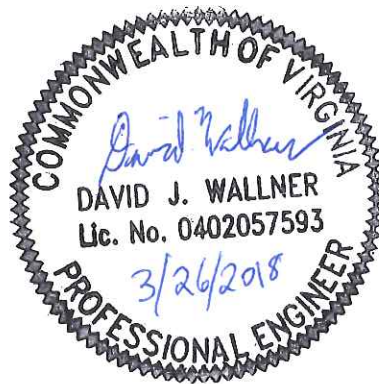


By virtue of this seal and signature, all supporting documents included in this package are accurate and support the design presented herein.



MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE - TRANSCO

INTERCONNECT PROJECT

VARIANCE AND DEVIATION REQUESTS

PURSUANT OF VIRGINIA CODE 9VAC25-840-40 ET SEQ, MVP RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS VARIANCES AS OUTLINED BELOW:

THESE VARIANCE REQUESTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH VADEQ AND VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION (VADOR) GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS. INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THESE VARIANCE REQUESTS IS INTENDED TO SUPPLY VADEQ WITH PROJECT INFORMATION, PERTINENT TO ESC, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: SITE CHARACTERIZATION, SOIL TYPES, CRITICAL AREAS, SOIL ERODIBILITY, AND WATERBODY/WETLAND IDENTIFICATION.

MVP IS REQUESTING THESE VARIANCES DUE TO THE LENGTH OF THE PROJECT, THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE INVOLVED, THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED, CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES UTILIZED AND THE DESIRE TO CREATE SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. THE VARIANCES RELATED TO THE LENGTH OF TRENCH OPEN DURING PIPELINE INSTALLATION AND THE USE OF SILT FENCE TO PREVENT "RUN-ON" OF STORMWATER FROM UPGRADIENT UNDISTURBED AREAS WHERE STEEP SIDE SLOPES ARE PRESENT AND ARE DESCRIBED BELOW.

IN ORDER TO ENSURE ALL VARIANCE STIPULATIONS ARE MET, MVP WILL HAVE ONE VADEQ CERTIFIED ESC INSPECTOR PER SPREAD (TOTAL OF FOUR) ON DUTY DURING DAYS OF ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION. ALL OTHER MVP ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORS WILL HAVE A VADEQ RESPONSIBLE LAND DISTURBER (RLD) CERTIFICATION.

MVP ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORS WILL SUBMIT REPORTS DOCUMENTING ESC-RELATED ACTIVITIES ON A WEEKLY BASIS VIA VADEQ'S E-REPORTING SYSTEM. EDUCATING CONTRACTORS ON VARIANCE AND OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ASSIMILATING ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION INTO MVP'S PRE-CONSTRUCTION WORKER ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PROGRAM (WEAP) TRAINING.

THE DESIGNATION OF MVP'S VADEQ-CERTIFIED INSPECTORS FOR THE PROJECT IS PENDING, AND WILL BE PROVIDED TO VADEQ WHEN AVAILABLE. MVP WILL BE UTILIZING TWO FERC 3RD PARTY MONITORS DURING CONSTRUCTION IN ADDITION TO THE VADEQ CERTIFIED INSPECTORS AND RLDs.

VARIANCE REQUEST MS-16-A LENGTH OF TRENCH

THIS VARIANCE IS REQUESTED DUE TO THE LENGTH OF THE PROJECT, THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE INVOLVED, THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO FACILITATE INSTALLATION, CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES UTILIZED AND THE DESIRE TO CREATE SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. A PROJECT OF THIS TYPE REQUIRES MULTIPLE OVERLAPPING AND SEQUENTIAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS TREE FELLING, CLEARING, INSTALLATION OF ESC DEVICES, GRUBBING, GRADING, TRENCH EXCAVATION, PIPE STRINGING, PIPE BENDING, PIPE WELDING, PIPE INSPECTION, PIPE INSTALLATION IN THE TRENCH, TRENCH BREAKER INSTALLATION, BACKFILLING OF THE TRENCH, HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF THE PIPELINE AND RECLAMATION/FINAL CLEANUP. SINCE ALL OF THESE TASKS ARE DEPENDENT ON THE TASK BEFORE IT, A SIGNIFICANT LENGTH OF WORK AREA IS REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE THE CONFLICTS THAT OCCUR WITH WORKING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE SAFE AND TIMELY COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

THE PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION THAT BEGINS THE HEART OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IS THE TRENCHING PHASE. IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE PRODUCTION LEVELS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT IN A SAFE AND TIMELY MANNER, TRENCHING NEEDS TO BE A NON-STOP ACTIVITY. ONCE TRENCHING STARTS, THE CONTRACTOR WILL FOLLOW DIRECTLY BEHIND THE EXCAVATIONS TO BEGIN THE STRINGING AND BENDING (ENGINEERING) THE PIPE. THE NEXT PHASE, WELDING, IS THE KEY COMPONENT TO THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO MEET TIMELY COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. THE CONTRACTORS CAN WELD UP TO 1800 FEET PER DAY. THEREFORE, IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE ENOUGH TRENCH OPEN TO BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO STRING, BEND AND WELD PIPE WITHOUT ANY DELAYS OR DOWN TIME TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN AN EFFICIENT AND SAFE MANNER. MVP PROPOSES TO HAVE A MAXIMUM OF FIVE MILES OF TRENCH OPEN AT ANY TIME DURING SPREAD 8 CONSTRUCTION. MVP WOULD ALIGN THE TRENCH EXCAVATION TO MEET THE CONDITIONS OUTLINED BELOW. THIS WILL NOT INCLUDE AREAS OF ROW PREPARATION INCLUDING CLEARING, GRUBBING, TOP-SOILING, STRINGING OF PIPE, BACKFILLING OR OTHER RESTORATION ACTIVITIES THAT ARE ONGOING ONCE THE PIPE HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE TRENCH.

SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES / CREWS WILL BE UTILIZED TO INSTALL THE PIPELINE AT SPECIFIC LOCATIONS SUCH AS WATERBODIES AND WETLANDS, PUBLIC ROADS, RAILROADS AND STEEP SLOPE AREAS (I.E. TYPICALLY INCLUDES SLOPES APPROACHING 30 DEGREES OR MORE AND WOULD REQUIRE WINCH TRACTORS). INSTALLATION OF THE PIPELINE AT THESE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A SEPARATE AND COMPLETE CROSSING ACTIVITY AND ARE NOT INCLUDED AS PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED ABOVE. THIS IS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE USE OF SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION METHODS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE INSTALLATION AT THESE LOCATIONS OR TO COMPLY WITH PERMITTING RESTRICTIONS THAT APPLY TO THESE CROSSINGS (I.E. TIMING RESTRICTIONS, ETC.).

MVP PROPOSES A TOTAL LENGTH OF TRENCH OPEN AT ANY ONE TIME FOR SPREAD 8 WOULD BE FIVE (5) MILES (CUMULATIVE) FOR MAINLINE CONSTRUCTION AND ONE (1) ADDITIONAL MILE (CUMULATIVE) OF TRENCH OPEN ASSOCIATED WITH AREAS OF SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. AREAS OF SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- ROAD CROSSINGS - CONVENTIONAL BORE METHODS,
- STREAM/WETLAND CROSSINGS
- EXISTING BURIED UTILITY CROSSINGS
- STEEP SLOPE (WINCH HILL) CONSTRUCTION
- OTHER AREAS DETERMINED BY MVP AS REQUIRING SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (BIOLOGICAL OR CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORS, ETC.).

IN ADDITION, MVP PROPOSES TO IMPLEMENT THIS VARIANCE REQUEST BASED ON A TIERED APPROACH THAT WILL LIMIT CONTIGUOUS TRENCH LENGTH BASED ON SLOPE CONDITIONS. MVP PROPOSES TO LIMIT THE CONTIGUOUS LENGTH OF TRENCH OPEN WITHIN THE CUMULATIVE 5 MILE SPREAD LIMIT BASED ON A THREE-TIER SYSTEM , SO THAT AS THE STEEPNESS OF THE SLOPE INCREASES, THE ALLOWABLE LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS TRENCH OPEN DECREASES. MVP PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING:

MVP Proposed Tier Structure	Slope Conditions ¹	Continuous trench length not to exceed (ft) ^{2,3}
Tier I	0 to <10%	7,000
Tier II	10% to <33%	5,000
Tier III	>33%	2,500

- SLOPE PERCENT IS DETERMINED BASED ON THE PRE-EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS.
- ANY BREAK IN CONTINUOUS TRENCH LENGTH WILL CONSTITUTE RESET OF THE CONTINUOUS TRENCH FOOTAGE.
- CONTINUOUS TRENCH LENGTH MAY BE EXCEEDED WHERE SAFETY CONCERNS ARE IDENTIFIED FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE ONSITE DEQ, FERC AND MVP (ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY) INSPECTORS.

ACTIVITIES THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A BREAK IN CONTINUOUS TRENCH LENGTH INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

- ROAD CROSSINGS (CONVENTIONAL BORE METHODS)
- STREAM AND/OR WETLAND CROSSINGS
- STOVEPIPE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
- NATIVE (UNDISTURBED) SOIL PLUG TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL IMMEDIATELY BEFORE PIPE INSTALLATION
- EXISTING UTILITY LINE CROSSINGS THAT WILL UTILIZE SPECIALIZED CONSTRUCTION CREW OR BE CONDUCTED SEPARATE FROM THE MAIN CONSTRUCTION EFFORT
- WINCH HILL CONSTRUCTION (I.E. WHERE EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE ANCHORED TO ANOTHER STATIONARY OBJECT DUE TO STEEPNESS OF SLOPE)
- BREAK IN SLOPE CATEGORIES IDENTIFIED IN THIS REQUEST
- TRANSITION OF TRENCH LINE ACROSS RIDGELINES BREAKING THE DIRECTION OF CONTINUOUS FLOW

MVP WILL ADHERE TO THE TIERS IDENTIFIED ABOVE. IN THE EVENT DURING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY CONCERNS ARISE DUE TO SITE CONDITIONS (SLOPE, ADJACENT RESOURCES OR OTHER UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE) THAT WOULD BE ALLEVIATED BY A MINOR EXCEEDANCE OF THE TRENCH LIMITATIONS, MVP WOULD COORDINATE ANY EXCEEDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES. INSTANCES WHERE THIS CONDITION MAY APPLY WOULD BE BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

- AREAS OF WINCH HILL CONSTRUCTION
- AREAS THAT WOULD REQUIRE PIPELINE TO BE DEAD MANNED (ANCHORED) DURING WELDING OF PIPE SEGMENTS ON STEEP SLOPE AREAS PRIOR TO BACKFILLING OF THE TRENCH. EXCEEDING THE TRENCH LENGTH IN THESE CONDITIONS WOULD ALLEVIATE THE NEED FOR PERSONNEL TO BE WORKING IN THE DITCH AND RESULT IN REDUCED SAFETY CONCERN FOR WORKERS.

EXCEEDANCE OF THE TRENCH LENGTH IN THESE CONDITIONS WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH APPROPRIATE ONSITE REPRESENTATIVES FROM DEQ, FERC AND MVP (I.E. CONSTRUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY STAFF) PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTING ANY INCREASE IN THE TIER TO THE TRENCH LENGTH. EACH INSTANCE WILL BE REVIEWED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS AND REPORTED IN THE WEEKLY INSPECTION REPORT.

FOLLOWING INSTALLATION OF THE PIPELINE WITHIN THE TRENCH AND ONCE PERSONNEL CAN SAFELY ENTER THE TRENCH, MVP CONTRACTORS WILL INSTALL PERMANENT TRENCH BREAKERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MVP TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL MVP-20 (TYPICAL TRENCH BREAKER DETAIL). FOLLOWING INSTALLATION OF THE PERMANENT TRENCH BREAKERS, A SEPARATE CONSTRUCTION CREW WILL BEGIN PADDING AND BACKFILLING OF THE PIPELINE. TRENCH EXCAVATION WILL CONTINUE AS BACKFILLING ACTIVITIES PROGRESS. AT NO TIME, SHALL TOTAL TRENCH EXCAVATION EXCEED 5 CUMULATIVE MILES FOR MAIN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON SPREAD 8.

DEVIATION REQUEST 24-IN SLOPE DRAIN PIPE SIZE FOR CLEAN WATER DIVERSIONS

THIS DEVIATION REQUEST IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF 24-INCH CLEAN WATER DIVERSION PIPE FOR DRAINAGE AREAS UP TO 5 ACRES WHERE TABLE 3.15-A IN VESCH STD & SPEC 3.15 SPECIFIES A 30-INCH DIAMETER. MVP COMPLETED PEAK FLOW CALCULATIONS FOR THE 10-YEAR EVENT USING THE RATIONAL METHOD ASSUMING A DRAINAGE AREA OF 5-ACRES (I.E., THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DRAINAGE AREA FOR TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKES PER VESCH STD & SPEC 3.09) AND A CONSERVATIVE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT (C=0.35 FOR "LAWNS, HILLY" LAND USE CONDITION). RAINFALL INTENSITIES CORRESPONDING TO TRAVEL TIMES FOR SLOPES RANGING FROM 10-40% WERE USED TO CALCULATE A RANGE OF PEAK FLOWS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VARIABLE SLOPES ACROSS THE PIPELINE. TO DETERMINE THE MOST CONSERVATIVE RANGE OF PEAK FLOWS, THE I-D-F CURVE FOR PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY WHICH HAS THE HIGEST RAINFALL INTENSITY ACROSS THE PROJECT FROM THE VA SWM HANDBOOK VOLUME II HAS BEEN APPLIED ACROSS THE PROJECT. PIPE FLOW CAPACITY WAS THEN EVALUATED FOR THE SAME RANGE OF SLOPES. ASSUMING A PIPE FLOW CAPACITY OF 0.5 TIMES THE CAPACITY CALCULATED WHEN FLOWING HALF-FULL, TO ENSURE NO BUILDUP OF WATER BEHIND THE DIVERSION DIKE, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT ONE (1) 24-IN DIAMETER PIPE COULD PASS THE 10-YEAR PEAK FLOW FOR THE SLOPE CONDITIONS. THE SUMMARY TABLE SPECIFYING NUMBER OF SIZED PIPES REQUIRED TO PASS THE DESIGN STORM PER 5 ACRE AREA IS INCLUDED BELOW.

	12" PIPE	18" PIPE	24" PIPE
10%	4	2	1
20%	3	1	1
30%	3	1	1
40%	2	1	1

¹ MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DRAINAGE AREA OF 5-ACRES ASSUMED FOR SIZING PURPOSES PER VESCH STD & SPEC 3.15 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN.

² TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS DESIGNED FOR THE 10-YR STORM USING THE RATIONAL METHOD IN LIEU OF THE VESCH STD & SPEC 3.15 SLOPE DRAIN SIZING TABLE (TABLE 3.15-A).

³ PIPE FLOW CAPACITY TAKEN AS 1/2 OF THE CAPACITY WHEN FLOWING HALF FULL TO ENSURE NO BUILDUP OF WATER WITHIN DIVERSION DIKE.

DEVIATION REQUEST CLEAN WATER PIPE PLUNGE POOL OUTLET DESIGN

THIS DEVIATION REQUEST IS TO REQUEST USE OF COMBINED TECHNIQUES TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ENERGY MANAGEMENT OF STORMWATER EXITING THE CLEAN WATER DIVERSION. THIS DEVIATION REQUEST IS PRESENTED DUE TO THE LIMITED AREA AVAILABLE AND STEEP SLOPE CONDITIONS AT THE OUTLET THAT INHIBIT THE ABILITY TO UTILIZE TYPICAL TECHNIQUES (I.E. RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION). MVP CALCULATED THE MAXIMUM 10-YEAR PEAK FLOW DURING DESIGN OF THE CLEAN WATER PIPES, USING THE METHODS DESCRIBED IN THE SLOPE DRAIN PIPE SIZE FOR CLEAN WATER DIVERSIONS DEVIATION REQUEST, AND ASSUMED A CONSERVATIVE PIPE SIZE OF 24-IN. USING THESE PARAMETERS, A STANDARD PLUNGE POOL OUTLET WAS DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NRCS DESIGN GUIDE MD #6. A STANDARD SPREADSHEET DEVELOPED BY THE NRCS THAT IS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD ONLINE (HTTPS://WWW.NRCS.USDA.GOV/INTERNET/FSE_DOCUMENTS/NRCS142P2_007673.XLS) WAS USED TO SIZE THE PLUNGE POOL APPROPRIATELY BASED ON THE DESIGN DISCHARGE (I.E., THE MAXIMUM 10-YEAR PEAK FLOW), PIPE DIAMETER (24-IN), AND SLOPE OF THE PIPE OUTLET (AGAIN, SLOPES RANGING FROM 10-40% WERE EVALUATED). ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS WERE ALSO COMPLETED TO SUPPORT THAT DISCHARGE FROM THE PLUNGE POOL WEIR OUTLET IS NON-EROSIVE WITH A 0.1-FOOT HEAD ON THE WEIR AT THE OUTLET OF THE PLUNGE POOL. MVP PLANS TO UTILIZE THE SINGLE PLUNGE POOL OUTLET DESIGN FOR ALL PIPE SIZES, WHICH IS DESIGNED FOR THE CONSERVATIVE CONDITIONS OF 40% SLOPE, MAXIMUM OF 5 ACRES AND 24-INCH CLEAN WATER DIVERSION PIPE DIAMETER. THE PLUNGE POOL OUTLET DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN ON GENERAL DETAILS MVP-ES51 AND MVP-ES51.1.

DEVIATION REQUEST STD & SPEC 3.11 TEMPORARY RIGHT-OF-WAY DIVERSIONS

MVP PROPOSES TO UTILIZE BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT RIGHT-OF-WAY DIVERSIONS (ROW DIVERSIONS) ON THIS PROJECT. AS THE VESCH DOES NOT HAVE A STANDARD FOR PERMANENT RIGHT-OF-WAY DIVERSIONS (ROW DIVERSIONS), MVP REQUESTS APPROVAL TO IMPLEMENT THE MVP STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ROW DIVERSIONS INSTALLATIONS. MVP DEVELOPED THE DIVERSION SPECIFICATIONS (PRESENTED ON MVP TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL MVP-17 INCLUDED IN APPENDIX B OF THE PSS&S) BASED ON EXPERIENCE FROM CONSTRUCTING AND OPERATING PROJECTS IN SIMILAR TERRAIN IN NEIGHBORING STATES IN THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS REGION. WHILE THE SPACING AND SLOPE REQUIREMENTS DIFFER FROM THE VESCH STANDARD 3.11, TEMPORARY ROW DIVERSIONS WILL BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH ADDITIONAL Bmps (I.E. TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKES, TEMPORARY CLEAN WATER SLOPE DRAINS, ETC.) DURING CONSTRUCTION IN ORDER TO INCREASE SEDIMENT REMOVAL EFFICIENCY. ROW DIVERSIONS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH A MAXIMUM CROSS-SLOPE NOT TO EXCEED 5% TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION VELOCITIES AS RUNOFF LEAVES THE ROW. DURING TRENCH EXCAVATION, TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL SPOIL PILES WILL BE LOCATED ALONG THE ROW TO SLOW RUNOFF VELOCITY FROM ADJACENT AREAS. SPOIL PILES WILL BE TEMPORARILY SEEDED AND MULCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MS-1. TRENCH BREAKERS WILL BE INSTALLED TO SLOW RUNOFF FROM THE TRENCH. PERIMETER (DOWNSLOPE) ESC MEASURES (I.E. TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH, SILT FENCE, SUPER SILT FENCE, COMPOST FILTER SOCK, BELTED SILT RETENTION FENCE, ETC.) WILL BE INSTALLED TO COLLECT AND FILTER RUNOFF AS NECESSARY. THE MVP SPACING WILL FUNCTION AS INTENDED BY VESCH STANDARD 3.11 AND WILL PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO ADJACENT AREAS DURING CONSTRUCTION. MVP WILL MONITOR THE INSTALLATION OF ALL ESC Bmps IN ACCORDANCE WITH MVP'S APPROVED PSS&S INSPECTION FREQUENCIES FOR NON-TMDL AND TMDL WATERSHEDS.

IF DURING CONSTRUCTION MVP'S LEI/EI OR AN AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE DETERMINES THE TEMPORARY ROW DIVERSION SPACING IS NOT FUNCTIONING AS INTENDED AT A SPECIFIC LOCATION, INSTALLATIONS WILL BE FIELD ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY TO ADDRESS SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CONCERNS. ALL CHANGES WILL BE NOTED ON THE SPREAD 8 RED-LINE ESC PLAN SET AND ASSOCIATED RED-LINE LOG DESCRIBED IN THE PSS&S (PAGE 6).

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SPACING FOR PERMANENT SLOPE BREAKERS	
PIPELINE GRADE	DISTANCE (FEET)
<2%	1-2
2-5%	400
6-15%	200
16-30%	100
>31%	50 ³

- PERMANENT SLOPE BREAKERS WILL BE INSTALLED AS NEEDED BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
- PERMANENT SLOPE BREAKERS WILL BE INSTALLED 25 FEET FROM EACH WATERBODY BOUNDARY REGARDLESS OF SLOPE CONDITIONS.
- SLOPES GREATER THAN 65% MAY REQUIRE SITE SPECIFIC STABILIZATION MEASURES BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS AS APPROVED BY MVP DESIGN ENGINEERING AND MVP ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR.

AS NOTED ABOVE, ALL OTHER SPECIFICATIONS FOR STD & SPEC 3.11 WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS VADEQ STANDARD.

DEVIATION TO STD AND SPEC 3.31 TEMPORARY SEEDING AND 3.32 PERMANENT SEEDING

THIS DEVIATION IS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH PROJECT MITIGATION ACTIVITIES THAT ARE BEING PREPARED IN COORDINATION WITH THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, US FOREST SERVICE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT COUNCIL, TO MINIMIZE PROJECT IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE SPECIES. THIS WILL INCLUDE USE OF POLLINATOR SEED MIXES FOR THE PERMANENT ROW AREAS AND WOODLAND HABITAT SEED MIXES / PLANTINGS IN DESIGNATED AREAS. MVP WILL IMPLEMENT THE SEED MIXES SPECIFIED IN THE USFWS MITIGATION PLAN FOR ALL AREAS OF THE PROJECT UNLESS OTHER REQUIREMENTS ARE SPECIFIED BY THE AFFECTED LANDOWNER. MVP REQUESTS A DEVIATION IN REGARD TO STD & SPEC 3.31 (TEMPORARY SEEDING) AND 3.32 (PERMANENT SEEDING) TO ALIGN THESE REQUIREMENTS WITH THE PROJECT'S VEGETATION AND HABITAT MITIGATION PLAN.

AS NOTED IN THE APPROVED PSS&S, MVP DEVELOPED THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC SEED MIXES IN COORDINATION WITH THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS), US FOREST SERVICE, VA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION, WILDLIFE HABITAT COUNCIL AND MVP'S THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTANT. MVP DEVELOPED SEED MIXES PROPOSED FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION TO INCLUDE NATIVE SPECIES. SEED MIXES ARE PRESENTED IN THE PSS&S APPENDIX B, MVP TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS MVP-ES11.1 THROUGH MVP-ES11.9. MVP REVIEWED THE DCR'S VIRGINIA INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT SPECIFIC PERMANENT STABILIZATION SEED MIXES. NO SPECIES LISTED ON THE DCR'S VIRGINIA INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST ARE INCLUDED IN MVP'S PROPOSED PERMANENT STABILIZATION MIXES TO BE USED DURING PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN VIRGINIA.

MVP ALSO REVIEWED THE DCR'S NATIVE PLANTS FOR CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND LANDSCAPING BROCHURES (MOUNTAIN NATIVE PLANTS AND RIPARIAN NATIVE PLANTS) DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERMANENT STABILIZATION MIXES. MVP INCORPORATED MANY OF THE SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE DCR BROCHURES NOTED ABOVE TO THE PROJECT SPECIFIC PERMANENT STABILIZATION SEED MIXES.

FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES ON JNF LANDS, THE USFS DEVELOPED SPECIFIC SEED MIXES FOR ACTIVITIES OCCURRING ON JNF AND GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. THESE MIXES ARE PRESENTED IN THE PSS&S APPENDIX B, MVP TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL MVP-ES12.1 THROUGH ES12.4 AND INCLUDES THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEED MIXES SPECIFIED BY THE USFS GUIDANCE.

MVP PROPOSES TO UTILIZE THE VESCH STANDARD 3.31 TEMPORARY SEEDING MIX DURING PROJECT ACTIVITIES WITH THE ADDITION OF BROWNTOP MILLET (PANICUM RAMOSUM) TO MATCH THE TEMPORARY SEED MIX REQUIRED BY THE USFS FOR USE ON JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. WHILE THESE ARE NON-NATIVE ANNUAL SPECIES, THEY ARE NOT LISTED ON THE DCR'S INVASIVE SPECIES LIST REFERENCED ABOVE. MVP PROPOSES TO UTILIZE NON-NATIVE, NON-INVASIVE SPECIES FOR TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE USFS AND DEQ PROVIDED IN VARIOUS GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS. NATIVE PLANTS THAT PROVIDE DIVERSE WILDLIFE BENEFITS AND STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY ON THE LANDSCAPE OFTEN DO NOT GERMINATE OR GROW FAST ENOUGH TO PROVIDE INITIAL EROSION CONTROL. THEREFORE, FAST-GERMINATING, NON-INVASIVE, ANNUAL COVER CROPS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE FIRST ROUND OF SEEDING TO STABILIZE EXPOSED SOIL. THE TEMPORARY SEEDING PROPOSED FOR USE ON THE PROJECT ARE PRESENTED IN PSS&S APPENDIX B, MVP TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL MVP-ES11.10 AND PROVIDED ON THE GENERAL DETAIL PLAN DRAWINGS INCLUDED WITH THE SPREAD 8 SUBMISSION.

DEVIATION REQUEST STD AND SPEC 3.05 SILT FENCE

DUE TO THE NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE STEEP SLOPES EXPECTED ON THE PROJECT, MVP IS REQUESTING A VARIANCE TO INCLUDE SUPER SILT FENCE AS A BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE VADEQ, MVP PROPOSES TO ADOPT THE E-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SUPER SILT FENCE INCLUDED IN THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. THE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE FROM THIS SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SPREAD 8 GENERAL DETAILS AS DETAIL MVP-ES9.2 AND MVP-ES9.2A.

1	03/23/18	KAL	HT	DW	PLAN SUBMISSION
NO.:	DATE:	DWN.:	CHKD.:	APPD.:	DESCRIPTION:
					REVISIONS:



VARIANCE AND EXEMPTION REQUESTS
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT - TRANSCO INTERCONNECT
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC

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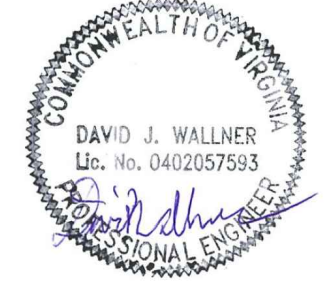


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EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLANS



DRAWN BY: KAL

CHECKED BY: HT

APPROVED BY: DW

DATE: 03/23/2018

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHT. NO. 000A OF 9

REVISION

STEEP SLOPE EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS

FOLLOWING RESTORATION OF THE ROW TO PRE–EXISTING CONTOURS AND CONDITIONS, MVP WILL UTILIZE SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS (OR THEIR EQUIVALENT) TO STABILIZE SLOPES EXCEEDING 33% TO PREVENT EROSION OF THE DISTURBED SOILS. THERE ARE SEVERAL VARIATIONS OF THESE PRODUCTS INCLUDING: ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET, AND HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT.

ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

ROLLED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB) IS A WOVEN MAT CONSISTING OF A MONOFILAMENT NETTING (OR SIMILAR) BACKED STRAW MAT THAT IS MECHANICALLY ANCHORED TO THE SOIL. PRIOR TO INSTALLATION, THE SOIL IS SCARIFIED AND SMOOTHED PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF SEEDING AND SOIL AMENDMENTS. ROLLED ECB IS THEN INSTALLED BY HAND OVER THE SEEDING/SOIL AMENDMENTS AND MECHANICALLY ANCHORED TO THE SOIL USING DEGRADABLE METAL ANCHORS.

BONDED FIBER MATRIX

BONDED FIBER MATRIX (BFM) IS A HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED SOIL STABILIZER THAT IS EFFECTIVE IN STABILIZING STEEP SLOPES. AS PER MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS, BFM APPLICATION RATES VARY DEPENDING ON SLOPE AND SOIL CONDITIONS, BUT APPLICATION RATES ARE TYPICALLY BETWEEN 1,500 TO 4,000 LBS/ACRE. SOME MANUFACTURERS OFFER BFM PRODUCTS IN PELLETIZED FORM FOR APPLICATION VIA BROADCAST SPREADER AND INTENDED FOR USE IN REMOTE AREAS WHERE WATER SUPPLIES ARE LIMITED, WHERE ACCESS VIA HYDROSEEDER IS DIFFICULT OR WHERE SMALL AREA COVERAGE IS NECESSARY. ONCE APPLIED, THE PELLETIZED BFM IS ACTIVATED BY PRECIPITATION EVENT FOLLOWING APPLICATION. BFM SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED WHEN RAIN IS FORECAST WITHIN 24 – 48 HOURS OF APPLICATION. APPLICATION OF BFM IS TYPICALLY 90% EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING ACCELERATED EROSION FROM OCCURRING WITHIN THE AREA OF APPLICATION. WHEN APPLICATION OF THESE PRODUCTS INCLUDES A POLYMER (ANIONIC) STABILIZER, BFM CAN BE UP TO 99% EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING TURBIDITY AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS. INFORMATION ON THE USE OF BFM IS PROVIDED UNDER TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL MVP–ES40 (BONDED FIBER MATRIX).

HYDRAULIC EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS

HYDRAULIC EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (HECP) ARE TYPICALLY INSTALLED USING A HYDROSEEDER TO APPLY A LIQUID SOLUTION OF SEED, SOIL AMENDMENTS, MULCH (WOOD FIBER, WOOD CHIPS OR SIMILAR WOOD MATERIALS OR NEWSPRINT) AND MULCH TACKIFIER TO STABILIZE THE SOIL. UNLIKE ROLLED ECB PRODUCTS, HECP MAKES SOLID CONTACT WITH THE SOIL REGARDLESS OF SOIL SURFACE CONDITIONS AND A ROUGHENED SURFACE IS PREFERRED. REMOVAL OF LARGE ROCKS AND EXISTING RILLS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO APPLICATION. TRACKING OF SLOPES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO SLOW RUNOFF DURING A STORM EVENT.

HECP TYPE 4

HECP TYPE 4 IS A PRODUCT APPROVED BY THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (VDOT) ROAD BRIDGE SPECIFICATIONS FOR USE ON SEVERE SLOPES UP TO 100% (1V:1H), AND MEETS THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED BY IN TABLE II–22A BELOW. MVP WILL UTILIZE HECP TYPE 4 IN AREAS OF SIDE HILL CONSTRUCTION THAT EXCEED 33% CROSS SLOPE DURING PROJECT RESTORATION ACTIVITIES. THE SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER AND PRODUCT HAVE NOT BEEN DETERMINED AT THIS TIME, BUT MVP INTENDS TO USE PRODUCTS CONTAINED IN THE VDOT MATERIALS DIVISION APPROVED MATERIALS LIST, LIST NO. 79, (79) MULCHES (HECP TYPES 1–4) – (MAINTENANCE DIVISION), (OR THEIR EQUIVALENT) THAT MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS DEFINED IN TABLE II–22A AND THE VDOT SPECIAL PROVISION FOR ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL STABILIZATION, DATED JULY 12, 2016, AND UPDATED JUNE 1, 2017, PERTAINING TO WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH FOR HYDRAULIC SEEDING MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATIONS.

THE HECP WILL BE APPLIED TO DISTURBED AREAS WHERE UPSLOPE FLOW LENGTH HAS POTENTIAL TO RESULT IN CHANNELIZED EROSION. WHEN APPLIED TO SLOPES OF GREATER THAN 33%, PROFILE PRODUCTS (THE MANUFACTURER OF FLEXTERRA HP–FGM WHICH IS ON LIST 79 AS AN APPROVED MANUFACTURER OF HECP TYPE IV) RECOMMENDED A MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH OF 125–FEET WHICH IS EQUAL THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE TO BE RECLAIMED ALONG THE PIPELINE RIGHT–OF–WAY. IN LOCATIONS WHERE EXPANDED WORKSPACE AREAS, OR DIAGONAL CROSS SLOPES RESULT IN FLOW LENGTHS EXCEEDING 125–FEET OF DISTURBED AREA, MVP WILL INSTALL AN ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY MEASURE (I.E. COMPOST FILTER SOCK) TO SERVE AS A SLOPE BREAK. COMPOST FILTER SOCK INSTALLATIONS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS.SIZING WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FLOW LENGTHS OCCURRING WITHIN THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE.

FOLLOWING TREATMENT OF DISTURBED STEEP SLOPE SIDE HILL AREAS WITH TYPE 4 HECP, THE DISTURBED AREA WOULD BE CONSIDERED STABILIZED. UPGRADIENT CLEAN WATER DIVERSIONS MAY BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO HECP TYPE IV APPLICATION OR LEFT IN PLACE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE MVP LEI/EI DETERMINED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. MONITORING AND INSPECTION ACTIVITIES WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE AREAS ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION AS OUTLINED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS (APPROVED JUNE 20, 2017).

TABLE II-22A

HECP PROPERTY	TEST METHOD ¹	HECP TYPE 1	HECP TYPE 2	HECP TYPE 3	HECP TYPE 4
PHYSICAL	REQUIREMENT				
COLOR	VISUALLY OBSERVED	COLORED TO PROVIDE CONTRAST UPON APPLICATION. SHALL BE STABLE AND NOT STAIN CONCRETE OR PAINTED SURFACES.			
ORGANIC MATTER	ASTM D2974	90% MINIMUM			
WATER HOLDING CAPACITY	ASTM D7367	400% MINIMUM	500% MINIMUM	600% MINIMUM	700% MINIMUM
ACUTE TOXICITY	ASTM 7101 EPA 2021.0-1	NON TOXIC			
ENDURANCE	REQUIREMENT				
FUNCTIONAL LONGEVITY	VDOT APPROVED TESTING METHODS ³	UP TO 2 MONTHS	UP TO 3 MONTHS	UP TO 6 MONTHS	UP TO 12 MONTHS
PERFORMANCE	REQUIREMENT				
MAXIMUM SLOPE APPLICATION	OBSERVED	4.0 H:1V	3.0 H:1V	2.0 H:1V	1.0 H:1V
RAINFALL EVENT (R- FACTOR)	ASTM D6459 ²	N/A	75 < R	140 < R	175 < R
COVER FACTOR	ASTM D6459 ²	C ≤ 0.50	C ≤ 0.10	C ≤ 0.05	C < 0.01
VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT	ASTM D7322 ²	200% MINIMUM	300% MINIMUM	400% MINIMUM	500% MINIMUM

1 ALL PRODUCTS MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SPECIFICATION TO BE LISTED ON THE MATERIALS DIVISION'S APPROVED LIST FOR HECPs.
2 ASTM TEST METHODS DEVELOPED FOR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECPs) THAT HAVE BEEN MODIFIED TO ACCOMMODATE HYDRAULIC EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (HECPs).
3 FUNCTIONAL LONGEVITY PERFORMED AT A VDOT TEST FACILITY OR TEST FACILITY APPROVED BY VDOT.

WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH FOR HYDRAULIC SEEDING MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATIONS

PROPERTY	VALUE
FIBER OR PARTICLE SIZE	
LENGTH	TO APPROXIMATELY 0.39 INCH (10 MM)
THICKNESS OR DIAMETER	APPROXIMATELY 0.04 INCH (1 MM)
NET DRY WEIGHT CONTENT (VTM–47)	MINIMUM STATED ON BAG
PH RANGE (TAPPI T509 OR ASTM D 778)	4.0 TO 8.5
ASH CONTENT (TAPPI T413 OR ASTM D 586)	MAXIMUM 7.0%
WATER–HOLDING CAPACITY (VTM–46)	MINIMUM 90%

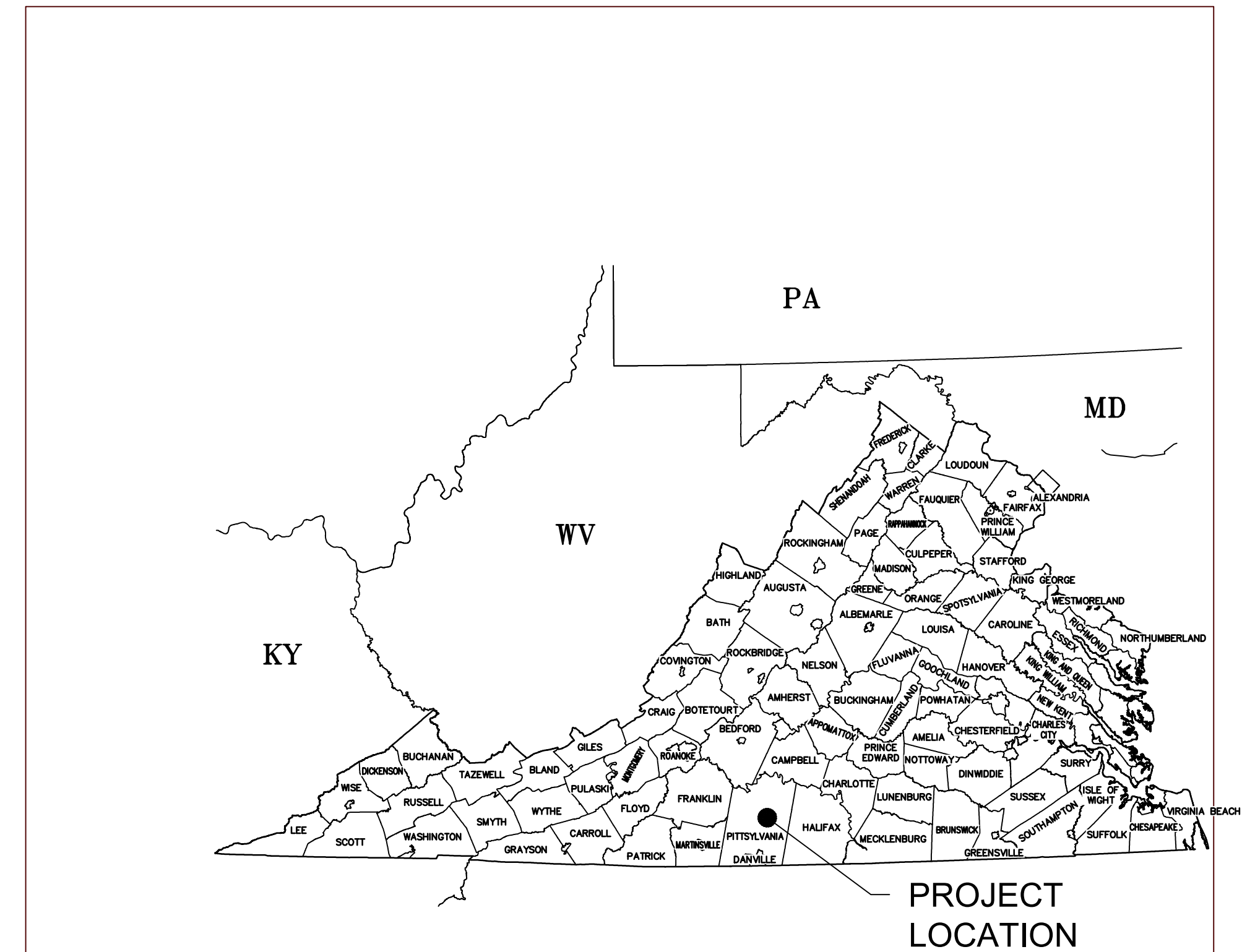
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE - TRANSCO INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Topographic map of the Transco Village area in Virginia. The map shows contour lines, roads, and various landmarks. A thick black line indicates the proposed Transco Interconnect route. The route starts near the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Tobacco Research Station and extends towards the Transco Village. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.


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LOCATION MAP



VICINITY MAP

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CHECKED BY:		HT
APPROVED BY:		DW
DATE:	03/23/2018	
SCALE:	AS SHOWN	
SHT. NO.	TRA-1	OF 9

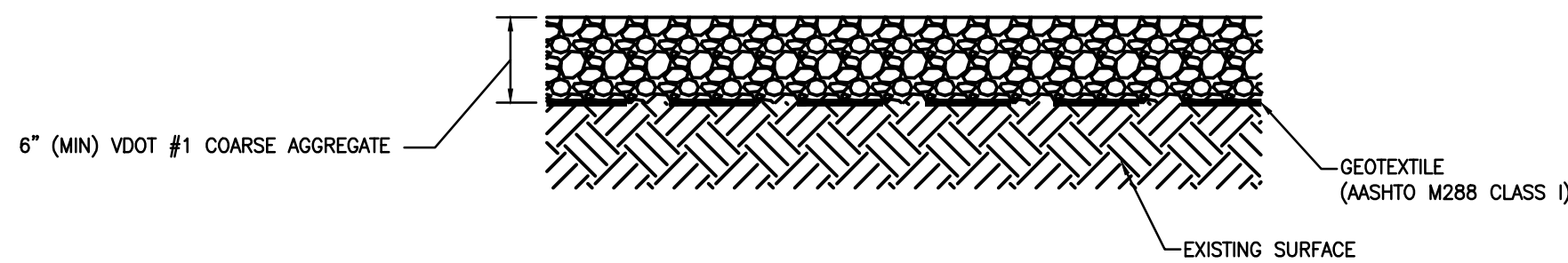
The image contains two technical drawings of drainage structures, labeled SECTION A-A and SECTION B-B.

SECTION A-A is a cross-section of a drainage structure. It shows a rectangular channel filled with stones. A filter cloth is shown at the bottom left. The top width is dimensioned as 12" MIN. The right side has two vertical dimensions, each labeled 5" MIN.

SECTION B-B is a cross-section of a drainage structure. It shows a rectangular channel filled with stones. A reinforced concrete structure is shown at the bottom, with a drain space indicated. The top width is dimensioned as 6"-7".

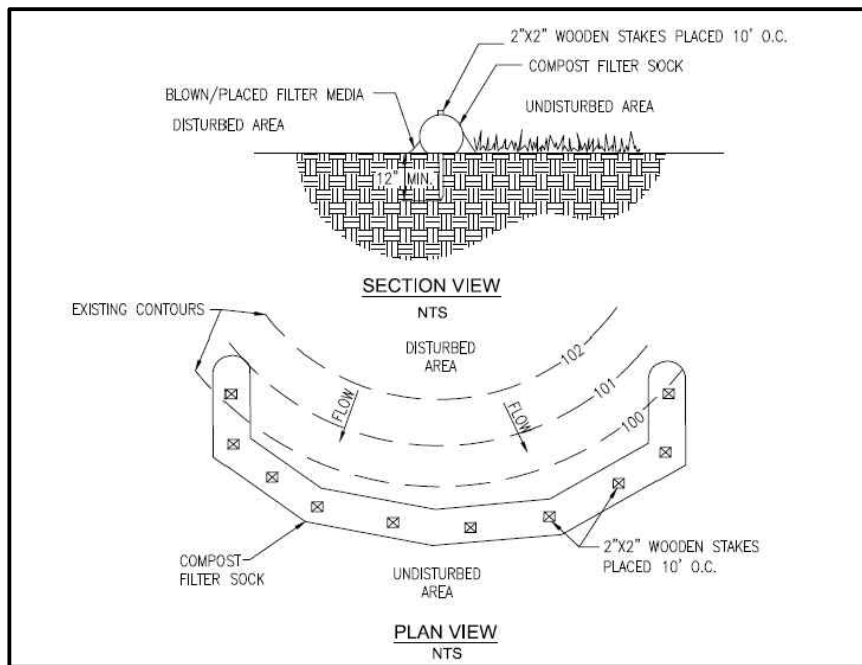
Plate 3.02-1

TAKEN FROM VADEQ 1992 MANUAL




- NO LAND DISTURBANCE WILL OCCUR AND THE GRAVEL WILL BE PLACED ON EXISTING GRADE.
- THE EXISTING SURFACE SHALL BE CLEARED OF ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL.
- A 6-INCH COURSE OF VDOT #1 COARSE AGGREGATE (AS PER SECTION 203 OF VDOT'S ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIFICATIONS) SHALL BE PROVIDED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE EXISTING SURFACE IS CLEARED. VEGETATION REMOVAL IS COMPLETE.
- IN "HEAVY DUTY" TRAFFIC SITUATIONS THE AGGREGATE SHOULD INSTEAD BE PLACED AT AN 8- TO 10-INCH DEPTH TO AVOID EXCESSIVE DISSIPATION OR MAINTENANCE NEEDS.
- IF THE GRAVEL SURFACE BECOMES CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS, A TOP DRESSING OF NEW GRAVEL SHOULD BE APPLIED.
- GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE NON-WOVEN WITH AASHTO M288 SURVIVABILITY CLASS (1) AND A MIN. PERMITIVITY OF 90 GAL/MIN/FT².

N.T.S.




UPON STABILIZATION OF THE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THE SOCK, STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED. THE SOCK MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AND VEGETATED OR REMOVED. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE MESH SHALL BE CUT OPEN AND THE MULCH SPREAD AS A SOIL SUPPLEMENT.

DRAWN		DATE		 <div>Mountain Valley PIPELINE</div>	ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	
CHECKED					COMPOST FILTER SOCK	
APPROD		DATE				
SCALE		N.T.A.			SHEET 1 OF 1	
JOB NO.						
PROJECT ID:				DESIGN ENGINEERING	DRAWING NO.	REV.
PXXXX					MVP-ES3	0


[illegible]

Organic Matter Content	80% - 100% (dry weight basis)
Organic Portion	Fibrous and elongated
pH	5.5 - 8.0
Moisture Content	35% - 55%
Particle Size	98% pass through 1" screen
Soluble Salt Concentration	5.0 dS/m (mmhos/cm) Maximum

DESIGN	DATE	 Mountain Valley PIPELINE	ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	
CHECKED			COMPOST FILTER SOCK TABLES	
APPD	DATE			
SCALE	N.T.S.			
JOB NO.			DRAWING NO.	REV.
PROJECT ID	PXXXX		MVP-ES3.1	0
DESIGN ENGINEERING				

Slope Percent	Maximum Slope Length for Compost Filter Sock in Feet				
	8 in	12 in	18 in	24 in	32 in
2 (or less)	000	750	1000	1300	1650
5	400	500	550	650	750
10	200	250	300	400	500
15	140	170	200	325	450
20	100	125	140	200	400
25	80	100	110	200	275
30	60	75	90	130	200
35	60	75	80	115	150
40	60	75	80	100	125
45	40	50	60	80	100
50	40	50	55	65	75

SOCK AND RECOMMENDED DIAMETER

DRAWN	DATE	 Mountain Valley PIPELINE	ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	
CHECKED			COMPOST FILTER SOCK TABLES	
APP'D	DATE			
SCALE	N.T.A.		SHEET 1 OF 1	
JOB NO.				
PROJECT ID:		DESIGN ENGINEERING	DRAWING NO.	REV.
PXXXX			MVP-ES3.2	0

The figure consists of two diagrams illustrating the installation of a wire mesh fence. The left diagram shows a side view of a tractor installing a fence line. The fence is composed of sections that are 5 feet minimum and 6 feet maximum apart. The right diagram is a cross-section showing the fence structure. It includes labels for 'SPACING', 'CONCRETE FOOTING', 'LINE POST', 'WIRE MESH', and 'GROUND LINE'. A note indicates that the fence should be 'ADJUSTED TO MATCH THE WIRE'.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW
METAL FENCE

Plate 3.01-1

TAKEN FROM VADEQ 1992 MANUAL

Forest Regeneration Woody Seed Mix and Application Rates.

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)
Oak-Hickory Forest a		
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	0.3
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	0.3
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	0.3
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine	0.3
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	0.3
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian Serviceberry	0.3
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	0.3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	0.3
<i>Disopyrus virginiana</i>	Penstemon	0.3
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	0.3
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	0.3
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	0.3
<i>Hamelis virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel	0.3
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	0.3
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush Blueberry	0.3
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Mapleleaf Viburnum	0.3
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Grape	0.3

at Oak and hickory species to be planted as bare root seedlings in addition to this mix. Refer to Section 5.9 Bare Root Seeding Planting for more information. At minimum, 3 of the 5 overstory, 4 of the 7 understory, and 2 of the 4 shrub species will comprise the woody seed mix for Oak-Hickory Forests.

NOTE:
WOODY SEED MIX TO BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH MVP-ES11.2 UPLAND MEADOW SEED MIX.


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SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT ID:
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DESIGN ENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL

FOREST REGENERATION WOODY SEED MIX AND APPLICATION RATES

DRAWING NO.
MVP–ES11.1

REV.
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Upland Meadow Seed Mix and Application Rates in Virginia.

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wildrye	4.00	5.0 - 7.4	June to October
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	11.68	5.0 - 8.4	July to October
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	1.00	5.0 - 7.8	August to October
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	0.10		June to August
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	0.10	4.8 - 6.8	June to August
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	0.60	5.5 - 7.5	July to September
<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	Sensitive Partridge Pea	0.06		June to October
<i>Crocepalis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf Coreopsis	4.44	6.0 - 7.0	April to July
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	0.04	5.5 - 7.5	July to October
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.04		July to August
<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	Slender Bushclover	0.10		July to September
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	Grassleaf Blazing Star	0.10	5.8 - 6.8	August to October
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	0.10	6.0 - 8.0	June to September
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.05		July to August
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	Grassleaf Blazing Star	0.09	5.8 - 6.8	August to October
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	0.23	6.0 - 8.0	June to September
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary Mountainmint	0.05	< 6.8	summer
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida</i>	Orange Coneflower	0.02		July to October
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed Susan	0.04		

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna	0.60	6.0 - 7.0	May to July
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	0.10		July to August
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	0.04		June to July
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Ohio Spiderwort	0.04	6.5 - 7.5	August to September
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiderwort	0.10		late April to mid-July
		20.00		

TEMPORARY SEED MIX:
9/1 - 2/15: 50/50 MIX ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI-FLORUM) AND WINTER RYE (SECALE CEREALE) (50-100 LBS/AC)
2/16 - 4/30: ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI-FLORUM) (60-100 LBS/AC)
5/1 - 8/31: GERMAN MILLET (SETARIA ITALICA) (50 LBS/AC)


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PROJECT ID:
MVP – VA PORTION



DESIGN ENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL

UPLAND MEADOW SEED MIX AND APPLICATION RATES

DRAWING NO.
MVP–ES11.2

REV.
0

Upland Steep Slope Seed Mix and Application Rates in Virginia.

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	Autumn Bentgrass	3.15	5.5 - 7.5	Midsummer
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wildrye	9.05	5.0 - 7.4	June to October
<i>Plantain clandestinum</i>	Deertongue	4.50	4.0 - 7.5	May to September
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	11.25	5.0 - 7.4	July to October
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	14.40	5.0 - 7.8	August to October
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	0.09		June to August
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Heath Aster	0.05	5.4 - 7.0	After fall frost
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	0.45	5.5 - 7.5	April to July
<i>Crocepalis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf Coreopsis	0.45	6.0 - 7.0	April to July
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	0.05	5.5 - 7.5	July to October
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.05		July to August
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	Grassleaf Blazing Star	0.09	5.8 - 6.8	August to October
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	0.23	6.0 - 8.0	June to September
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary Mountainmint	0.05	< 6.8	summer
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed Susan	0.45	6.0 - 7.0	May to July
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna	0.23		July to August
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	0.05	6.5 - 7.5	August to September
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Ohio Spiderwort	0.05		late April to mid-July
		45.00		

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	Marys Leaved Burrush	0.20	4.8 - 7.2	July to September
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	0.40		July to August
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	0.10	5.0 - 8.0	June to July
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pyes Weed	0.14	5.5 - 7.5	July to October
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	0.20	4.5 - 7.0	July to September
<i>Helianthus autumnale</i>	Common Sneezeweed	0.10		July to October
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.40	4.0 - 7.5	August to September
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Seedbox	0.10		July to August
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Square Stemmed Monkeyflower	0.10		August to September
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	0.72		June to October
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York Ironweed	0.10		
		20.00		

NOTE:
1. ANNUAL RYEGRASS WILL BE USED AT A RATE OF 40 LBS/AC FOR STABILIZATION OF WETLANDS DISTURBED BY THE PROJECT.
2. FOLLOWING RESTORATION AND TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SHOULD THE NATIVE SEEDBANK BE PRESENT IN THE TOPSOIL, NOT REESTABLISH THE WETLAND. MVP WILL APPLY THIS SEED MIX TO SUPPLEMENT AND PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE WETLAND.


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PROJECT ID:
MVP – VA PORTION



DESIGN ENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL

UPLAND STEEP SLOPE SEED MIX AND APPLICATION RATES

DRAWING NO.
MVP–ES11.3

REV.
0

Wetlands Seed Mix and Application Rates in Virginia.

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	Mud Plantain	0.04		Midsummer
<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Fringed Sedge	0.10	5.0 - 7.0	Midsummer
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Hop Sedge	1.00		May to June
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Shallow Sedge	3.00	6.2 - 7.0	June to October
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	Blunt Sloom Sedge	1.00	4.9 - 6.8	June to July
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	6.90	4.6 - 6.9	July to August
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Wood Reedgrass	4.00	6.8 - 6.9	June to August
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wildrye	4.00	4.0 - 6.5	August to September
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	0.60	5.0 - 7.4	June to October
<i>Oncoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	0.20	5.5 - 7.0	May to June
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Woolgrass	0.20		June to October

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	Marys Leaved Burrush	0.20	4.8 - 7.2	July to September
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	0.40		July to August
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	0.10	5.0 - 8.0	June to July
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pyes Weed	0.14	5.5 - 7.5	July to October
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	0.20	4.5 - 7.0	July to September
<i>Helianthus autumnale</i>	Common Sneezeweed	0.10		July to October
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.40	4.0 - 7.5	August to September
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Seedbox	0.10		July to August
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Square Stemmed Monkeyflower	0.10		August to September
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	0.72		June to October
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York Ironweed	0.10		
		20.00		

NOTE:
1. ANNUAL RYEGRASS WILL BE USED AT A RATE OF 40 LBS/AC FOR STABILIZATION OF WETLANDS DISTURBED BY THE PROJECT.
2. FOLLOWING RESTORATION AND TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SHOULD THE NATIVE SEEDBANK BE PRESENT IN THE TOPSOIL, NOT REESTABLISH THE WETLAND. MVP WILL APPLY THIS SEED MIX TO SUPPLEMENT AND PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE WETLAND.


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DATE
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SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT ID:
MVP – VA PORTION



DESIGN ENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL

WETLAND SEED MIX AND APPLICATION RATES

DRAWING NO.
MVP–ES11.4

REV.
0

Riparian Seed Mix and Application Rates in Virginia.

Species	Common Name	Seeding Rate (lbs/acre)	pH	Bloom Period (if applicable)
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	Autumn Bentgrass	0.04	5.0 - 7.0	Midsummer
<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Big Bluestem	0.10		May to June
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Virginia Wildrye	1.00	6.2 - 7.0	June to October
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Soft Rush	3.00	4.9 - 6.8	June to July
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	Path Rush	1.00	4.6 - 6.9	July to August
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Deertongue	6.90	5.8 - 6.9	June to August
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Indiangrass	4.00	4.0 - 6.5	August to September
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Swamp Milkweed	4.00	5.0 - 7.4	June to October
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Partridge Pea	0.60	5.5 - 7.0	May to June
<i>Oncoclea sensibilis</i>	Mistflower	0.20		June to October
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Joe Pyes Weed	0.20	4.8 - 7.2	July to September
<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	Boneset	0.20		July to August
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	White Avers	0.40	5.0 - 8.0	June to July
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Common Sneezeweed	0.10	5.5 - 7.5	July to October
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Oweys Sunflower	0.14	4.5 - 7.0	July to September
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Wild Bergamot	0.20		July to October
<i>Helianthus autumnale</i>	Slender Mountainmint	0.10	4.0 - 7.5	August to September
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	Blackeyed Susan	0.40		July to August
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Wild Senna	0.10		August to September
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Blue Vervain	0.10		June to September
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	New York Ironweed	0.72		June to October
		20.00		

TEMPORARY SEED MIX:
9/1 - 2/15: 50/50 MIX ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI-FLORUM) AND WINTER RYE (SECALE CEREALE) (50-100 LBS/AC)
2/16 - 4/30: ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI-FLORUM) (60-100 LBS/AC)
5/1 - 8/31: GERMAN MILLET (SETARIA ITALICA) (50 LBS/AC)


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RIPARIAN SEED MIX AND APPLICATION RATES

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Native tree and shrub species for bare root plantings within riparian areas and forested wetlands.

Species	Common Name	Indicator Status	Riparian Planting ¹	Forested Wetland Planting ²
Native Trees				
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	FAC	X	X
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	FACW	X	X
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	FACW	X	X
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	FAC	X	X
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory	FACU	X	X
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	FACU	X	X
<i>Clonanthus virginicus</i>	White Fringe Tree	FAC*	X	X
<i>Disopyrus virginiana</i>	Common Penstemon	FAC-	X	X

Species	Common Name	Indicator Status	Riparian Planting ¹	Forested Wetland Planting ²
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	FACW	X	X
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	FACU	X	X
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	FAC	X	X
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	FACU	X	X
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	FAC	X	X
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore	FACW	X	X
<i>Populus deltoids</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	FAC	X	X
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	FACW*	X	X
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Cherrybark Red Oak	FACW	X	X
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	FAC*	X	X
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	FAC	X	X
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	FACW	X	X
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	FACW	X	X
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	FACW-	X	X

NOTE:
1. REFER TO MVP-ES11.6 AND MVP-ES11.9 FOR LOCATIONS OF BARE ROOT PLANTINGS.


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NATIVE TREE AND SHRUB SPECIES FOR BARE ROOT PLANTINGS WITHIN RIPARIAN AREAS AND FORESTED WETLANDS

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Native Shrubs

<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Brook-side Alder	OBL	X	X
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canada Serviceberry	FAC	X	X
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokecherry	FACW	X	X
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	FACW-	X	X
<i>Cephaelis occidentalis</i>	Butterbush	OBL	X	X
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silly Dogwood	FACW	X	X
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	FAC	X	X
<i>Hamelis virginiana</i>	American Witchhazel	FAC-	X	X
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common Winterberry	FACW+	X	X
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Willow	OBL	X	X
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Marsh Elder	FACW+	X	X
<i>Leucochoa racemosa</i>	Fatleaf-bush	FACW	X	X
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	FACW-	X	X
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	Maleberry	FACW	X	X
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	FACW+	X	X
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Eastern Ninebark	FACW-	X	X
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elder	FACW-	X	X
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry	FACW-	X	X
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood	FAC	X	X
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black-haw	FACU	X	X


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NATIVE TREE AND SHRUB SPECIES FOR BARE ROOT PLANTINGS WITHIN RIPARIAN AREAS AND FORESTED WETLANDS

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Stream crossings proposed for bare-root seeding plantings.

Waterbody Name	MP	County	State	Valuable Resource
Kimbalton Branch	199.1, 199.4	Giles	VA	headwaters of wild trout stream, coldwater stream

Waterbody Name	MP	County	State	Valuable Resource
Stony Creek	200.4	Giles	VA	candy darter, green floater, coldwater stream, wild trout stream
Little Stony Creek	204.4	Giles	VA	coldwater stream, wild trout stream
Sinking Creek	211.2	Giles	VA	candy darter, green floater, coldwater stream, wild trout stream, non-listed mussels
UNT Craig Creek	219.2	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
UNT Craig Creek	219.3	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
Craig Creek	219.7	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
Craig Creek	219.7	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
UNT Craig Creek	219.8	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
UNT Craig Creek	220.0	Montgomery	VA	Headwaters of James spiny mussel occurrences, USFS lands area
Mill Creek	222.2	Montgomery	VA	upstream of Roanoke logperch suitable habitat, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
North Fork Roanoke River	227.2	Montgomery	VA	Roanoke logperch present, non-listed mussels present, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
North Fork Roanoke River	227.4	Montgomery	VA	Roanoke logperch present, non-listed mussels present, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
Bradshaw Creek	230.7	Montgomery	VA	Roanoke logperch suitable habitat, coldwater stream, wild trout
Bradshaw Creek	231.5	Montgomery	VA	Roanoke logperch suitable habitat, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
Roanoke River	235.4	Montgomery	VA	Roanoke logperch present, oranegin madtom, non-listed mussels present
Bottom Creek	241.1	Roanoke	VA	upstream of Bottom Creek Gorge, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
Bottom Creek	242.5	Roanoke	VA	upstream of Bottom Creek Gorge, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout


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STREAM CROSSINGS PROPOSED FOR BARE ROOT SEEDING PLANTINGS

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Stream crossings proposed for bare-root seeding plantings.

Mill Creek	245.1	Roanoke	VA	upstream of Bottom Creek Gorge, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
Green Creek	247.1	Franklin	VA	upstream of Bottom Creek Gorge, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
Green Creek	247.4	Franklin	VA	upstream of Bottom Creek Gorge, oranegin madtom, coldwater stream, wild trout
North Fork Blackwater River				

MULCHING

Definition

Application of plant residues or other suitable materials to the soil surface.

Purposes

1. To prevent erosion by protecting the soil surface from raindrop impact and reducing the velocity of overland flow.

2. To foster the growth of vegetation by increasing available moisture and providing insulation against extreme heat and cold.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

1. Areas which have been permanently seeded (see Appendix B – Typical Construction Details MVP-ES11.1 through ES12.3) should be mulched immediately following seeding.

2. Areas which cannot be seeded because of the season should be mulched to provide some protection to the soil surface. An organic mulch should be used, and the area then seeded as soon weather or seasonal conditions permit. It is not recommended that fiber mulch be used alone for this practice; at normal application rates it just simply does not provide the protection that is achieved using other types of mulch.

3. Mulch may be used together with plantings of trees, shrubs, or certain ground covers which do not provide adequate soil stabilization by themselves.

4. Mulch shall be used in conjunction with temporary seeding operations as specified in TEMPORARY SEEDING, Std. & Spec. 3.31

Planning Considerations

Mulches are applied to the soil surface to conserve a desirable soil property or to promote plant growth. A surface mulch is one of the most effective means of controlling runoff and erosion on disturbed land.

Mulches can increase the infiltration rate of the soil, reduce soil moisture loss by evaporation, prevent crusting and sealing of the soil surface, modify soil temperatures, and provide a suitable microclimate for seed germination.

Organic mulch materials, such as straw, wood chips, bark, and fiber mulch have been found to be the most effective.

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Chemical soil stabilizers or soil binders should not be used alone for mulch. These materials are useful to bind organic mulches together to prevent displacement.

A variety of manufactured SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS AND MATTING (see Std. & Spec. 3.30) have been developed for erosion control in recent years. Some of these products can be used as mulches, particularly in critical areas such as waterways. They also may be used to hold other mulches to the soil surface.

The choice of materials for mulching will be based on the type of soil to be protected, site conditions, season and economics. It is especially important to mulch liberally in mid-summer and prior to winter, and on out slopes and southern slope exposures.

Organic Mulches

Straw - The mulch most commonly used in conjunction with seeding. The straw should come from wheat or oats (free of troublesome weed seeds) and may be spread by hand or machine. Straw can be windblown and must be anchored down by an acceptable method.

Hay - Hay shall not be used as mulch for Project activities.

Corn Stalks - These should be shredded into 4- to 6-inch lengths. Stalks decompose slowly and are resistant to displacement.

Wood Chips - Suitable for areas that will not be closely mowed, and around ornamental plantings. Chips decompose slowly and do not require tacking. They must be treated with 12 pounds of nitrogen per ton to prevent nutrient deficiency in plants; however, can be a very inexpensive mulch if chips are obtained from trees cleared on the site.

Bark Chips, Shredded Bark - These are by-products of timber processing which are used in landscaped plantings. Bark is also a suitable mulch for areas planted to grasses and not closely mowed. It may be applied by hand or mechanically and is not usually toxic to grasses or legumes; additional nitrogen fertilizer is not required.

Fiber Mulch - Used in hydrosceding operations and applied as part of the slurry. It creates the best seed-soil contact when applied over top of (as a separate operation) newly seeded areas. These fibers do not require tacking, although tacking agents or binders are sometimes used in conjunction with the application of fiber mulch. This form of mulch does not provide sufficient protection to highly erodible soils. Additionally, fiber mulch will not be considered adequate mulch when used during the dry summer months or when used for late fall mulch cover. Use straw mulch during these periods. Fiber mulch may be used to tack (anchor) straw mulch. This treatment is well suited for steep slopes, critical areas, and areas susceptible to displacement.

There are other organic materials which make excellent mulches but are only available locally or seasonally. Creative use of these materials can reduce costs.

Chemical Mulches and Soil Binders

A wide range of synthetic, spray-on materials are marketed to stabilize and protect the soil surface. These are emulsions or dispersions of vinyl compounds, rubber or other substances which are mixed with water and applied to the soil. They may be used alone in some cases as temporary stabilizers, or in conjunction with fiber mulches or straw.

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When used alone, chemical mulches do not have the capability to insulate the soil or retain soil moisture that organic mulches have. This soil protection is also easily damaged by traffic. Application of these mulches is usually more expensive than organic mulching, and the mulches decompose in 60-90 days.

Blankets and Matting

Field experience has shown that plastic netting, when used alone, does not retain soil moisture or modify soil temperature. In some cases it may stabilize the soil surface while grasses are being established, but is primarily used in grassed waterways and on slopes to hold straw or similar mulch in place.

Jute mesh and other soil stabilization blankets are good choices for mulching on difficult slopes and in minor drainage swales. Most of the soil stabilization mattings (used to create a permanent matrix for root growth within the soil) must receive mulching in order to properly stabilize an area. Notably, some manufacturers have recently developed permanent mattings which include self-contained, temporary mulching materials; however, these measures will have to meet the requirements noted in Std. & Spec. 3.36, SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS AND MATTING, before they can be recommended for use on steep slopes and in channel flow situations.

The most critical aspect of installing blankets and mats is obtaining firm, continuous contact between the material and the soil. Without such contact, the material may fail and thereby allow erosion to occur. It is important to use an adequate number of staples and make sure the material is installed properly in order to maximize soil protection. These products are discussed in more detail in Std. & Spec. 3.36, SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS & MATTING.

MVP will utilize hydraulically applied soil stabilization blankets and matting (i.e. Earthguard, Flexterra, or equivalent) as an alternate to the rolled ESC blanket material identified under STD & SPEC 3.36. Information regarding the hydraulically applied blankets is provided under Appendix B MVP-ES40 and MVP-ES40.1.

Specifications

Organic Mulches

Organic mulches may be used in any area where mulch is required, subject to the restrictions noted in Table 3.35-A.

Materials: Select mulch material based on site requirements, availability of materials, and availability of labor and equipment. Table 3.35-A lists the most commonly used organic mulches. Other materials, such as peanut hulls and cotton burs, may be used with the permission of the local Plan-Approving Authority.

Prior to mulching: Complete the required grading and install needed sediment control practices.

Lime and fertilizer should be incorporated and surface roughening accomplished as needed. Seed should be applied prior to mulching except in the following cases:

a. Where seed is to be applied as part of a hydroseeder slurry containing fiber mulch.

b. Where seed is to be applied following a straw mulch spread during winter months.

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TABLE 3.35-A

ORGANIC MULCH MATERIALS AND APPLICATION RATES

MULCHES:	RATES:		NOTES:
	Per Acre	Per 1000 sq. ft.	
Straw	1 1/2 - 2 tons (Minimum 2 tons for winter cover)	70 - 90 lbs.	Free from weeds and coarse matter. Must be anchored. Spread with mulch blower or by hand.
Fiber Mulch	Minimum 1500 lbs.	35 lbs.	Do not use as mulch for winter cover or during hot, dry periods.* Apply as slurry. Cut or shredded in 4-6" lengths. Air-dried. Do not use in fine turf areas. Apply with mulch blower or by hand.
Corn Stalks	4 - 6 tons	185 - 275 lbs.	Free of coarse matter. Air-dried. Treat with 12 lbs nitrogen per ton. Do not use in fine turf areas. Apply with mulch blower, chip handler, or by hand.
Wood Chips	4 - 6 tons	185 - 275 lbs.	Free of coarse matter. Air-dried. Do not use in fine turf areas. Apply with mulch blower, chip handler, or by hand.
Bark Chips or Shredded Bark	50 - 70 cu. yds.	1-2 cu. yds.	Free of coarse matter. Air-dried. Do not use in fine turf areas. Apply with mulch blower, chip handler, or by hand.

* When fiber mulch is the only available mulch during periods when straw should be used, apply at a minimum rate of 2000 lbs./ac. Or 45 lbs./1000 sq. ft.

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Application: Mulch materials shall be spread uniformly, by hand or machine.

When spreading straw mulch by hand, divide the area to be mulched into approximately 1,000 sq. ft. sections and place 70-90 lbs. (a to 2 bales) of straw in each section to facilitate uniform distribution.

Mulch Anchoring: Straw mulch must be anchored immediately after spreading to prevent displacement. Other organic mulches listed in Table 3.35-A do not require anchoring. The following methods of anchoring straw may be used:

1. Mulch anchoring tool (often referred to as a Krimper or Krimper Tool): This is a tractor-drawn implement designed to punch mulch into the soil surface. This method provides good erosion control with straw. It is limited to use on slopes no steeper than 3:1, where equipment can operate safely. Machinery shall be operated on the contour.

2. Fiber Mulch: A very common practice with widespread use today. Apply fiber mulch by means of a hydroseeder at a rate of 500-750 lbs/acre over top of straw mulch. It has an added benefit of providing additional mulch to the newly seeded area.

3. Liquid mulch binders: Application of liquid mulch binders and tackifiers should be heaviest at edges of areas and at crests of ridges and banks, to prevent displacement. The remainder of the area should have binder applied uniformly. Binders may be applied after mulch is spread or may be sprayed into the mulch as it is being blown onto the soil.

The following types of binders may be used:

a. Synthetic binders - Formulated binders or organically formulated products may be used as recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

b. Asphalt - Any type of asphalt thin enough to be blown from spray equipment is satisfactory. Recommended for use are rapid curing (RC-70, RC-250, RC-800), medium curing (MC-250, MC-800) and emulsified asphalt (ES-1, CSS-1, CMS-2, MS-2, RS-1, RS-2, CRS-1, and CRS-2).

Apply asphalt at 0.10 gallon per square yard (10 gal./1000 sq. ft. or 430 gal./acre). Do not use heavier applications as it may cause the straw to "perch" over rills. All asphalt designations are from the Asphalt Institute Specifications.

*Note: This particular method is not used as commonly today as it once was in the past. The development of hydraulic seeding equipment promoted the industry to turn to synthetic or organically based binders and tackifiers. When this method is used, environmental concerns should be addressed to ensure that petroleum-based products do not enter valuable water supplies. Avoid applications into waterways or channels.

4. Mulch nettings: Lightweight plastic, cotton, or paper nets may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations.

5. Peg and twine: Because it is labor-intensive, this method is feasible only in small areas where other methods cannot be used. Drive 8- to 10-inch wooden pegs to within 3 inches of the soil surface, every 4 feet in all directions. Stakes may be driven before or after straw is spread. Secure mulch by stretching twine between pegs in a cross-willows square pattern. Turn twine 2 or more times around each peg.

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Chemical Mulches

Chemical mulches* may be used alone only in the following situations:

a. Where no other mulching material is available.

b. In conjunction with temporary seeding during the times when mulch is not required for that practice.

c. From March 15 to May 1 and August 15 to September 30, provided that they are used on areas with slopes no steeper than 4:1, which have been roughened in accordance with SURFACE ROUGHENING, Std. & Spec. 3.29. If rill erosion occurs, another mulch material shall be applied immediately.

*Note: Chemical mulches may be used to bind other mulches or with fiber mulch in a hydrosseeded slurry at any time. Manufacturer's recommendations for application of chemical mulches shall be followed.

Maintenance

All mulches and soil coverings should be inspected periodically (particularly after rainstorms) to check for erosion. Where erosion is observed in mulched areas, additional mulch should be applied. Nets and mats should be inspected after rainstorms for dislocation or failure. If washouts or breakage occur, re-install netting or matting as necessary after repairing damage to the slope or ditch. Inspections should take place up until grasses are firmly established. Where mulch is used in conjunction with ornamental plantings, inspect periodically throughout the year to determine if mulch is maintaining coverage of the soil surface; repair as needed.

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MS-16 UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINE INSTALLATION. UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS IN ADDITION TO OTHER APPLICABLE CRITERIA:

- a. NO MORE THAN 500 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH MAY BE OPENED AT ONE TIME.
- b. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF TRENCHES.
- c. EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE FILTERED OR PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, OR BOTH, AND DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT FLOWING STREAMS OR OFF-SITE PROPERTY.
- d. MATERIAL USED FOR BACKFILLING TRENCHES SHALL BE PROPERLY COMPACTED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND PROMOTE STABILIZATION.
- e. RESTABILIZATION SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS.
- f. COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE SAFETY REGULATIONS.

MS-17 VEHICULAR SEDIMENT TRACKING. WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS ROUTES INTERSECT PAVED OR PUBLIC ROADS:

- a. PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO MINIMIZE THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENT BY VEHICULAR TRACKING ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE.
- b. WHERE SEDIMENT IS TRANSPORTED ONTO A PAVED OR PUBLIC ROAD SURFACE, THE ROAD SURFACE SHALL BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AT THE END OF EACH DAY.
- c. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE ROADS BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING AND TRANSPORTED TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DISPOSAL AREA. STREET WASHING SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY AFTER SEDIMENT IS REMOVED IN THIS MANNER.

MS-18 REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY MEASURES. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY THE LOCAL PROGRAM AUTHORITY. TRAPPED SEDIMENT AND THE DISTURBED SOIL AREAS RESULTING FROM THE DISPOSITION OF TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT FURTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.

MS-19 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT. PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM FROM DEVELOPMENT SITES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT DEPOSITION, EROSION AND DAMAGE DUE TO INCREASES IN VOLUME, VELOCITY AND PEAK FLOW RATE OF STORMWATER RUNOFF FOR THE STATED FREQUENCY STORM OF 24-HOUR DURATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS AND CRITERIA. STREAM RESTORATION AND RELOCATION PROJECTS THAT INCORPORATE NATURAL CHANNEL DESIGN CONCEPTS ARE NOT MAN-MADE CHANNELS AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS:

- a. CONCENTRATED STORMWATER RUNOFF LEAVING A DEVELOPMENT SITE SHALL BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY INTO AN ADEQUATE NATURAL OR MAN-MADE RECEIVING CHANNEL, PIPE OR STORM SEWER SYSTEM. FOR THOSE SITES WHERE RUNOFF IS DISCHARGED INTO A PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, DOWNSTREAM STABILITY ANALYSES AT THE OUTFALL OF THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED.
- b. ADEQUACY OF ALL CHANNELS AND PIPES SHALL BE VERIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
 - 1. THE APPLICANT SHALL DEMONSTRATE THAT THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO THE POINT OF ANALYSIS WITHIN THE CHANNEL IS ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER THAN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF THE PROJECT IN QUESTION; OR
 - 2. (a) NATURAL CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP CHANNEL BANKS NOR CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS.
 - (b) ALL PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A 10-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP ITS BANKS AND BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO DEMONSTRATE THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS; AND
 - (c) PIPES AND STORM SEWER SYSTEMS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A 10-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE PIPE OR SYSTEM.
- c. IF EXISTING NATURAL RECEIVING CHANNELS OR PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS OR PIPES ARE NOT ADEQUATE, THE APPLICANT SHALL:
 - 1. IMPROVE THE CHANNELS TO A CONDITION WHERE A 10-YEAR STORM WILL NOT OVERTOP THE BANKS AND A TWO-YEAR STORM WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION TO THE CHANNEL, THE BED, OR THE BANKS; OR
 - 2. IMPROVE THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM TO A CONDITION WHERE THE 10-YEAR STORM IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE APPURTENANCES;
 - 3. DEVELOP A SITE DESIGN THAT WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A TWO-YEAR STORM TO INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A NATURAL CHANNEL OR WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A 10-YEAR STORM TO INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A MAN-MADE CHANNEL; OR
 - 4. PROVIDE A COMBINATION OF CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, STORMWATER DETENTION OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH IS SATISFACTORY TO THE VESCP AUTHORITY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM EROSION.
- d. THE APPLICANT SHALL PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF PERMISSION TO MAKE THE IMPROVEMENTS.
- e. ALL HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES SHALL BE BASED ON THE EXISTING WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION OF THE SUBJECT PROJECT.
- f. IF THE APPLICANT CHOOSES AN OPTION THAT INCLUDES STORMWATER DETENTION, HE SHALL OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE VESCP OF A PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE DETENTION FACILITIES. THE PLAN SHALL SET FORTH THE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FACILITY AND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING THE MAINTENANCE.
- g. OUTFALL FROM A DETENTION FACILITY SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A RECEIVING CHANNEL, AND ENERGY DISSIPATORS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE OUTFALL OF ALL DETENTION FACILITIES AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A STABILIZED TRANSITION FROM THE FACILITY TO THE RECEIVING CHANNEL.
- h. ALL ON-SITE CHANNELS MUST BE VERIFIED TO BE ADEQUATE.
- i. INCREASED VOLUMES OF SHEET FLOWS THAT MAY CAUSE EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION ON ADJACENT PROPERTY SHALL BE DIVERTED TO A STABLE OUTLET, ADEQUATE CHANNEL, PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, OR TO A DETENTION FACILITY.
- j. IN APPLYING THESE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CRITERIA, INDIVIDUAL LOTS OR PARCELS IN A RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. INSTEAD, THE DEVELOPMENT, AS A WHOLE, SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE A SINGLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. HYDROLOGIC PARAMETERS THAT REFLECT THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION SHALL BE USED IN ALL ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS.
- k. ALL MEASURES USED TO PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS SHALL BE EMPLOYED IN A MANNER WHICH MINIMIZES IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF RIVERS, STREAMS AND OTHER WATERS OF THE STATE.
- l. ANY PLAN APPROVED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 2014, THAT PROVIDES FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT THAT ADDRESSES ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL SATISFY THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS IF THE PRACTICES ARE DESIGNED TO (I) DETAIN THE WATER QUALITY VOLUME AND TO RELEASE IT OVER 48 HOURS; (II) DETAIN AND RELEASE OVER A 24-HOUR PERIOD THE EXPECTED RAINFALL RESULTING FROM THE ONE YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM; AND (III) REDUCE THE ALLOWABLE PEAK FLOW RATE RESULTING FROM THE 1, 2, AND 10-YEAR 24-HOUR STORMS TO A LEVEL THAT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE PEAK FLOW RATE FROM THE SITE ASSUMING IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION, ACHIEVED THROUGH MULTIPLICATION OF THE FORESTED PEAK FLOW RATE BY A REDUCTION FACTOR THAT IS EQUAL TO THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE WHEN IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION DIVIDED BY THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE IN ITS PROPOSED CONDITION, AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS AS DEFINED IN ANY REGULATIONS PROMULGATED PURSUANT TO § 62.1-44.15:54 OR 62.1-44.15:65 OF THE ACT.
- m. FOR PLANS APPROVED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2014, THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS OF § 62.1-44.15:52 A OF THE ACT AND THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE SATISFIED BY COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (§ 62.1-44.15:24 ET SEQ. OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA) AND ATTENDANT REGULATIONS, UNLESS SUCH LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 9VAC25-870-48 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VSMMP) REGULATION OR ARE EXEMPT PURSUANT TO SUBDIVISION C 7 OF § 62.1-44.15:34 OF THE ACT.
- n. COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER QUANTITY MINIMUM STANDARDS SET OUT IN 9VAC25-870-66 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VSMMP) REGULATION SHALL BE DEEMED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBDIVISION 19.

MS-19 COMPLIANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION

THE PRIMARY INTENT OF MS-19 IS TO ENSURE THAT DOWN GRADIENT PROPERTIES ARE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM INCREASES IN STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. IN ACCORDANCE WITH 9VAC25-870-66, WATER QUANTITY, COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THAT SECTION SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENTS OF M.S. 19:

"COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS SET OUT IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE DEEMED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISION 19 OF 9VAC25-840-40 (MINIMUM STANDARDS; VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS)."

THERE IS ONE PRIMARY FLOW REGIME ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE PROJECT THAT WILL NEED TO BE ASSESSED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19. THIS FLOW REGIME INCLUDE FLOWS GENERATED DIRECTLY WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE (LOD) THAT ARE CONTROLLED BY PERIMETER CONTROLS CONSISTING OF COMPOST FILTER SOCKS (CFS) OR SILT FENCE AS WELL AS FLOWS ROUTED TO SEDIMENT TRAPS AND/OR SEDIMENT BASINS.

REGARDLESS OF THE SPECIFIC LOCATION AND/OR FLOW REGIME, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE DESIGN PLANS FOR THE PROJECT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND DESIGNED TO BE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE REQUIREMENTS, AS CONTAINED IN THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK (VESCH), AS WELL AS THE APPROVED PROJECT SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. AS A RESULT, ALL IMPLEMENTED PRACTICES (SILT FENCE, CFS, SOIL STABILIZATION, ETC.) WILL MEET ALL STATE REQUIREMENTS.

IN ALL INSTANCES OF OFFSITE STORMWATER FLOW DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE PROJECT, COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19 IS PROVIDED THROUGH THE PROVISION OF SHEETFLOW BELOW THE RESPECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES ALONG THE PERIMETER (CFS OR SILT FENCE); SITE-SPECIFIC ANALYSES WILL BE COMPLETED WHEN SITING SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS AND LEVEL SPREADERS TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19. A DESCRIPTION OF THE FLOW REGIME FOR DIRECT RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS OF THE PROJECT IS PROVIDED BELOW, FOLLOWED BY AN ANALYSIS THAT DEMONSTRATES THAT FLOW FROM THE PROPOSED PRACTICES WILL PROVIDE FOR NON-EROSIVE SHEET FLOW AND IS THEREFORE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19.

B. RUNOFF FROM PROJECT SITE

PROPERLY DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS IN THE FORM OF SOIL STABILIZATION, STAND-ALONE CFS, AND/OR SILT FENCE WILL ENSURE DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE ARE PROTECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH VESCH SPECIFICATIONS. PERIMETER CONTROLS (CFS AND/OR SILT FENCE, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC LOCATION) WILL FILTER RUNOFF AND PROVIDE SHEETFLOW TO DOWNGRADIENT AREAS IN A NON-EROSIVE MANNER. THIS WILL RESULT IN RUNOFF FROM THE PROJECT SITE MEETING MS-19 REQUIREMENTS.

1. SHEETFLOW DISCHARGES

THE RELEVANT STANDARD REFERRED TO IN 9VAC25-870-66 IS IN SECTION D THAT CONTAINS THE REQUIREMENTS WHEN DISCHARGING STORMWATER IN THE FORM OF SHEETFLOW:

"A INCREASED VOLUMES OF SHEET FLOW RESULTING FROM PERVIOUS OR DISCONNECTED IMPEVIOUS AREAS, OR FROM PHYSICAL SPREADING OF CONCENTRATED FLOW THROUGH LEVEL SPREADERS, MUST BE IDENTIFIED AND EVALUATED FOR POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON DOWN-GRADIENT PROPERTIES OR RESOURCES. INCREASED VOLUMES OF SHEET FLOW THAT WILL CAUSE OR CONTRIBUTE TO EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, OR FLOODING OF DOWN GRADIENT PROPERTIES OR RESOURCES SHALL BE DIVERTED TO A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY OR A STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM THAT CONVEYS THE RUNOFF WITHOUT CAUSING DOWN-GRADIENT EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, OR FLOODING. IF ALL RUNOFF FROM THE SITE IS SHEET FLOW AND THE CONDITIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION ARE MET, NO FURTHER WATER QUANTITY CONTROLS ARE REQUIRED."

SHEETFLOW DOWN GRADIENT OF THE LOD DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE WILL BE PROVIDED BY PERIMETER CONTROLS THAT HAVE BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PROJECT SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AS WELL AS THE RELEVANT SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THE VESCH (AS NOTED ABOVE). EACH PRACTICE (SILT FENCE AND CFS) HAS BEEN SELECTED BASED ON THE SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THEY WILL FUNCTION PROPERLY AND AS INTENDED. CONFIRMATION THAT SHEETFLOW WILL BE PROVIDED DOWNGRADIENT OF EACH PRACTICE IS PROVIDE BELOW.

a) SILT FENCE

BY DEFINITION, SILT FENCE IS A FILTERING PRACTICE THAT HAS A STATED PERMEABILITY OF 0.3 GAL/MIN/SF (VESCH TABLE 3.05-A). ASSUMING A MAXIMUM PONDING DEPTH OF 24-IN, THIS WILL RESULT IN A FLOW RATE THROUGH THE FENCING OF 0.6 GAL/MIN/LF OF FENCING. CONVERTING, THIS EQUATES TO APPROXIMATELY 0.00134 CFS/LF (448.83 GPM = 1 CFS). THIS FLOW RATE CAN BE INSERTED INTO MANNING'S EQUATION TO SOLVE FOR THE CORRESPONDING DEPTH OF FLOW:

$$Q = (1.49/N) A R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

WHERE:

$$Q = \text{OVERLAND FLOW RATE, CFS}$$

$$A = \text{CROSS-SECTIONAL FLOW AREA PER LF OF FENCE (I.E. DEPTH X 1), FT}^2$$

$$N = \text{MANNING'S COEFFICIENT.}$$

THIS PARAMETER WAS ASSUMED TO BE 0.24 FOR SHEETFLOW IN "DENSE GRASSES" (TR-55, TABLE 3-1. AREAS BELOW THE END TREATMENTS WILL BE SEEDDED WITH A NATIVE GRASSES AND WOODY SPECIES, SO THE "DENSE GRASSES" N VALUE WAS DEEMED TO BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE VS THE "SHORT PRAIRIE GRASS" (N = 0.15) OR "BERMUDA GRASS" (N = 0.41) ALTERNATIVES).

$$R = \text{HYDRAULIC RADIUS, FT.}$$

THIS TERM IS DEFINED AS THE CROSS-SECTIONAL FLOW AREA DIVIDED BY THE WETTED PERIMETER. HOWEVER, FOR SHALLOW, WIDE FLOW THIS CAN BE ASSUMED TO BE EQUAL TO THE FLOW DEPTH. TO ILLUSTRATE, ASSUME A FLOW DEPTH OF 0.10 FT OVER A LENGTH OF 10 FT:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= A / WP \\ &= (0.1 \text{ FT} \times 10 \text{ FT}) / (0.1 \text{ FT} + 10 \text{ FT} + 0.1 \text{ FT}) \\ &= 1.0 \text{ FT}^2 / 10.2 \text{ FT} \\ &= 0.098 \text{ FT} \end{aligned}$$

DEPTH = 0.10 FT IS A VALID ASSUMPTION

$$S = \text{DOWN-GRADIENT OVERLAND SLOPE, FT/FT.}$$

ASSUMING AN OVERLAND SLOPE OF 0.5 FT/FT AND AN "N" VALUE OF 0.24 (MEADOW), RESULTS IS A NOMINAL FLOW DEPTH OF 0.0078 FT:

$$0.00134 = (1.49/0.24) (DEPTH \times 1) DEPTH^{2/3} 0.5^{1/2}$$

REARRANGING,

$$DEPTH^{5/3} = 0.000305$$

$$DEPTH = 0.0078 \text{ FT}$$

THIS FLOW DEPTH CAN THEN BE USED TO COMPUTE THE VELOCITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH:

$$V = Q/A$$

$$= 0.00134 / 0.0078$$

$$= 0.17 \text{ FPS}$$

THIS VALUE IS AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE LOWER THAN THE CONSERVATIVELY ASSUMED ALLOWABLE VELOCITY OF 2 FPS (BARE EARTH). THIS RESULT IS NOT UNEXPECTED AS THE PURPOSE OF SILT FENCE IS TO SLOWLY FILTER STORMWATER RUNOFF.

b) CFS

THE OTHER PERIMETER CONTROL THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC LOCATION, WILL BE CFS. THE COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ARE RATED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO) IN THE DOCUMENT "FILTER BERMS AND FILTER SOCKS: STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPOST FOR EROSION/SEDIMENT CONTROL" TO PASS A RANGE OF FLOWS, FROM 4 TO OVER 10 GPM/LF (TABLE 2). A PRODUCT SPECIFIC CITATION OBTAINED FROM FILTREXX® STIPULATES A FLOW THROUGH RATE OF 22.5 GAL/MIN/LF FOR A 24-IN DIAMETER CFS (THE EFFECTIVE SIZE THAT WILL BE USED FOR THIS PROJECT). IN ORDER TO ENSURE A SHEETFLOW DEPTH OF NOT MORE THAN 0.10 FT BELOW THE CFS, AN EVEN HIGHER FLOW RATE OF 43 GPM WAS ASSUMED (VERY CONSERVATIVE).

ASSUMING A WORST CASE OF 43 GPM, THIS EQUATES TO A FLOW RATE OF 0.095 CFS/LF. USING MANNING'S EQUATION TO SOLVE FOR THE DEPTH OF FLOW USING THE SAME ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY NOTED ABOVE RESULTS IN AN OVERLAND FLOW DEPTH OF 0.10 FT:

$$0.095 = (1.49/0.24) (DEPTH \times 1) DEPTH^{2/3} 0.5^{1/2}$$

REARRANGING,

$$DEPTH^{5/3} = 0.022 \text{ FT}$$

$$DEPTH = 0.10 \text{ FT}$$

THIS FLOW DEPTH CAN THEN BE USED TO COMPUTE THE VELOCITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH:

$$V = Q/A$$

$$= 0.095 / 0.10$$

$$= 0.95 \text{ FPS}$$

THUS, THE CFS WILL ALSO PRODUCE SHEETFLOW IN A NON-EROSIVE MANNER THAT WILL NOT IMPACT DOWN GRADIENT PROPERTIES. AS A RESULT, SHEETFLOW DOWNGRADIENT FROM THE CFS PERIMETER CONTROL IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION IS ALSO IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH M.S. 19.

c) FLOODING

BECAUSE SHEETFLOW HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED FOR DOWNGRADIENT FLOWS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS, COMPLIANCE WITH THE FLOODING PROVISION OF THE REGULATIONS (9VAC25-870-66 C. FLOOD PROTECTION) IS NOT REQUIRED. HOWEVER, THE SHEETFLOW PROVISION CITED IN THIS NARRATIVE DOES REQUIRE THAT "FLOODING" OF DOWNGRADIENT PROPERTIES OR RESOURCES" DOES NOT OCCUR. THE DEFINITION OF "FLOODING" PROVIDED IN THE REGULATIONS IS:

"FLOODING" MEANS A VOLUME OF WATER THAT IS TOO GREAT TO BE CONFINED WITHIN THE BANKS OR WALLS OF A STREAM, WATER BODY, OR CONVEYANCE SYSTEM AND THAT OVERFLOWS ONTO ADJACENT LANDS, THEREBY CAUSING OR THREATENING DAMAGE."

IN THIS INSTANCE, THERE ARE NO CONVEYANCES (I.E. SHEETFLOW), THEREFORE THE APPLICABLE PORTION OF THE DEFINITION IS RELATED TO OVERLAND FLOW THAT CAUSES OR THREATENS TO CAUSE DAMAGE. THIS ANALYSIS HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SHEETFLOW FROM EITHER THE SILT FENCE OR CFS IS NON-EROSIVE. THEREFORE, THE TEMPORARY, NOMINAL INCREASES IN DOWN GRADIENT FLOW RATES THAT MAY OCCUR IN SOME SITUATIONS (NOTE - IN MANY INSTANCES THE FLOW RATES WILL ACTUALLY BE REDUCED AS A RESULT OF PONDING BEHIND THE SILT FENCE AND/OR CFS) WILL NOT RESULT IN DAMAGE AND THEREFORE COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF MS-19.

2. DISCHARGE TO A CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS WILL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VESCH AND TO CONTROL THE 2-YEAR STORM EVENT TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS NO INCREASE IN THE PEAK RATE OF RUNOFF AT THE DOWNSTREAM POINT OF DISCHARGE.

C. SUMMARY

SINCE IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT UNDER THE MOST CONSERVATIVE ASSUMPTIONS THAT SHEETFLOW DOWN GRADIENT OF THE PERIMETER CONTROLS WILL NOT "CAUSE OR CONTRIBUTE TO EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, OR FLOODING OF DOWN GRADIENT PROPERTIES" DURING AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE PROJECT WILL BE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19.

14. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL NOTES:

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT BMPS WILL BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO AVOID AND/OR MINIMIZE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL BMP INSTALLATION NOTES FOR PIPEYARD AND LAYDOWN AREA CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

- A STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, SHOWN ON DETAIL SHEET, SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC WILL BE ACCESSING A PAVED ROAD DIRECTLY FROM A DISTURBED AREA.

- VEGETATION WILL BE REMOVED BY BRUSH HOGGING THE AREA; ANY TREES TO BE REMOVED WILL BE CONDUCTED BY HAND FELLING/CUTTING OF STUMPS AT THE GROUND SURFACE. TEMPORARY GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE (SEE DETAIL) WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER ALL VEGETATION/TREES ARE REMOVED.

- WETLANDS (IF PRESENT) WILL BE PROTECTED WITH SILT FENCE OR BELTED SILT RETENTION FENCE (BSRF). IN ADDITIONAL, ORANGE CONSTRUCTION SAFETY FENCE WILL BE INSTALLED TO PROTECT WETLANDS FROM DISTURBANCE. STREAM CROSSINGS (IF PRESENT) WILL EITHER UTILIZE EXISTING CULVERTS OR BE SPANNED USING TIMBER MAT BRIDGES.

- DEWATERING, IF NEEDED, WILL BE CONDUCTED USING A PUMP AND HOSE. WATER WILL BE RELEASED INTO A FILTER BAG THAT WILL BE LOCATED IN A WELL-VEGETATED UPLAND AREA.

- ALL DISTURBED AREAS WILL BE GRADED IN PREPARATION FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING. THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHOULD BE STABILIZED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER COMPLETION. ESTABLISHMENT OF FINAL COVER MUST BE INITIATED NO LATER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER REACHING FINAL GRADE. REFER TO TABLES ON THIS SHEET FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS.

- TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL VEGETATION HAS BECOME ESTABLISHED WITH A GROUND COVER THAT IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO SURVIVE AND WILL INHIBIT EROSION. ONCE THIS COVERAGE HAS BEEN OBTAINED, APPROPRIATE CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA. AREAS DISTURBED DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE EROSION CONTROLS WILL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY.

- ALL WASTE MATERIAL WILL BE TRANSPORTED OFFSITE FOR RECYCLING AND/OR DISPOSAL AT A FACILITY APPROVED TO RECEIVE THE MATERIAL.

- IN NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS THE VISUAL SURVEY SHALL BE COMPARED TO THE DENSITY AND COVER OF ADJACENT UNDISTURBED LANDS. IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS, THE VISUAL SURVEY SHALL BE COMPARED TO THE ADJACENT UNDISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SAME FIELD, UNLESS THE EASEMENT AGREEMENT SPECIFIES OTHERWISE.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

THE FOLLOWING IS A GENERAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIPEYARDS AND LAYDOWN AREAS:

3. INSTALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS PRIOR TO EARTH DISTURBANCE. APPROPRIATE BMPS SHOULD BE PLACED AROUND SENSITIVE AREAS PRIOR TO EARTH DISTURBANCE. STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES (SCE) ARE TO BE PROVIDED AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC WILL BE ACCESSING A PAVED ROAD DIRECTLY FROM A DISTURBED AREA.
2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS PRIOR TO VEGETATION REMOVAL.
3. REMOVE VEGETATION BY BRUSH HOGGING THE AREA; REMOVE TREES (IF NECESSARY) BY HAND FELLING/CUTTING STUMPS AT THE GROUND SURFACE.
4. INSTALL TEMPORARY GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE. TIMBER OR EQUIPMENT MATS MAY BE INSTALLED IN LIEU OF GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE.
5. FOLLOWING PROJECT USE, ALL GRAVEL AND UNDERLYING GEOTEXTILE AND/OR TIMBER/EQUIPMENT MATS WILL BE REMOVED.
6. PRIOR TO SEEDING MVP WILL DISC AREAS TO A DEPTH OF 4-6" TO FACILITATE REVEGETATION.
7. REVEGETATE DISTURBED AREA PER THE TABLES ON DETAILS MVP-ES11.1 TO 11.9.
8. TEMPORARY BMP'S WILL BE REMOVED UPON ACHIEVING VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION, WHICH IS DEFINED AS "A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED THAT IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO SURVIVE AND WILL INHIBIT EROSION". AREAS NOT ATTAINING AN ACCEPTABLE VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE RESEEDING AS NEEDED UNTIL THE ENDPOINT IS ACHIEVED.
9. ALL POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING WASTE MATERIALS AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS THAT OCCUR ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE HANDLED AND LEGALLY DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CAUSE CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATERS. WOODY DEBRIS MAY BE CHIPPED AND SPREAD ON-SITE.

BMP MAINTENANCE

- TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REPAIRED AS NEEDED TO ASSURE CONTINUED PERFORMANCE OF THEIR INTENDED FUNCTION. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- IN NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS THE VISUAL SURVEY SHALL BE COMPARED TO THE DENSITY AND COVER OF ADJACENT UNDISTURBED LANDS. IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS, THE VISUAL SURVEY SHALL BE COMPARED TO THE ADJACENT UNDISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SAME FIELD, UNLESS THE EASEMENT AGREEMENT SPECIFIES OTHERWISE.
- CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS OF TEMPORARY ESC CONTROLS AND SWM BMPs AT LEAST ONCE EVERY FOUR BUSINESS DAYS.
- TEMPORARY BMPs WILL BE REMOVED UPON ACHIEVING VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION, WHICH IS DEFINED AS "A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED THAT IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO SURVIVE AND WILL INHIBIT EROSION". DISTURBED AREAS NOT ATTAINING AN ACCEPTABLE VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE RESEDED AS NEEDED UNTIL THE ENDPOINT IS ACHIEVED.
- TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs SHOULD BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY BMPs ARE NO LONGER NEEDED. TRAPPED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED OR STABILIZED ON SITE. DISTURBED SOIL RESULTING FROM REMOVAL OF BMPs OR VEGETATION SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

RESTORATION BMP PHASING

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SEQUENCE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION RELATED TO RESTORATION ACTIVITIES. THIS WORK WILL OCCUR BETWEEN RESTORATION OF PIPEYARD / LAYDOWN AREA AND FINAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT DEFINED AS "ACHIEVING VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION". THE SEQUENCE IS:

1. REMOVE TEMPORARY GRAVEL AND UNDERLYING GEOTEXTILE.
2. DISC/AERATE SOILS TO A DEPTH OF 4-6" TO FACILITATE REVEGETATION.
3. APPLY SPECIALTY SEEDS AS REQUIRED THAT WILL NOT BE HANDLED IN THE MULCH PHASE (STEP 4). SEED THE AREA USING THE SEED MIXES AND RATES SPECIFIED IN MVP-ES11.1 TO MVP-ES11.9 OR PER LANDOWNER REQUEST.
4. APPLY MULCH IN THE FORM OF ORGANIC MULCH (PER MVP-ES45), SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING (PER VADEQ STD & SPEC 3.36), OR HYDRAULIC EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT (PER MVP-ES40).
5. FOLLOWING A DETERMINATION THAT THE SITE HAS ACHIEVED VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION, THE COMPOST FILTER SOCK WILL BE "OPENED" AND THE MULCH CONTAINED WITHIN WILL BE SPREAD WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.

[illegible]



Mountain Valley

PIPELINE

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT – TRANSCO INTERCONNECT

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC

555 SOUTHPOINTE BLVD, SUITE 200


CANONSBURG, PA 15317


 **TETRA TECH**

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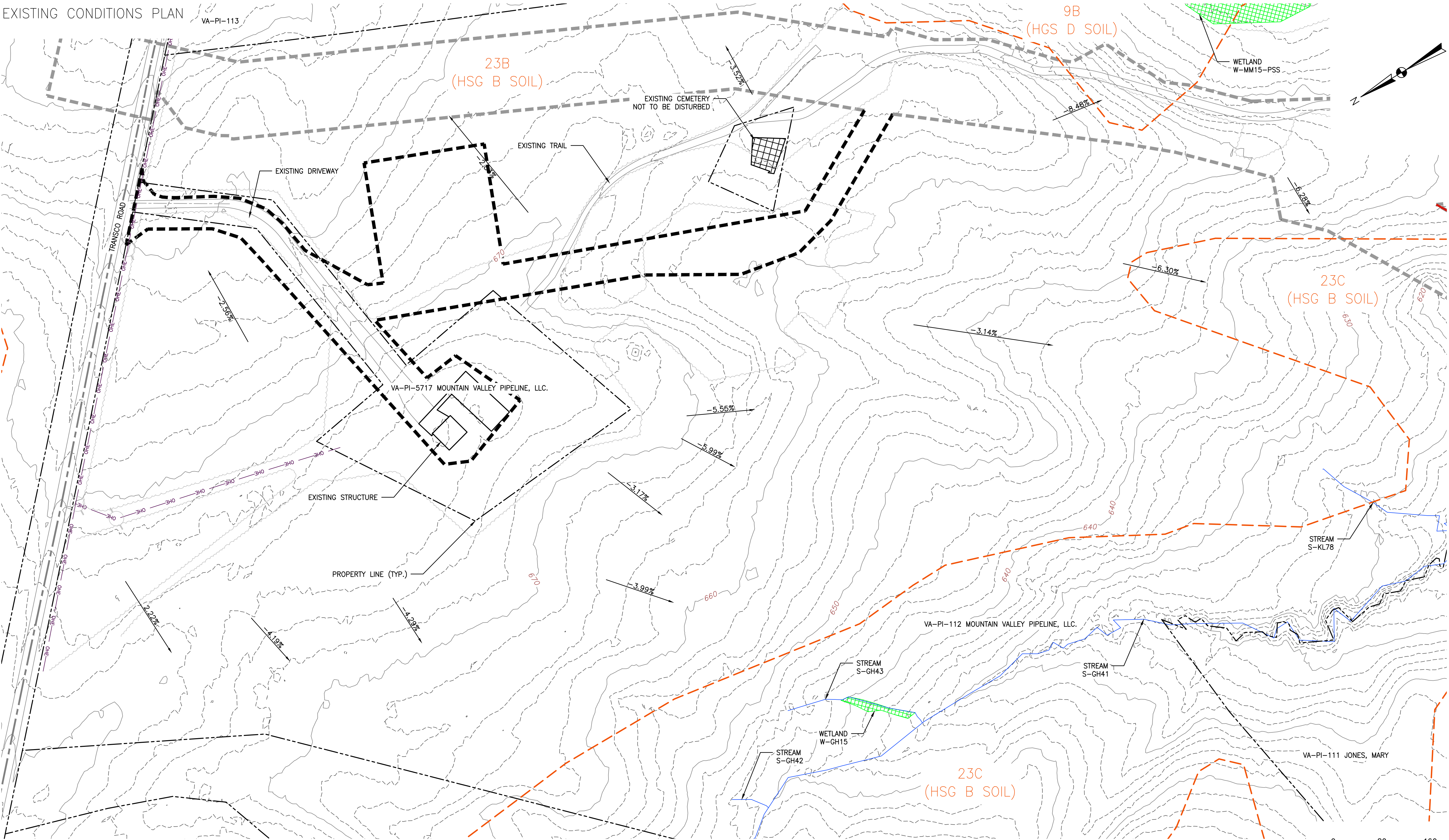
661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
FOSTER PLAZA 7
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

 <p>DAVID J. WALLNER Lic. No. 0402057593 <i>David J. Wallner</i> SOCIAL ENGINEER</p>	

DRAWN BY:	KAL
CHECKED BY:	HT
APPROVED BY:	DW
DATE:	03/23/2018
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
SHT. NO. TRA-1 OF	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">  </div>
	9

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN



LEGEND

- 1160 — EXISTING CONTOUR (MAJOR)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (MINOR)
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROAD CENTERLINE
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- EXISTING TREELINE
- EXISTING STREAM
- EXISTING WETLAND
- OHE — OHE — EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- EXISTING SOIL DIVIDE
- PROPOSED TRANSKO LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- FLOW DIRECTION

0 80 160
SCALE: 1" = 80'

NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO IDENTIFY ALL UTILITIES. THE UTILITY LINES SHOWN ON THE PLAN ARE FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REPRESENT SURVEYED LINE INFORMATION.

PLAN SUBMISSION				REVISIONS:			
NO.	DATE	DWN.:	CHKD.:	APPD.:	DESCRIPTION:		
1	03/23/18						



EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT – TRANSKO INTERCONNECT
PITTSBURGH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

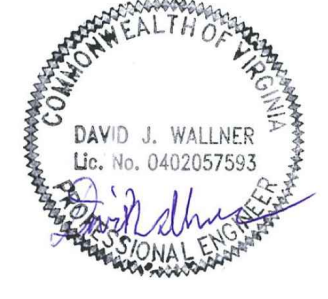
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC
555 SOUTHPOINTE BLVD, SUITE 200
CANONSBURG, PA 15317



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661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
FOSTER PLAZA 7
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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



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APPROVED BY:	DW
DATE:	03/23/2018
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
SHT. NO.	TRA-8 OF 9

EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL/STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT PLAN

REFER TO SPREAD 11 ESC/PC PLAN
SHEET NO. 15.93ES/15.93PC AND
CORRESPONDING SPREAD 11 GENERAL
DETAILS SET FOR MORE INFORMATION
REGARDING PIPELINE CONTROLS

STONE CONSTRUCTION
ENTRANCE, SEE DETAIL

TEMPORARY 20'
WIDE ACCESS ROAD

EXISTING DRIVEWAY

200' X 200'
TRANSCO ATWS

EXISTING CEMETARY
NOT TO BE DISTURBED

ORANGE CONSTRUCTION SAFETY
FENCE (TYP.), SEE DETAIL

COMPOST FILTER SOCK
(TYP.), SEE DETAIL

TEMPORARY GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE
OR TIMBER/EQUIPMENT MATS WILL BE
UTILIZED FOR THE ACCESS ROAD AND
ATWS, SEE DETAILS

VA-PI-5717 MOUNTAIN
VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC.

EXISTING STRUCTURE

PROPERTY LINE (TYP.)

VA-PI-112 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC.

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN
VALLEY PIPELINE

STREAM
S-KL18

STREAM
S-GH41

STREAM
S-GH43

STREAM
S-GH42

WETLAND
W-GH15

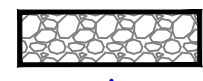
VA-PI-111 JONES, MARY

WETLAND
W-MM15-PSS

LEGEND

- 1160 EXISTING CONTOUR (MAJOR)
- EXISTING CONTOUR (MINOR)
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROAD CENTERLINE
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- EXISTING TREELINE
- EXISTING STREAM
- EXISTING WETLAND
- EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC

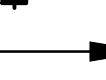
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD CENTERLINE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED 12" COMPOST FILTER SOCK
- PROPOSED 18" COMPOST FILTER SOCK
- PROPOSED TRANSOCO LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- ORANGE CONSTRUCTION SAFETY FENCE



PROPOSED STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



PROPOSED WATER BAR



PROPOSED TRENCH PLUG



SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION

TETRA TECH CAD FILE PATH: X:\CADD\Pittsburgh\EQY\00265 - Transco\EA\S\FOR PERMIT\00265E5009.dwg PLOTTED ON: 3/25/2018 3:48 PM PLOTTED BY: Kuslowski, Jim PLOT FILE: ENVIRONMENTAL_COLOR.ctb

NOTES:

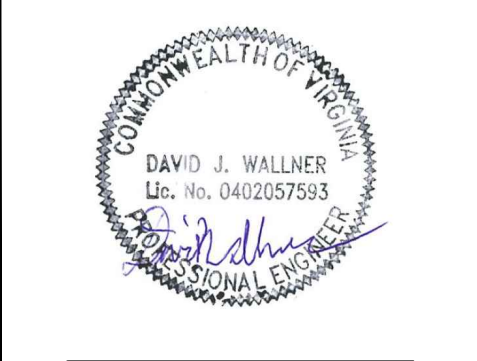
- VEGETATION WILL BE REMOVED BY BRUSH HOGGING THE AREA; ANY TREES TO BE REMOVED WILL BE CONDUCTED BY HAND FELLING/CUTTING OF STUMPS AT THE GROUND SURFACE. TEMPORARY GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE (SEE DETAIL) WILL BE INSTALLED AFTER ALL VEGETATION/TREES ARE REMOVED; TIMBER OR EQUIPMENT MATS (SEE DETAIL) MAY BE INSTALLED IN LIEU OF GRAVEL OVER GEOTEXTILE.
- NO GRUBBING OR OTHER SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WILL BE CONDUCTED, AND TOPSOIL STRIPPING WILL NOT OCCUR.
- ALL GRAVEL WILL BE REMOVED AND THE LOD WILL BE REVEGETATED PER THE TABLES ON DETAILS MVP-ES11.1 TO MVP-ES11.9.

NO.	DATE	DWN.	CHKD.	APPD.	DESCRIPTION
1	03/23/18				

Mountain Valley Pipeline	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT - TRANSCO INTERCONNECT	
PITTSBURGH COUNTY, VIRGINIA	
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC	
555 SOUTHPOINTE BLVD, SUITE 200	
CANONSBURG, PA 15317	

TETRA TECH	complex world CLEAR SOLUTIONS™
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FOSTER PLAZA 7	
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220	

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



DRAWN BY:	KAL
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SHT. NO.	TRA-9 OF 9