Mountain Valley Pipeline Boost Project

Docket No. CP26-__-000

Resource Report 12 – PCB Contamination

October 2025

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Resource Report 12 Filing Requirements	
Information	**Location in Resource Report**
Minimum Filing Requirements	
1. Provide a statement that activities would comply with an approved EPA disposal permit, with the dates of issuance and expiration specified, or with the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act. (§ 380.12(n)(1)).	Not Applicable
2. For compressor station modifications on sites that have been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs, describe the status of remediation efforts completed to date. (§ 380.12(n)(2))	Not Applicable
Minimum Filing Requirements – Appendix A to Part 380 [Note: May overlap with requirements above.]	
1. For projects involving the replacement or abandonment of facilities determined to have PCBs, provide a statement that activities would comply with an approved EPA disposal permit or with the requirements of the TSCA. (§ 380.12(n)(2))	Not Applicable
2. For compressor station modifications on sites that have been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs, describe the status of remediation efforts completed to date. (§ 380.12(n)(2))	Not Applicable

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
MVP	Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC
MVP Mainline	existing Mountain Valley Pipeline mainline
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
ppm	parts per million
Project	Mountain Valley Pipeline Boost Project

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Introduction

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP) 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 MVP to construct and operate the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline Boost Project (Project) located in Wetzel, Braxton and Fayette Counties, West Virginia and Montgomery County, Virginia. MVP plans to expand three existing compressor stations and construct one new compressor station to provide timely and cost-effective access to the growing demand for natural gas for use by local distribution companies, industrial users, and power generation in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region.

The Project will include a total addition of approximately 265,750 horsepower of compression at isometric conditions from the proposed modifications and operation at the existing Bradshaw, Harris, and Stallworth Compressor Stations, and the construction of the new Swann Compressor Station, including ancillary facilities required for safe and reliable operations. The Project will create approximately 600,000 dekatherms per day of incremental natural gas capacity on the existing Mountain Valley Pipeline mainline (MVP Mainline).

Resource Report 1 provides a complete summary of the Project facilities (Table 1.2-1) and a general location map of the Project facilities (Figure 1.2-1). For purposes of this Resource Report, the Project area is defined to be the limits of disturbance for construction at the Bradshaw, Harris, Stallworth, and Swann Compressor Station sites, including ancillary facilities and off-site laydown yards.

Environmental Resource Report Organization

Resource Report 12 includes information concerning the potential presence and treatment of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and is prepared and organized according to the FERC *Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation* (FERC 2017).

12.1 PCBs

The Final Rule for Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (63 Federal Register 35384) was issued on August 28, 1998. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorizes use of PCBs in natural gas pipeline systems at concentrations of less than 50 parts per million (ppm) (40 Code of Federal Regulations § 761.30). Resource Report 12 is required for filings involving the replacement, abandonment by removal, or abandonment in-place of pipeline facilities determined to have PCBs in excess of 50 ppm in pipeline liquids.

MVP is not proposing to replace, abandon by removal, or abandon in-place any pipeline facilities known to have PCBs in excess of 50 ppm in pipeline liquids. The MVP Mainline is a recently built transmission pipeline system, and pipeline liquids are not expected to be encountered. The MVP Mainline system has certain existing connections to other existing pipeline systems where the possibility exists that PCBs could be encountered; at these locations, MVP manages the potential for PCB contamination in accordance with its Interconnection Agreements and EPA regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 761. However,

no new interconnections with other pipeline systems or work activities at existing interconnection locations are proposed as part of this Project.

Pipeline systems that have PCBs in excess of 50 ppm in pipeline liquids may also have the potential for soil contamination at existing facilities. However, the MVP Mainline system, as a recently completed transmission facility, is not expected to have pipeline liquids or PCB-contaminated soils. The existing Bradshaw, Harris, and Stallworth Compressor Station sites have not been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs. Review of site history and environmental databases for the proposed Swann Compressor Station property and its vicinity does not indicate known site history or permits associated with PCBs (Schnabel Engineering 2019). Additional information on the potential for contaminated soils that may be associated with the Project is provided in Resource Report 7.

In the unlikely event that soils or materials contaminated with PCBs are encountered, MVP will implement its existing procedures for PCB and hazardous materials encounters (Appendix 2-A of Resource Report 2). If contaminated or suspect soils (e.g., oil-stained soils) are identified during excavation activities, MVP's plan to address the contamination is as follows: the construction contractor will notify MVP, and work in the area of the suspected contamination will be halted until the type and extent of the contamination is determined. MVP will notify all applicable agencies of the discovered material. The response action will be identified based on the type and extent of contamination; the responsible party; and local, state, and federal regulations, depending on the type of contamination. Hazardous wastes and waste containing PCBs greater than 50 ppm will be stored in a secured location (i.e., fenced, locked). If PCB-contaminated soils are encountered during construction of the Project, the soils will be managed in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations.

12.2 REFERENCE

FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission). 2017. Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation. Volume 1. Available at: https://www.ferc.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/guidance-manual-volume-1.pdf. Accessed online August 13, 2025.

Schnabel Engineering. 2019. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Swann Site 1A Route 11/460, Elliston Virginia.