rome Shale

From McDowell and Schultz, 1990

2.3 Karst Features Identified

Karst features located within the secondary karst buffer (minimum ¼-mile) and construction easement (minimum 150-feet) of the proposed MVP alignment are summarized in **Table 2**. The karst features presented in the summary table were mapped or otherwise recorded through desktop review. Features that were further characterized through field observation are specifically noted in **Table 2**. A description of the feature, potential impact to avoid or mitigate, and recommendations are included in **Table 2**. Note the color-code system for karst features (e.g., white is negligible risk; red is notable risk, etc.). The karst features identified in **Table 2** are also shown in the corresponding Map Set provided in Appendix A. Note that the karst features listed in the specific route table includes a cross-reference to the map sheet. Each karst feature listed on **Table 2** is associated with a unique identifier number for cross reference to route maps (see **Map Sheets** in **Appendix A**).

2.4 Karst Feature Mitigation

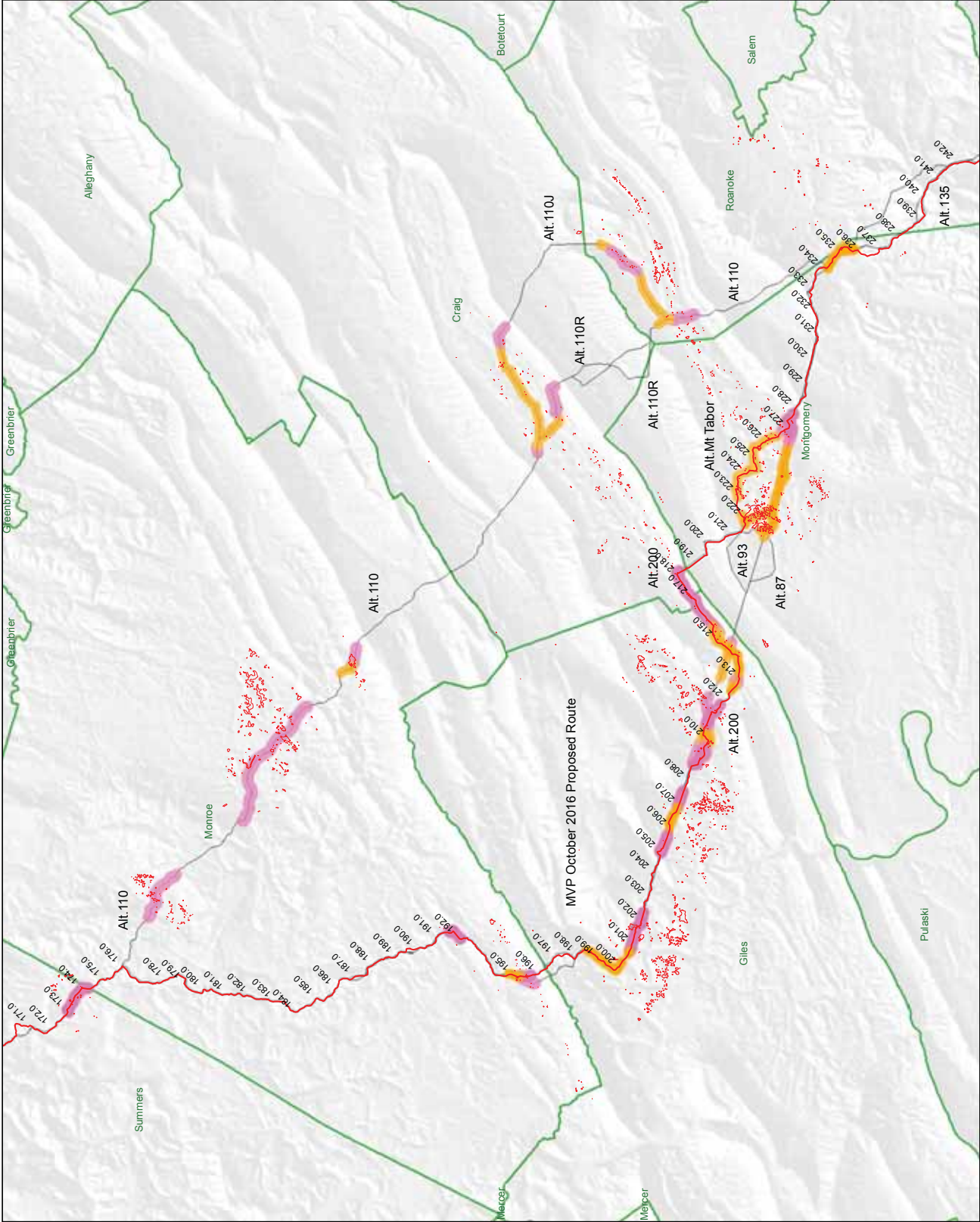
Refer to the **MVP Karst Mitigation Plan** for a detailed discussion on karst hazard mitigation where an identified feature cannot be reasonably avoided within a proposed construction easement, or where an unidentified feature is encountered during construction.

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2.6 Figures 1 Through 3



± 1:225,000 NAD 1983 UTM 17N 0 2 4 6 8 Miles

Service Layer Credits:
Background/Topo: Shuttle Radar Topography Mission from USGS, NASA

Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



FIGURE NUMBER 1 Karst Zones

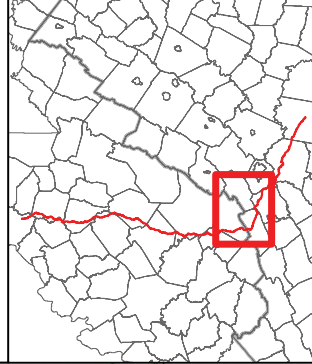
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Legend

- MVP October 2016 Proposed Route with Mile Posts
- MVP Alternates / Previous Variations
- Limestone
- Dolomite

Karst Features



Karst Regions adapted from 1988 Geological Map of West Virginia, 1:250,000. West Virginia Geological and Mineral Survey. Digital Representation of the 1988 Geological Map of West Virginia, 1:250,000. Geological Survey of West Virginia. 1988. U.S. Geological Survey. 174. Geological Survey of West Virginia, 1988. U.S. Geological Survey. 174. Geological Survey of West Virginia, 1988. U.S. Geological Survey. 174.

Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



FIGURE NUMBER 3
Karst and Karst Features in Virginia

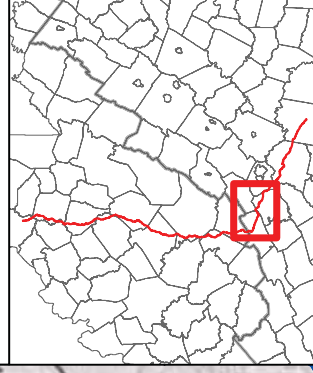
09-30-16



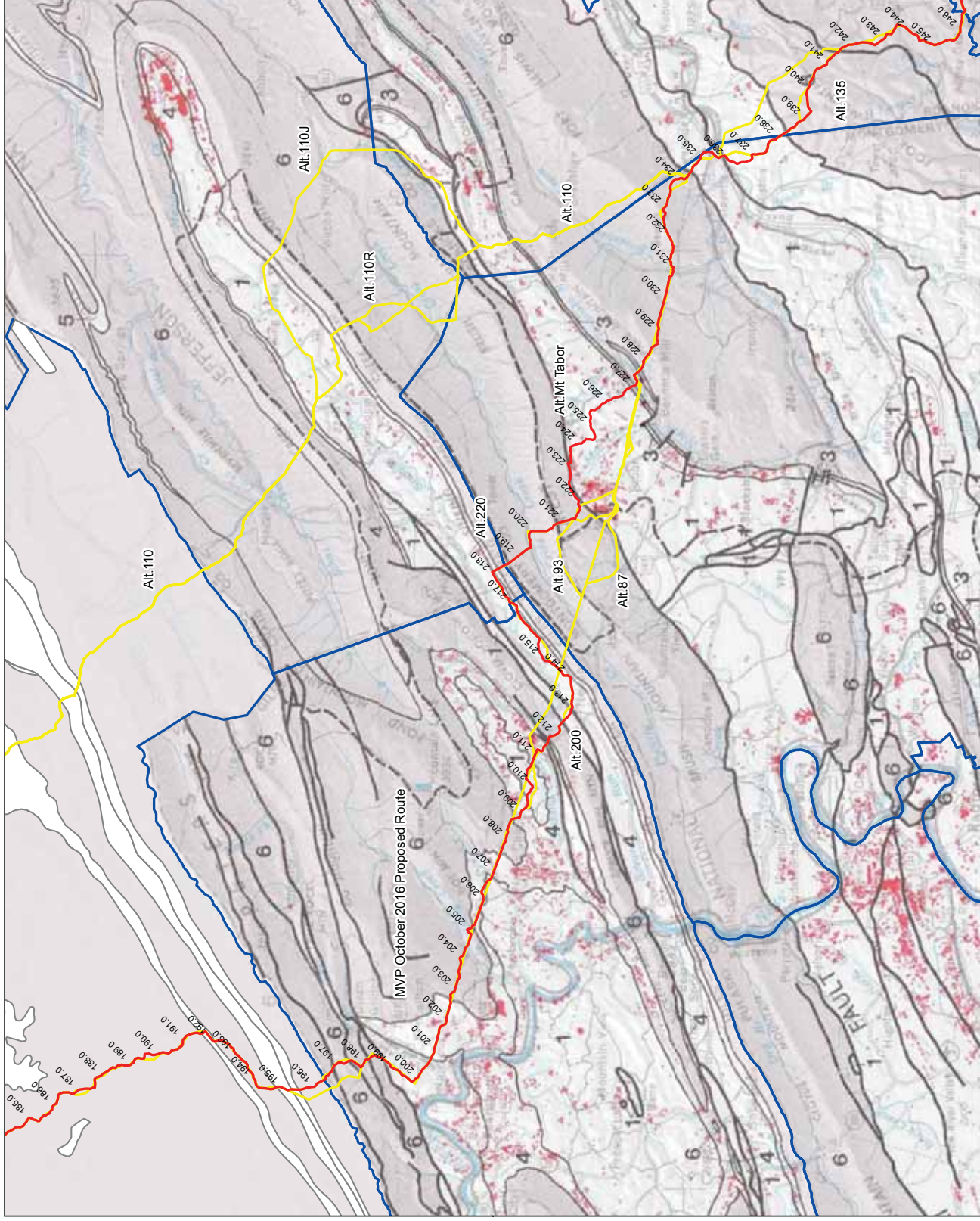
Legend

- MVP October 2016 Proposed Route with Mile Posts
- MVP Alternates / Previous Variations
- Karst Features

- 1,3 - Dolostones
- 4 - Limestones
- 6 - Non-carbonates



Publication 088, Selected Karst Features of the Central Valley and Ridge Province, Virginia. Generalized map and text. U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Geology and Energy, 1988



1:175,000 NAD 1983 UTM 17N 0 2 4 6 Miles

Source: Layer Credits:

Table 2 – Karst Features and Hazards Analysis

Table 2 Karst Features and Hazards Analysis - Proposed FERC 5.0.0 Alignment (Refer to Karst Review FERC 5.0.0 Sheets 1-37 that are referenced in this Table).

Updated for MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

Key:

- Significant potential for impact - Alignment adjustments to avoid least features removed all areas of significant concern
- Moderate potential for impact - Additional evaluation during construction may be required
- Minor potential for impact - Highlighted for construction inspection
- Negligible potential for impact

County	Perennial Impacts and Recommendations for Avoidance / Mitigation	Feature Identification	Field Confirmed?	Description (Note left and right location references are relative to increasing outcrop on proposed alignment)	County
Summers	n/a	Sheet #	Yes	Northern extent of karst terrain (approximate).	Summers
Summers	See Note (1) at bottom of table	172.80	Yes	Sinkhole mapped approximately 240 feet to right (Southwest).	Summers
Summers	See Note (1) at bottom of table	172.38	Yes	Sinkhole mapped approximately 280 feet left (Northeast). Proposed MVP crosses surface drainage leading to sinkhole.	Summers
Summers	See Note (2) at bottom of table	172.34	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 400 feet right (Southwest). Proposed MVP crosses surface drainage leading to sinkhole.	Summers
Summers	Proposed alignment is topographically above the spring. In general, uncontrolled storm water or other construction-related fluid from the Limit of Disturbance could impact the spring and stream. Field reconnaissance indicates negligible risk for impact to the karst feature and BMP's will prevent any potential impacts. See Note (1) for recommendations. Construction may encounter shallow groundwater and bedrock. See Note (2) for recommendations, with particular emphasis on enhanced BMP's to prevent fluid and sediment migration to spring and stream.	173.62	Yes	Small spring approximately 260 feet right (west).	Summers
Summers	See Note (1) at bottom of table	173.78	Yes	Compound sinkhole approximately 500 feet right (southwest) of the proposed alignment.	Summers
Summers	See Note (2) at bottom of table	173.78	Yes	Sinkhole edge approximately 30 feet to left (east) of proposed MVP alignment.	Summers
Summers	n/a	174.02	Yes	End of limestone area (approximate).	Summers
Monroe	n/a	174.22	Yes	Short section of Union Limestone.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (2) at bottom of table	191.60	Yes	Below the point there is an area where a minor stream sinks into the ground. Elevation of sink is about 30 feet above creek base level.	Monroe
Monroe	n/a	191.66	Yes	Access Road MVO-220, 165 feet from west end of Access Road MVO-220, and 370 feet southwest of Access Road MVO-220, is a spring.	Monroe
Monroe	n/a	192.04	Yes	Begin dolomite area (approximate). St. Clair thrust fault (ancient, inactive fault). This area historically known to have extensive and well developed cave and karst development. High karst potential with significant cave and karst feature development.	Monroe
Monroe	n/a	194.84	No	Sinkhole mapped by desktop review more than approximately 800 feet right (west) of alignment.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (3) and Note (2) at bottom of table	195.30	No	Sinkholes mapped by desktop review more than approximately 800 feet right (west) of alignment.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (3) and Note (1) at bottom of table	195.30	No	Begin limestone area (approximate). High karst feature potential.	Monroe
Monroe	n/a	195.35	No	Bolcat Cave, described as a small room located in a large sinkhole, location uncertain, approximately 1100 feet to right (west). Mapped by desktop review.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (3) and Note (1) at bottom of table	195.41	No	Open throat sinkhole located approximately 600 feet right (west) of the proposed alignment. Mapped by desktop review.	Monroe
Monroe	MVP contacted the Red Sulphur Public Service District and is providing support to the PSD to develop a contingency plan to ensure no interruption of water service during construction. Also, see Note (2) and Note (3) at bottom of this table	195.42	No	Rich Creek Spring (headwaters of Rich Creek, water supply for Red Sulphur PSD and Town of Petersworth, WV). Rich Creek Cave, and Rich Creek Fish Hatchery were mapped approximately 1,500 feet right (west) of the proposed alignment. The proposed alignment is at a higher elevation than the spring, which distances it from potential impact. However, the presence of subding areas and open throat sinkholes could provide direct conduit to the subsurface flow.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (2) and Note (3) at bottom of table	195.52	No	Sinkhole located approximately 80 feet left (east) of the proposed alignment.	Monroe
Monroe	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	195.56	No	Several sinkholes mapped by desktop review approximately 250 feet to the right (west) of the proposed alignment.	Monroe
Monroe	n/a	195.72	No	End of limestone area (approximate)	Monroe
Giles	n/a	196.80	No	Several short sections of Tonoloway limestone.	Giles
Giles	n/a	198.48	Yes	Begin dolomite area (Knox Group). Medium karstification potential. Complex structural discontinuity due to ancient thrust faulting (Narrows Fault), preferential hydrology, possible voids.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	198.40	No	Sinkholes located greater than 1,000 feet left (Northeast) of alignment.	Giles
Giles	n/a	200.73	Yes	End dolomite area (Knox Group). Begin limestone (undivided) area. High karst feature potential.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	200.85	Yes	Dixie Cave is located approximately 370 feet right (southwest) of the proposed alignment.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	201.05	Yes	Several sinkholes approximately 400 to 1,000 feet to left (northeast) of the proposed alignment, distributed approximately linearly along a southwest trending surface	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	201.40	Yes	Shingle complex approximately 1,000 feet right (southwest) and on the other side of a topographic high from the proposed alignment. Spring and small wet associated with sinkhole.	Giles
Giles	See Note (2) at bottom of table	201.66	Yes	Sinkholes observed approximately 80 feet left and 60 feet right of proposed MVP alignment. Another cluster of sinkholes further to the right (southwest) prevents avoidance of sinkholes altogether.	Giles
Giles	See Note (2) at bottom of table	202.05	Yes	A small natural opening is within 50 feet left (northeast) of alignment in an area of cinder and pinnacle karst. Possible center or even animal hole.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	202.08	Yes	Crooks Crevices, 50-foot pit along roadside approximately 800 feet right (southwest) of proposed alignment.	Giles
Giles	n/a	202.32	Yes	End of limestone (undivided) area	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	202.73	Yes	Small spring approximately 830 feet left (northeast) of alignment that serve as livestock watering sources.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	204.06	No	Begin limestone area (approximate). Upper limestone contact in drainage wash with high potential for voids in bedrock. High karst potential with significant cave and karst feature development.	Giles
Giles	Karst Specialist Team to provide more intensive inspection during construction	205.02	Yes	Eight Point Pit entrance is approximately 250 feet right (west).	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	205.02	Yes	Williams Contact Shaft entrance is approximately 200 feet right (west).	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	205.04	Yes	High Voltage Cave is located approximately 140 feet left (east), in APCO high voltage electric transmission easement clearing. The area southwest of the electric line has large bedrock benches and pinnacles.	Giles
Giles	See Note (2) at bottom of table	205.20	Yes	Exposed bedrock, heavy benches, thin overburden mantle. This observation is characteristic of the relatively near vicinity of the proposed alignment and not limited to the specific mile post.	Giles
Giles	n/a	205.24	Yes	Sinkhole/sinkhole approximately 250 feet left (northeast) of proposed alignment.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) at bottom of table	205.48	Yes	Sinkhole/sinkhole approximately 1,000 feet left (northeast) of proposed alignment. Confin Sink Cave entrance is approximately 440 feet left (east) of alignment. Proposed MVP alignment crosses weathered sulfate drainage to Confin Sink Cave.	Giles
Giles	n/a	205.69	Yes	End of undivided limestone area. Begin dolomite area (Knox Group). Moderate karst feature potential.	Giles
Giles	See Note (2) at bottom of table	205.89	Yes	Sinkhole observed approximately 50 feet left (northeast).	Giles
Giles	n/a	206.90	Yes	End of dolomite area. Begin limestone (undivided) area. Exposed bedrock, benches, pavement, pinnacles, thin overburden mantle.	Giles
Giles	n/a	207.55	Yes	End of limestone (undivided) area. Exposed bedrock, benches, pavement, pinnacles, thin overburden mantle.	Giles
Giles	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	208.72	No	Swallow stream edge (raced to Doe Creek Spring on New River by VADCR. Approximately 430 feet to right (south) of proposed alignment. No sink point was found during field review (see Note (1) for details).	Giles
Giles	n/a	209.77	Yes	Begin limestone area (approximate). High karst feature potential.	Giles

Table 2. Karst Features and Hazards Analysis - Proposed FERC 5.0.0 Alignment (Refer to Karst Review FERC 5.0.0 Sheets 1-37 that are referenced in this Table).
Updated for MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

Key:
 = Significant potential for impact - Alignment adjustments to avoid karst features removed all areas of significant concern
 = Moderate potential for impact - Additional evaluation during construction may be required
 = Negligible potential for impact

File Post	Sheet #	Feature Identification	Field Confirmed?	Description (Note, left and right location references are relative to increasing milepost on proposed alignment)	Potential Impacts and Recommendations for Avoidance / Mitigation	County
208.95	17 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole on east side of access road, approximately 1,000 feet right (southwest) of alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
209.00	17 of 37	Swallet, losing stream	Yes	Crossing a losing stream. Multiple stream sink points trapped by debris on review approximately 750 feet left (northeast) of proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
209.10	17 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Proposed MW alignment on an edge of sinkhole to left (northeast).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
209.30	17 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Swallet on edge of sinkhole to left (northeast).	n/a	Giles
209.33	17 of 37	Cave	Yes	Far left Cave approximately 970 feet right (southeast) of alignment, and 150 feet above proposed access road.	n/a	Giles
209.62	18 of 37	Contact - end limestone	Yes	End of undivided limestone area. Begin dolomite area (Knox Group). Moderate karst potential.	n/a	Giles
209.75	18 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Compound sinkhole approximately 150 feet right (south). Additional sinkholes in vicinity further away.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
209.95	19 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 650 feet to right (southeast).	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
210.54	19 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 80 feet to left (north).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
210.62	19 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Several sinkholes to left (south) approximately 170 feet or more.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
210.65	19 of 37	Contact - dolomite to limestone	Yes	Begin limestone (undivided) area. This area has been historically known to contain caves and karst features. High karst feature potential.	n/a	Giles
211.05	19 of 37	Cave, Spring	Yes	Towneys Cave and Spring at base of hill and road embankment. Two cave entrances approximately 800 feet to left (northeast) of alignment. Extent of Towneys Cave is not known.	n/a	Giles
211.39	19 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Two sinkholes approximately 200 feet and 350 feet left (northeast) of the alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
211.45	19 of 37	Contact - end limestone	Yes	Undivided limestone ends. Martinsburg silt/clay starts begin.	n/a	Giles
211.66	20 of 37	Cave	Yes	Hog Hole No. 2. A small cave approximately 140 feet to right (southeast).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
211.67	20 of 37	Contact	Yes	Narrow band of limestone. Hog Hole Cave associated with this formation.	n/a	Giles
212.43	20 of 37	Contact - begin dolomite	Yes	Saville thrust fault (ancient, inactive fault) discontinuity. Preferential hydrology, possible voids	n/a	Giles
212.89	21 of 37	Contact	Yes	Narrow band of undivided limestone and Haulaker / Noll cherty dolomite.	n/a	Giles
213.08	21 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 350 feet left (northeast) of alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
214.03	22 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Several sinkholes between 50 and 150 feet left (northeast) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
214.26	22 of 37	Spring	Yes	Proposed alignment cuts immediately above and approximately 100 feet left of a large spring at the convergence of two topographic drainage features.	See Note (1) at bottom of table Note: See Note (2) at bottom of this table	Giles
214.39	22 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Several sinkholes in vicinity of a proposed access road.	n/a	Giles
214.67	23 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Two (2) sinkholes in vicinity of a proposed access road.	n/a	Giles
214.86	23 of 37	Spring	Yes	Large spring located approximately 360 feet right (east) and upstream of the proposed alignment. Alignment crosses the spring's stream. The source is most likely from the flank of the mountain to the northeast.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
214.98	23 of 37	Cave	Yes	Canoe Cave is located approximately 1,000 feet right (southeast) of the alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
215.01	23 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole containing debris approximately 240 feet right (southeast) of proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
215.24	23 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 50 feet right (southeast) of proposed alignment.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
215.59	24 of 37	Contact - limestone	Yes	End of limestone approximately 400 feet right (southeast) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
215.60	24 of 37	Contact	Yes	End of limestone approximately 400 feet right (southeast) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
215.60	24 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Two sinkholes approximately 410 feet right (southeast) of proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
215.91	24 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 280 feet left (northwest) of proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
216.22	24 of 37	Cave, Stream resurgence	Yes	A possible cave with stream resurgence approximately 240 feet right (southeast) of the proposed alignment. The alignment is in the vicinity of the resurgence drainage and karst related features may be relatively near the surface.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
216.52	25 of 37	Cave, spring, stream resurgence and sinkholes	Yes	Jones Cave, a large spring, and sinkholes, one with a stream resurgence are 400 to 600 feet left (northwest) of the proposed alignment. The proposed alignment also crosses the watershed leading to the sinkholes and crosses the convergence of a spring-fed stream where the spring is located uplope of the proposed alignment. A proposed access road along existing private and farm roads is located near the sinkholes and Jones Cave.	Giles / Craig	
216.65	25 of 37	Spring	Yes	A spring that serves three (3) houses, located approximately 900 feet right (southeast) of proposed alignment	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Giles
216.89	25 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Two (2) sinkholes just left (west) and along workspace of the proposed alignment, and a historic report of a filled sinkhole approximately 300 feet left (northwest) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Giles
217.03	25 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 120 feet right (east) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Craig
217.13	25 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 50 feet left (northwest) of the proposed alignment. Additional sinkholes approximately 120 and 370 feet left.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Craig
217.24	25 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole (80 feet left (northwest) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Craig
218.09	26 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	A sinkhole is located approximately 230 feet left (north) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Craig

Table 2. Karst Features and Hazards Analysis - Proposed FERC 5.0.0 Alignment (Refer to Karst Review FERC 5.0.0 Sheets 1-37 that are referenced in this Table).

Updated for MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

Key:
 = Significant potential for impact - Alignment adjustments to avoid karst features removed all areas of significant concern
 = Moderate potential for impact - Additional evaluation during construction may be required
 = Negligible potential for impact

File Path	Sheet #	Feature Identification	Field Confirmed?	Description (Note, left and right location references are relative to increasing milepost on proposed alignment)	Potential Impacts and Recommendations for Avoidance / Mitigation	County
218.15	26 of 37	Cave and stream resurgence sinkhole	Yes	Possible cave entrance and stream resurgence within an open throat sinkhole approximately 140 feet left (northeast), and about 40 feet down a very steep hill from the proposed alignment. The alignment is likely downstream of the resurgence drainage and karst related features may be relatively near the surface.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Craig
218.27	26 of 37	Contact	Yes	End of limestone area (dip-slip fault)	n/a	Craig
221.70	27 of 37	Contact - Pulaski Fault, begin dolomite. Begin Mount Taber sinkhole plain	No	Approximate location of Mt. Taber sinkhole plain (MP 221.70). Approximate location of Pulaski Fault. Geology is poorly mapped in this area. This area is historically known to have extensive and well documented cave and karst development. A DCR dye trace study conducted in 2004 in the Mount Taber sinkhole plain indicated that karst water flow from sinkhole toward Slusers Chapel Cave and further on to Mill Creek Cave and spring in the TNC-DCR natural area preserve.	See Note (2) and Note (3) at bottom of table. MVP is evaluating an alternate alignment to avoid the sinkhole plain to the extent practical. The desk top review of the alternate route suggests less justification; field work is underway to verify. See Note (3) at bottom of table for certain properties.	Montgomery
221.86	27 of 37	None	No	Alignment stream crossing in vicinity of Pulaski Fault, edge of karst area.	n/a	Montgomery
221.93	27 of 37	Cave, stream resurgence	No	Slusers Chapel Cave and stream resurgence are approximately 3,000 feet downstream of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	Montgomery
222.26	27 of 37	Sinkhole	No	Alignment stream crossing in vicinity of Pulaski Fault, edge of karst area.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
222.84	28 of 37	None	No	Alignment stream crossing in vicinity of Pulaski Fault, edge of karst area.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
223.33	28 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 90 feet right (southwest). Several sinkholes trend to the southwest and appear to be distributed along a lineament.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
223.33	28 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 150 feet right (southwest) along a lineament.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
223.44	28 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Open throat sinkhole approximately 70 feet left (north).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
223.47	28 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole along alignment outcrop.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
223.70	29 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 310 feet right (southwest).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
224.00	29 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole along alignment outcrop.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
224.06	29 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 125 feet right (west).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
224.33	29 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 720 feet left (northeast), and approximately 150 feet below access road.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
224.59	29 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 470 feet right (southwest).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
225.02	30 of 37	Sinkhole	No	Sinkhole approximately 40 feet right (south).	See Note (1) and Note (3) at bottom of table	Montgomery
225.01	30 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 150 feet right (west).	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.03	31 of 37	Cave	Yes	On the Note 2, located along proposed access road MP 234N-266. The immediate area contains several very small sinkholes likely indicating center and pinnacle bedrock surface.	Adjust access road alignment.	Montgomery
226.18	31 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 165 feet right (southwest).	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.20	31 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 95 feet left (northeast).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.31	31 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Several sinkholes approximately 240- feet left (northeast).	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.51	31 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Several sinkholes approximately 145 feet left (northeast) along a lineament.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.55	31 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Several sinkholes approximately 150 feet right (southwest) along a lineament.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.69	32 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 160 feet right (southwest) along a lineament.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
226.85	32 of 37	Contact - limestone	Yes	Approximate section of Limestone New Water, and Edinburg Limestones. High potential for karst development.	n/a	Montgomery
226.89	32 of 37	Sinkhole lineament	Yes	Approximate section of Limestone New Water, and Edinburg Limestones. High potential for karst development.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
227.23	32 of 37	Spring, Cave	Yes	2,000 feet to the northeast and southwest. This lineament may represent a fracture or zone of weaknesses in the bedrock. There is a possibility of unconsolidated bedrock along this lineament extended.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
227.53	32 of 37	Sinkhole lineament	Yes	Johnsons spring, water probably from the hollow in (northeast). Johnsons Cave carries a small stream and is approximately 430 feet right (southwest) of proposed MVP alignment. Several sinkholes located near Johnsons Cave and spring.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
227.57	32 of 37	Lossing Stream, resurgence	Yes	Sinkholes observed right (west). This lineament may represent a fracture or zone of weaknesses in the bedrock. There is a possibility of unconsolidated bedrock along this lineament extended.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
227.70	32 of 37	Stream resurgence	Yes	Lossing stream and wet weather resurgence was observed approximately 100 feet right of proposed MVP alignment. May be associated with sinkhole lineament along ridge. Very likely contributes to the water flowing through Johnsons Cave and spring.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
227.70	32 of 37	Contact and spring	Yes	Stream resurgence was observed approximately 600 feet left the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
234.21	34 of 37	Contact - begin dolomite	No	Minor stream sinks approximately 140 feet right (southwest).	n/a	Montgomery
234.43	34 of 37	Stream resurgence	Yes	A minor stream sinks approximately 140 feet right (southwest).	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
234.53	34 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Numerous small sinkholes (about 6 feet diameter) likely indicate a center and pinnacle bedrock surface between MP-234.50 and MP-234.70. These are along and to the left (east) of the alignment.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
234.73	34 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Proposed alignment along steep edge of a 10 AC, 34 foot deep sinkhole.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
235.09	34 of 37	Sinkhole	Yes	Sinkhole approximately 160 feet left (east) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (1) at bottom of table	Montgomery
235.13	34 of 37	Sinkholes	Yes	Two sinkholes approximately 65 feet right (southwest) of the proposed alignment.	See Note (2) at bottom of table	Montgomery
235.79	36 of 37	Contact	Yes	Begin Rome Formation. Very limited karst potential.	n/a	Montgomery
235.79	36 of 37	None	Yes	End Rome Formation. Very limited karst potential.	n/a	Montgomery
238.67	37 of 37	Contact	Yes	End Rome Formation. Karst assessment ends.	n/a	Montgomery

Notes:

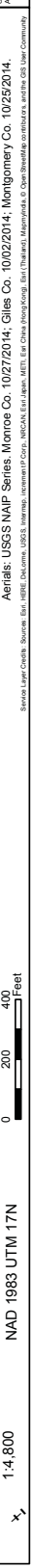
(1) - In general, uncontrolled storm water or construction-related fluid release from the Limit of Disturbance could potentially impact groundwater or surface water via the karst feature(s) or spring, and/or accentuate soil raveling and sinkhole formation. Field reconnaissance indicates negligible risk for impact to the karst feature(s) or spring and/or BMPs will prevent incidental impacts. Construction may encounter pinnacled bedrock or unstable soil or shallow groundwater. Recommendations: Do not convey stormwater or discharge construction-related fluid to a karst feature or drainage leading thereto; Implement Project-specific Erosion Sediment Control Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan.

(2) - The karst feature(s) and/or drainage is proximal to the Limit of Disturbance. In general, uncontrolled storm water or construction-related fluid release from the Limit of Disturbance could potentially impact groundwater or surface water via karst feature(s) or spring, and/or accentuate soil raveling and sinkhole formation. Field reconnaissance indicates negligible risk for impact to the karst feature(s) or spring and/or BMPs will prevent incidental impacts. Construction may encounter pinnacled bedrock or unstable soil or shallow groundwater. Recommendations: Adjust the construction right-of-way to the extent practical to avoid a karst feature. If avoidance is not possible, refer to Karst Mitigation Plan for mitigation and stabilization. Do not convey stormwater or discharge construction-related fluid to a karst feature or drainage leading thereto; Implement Project-specific Erosion Sediment Control Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan.

(3) - The primary concern is that MVP was not permitted access to the property to field verify karst feature(s). See Note (1) or Note (2) above for recommendations. Further recommendations: Provide MVP permission to conduct field verification of the property for potential karst feature(s).

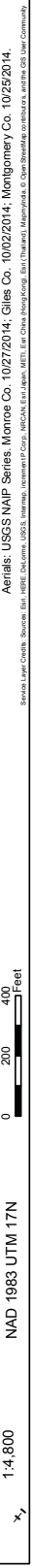
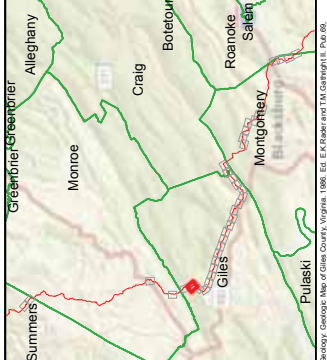
Appendix A

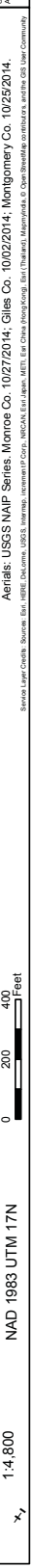
Map Sheets (1-37) for Karst Hazards Assessment





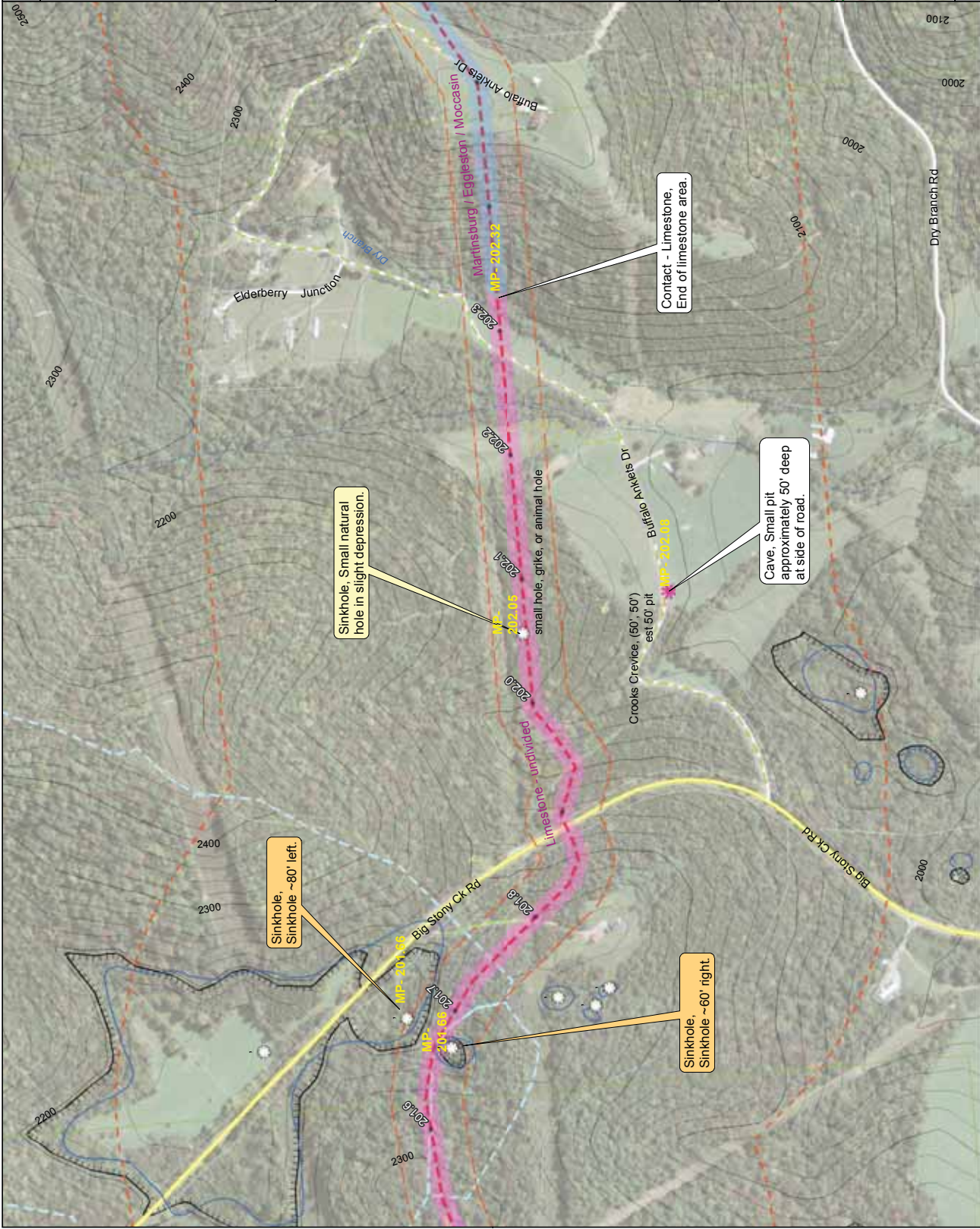
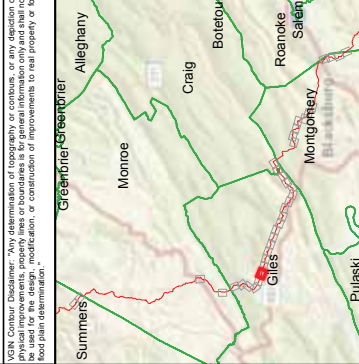
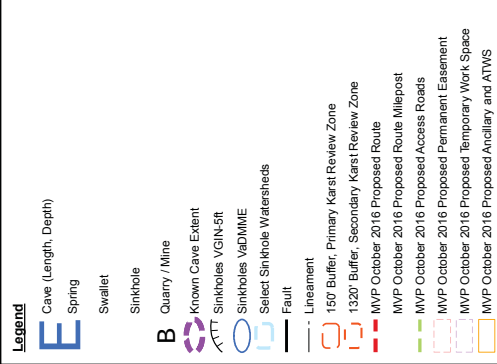
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VGIN Contour Disclaimer: "Any determination of topography or contours, or any depiction of physical improvements, property lines or boundaries is for general information only and shall not be used for the design, modification, or construction of improvements to real property or for good plain determination."





Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

Karst Features and Hazards Assessment

MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

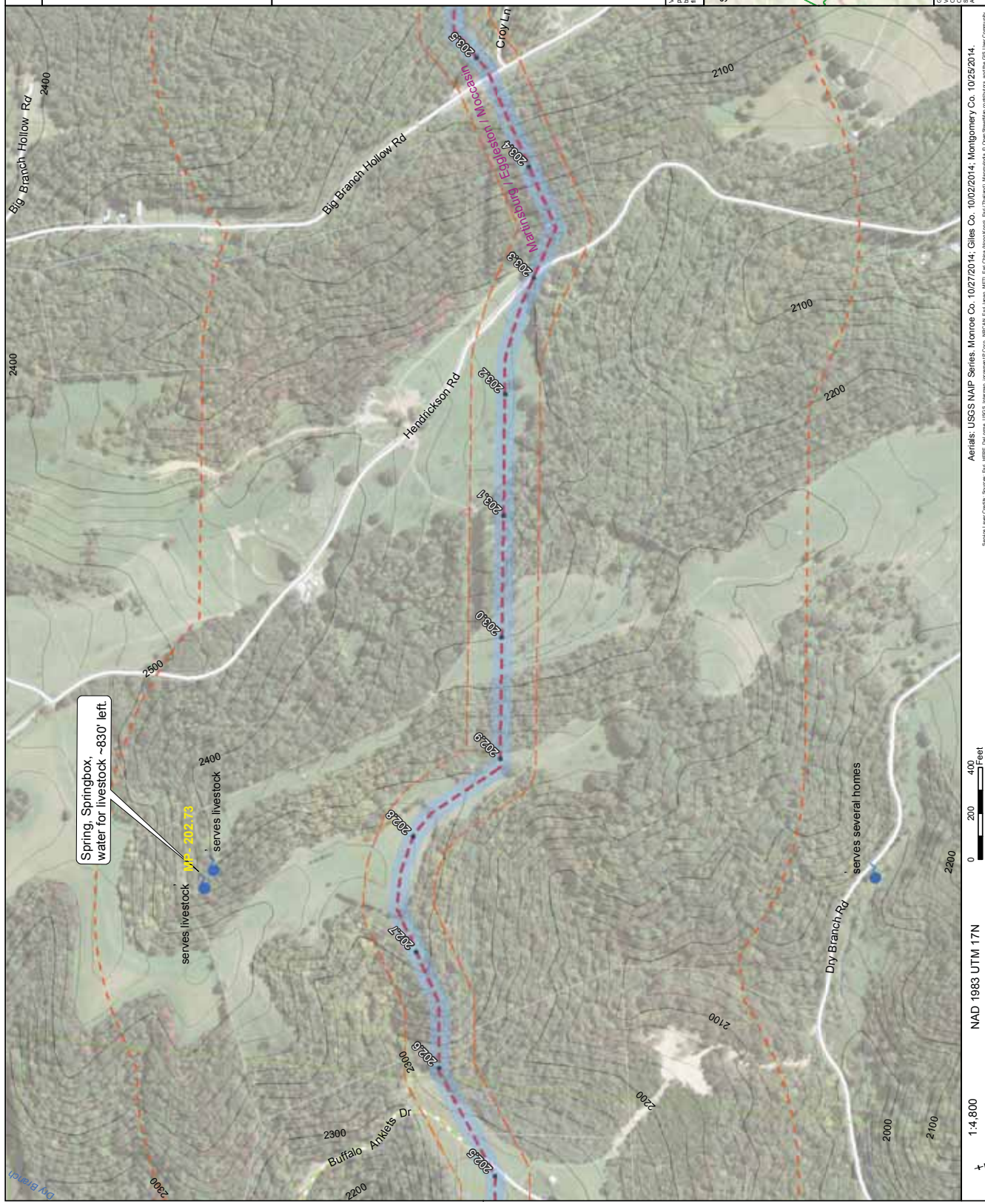
Sheet 11 of 37

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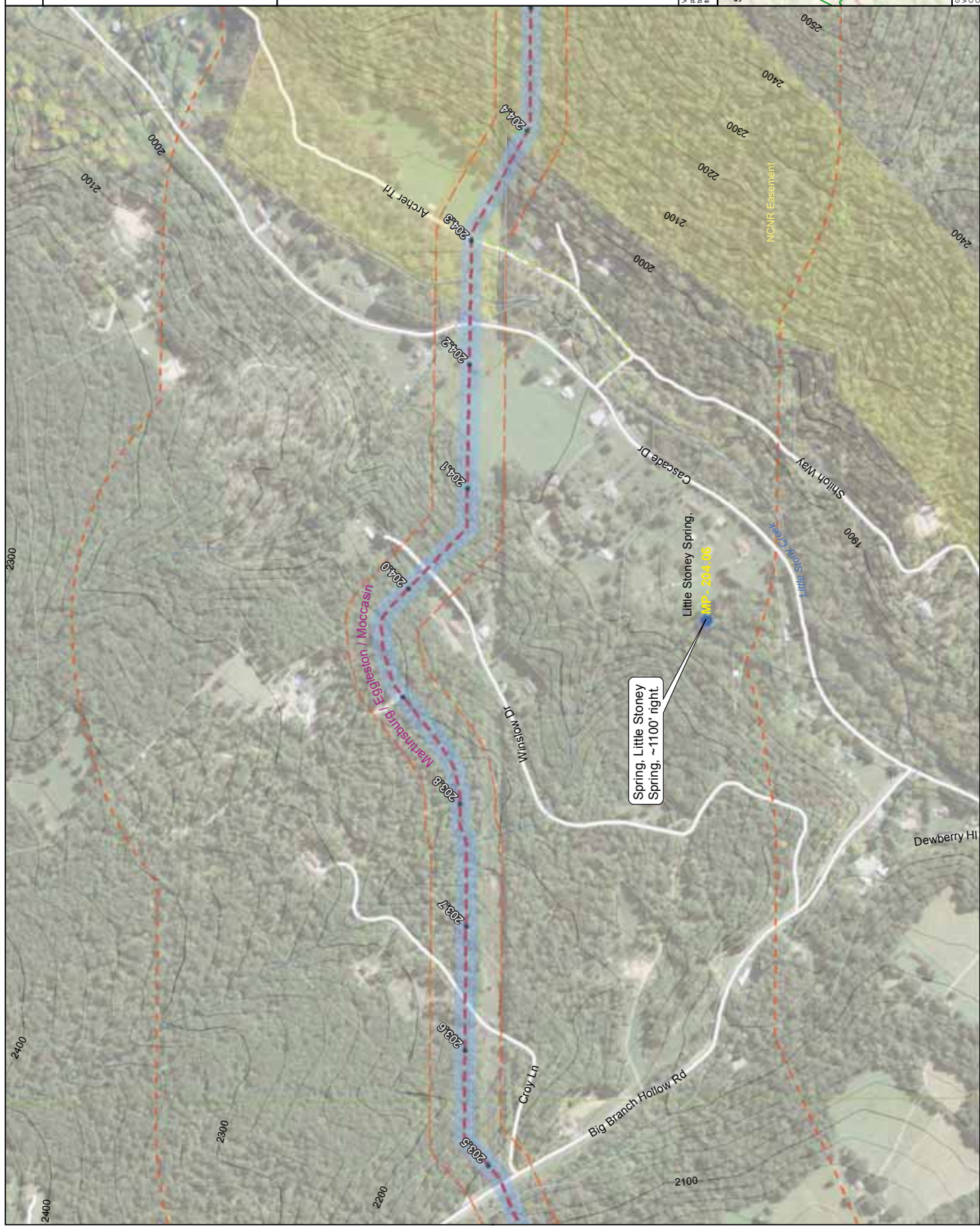
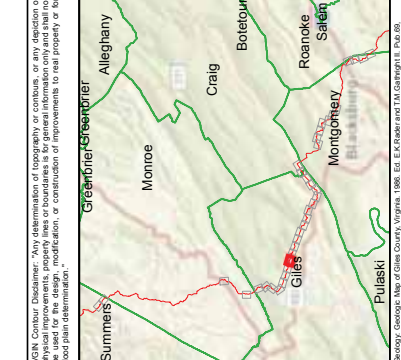
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Legend
Cave (Length, Depth)
Spring
Swelllet
Sinkhole
B Quarry / Mine
Known Cave Extent
Sinkholes VGIN-Sft
Sinkholes VaDNME
Select Sinkhole Watersheds
Fault
- - Lineament
150' Buffer, Primary Karst Review Zone
1320' Buffer, Secondary Karst Review Zone
MVP October 2016 Proposed Route
MVP October 2016 Proposed Route Milepost
MVP October 2016 Proposed Access Roads
MVP October 2016 Proposed Permanent Easement
MVP October 2016 Proposed Temporary Work Space
MVP October 2016 Proposed Ancillary and ATWS

GCSN Carbon Dioxide "Key Determination of topography or contour, or any depiction of land area, shall be based upon the most recent aerial photograph available at the time of preparation, unless otherwise indicated by a note indicating the source of the information used in its preparation. Any modification, or construction of improvements to real property of another person, shall be shown as such, and shall be clearly identified by a note indicating the source of the information used in its preparation."



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Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



Karst Features and Hazards Assessment MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

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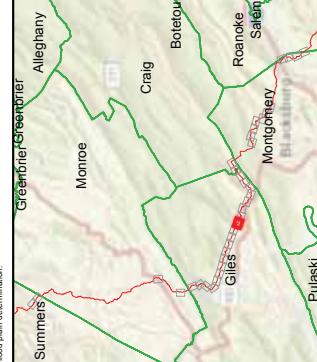
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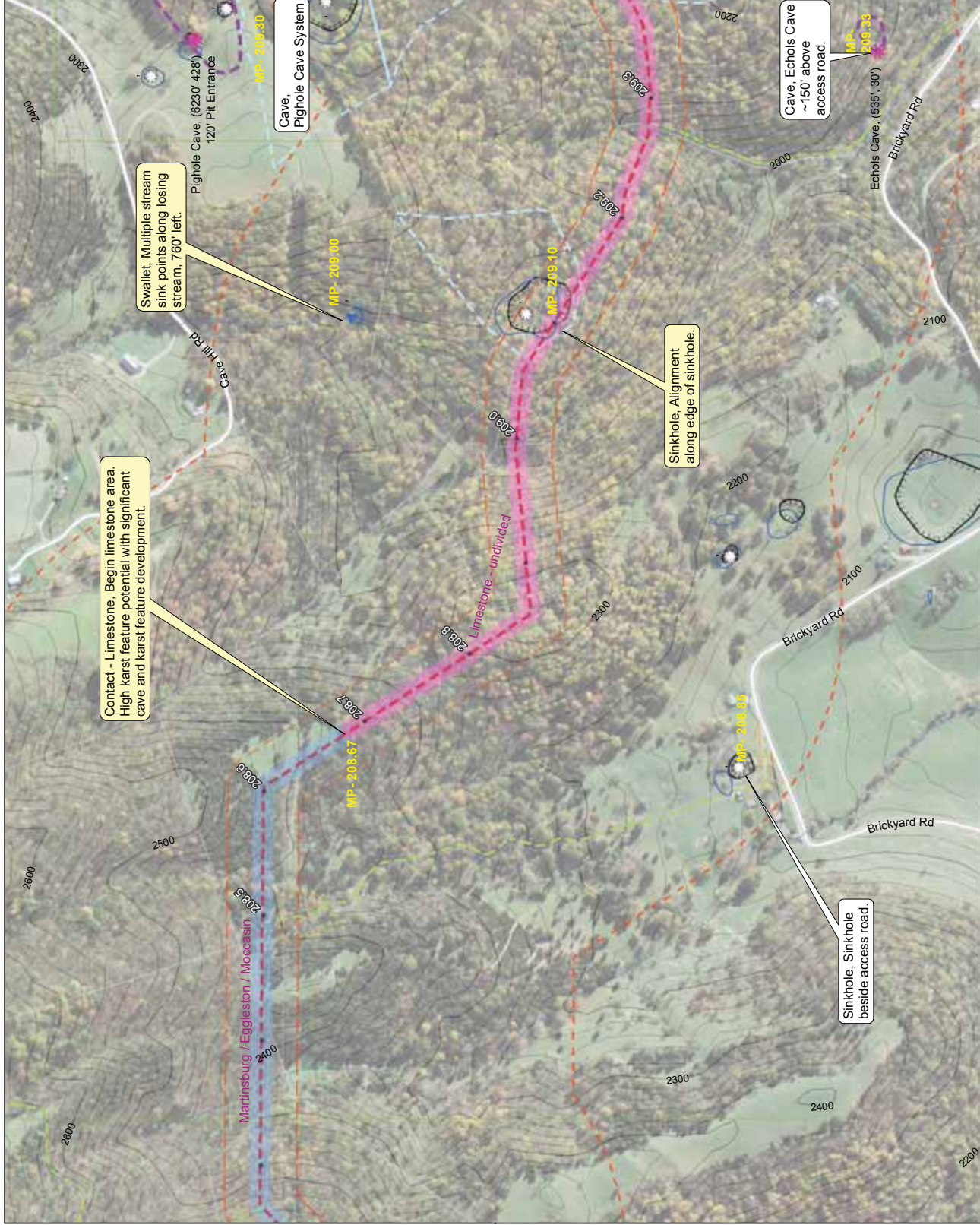
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- Cave (Length, Depth)
 - Spring
 - Swallet
 - Sinkhole
 - Quarry / Mine
 - Known Cave Extent
 - Sinkholes VGIN-5ft
 - Sinkholes VaDMME
 - Select Sinkhole Watersheds
 - Fault
 - Lineament
 - 150' Buffer, Primary Karst Review Zone
 - 1320' Buffer, Secondary Karst Review Zone
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route Milepost
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Access Roads
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Permanent Easement
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Temporary Work Space
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Ancillary and ATWS

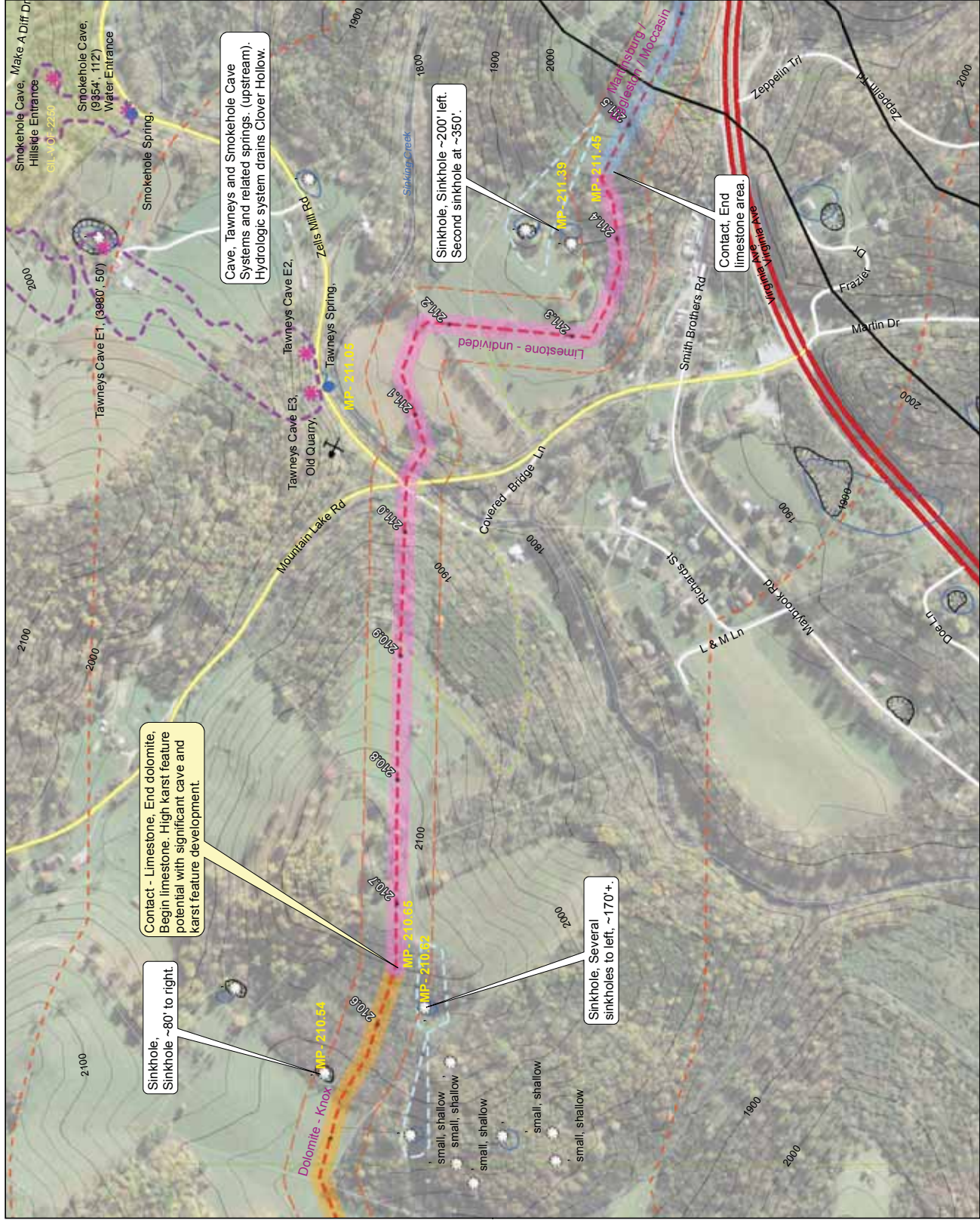
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Geology: Geological Map of Giles County, Virginia, 1988. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. The map is a reproduction of the original map and is not to be used for the design, modification, or construction of improvements to real property or for flood plain determination.

Source: USGS National Map Series, NAD 1983 UTM 17N, 1:4,800. Aerials: USGS National Map Series, NAD 1983 UTM 17N, 1:4,800. Aerials: USGS National Map Series, NAD 1983 UTM 17N, 1:4,800.





1:4,800 NAD 1983 UTM 17N 0 200 400 Feet

Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



Karst Features and Hazards Assessment

MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

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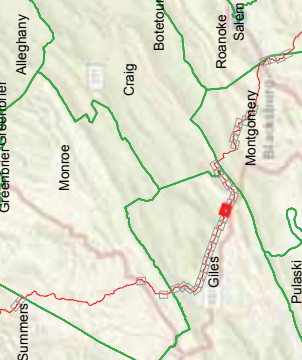
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- Legend**
- Cave (Length, Depth)
 - Spring
 - Sinkhole
 - Swallet
 - Sinkhole / Mine
 - Quarry / Mine
 - Known Cave Extent
 - Sinkholes VGIN-Sit
 - Sinkholes VdMME
 - Select Sinkhole Watersheds
 - Fault
 - Lineament
 - 150' Buffer, Primary Karst Review Zone
 - 1320' Buffer, Secondary Karst Review Zone
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route Milepost
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 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Permanent Easement
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Temporary Work Space
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Ancillary and ATWS

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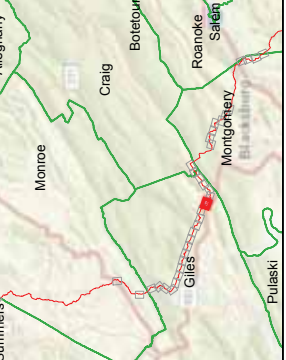
Geology: Geological Map of Giles County, Virginia, 1988, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. The map is a derivative of the original map and is not a reproduction of the original map. The map is a derivative of the original map and is not a reproduction of the original map.

Aerials: USGS NAP Series, Monrovia Co. 10272014; Giles Co. 10022014; Montgomery Co. 10252014.

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Greenbrier Greenbrier Alleghany



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Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



**Karst Features and
Hazards Assessment
MVP October 2016 Proposed Route**

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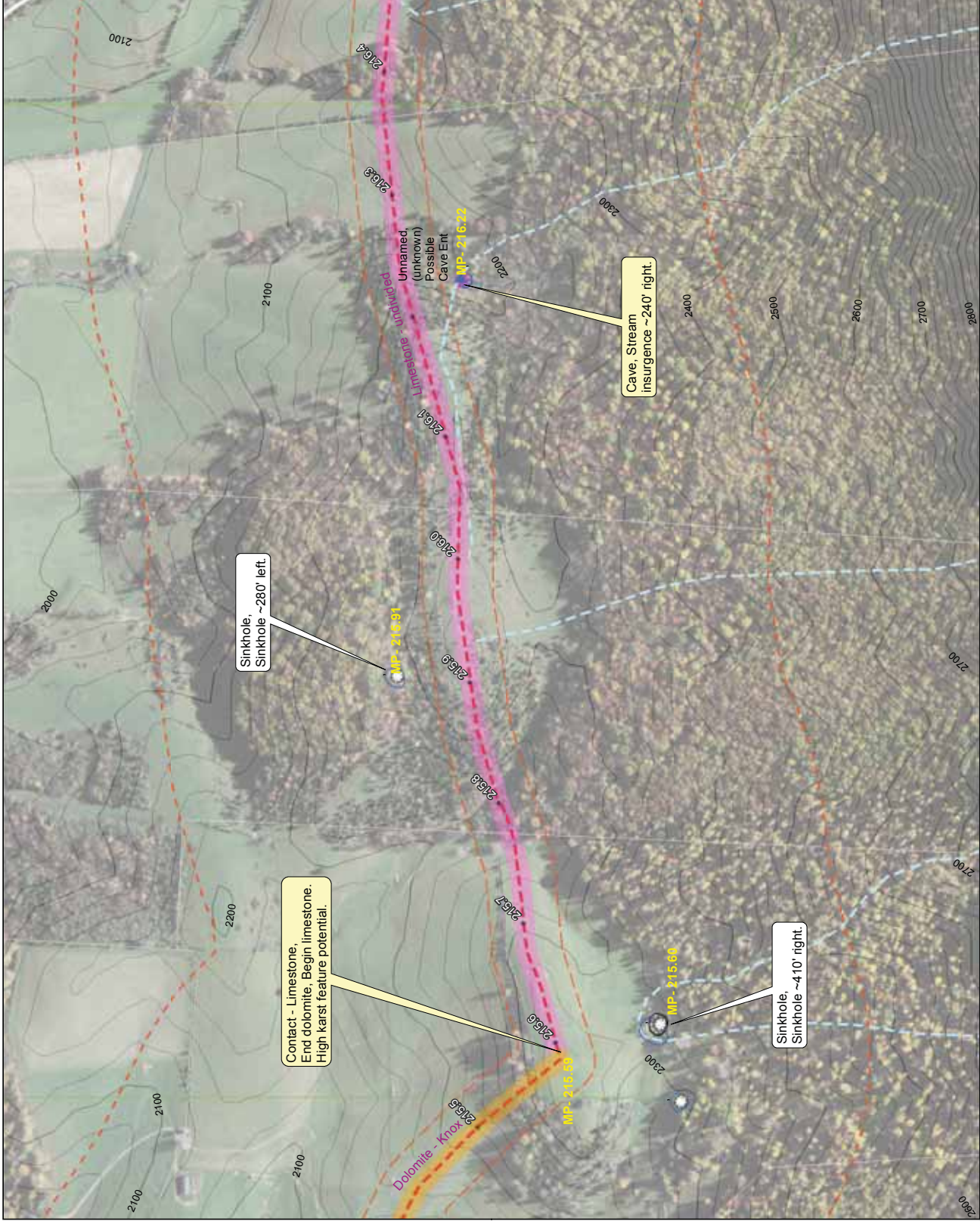
09-30-16



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Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Cave (Length, Depth)
Spring |
|  | Swallet |
|  | Sinkhole |
|  | Quarry / Mine |
|  | Known Cave Extent |
|  | Sinkholes VGIN-5ft |
|  | Sinkholes vADMMME |
|  | Select Sinkhole Watersheds |
|  | Fault |
|  | Lineament |
|  | 150' Buffer, Primary Karst Review Zone |
|  | 1320' Buffer, Secondary Karst Review Zone |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Route |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Route Milepost |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Access Roads |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Permanent Easement |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Temporary Work Space |
|  | WVP October 2016 Proposed Ancillary and ATWS |



Aerials: USGS NAIP Series, Monroe Co. 10/27/2014; Gilles Co. 10/02/2014; Montgomery Co. 10/25/2014.

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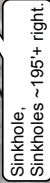


Mountain Valley
PIPELINE

Sheet 30 of 37



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Sinkhole,
Sinkhole ~470' right.



1:4,800
NAD 1983 UTM 17N

Aerials: USGS NAIP Series. Monroe Co. 10/27/2014; Giles Co. 10/02/2014; Montgomery Co. 10/25/2014.

Service Layer Credits : Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), Mapbox, © Open StreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Mountain Valley Pipeline Project



Karst Features and Hazards Assessment MVP October 2016 Proposed Route

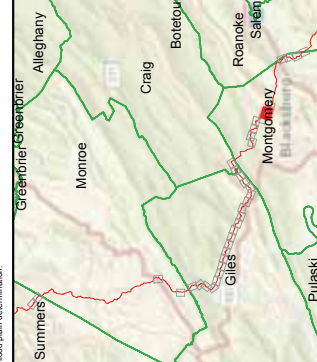
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09-30-16

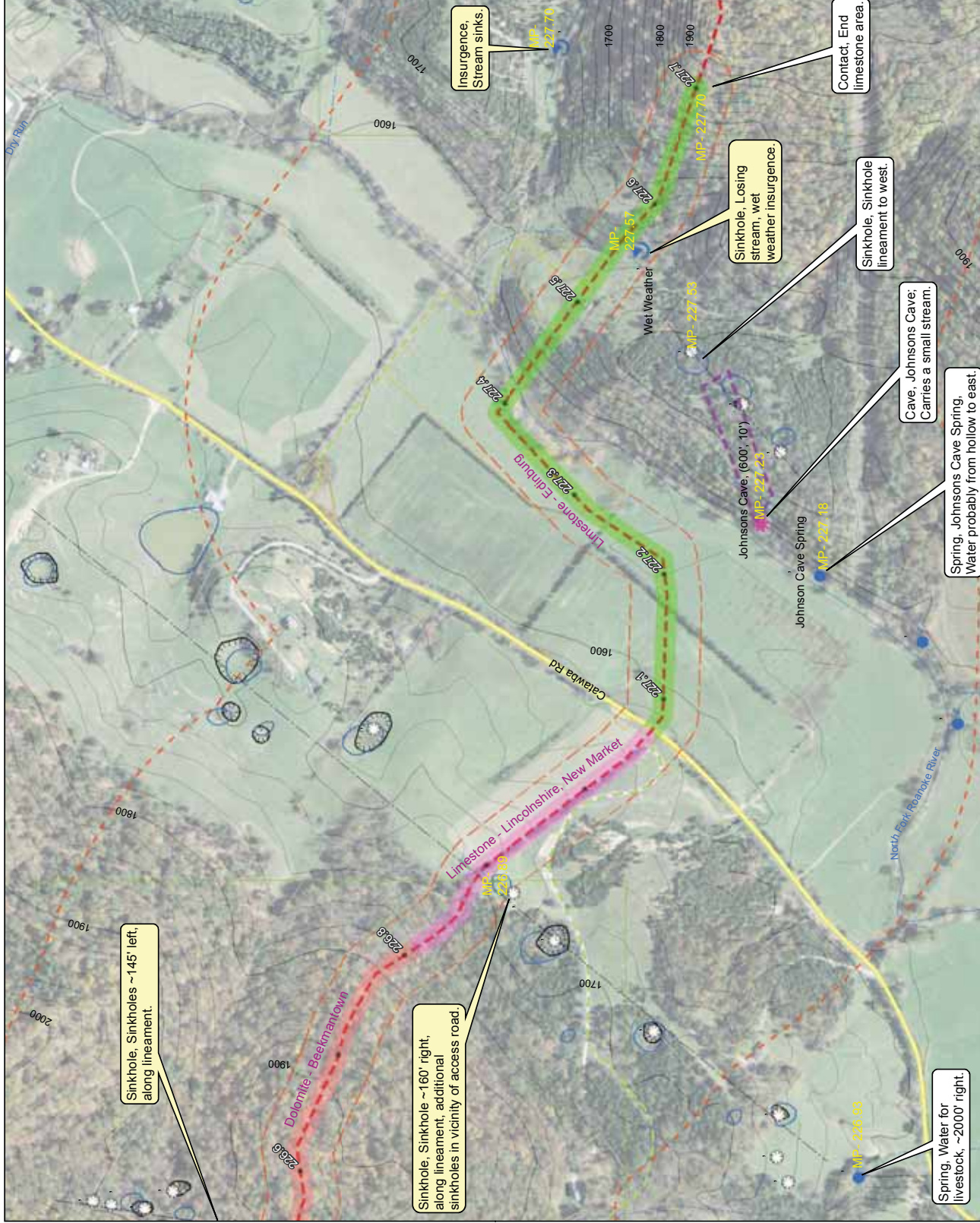


- Legend**
- Cave (Length, Depth)
 - Spring
 - Swallet
 - Sinkhole
 - Quarry / Mine
 - Known Cave Extent
 - Sinkholes VGIN-5ft
 - Sinkholes VaDMM
 - Select Sinkhole Watersheds
 - Fault
 - Lineament
 - 150' Buffer, Primary Karst Review Zone
 - 1320' Buffer, Secondary Karst Review Zone
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Route Milepost
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Access Roads
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Permanent Easement
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Temporary Work Space
 - MVP October 2016 Proposed Ancillary and ATWS

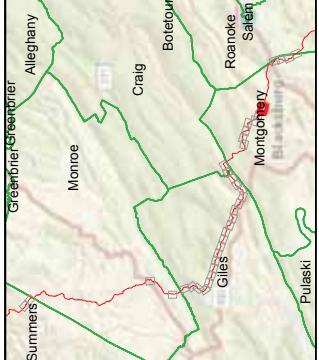
VGIN Contour Disclaimer: "Any determination of topography or contour, or any depiction of a contour, is based on the best available data and is not a guarantee of accuracy. It is to be used for the design, modification, or construction of improvements to real property or for flood plain determination."



Geology: Geological Map of Boone County, Virginia, 1988. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. Scale 1:50,000.
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