ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC
ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE

and

DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.
SUPPLY HEADER PROJECT

Supplemental Filing
October 13, 2017

APPENDIX B

Agency Authorizations for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline and Supply Header Project

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
263 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5505
http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov

F/SER31: AH

SEP 2 1 2017

David Swearingen,
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chief - Gas Branch 4
Division of Gas - Environment and Engineering
888 First St NE
Washington, DC 20426

Richard B. Gangle
Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia, 23060

Dear Mr. Swearingen:

This letter responds to your request for consultation with us, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) (Docket No. CP15-554-000) and Dominion Transmission Inc., Supply Header Project (SHP) (Docket No. CP15-555-000).

Consultation History
We held pre-consultation discussions with the applicant (Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC and Dominion Power) from October 2016 to May 2017, including a March 1, 2017, conference call to discuss the project. We also received a copy of the draft biological assessment for the project from the applicant on February 24, 2017. Following these correspondences, we requested additional information via emails on June 5 and June 15, 2017. On July 24, 2017, we received your request for consultation and initiated consultation on that day.

Project Location
The proposed action would construct and operate approximately 600 miles of natural gas, transmission pipelines and associated aboveground facilities in West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina (see map below). Only the pipeline portions of the project in North Carolina are anticipated to have any potential effects on ESA-listed species or designated critical habitat under our purview. Specifically, the proposed pipeline intersects the Neuse and Roanoke rivers along stretches designated as critical habitat for the Carolina Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of Atlantic sturgeon ("Atlantic sturgeon"). Atlantic sturgeon may be present in these two rivers; however, shortnose sturgeon are not likely to occur here.

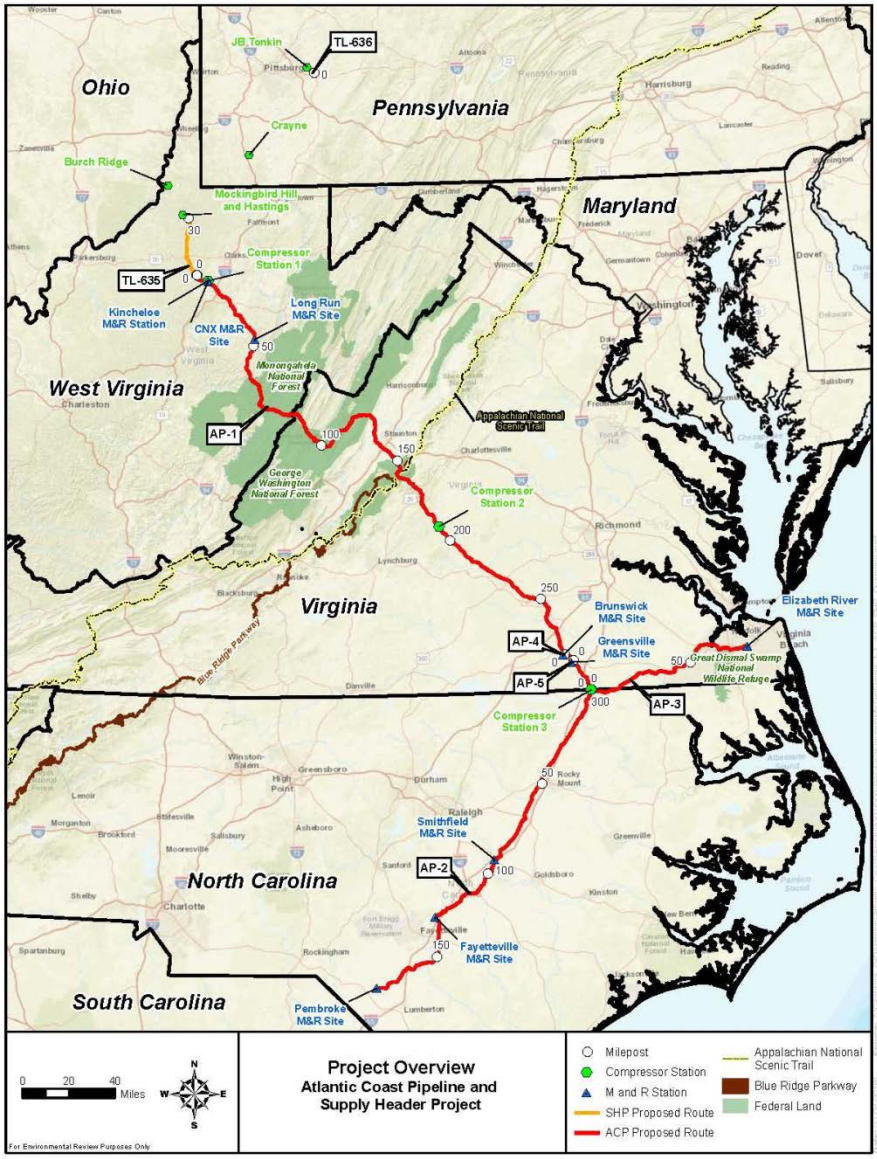


Image of the project location and surrounding area

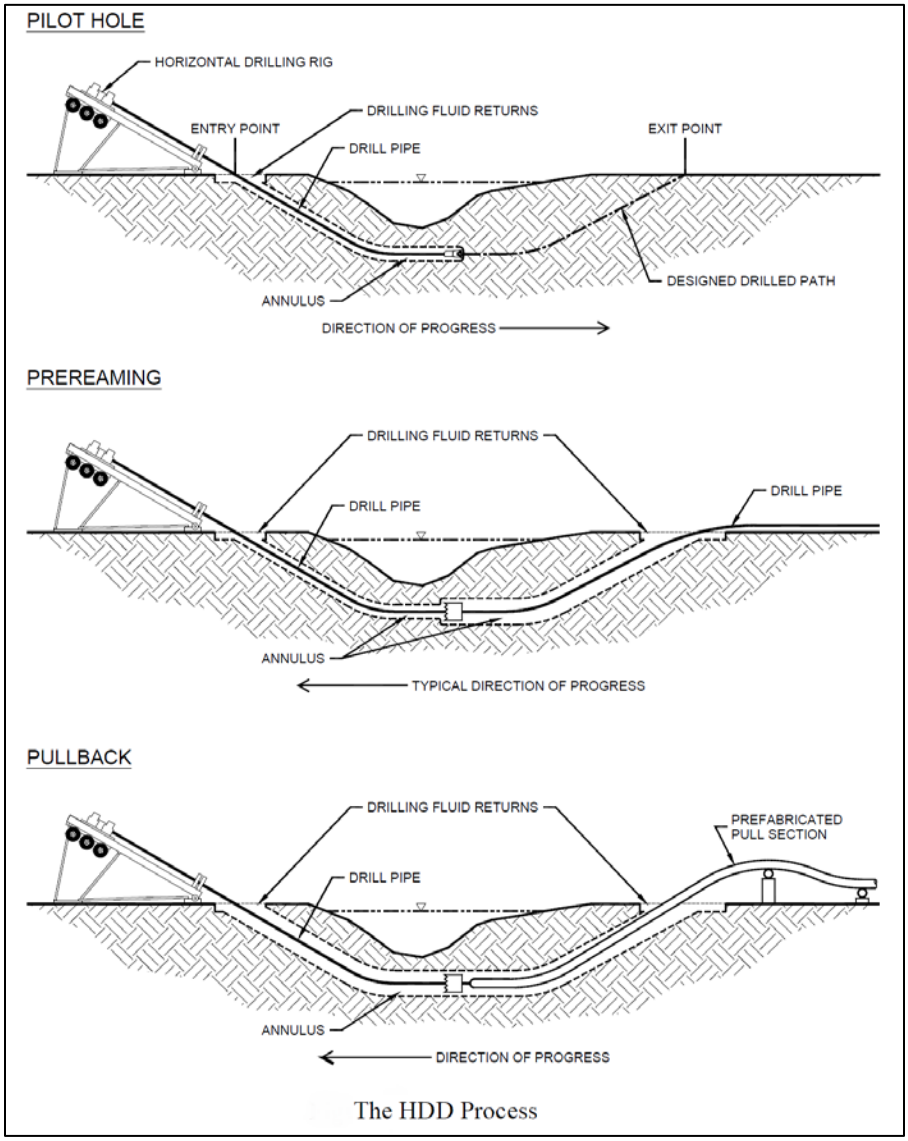
Project Description

Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) Construction Process

The applicant proposes to construct and install pipeline using HDD underneath the Roanoke River. This method allows the pipeline to pass under the riverbed. Installation of a pipeline by HDD is generally accomplished in three phases (see figure below). First, a small diameter pilot hole is drilled along a designed underground path. As drilling progresses, additional segments of drill pipe will be inserted into the pilot hole to extend the length of the drill. Drilling is conducted via hydraulic cutting with a jet nozzle using drilling mud (i.e., bentonite clay). Once the pilot hole is drilled, it is enlarged to a diameter that will accommodate the pipeline to be installed. To enlarge the pilot hole, a larger reaming tool will be attached to the end of the drill on the exit side of the hole. The reamer will be drawn back through the pilot hole to the drill rig on the entry side of the hole. Drill pipe sections will be added to the rear of the reamer as it progresses toward the rig, allowing a string of drill pipe to remain in the drill bore at all times. Reaming tools generally consist of a circular array of cutters and drilling fluid jets. These tools are attached to the drill string and rotated and drawn along the pilot hole. Drill pipe is added behind the tools as they

progress along the drilled path to ensure that a string of pipe is always maintained in the drilled hole. Finally, the pipeline is pulled into the enlarged hole.[1]

The drilling mud likely will be used in all phases of the HDD process and will consist of freshwater obtained from a municipal water source near the crossing location, high-yield bentonite, and excavated soil or rock cuttings that accumulate as HDD operations progress. Typical HDD drilling fluids are composed of less than 2% high yield bentonite by volume.[2]



Example Schematic of the HDD Process

No effects are anticipated for normal operation of the HDD since it will pass underneath the river beds and have no in-water impacts. However, adverse effects could occur if there is an inadvertent return (IR) of drilling fluid that surfaces in the waterbody or near the waterbody and then reaches the waterbody. A

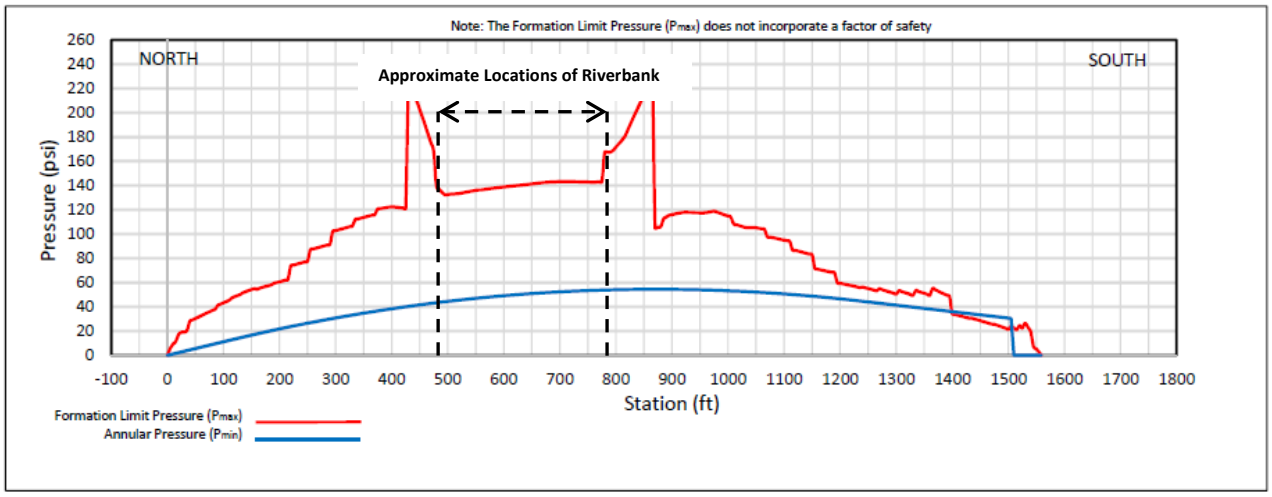
[1] Hair and Associates. 2016. HDD Design Report, Revision 1 - Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project October 11, 2016. Prepared for Dominion Transmission, Inc. 707 East Main Street Richmond, VA 23219; pp 52.
[2] Ibid.

contingency plan (see table below) is in place in the event that an IR occurs. More specifically, HDD shut down would occur if an IR presented a hazard to the river or adjacent wetlands. With a loss of pressure (indicative of drilling fluid escaping the bore hole), non-toxic additives are added to the drilling mud to try to stop the loss. If mud were to reach the surface, then it would be contained and returned to the drill pad (by pumps or vacuum trucks).

Overview of HDD Contingency Plan Elements

Drilling Condition	Status	Actions
Condition 1- Normal Drilling Conditions	Normal drilling fluid circulation is maintained	• Perform routine collection of drilling fluid at drill entry and exit points • Perform routine drilling data collection • Conduct routine visual monitoring
Condition 2- Loss of Circulation	Loss or significant reduction of fluid circulation	• Discontinue drilling; continue pumping and rotating and slowly swab the drill string, if appropriate • Immediately notify an Environmental Inspector, Atlantic/DTI representative, and Dominion Environmental Services • Adjust drilling fluid and parameters in an effort to regain circulation • Perform focused visual monitoring • Continue drilling if no return to the surface is detected
Condition 3- Drilling Fluid Return and Remediation	Drilling fluid return to the surface is confirmed	• Notify regulatory agencies and authorities having jurisdiction • Discontinue pumping; continue rotating and slowly swab the drill string, if appropriate • Monitor and document the return area • Contain and collect the return, if practical • If the return is contained and collected, resume pumping and drilling • If containment and collection is not practical, suspend HDD operations • Atlantic or DTI, in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agencies, will issue a notice to proceed, notice to relocate, or notice to shut down

IRs occur when the pressure of the fluid being used to drill the path for the pipeline ("annular pressure") exceeds the strength of the surrounding soil mass. Too much annular pressure can cause deformation, cracking, and fracturing that may allow drilling fluid to escape the borehole, possibly up to the ground surface/river bed. The likelihood of an IR occurring can be determined by comparing the strength of the surrounding soil mass ("formation limit pressure") to the annular pressure necessary to conduct HDD operations. If the anticipated annular pressure exceeds the estimated formation limit pressure, an IR could occur. The applicant provided estimates of the annular and formation limit pressures for the Roanoke River crossing (figure below). Comparing the distance between the estimated annular pressure (smooth, blue line) and the estimated formation limit pressure (jagged, red line) provides an indication of the probability of an IR. The further apart the lines are the less likely an IR is; areas where the lines cross indicate an IR is possible.



Annular Versus Formation Limit Pressure Profile for Roanoke River

Roanoke River HDD Installation Site Conditions

The applicant proposes to construct and install the pipeline using HDD at the Roanoke River, North Carolina (36°25'11.52"N, 77°33'37.68"W). The project location is approximately 120 river miles from the mouth and is approximately 340 feet (ft) wide at the proposed crossing site. The closest the HDD rig is anticipated to pass under the riverbed is approximately 35 ft. An approximately 50,000 square (sq) ft temporary upland worksite for rig operation is proposed for construction on the north side of the river, set back approximately 375 ft from its edge. This work area will include the entry bore hole, which is set back approximately 475 ft from the river edge. Similarly, an approximately 200,000 sq ft temporary upland worksite for HDD pipe storing and staging operations, will be established on the south side of the river, set back approximately 650 ft from its edge. This area will be the location of the exit bore hole, which is set back approximately 750 ft from the river edge.[3] Construction of the pipeline at the proposed Roanoke River site is expected to occur between March and August and would take approximately 60 days to complete.

The proposed HDD crossing of the Roanoke River has a horizontal drilled length of 1,559 ft and an outside diameter of 36 inches. Two exploratory borings conducted at the Roanoke River crossing site found that the proposed HDD crossing is anticipated to encounter primarily clay, sand, and silt, with a slight potential for partially weathered rock or competent bedrock at the low point of the crossing, which are favorable conditions for HDD installation. The geotechnical information available for the site indicates that the risk of an IR is low,[4] meaning it is unlikely and not expected.

Cofferdam Installation Process

The applicant proposes to install a cofferdam at the proposed Neuse River site. Cofferdams create a dewatered space in the river so that a pipeline trench can be dug with construction equipment in a dry riverbed (see following pictures). Cofferdams include a temporary diversion structure installed from the bank around half the width of the river to isolate that section from the rest of the river. Sections of steel frame for the temporary diversion structure will be assembled in an upland area adjacent to the crossing. Depending on size, the frame sections will be placed manually or by crane. The frame sections are used to create a perimeter in the river extending from one of the banks. The spacing of frame sections will be based on the depth of the water, but a typical spacing will be 15 to 30 inches.

[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

Fabric sheets will then be attached to the top of the frame and unrolled down and out onto the bed of the river on the exterior side of the frame. The fabric sheets act as a liner around the frame which creates a seal on the bed of the river. The fabric may be covered in soft sediments or sandbags to help create a better seal.

Once the frame and fabric are in place, pumps will be used to dewater the area behind the cofferdam. Pump intakes will be screened to prevent entrainment of aquatic species. Impounded water will be discharged back into the river via an energy-dissipating device to prevent scouring. State and federal biologists will be on site during the dewatering to identify any impounded species. Should an Atlantic sturgeon be identified during the dewatering, all dewatering activities will cease. The fabric curtains on the structure will be furled to allow the sturgeon to vacate the impoundment under its own volition. Once dewatering is complete, construction equipment will enter the cofferdam from the adjacent bank. Once inside the cofferdam, construction equipment will excavate a trench, install a pre-assembled section of pipe, backfill the trench, and restore the bed as near as practicable to pre-construction contours. The area behind the cofferdam will then be flooded, and the fabric sheets and steel frame sections disassembled in the reverse of how they were put in. The structure will be reinstalled from the opposite bank, with enough overlap of the initial excavation area so that the installed section is accessible for tie-in to the next section of pipe. The dewatering and construction process is then repeated from the opposite bank, to complete the crossing of the waterbody.

Example #1 of Cofferdam Construction

Example #2 of Cofferdam Construction

Neuse River Cofferdam Installation Site Conditions

The cofferdam method will be used for the Neuse River, North Carolina (35°26'06"N, 78°20'16"W). The proposed crossing site on the Neuse River is approximately 175 river miles from the mouth. At the proposed crossing the river is approximately 138 ft wide and ranges in depth from 7.5 to 12.5 ft. The bottom substrates at the site are approximately 5% silt, 5% gravel, and 90% sand. On the east side of Neuse River two temporary upland worksites for stockpiling the top 12 inches of stream bed material will be created. One temporary worksite measures approximately 2,500 sq ft, the other approximately 3,825 sq ft; both are set back approximately 55 ft from the river's edge. Similarly, two temporary upland worksites for stockpiling the top 12 inches of stream bed material will be created on the west side of the river, both approximately 2,500 sq ft and set back no closer than approximately 60 ft from the river's edge. The project will occur from June 1 – July 30, and the cofferdam will likely be in place for a total of 15 days; however, it may remain in place up to 30 days if weather conditions, river conditions, or worker safety require.

Effects Determination(s) for Species the Action Agency or NMFS Believes May Be Affected by the Proposed Action

Species	ESA Listing Status	Action Agency Effect Determination	NMFS Effect Determination
Atlantic sturgeon (Carolina DPS)	Endangered	NLAA	NLAA

Critical Habitat

The project is located in Atlantic sturgeon proposed critical habitat Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke) and Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River). Of the physical and biological features (PBFs) described below (see table), we believe the proposed action may affect: the salinity gradient and soft substrate; unobstructed water of appropriate depth; and water quality PBFs.

Atlantic Sturgeon Critical Habitat – Physical and Biological Features (PBF)		
PBF		**Purpose/Function of PBF**
"Hard Substrate"	Hard bottom substrate (e.g., rock, cobble, gravel, limestone, boulder, etc.) in low salinity waters (i.e., 0.0-0.5 ppt range)	Necessary for the settlement of fertilized eggs and refuge, growth, and development of early life stages
"Salinity Gradient and Soft Substrate"	Aquatic habitat inclusive of waters with a gradual downstream gradient of 0.5 up to as high as 30 parts per thousand and soft substrate (e.g., sand, mud) between the river mouth and spawning sites	Necessary for juvenile foraging and physiological development
"Unobstructed Water of Appropriate Depth"	Water of appropriate depth and absent physical barriers to passage (e.g., locks, dams, thermal plumes, turbidity, sound, reservoirs, gear, etc.) between the river mouth and spawning sites	Necessary to support: • Unimpeded movement of adults to and from spawning sites; • Seasonal and physiologically dependent movement of juvenile Atlantic sturgeon to appropriate salinity zones within the river estuary; and • Staging, resting, or holding of subadults or spawning condition adults. Water depths in main river channels must also be deep enough (at least 1.2 meters) to ensure continuous flow in the main channel at all times when any sturgeon life stage would be in the river
"Water Quality"	Water quality conditions, especially in the bottom meter of the water column, with appropriate temperature and oxygen values	Necessary to support: • Spawning; • Annual and inter-annual adult, subadult, larval, and juvenile survival; and • Larval, juvenile, and subadult growth, development, and recruitment. Appropriate temperature and oxygen values will vary interdependently, and depending on salinity in a particular habitat. For example, 6.0 mg/L dissolved oxygen or greater likely supports juvenile rearing habitat, whereas dissolved oxygen less than 5.0 mg/L for longer than 30 days is less likely to support rearing when water temperature is greater than 25°C. In temperatures greater than 26°C, dissolved oxygen greater than 4.3 mg/L is needed to protect survival and growth. Temperatures of 13 to 26 °C are likely to support spawning.

Analysis of Potential Routes of Effects to Species

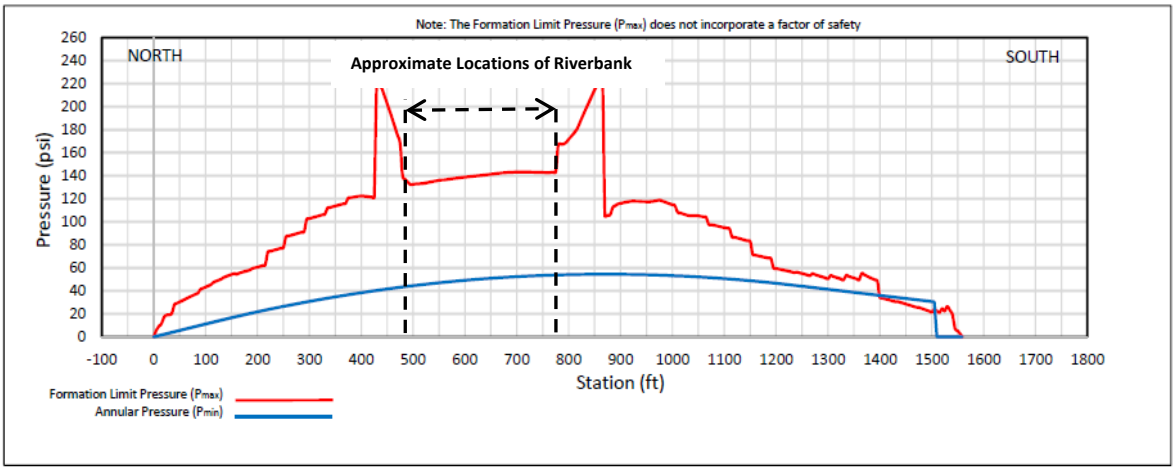
The last known capture of a shortnose sturgeon near the Roanoke River was in in1998.[5] In 2016, a shortnose sturgeon was captured in Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, approximately 7 miles away from the mouth of the Roanoke River.[6] Similarly, the best available information suggests shortnose sturgeon are rare, if not entirely absent, from the Neuse River.[7,8] Because shortnose sturgeon have not been

[5] Shortnose Sturgeon Status Review Team. 2010. A Biological Assessment of shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*). Report to National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Regional Office. November 1, 2010. 417 pp.
[6] M. Loeffler, NCDMF to A. Herndon, NMFS, September 18, 2017; pers. comm.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Oakley, N. C., and J. E. Hightower. 2007. Status of shortnose sturgeon in the Neuse River, North Carolina. American Fisheries Society Symposium 56:273.

captured in the Roanoke or Neuse river for years, they are likely using them inconsistently, if at all. For this reason, we believe the proposed action will not affect them.

No effects to Atlantic sturgeon are anticipated for normal operation of the HDD since it will pass underneath the river beds and have no in-water impacts. However, potential adverse effects are possible in the unlikely event of an IR during drilling. These potential adverse effects are considered below.

At the Roanoke River site, Atlantic sturgeon may be prevented from foraging or making necessary migrations if there is a significant turbidity increase associated with an IR; those effects are discountable. At the proposed crossing, the pressure estimates suggest that the risk of an IR is relatively higher near the exit hole, but is less likely directly underneath the river bed and banks (figure below). The exit hole is set back approximately 750 ft from the river's edge, and there is an IR contingency plan in place. The contingency plan includes actions that would likely prevent an IR from reaching the river (i.e., non-toxic additives injection into drilling mud; containment and return of lost drill mud via by pumps or vacuum trucks). Additionally, an IR is not expected underneath the river, making it extremely unlikely that drilling mud will be introduced directly into the river. For these reasons, we believe it is extremely unlikely drilling mud would enter the river directly via an IR underneath the river bed or indirectly from an upland IR that finds its way to the river at the proposed Roanoke River crossing, and thus these effects are discountable.



Annular Versus Formation Limit Pressure Profile for Roanoke River

The Neuse River cofferdam installation site is 175 miles from the mouth of the river, and approximately 40 miles from the furthest upstream extent of the river accessible to Atlantic sturgeon (i.e., Milburnie Dam). The only life stages we anticipate would be this distance from the mouth of the river are spawning adults or newly hatched young of the year (YOY). Atlantic sturgeon likely spawn in the Neuse River during the Fall. Because the project is scheduled to be completed in the summer (June-July), we believe it will be finished before adults begin their spawning runs. Because YOY will only be present following fall spawning, they are unlikely to be near the proposed crossing during the summer work window. For these reasons, we believe Atlantic sturgeon will not be near the project site during the proposed work window and the cofferdam installation will not affect them.

Analysis of Potential Routes of Effect to Critical Habitat

Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke River)

No effects are anticipated to Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke) from the normal operation of the HDD since it will pass underneath the river beds and have no in-water impacts.

However, the salinity gradient and soft substrate PBF could be adversely affected by turbidity if an IR occurs; this effect is discountable. This PBF refers to foraging substrate (i.e., soft substrate) for juveniles and the physical space (i.e., length of the river) juvenile Atlantic sturgeon need between spawning beds and waters with higher salinity to sufficiently develop the physiological capabilities to survive in saltwater. For the same reasons discussed under the effects to the species (i.e., low probability of an IR, distance of entry/exit holes from riverbanks, and contingency plan), and because an IR is not expected to alter salinity, we believe adverse effects to the salinity gradient and soft substrate PBF of Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat in Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke) from an IR are extremely unlikely to occur and therefore are discountable.

The water quality PBF could be adversely affected by turbidity if an IR occurs; this effect is discountable. The water quality PBF refers to the level of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water and the temperature of the water, especially in the bottom meter of the water column. It is important to ensure that water temperatures do not rise too high, or DO levels fall too low, because injury or behavioral changes could result. An increase in turbidity can result in an increase in water temperature because the floating particles which contribute to turbidity absorb heat from sunlight. Turbidity also reduces light penetration in the water column. Lower light penetration can result in less photosynthesis by plants. Since oxygen is a byproduct of photosynthesis, less oxygen production could cause a decrease in DO in the water column. For the same reasons discussed under the effects to the species (i.e., low probability of an IR, distance of entry/exit holes from riverbanks, and contingency plan) we believe adverse effects to the water quality PBF of Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat in Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke River) from an IR are extremely unlikely to occur.

The unobstructed water of appropriate depth PBF could be adversely affected by turbidity if an IR occurs and if increased turbidity were to create a barrier to passage for Atlantic sturgeon; this effect is discountable. The unobstructed water of appropriate depth PBF refers to water of appropriate depth that is free from obstruction and is necessary to ensure all life stages of Atlantic sturgeon have enough physical space (i.e., enough water to allow them to swim) to maneuver through the river. The mainstem of the river needs to be free of obstruction to ensure that all life stages of fish can migrate between the river mouth and spawning sites. However, for the same reasons discussed under the effects to the species (i.e., low probability of an IR, distance of entry/exit holes from riverbanks, and contingency plan) we believe adverse effects to the unobstructed water of appropriate depth PBF of Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat in Carolina Unit 1 (Roanoke River) from an IR are extremely unlikely to occur.

Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River)

The salinity gradient and soft substrate PBF in Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River) may be temporarily affected by the installation and pump out of the cofferdam; those effects are insignificant. As discussed previously, this PBF refers to foraging substrate for juveniles and physical space between spawning beds and waters with higher salinity for physiological development. Because the cofferdam only extends across a portion of the river at any one time, access to potential foraging substrate near the work site will be available at all times. Once the cofferdam is removed, access to that foraging substrate will be immediately restored. The pump out of the cofferdam could potentially remove the soft substrate in the action area downstream of the pump out location via scouring. However, by discharging impounded water via an energy-dissipating device we believe scouring effects will be minimal and temporary, with substrates being relatively undisturbed once pump out is complete. The temporary installation of the cofferdam will have no effect on salinity or the salinity gradient over the river's course. Likewise, because the water pumped out from behind the cofferdam is river water, and not from some other source, pump out will have no effect on salinity or the salinity gradient over the river's course.

The unobstructed water of appropriate depth PBF in Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River) may be temporarily affected by the installation of a cofferdam obstruction; this effect will be insignificant. The installation of the cofferdam will create only a partial obstruction in the river. The cofferdam is specifically designed to ensure that passage around the dam is possible at all times while it is in place. Additionally, once the proposed construction on the Neuse River is complete the cofferdam will be removed, leaving the river free of obstruction. Nothing about the installation of the temporary cofferdam will change the depths in the portion of the river accessible to Atlantic sturgeon, or the portion of the river enclosed by the cofferdam once it is removed. Thus, the proposed installation of the temporary cofferdam will have no effect on the depth portion of this PBF in Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River).

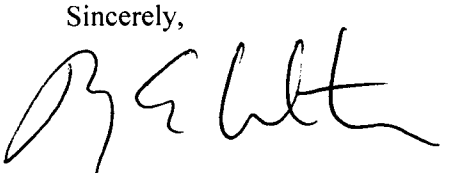
The water quality PBF in Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River) will be temporarily affected by turbidity caused during cofferdam installation/removal and impounded water pump out; this effect will be insignificant. Because the substrate type at the crossing is primarily sand or gravel (95%), which is relatively large, we anticipate any turbidity will settle out relatively quickly and will only have minor and temporary effects on temperature and DO. Once the turbidity settles, we do not anticipate the project having any other impacts on temperature and DO in Atlantic sturgeon critical habitat Carolina Unit 3 (Neuse River).

Conclusion

Because all potential project effects to listed species and critical habitat were found to be discountable, insignificant, or beneficial, we conclude that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat under NMFS's purview. This concludes your consultation responsibilities under the ESA for species under NMFS's purview. Consultation must be reinitiated if a take occurs or new information reveals effects of the action not previously considered, or if the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, or if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action. NMFS's findings on the project's potential effects are based on the project description in this response. Any changes to the proposed action may negate the findings of this consultation and may require reinitiation of consultation with NMFS.

We have enclosed additional relevant information for your review. We look forward to further cooperation with you on other projects to ensure the conservation of our threatened and endangered marine species and designated critical habitat. If you have any questions on this consultation, please contact Andy Herndon, Consultation Biologist, at (727) 824-5312 or by email at Andrew.Herndon@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,



Roy E. Crabtree, Ph.D.
Regional Administrator

Enc.: 1. *PCTS Access and Additional Considerations for ESA Section 7 Consultations* (Revised March 10, 2015)

File: 1514-22.N

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

September 28, 2017

Richard Gangle
Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Re: PAG-10 General Permit Approval
Supply Header Project
NPDES Permit No. PAG106204
Authorization ID No. 1179493
Murrysville Borough, Westmoreland County

Dear Mr. Gangle:

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has reviewed your Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit for hydrostatic test discharges from tanks and pipelines and has determined that you are eligible for coverage under the statewide General Permit. Your permit is enclosed.

Please study the General Permit carefully and direct any questions to this office. Particular attention should be devoted to Part A (Effluent Limitations, Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements) and the best management practices in Part C (Special Conditions).

Please note that your coverage under this statewide permit will not expire. Your coverage under the PAG-10 General Permit is automatically extended for the duration of the final renewed, reissued or amended PAG-10 General Permit. When the statewide General Permit is renewed, the permit will be published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. Following publication of the final renewed General Permit, you must comply with the terms and conditions of the renewed General Permit or otherwise submit an application for an individual NPDES permit. You are not required to submit an NOI to renew your coverage unless you receive notification from DEP to do so. When you no longer intend to discharge under the PAG-10 General Permit, please submit a request to DEP to terminate your permit coverage.

Part A of the General Permit includes a requirement that you submit an annual report to the DEP office that approved General Permit coverage by March 1 each year. This report serves as your ongoing notice of intent to continue operating under the PAG-10 General Permit. An annual report template is enclosed for your use. In addition, **an annual installment payment of the NOI fee must be submitted to DEP's Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management (BPNPSM) by March 1.**

A Master copy of the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form is enclosed and should be reproduced for your use. Discharges are to be numbered sequentially starting with "001" on DMR forms.

You are authorized to discharge from the location(s) identified in the NOI, in accordance with the General Permit. **In the event that you did not identify discharge locations in the NOI, you have a responsibility to notify DEP at least 15 days in advance of any discharges using the 15-Day Notification Form** (3800-PM-BPNPSM0173e). If the discharge(s) will occur to surface waters within the Delaware River or Susquehanna River basins, you must also submit a copy of the 15-Day Notification Form to the Delaware River Basin Commission or Susquehanna River Basin Commission, respectively.

Please note that the authorization to discharge under the PAG-10 General Permit is limited to those discharges that are eligible (see pages 3 and 4 of the General Permit for discharges not eligible). You may not, for example, discharge to waters classified as High Quality or Exceptional Value. Please ensure that all proposed discharges are eligible when preparing the 15-Day Notification Form, if applicable.

Please complete the enclosed Laboratory Accreditation Form and submit it with your initial DMR. You are not required to submit this Form again unless a change is made to the laboratory or methods used to analyze parameters in your permit.

Any person aggrieved by this action may appeal, pursuant to Section 4 of the Environmental Hearing Board Act, 35 P.S. Section 7514, and the Administrative Agency Law, 2 Pa.C.S. Chapter 5A, to the Environmental Hearing Board, Second Floor, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 400 Market Street, P.O. Box 8457, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8457, 717.787.3483. TDD users may contact the Board through the Pennsylvania Relay Service, 800.654.5984. Appeals must be filed with the Environmental Hearing Board within 30 days of receipt of written notice of this action unless the appropriate statute provides a different time period. Copies of the appeal form and the Board's rules of practice and procedure may be obtained from the Board. The appeal form and the Board's rules of practice and procedure are also available in braille or on audiotape from the Secretary to the Board at 717.787.3483. This paragraph does not, in and of itself, create any right of appeal beyond that permitted by applicable statutes and decisional law.

IF YOU WANT TO CHALLENGE THIS ACTION, YOUR APPEAL MUST REACH THE BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS. YOU DO NOT NEED A LAWYER TO FILE AN APPEAL WITH THE BOARD.

IMPORTANT LEGAL RIGHTS ARE AT STAKE, HOWEVER, SO YOU SHOULD SHOW THIS DOCUMENT TO A LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD A LAWYER, YOU MAY QUALIFY FOR FREE PRO BONO REPRESENTATION. CALL THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD (717.787.3483) FOR MORE INFORMATION.

If you have any questions, please contact Mark Okrutny at 412.442.4049.

Sincerely,

Christopher Kriley, P.E.
Program Manager
Clean Water Program

Enclosures

cc: Dominion Resources Services Inc.
Central Office, Division of Operations, Monitoring and Data Systems
Region
Operations

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAG-10
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES

NPDES PERMIT NO: PAG106204

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.*, and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*

Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. is authorized to discharge hydrostatic test water from a new pipeline located in **Murrysville Borough**, **Westmoreland County** to an **Unnamed Tributary of Turtle Creek** in Watershed(s) **19-A** in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

APPROVAL OF COVERAGE TO DISCHARGE UNDER THIS GENERAL NPDES PERMIT IS AUTHORIZED BEGINNING ON SEPTEMBER 28, 2017. WHEN THE GENERAL PERMIT IS RENEWED, REISSUED OR MODIFIED, THE FACILITY OR ACTIVITY COVERED BY THE APPROVAL FOR COVERAGE MUST COMPLY WITH THE FINAL RENEWED, REISSUED OR MODIFIED GENERAL PERMIT.

The authority granted by coverage under the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit ("General Permit") is subject to the following further qualifications:

1. The Permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit, including the effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting requirements contained in Part A, the standard conditions in Part B, and the special conditions in Part C, for all discharges of hydrostatic test water from the Facility.

2. Submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) is not required for renewal of coverage under this General Permit and coverage is automatically extended for the duration of the final renewed, reissued or amended General Permit, unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that submission of an NOI is required. The permittee shall be responsible for complying with the final renewed, reissued or amended General Permit. If the permittee is unable to comply with the renewed, reissued or amended General Permit, the permittee must submit an application for an individual NPDES permit within 90 days of the final General Permit publication.

3. If the permittee believes a conflict exists between the requirements in the NOI or its supporting documents and the terms and conditions of the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of the General Permit.

4. The permittee's failure to comply with the terms, conditions, or effluent limitations of the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit is grounds for DEP to take an enforcement action, or to terminate or revoke coverage under this General Permit.

5. This PAG-10 NPDES General Permit does not authorize construction or modification of treatment facilities necessary to meet the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

The aforementioned approval is authorized by:

Christopher Kriley, P.E.
Clean Water Program Manager
Southwest Regional Office
Department of Environmental Protection

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAG-10
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.* and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) hereby authorizes, subject to the terms and conditions contained in this General Permit, the discharge of hydrostatic test water from tanks and pipelines to surface waters of the Commonwealth. This General Permit authorizes discharges to receiving waters in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C herein.

Eligible dischargers who wish to be covered under this General Permit shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to DEP in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit, using the NOI form provided by DEP.

An eligible discharger may not commence a new discharge under this General Permit until the following conditions have been met:

1. The discharger has submitted a complete NOI in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit, using the NOI form provided by DEP.

2. The discharger has or will install treatment facilities or will otherwise implement best management practices (BMPs) that will produce an effluent meeting the discharge requirements contained in Part A of this General Permit.

3. The discharger has received a signed copy of this General Permit from DEP authorizing coverage under this General Permit and notice of DEP's final action on the NOI has been published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

DEP may deny coverage under this General Permit and require submission of an application for an individual permit based on a review of the NOI or other relevant information, including monitoring data.

When coverage is approved under this General Permit, coverage continues automatically as the PAG-10 NPDES General Permit is modified or reissued. The submission of an NOI to renew coverage is not required unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that the submission of an NOI is required to continue coverage.

SCOPE

This PAG-10 NPDES General Permit is intended to only authorize the discharge of water used for the hydrostatic testing of existing or proposed tanks or pipelines, regardless of the contents of such tanks or pipelines. This General Permit may not be used to cover other types of discharges.

NOI REQUIREMENTS

Deadlines for NOI

A discharger seeking coverage under this PAG-10 NPDES General Permit shall submit an administratively complete and acceptable NOI at least 60 days prior to commencing any discharge. A discharger authorized to discharge under an individual NPDES permit who is seeking coverage under this General Permit may continue to discharge in accordance with the individual permit while DEP reviews the NOI and associated documents for coverage under this General Permit.

Contents of the NOI

The discharger shall submit the information required by the NOI and shall properly sign the NOI in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.22 (relating to signatories to permit applications and reports) and 40 CFR § 122.22.

Where to Submit the NOI

Discharges from Pipelines

If a pipeline will cross DEP regional office boundaries and discharges may occur in areas covered by multiple DEP regional offices, the discharger shall submit one (1) original and two (2) copies of the NOI to DEP's Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management (BPNPSM) at least 60 days prior to commencing any discharge. In addition, the discharger shall submit at least one (1) copy of the NOI to all DEP regional offices that cover an area a discharge is expected to occur.

If discharges are expected in areas covered by only one DEP regional office, the discharger shall submit the NOI to the appropriate DEP regional office.

Discharges from Tanks

DEP's preferred approval mechanism for discharges from hydrostatic testing of tanks is to include authorization for the discharge in an existing individual NPDES permit for the site. If the site has no individual NPDES permit, the discharger shall submit one (1) original and two (2) copies of the NOI to DEP's appropriate regional office at least 60 days prior to commencing any discharge.

DISCHARGES NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

The following discharges are not authorized under this General Permit, and DEP may deny coverage under this General Permit when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. A discharge(s), individually or in combination with other similar discharges, is or has the potential to be a contributor of pollution, as defined in the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, which is more appropriately controlled under an individual permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(1))

2. A discharge(s) that is not, or will not be, in compliance with any one or more of the conditions of the General Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(2))

3. A discharge(s) proposed by a person responsible for other activities regulated by DEP who has failed and continues to fail to comply or has shown a lack of ability or intention to comply with a regulation, permit, schedule of compliance or order issued by DEP. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(3))

4. A discharge(s) that contains pollutants for which a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of the pollutants. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(4))

5. A discharge(s) for which categorical point source effluent limitations are promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(5))

6. A discharge(s) that is not, or will not, result in compliance with an applicable effluent limitation or water quality standard. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(6))

7. A discharge(s) from a facility for which an individual permit is required for other point source discharges, and issuance of both an individual permit and authorization for coverage under a General Permit for the facility would constitute an undue administrative burden on DEP. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(7))

8. A discharge(s) to a surface water classified as a High Quality (HQ) or an Exceptional Value (EV) water under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 (relating to Water Quality Standards). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(9))

9. A discharge(s) containing toxic or hazardous pollutants as defined in sections 307 and 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1317 and 1321), or any other substance which, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or morbidity in either an individual or the total population, or pose a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the environment when discharged into surface waters. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(5))

10. A discharge(s) that individually or cumulatively has the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard established under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 (relating to water quality standards) or cause significant adverse environmental impact. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(7))

11. A discharge(s) would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.12(c))

12. A discharge(s) from a facility covered by an individual permit when coverage under this General Permit would result in less stringent effluent limitations or terms and conditions. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.44 and 40 CFR § 122.44(l)).

13. A discharge(s) that DEP determines requires and individual NPDES permit to ensure compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act, the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law or DEP regulations. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(8))

14. A discharge(s) that would be commingled with other wastewater or stormwater, or would include pollutants introduced by the permittee or its agents. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(2))

15. A discharge(s) to a receiving water with an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a parameter contained in the discharge, unless DEP has determined that the discharge will be consistent with the assumptions and conditions of the TMDL. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(7))

THE AUTHORITY GRANTED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. DEP may require a permittee with a discharge(s) authorized by this General Permit to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit by notifying the permittee in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is required. Any interested person may petition DEP to require an individual NPDES permit for a discharge authorized under this General Permit.

   DEP's notice will include the following:

   - A brief statement of the reason(s) for this decision;
   - An individual NPDES permit application form;
   - A deadline for the owner or operator to submit the application; and
   - A statement that the permittee's failure to submit an individual NPDES permit application by the required deadline will result in termination of the permittee's authorization to discharge under this General Permit.

2. Any person authorized to discharge by this General Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this General Permit by applying for an individual NPDES permit.

3. This General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams other than hydrostatic test water from tanks and pipelines.

4. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to a person whose discharge(s) is covered by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit. When an individual permit is denied to a person whose discharge(s) is covered by this General Permit, the person may continue discharging if DEP advises that all eligibility requirements under this General Permit are met, or shall cease discharging if DEP advised that such requirements are not met.

5. This General Permit will expire 5 years from the date of its issuance. If DEP reissues this General Permit upon expiration, modifies this General Permit during its current term, or revokes this General Permit during its current

term and reissues it for a new 5-year term, a permittee with approved coverage under this General Permit may continue to discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of the modified or reissued General Permit, unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that the permittee must submit an NOI to continue coverage. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(b))

6. To modify or reissue this General Permit, DEP will publish a notice in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* of a draft General Permit and provide a 30-day public comment period. After the comment period, DEP will publish notice of the final modified or reissued General Permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. The permittee shall comply with the final modified or reissued General Permit. If the permittee is unable to comply with the modified or reissued General Permit, the permittee shall submit an application for an individual permit within 90 days of publication of the final General Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.84)

7. If a discharge approved for coverage under this General Permit subsequently exhibits a condition that renders the discharge ineligible for coverage (see "Discharges Not Authorized by this General Permit", above), the permittee promptly shall take action to restore eligibility, to notify DEP in writing of the condition, and, if eligibility cannot be restored, to submit an individual NPDES permit application to DEP. DEP may revoke coverage under this General Permit if potential or actual adverse impacts to water quality occur as a result of the permittee's discharge(s).

8. No condition of this General Permit releases the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other federal or Pennsylvania environmental statutes or regulations or local ordinances.

General Permit
(PAG-10) Issued

By _____

Director
Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management

Effective **July 11, 2015**

Expires **July 10, 2020**

PART A

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall comply with the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges of hydrostatic test water from **new tanks and pipelines**.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements [1]	
	Minimum	Average Monthly	Instant. Maximum	Minimum Measurement Frequency [2],[3]	Sample Type
Flow (GPM) [4]	XXX	Report	XXX	1/discharge	Measured
Duration of Discharge (Hours) [4]	XXX	Report	XXX	1/discharge	Measured
Total Volume Discharged (Gallons) [4]	XXX	Report Total Monthly	XXX	1/month	Calculated
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0	XXX	XXX	2/discharge	Grab
pH (S.U.)	6.0	XXX	9.0	2/discharge	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) (mg/L) [5]	XXX	Report	0.05	2/discharge	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	XXX	30	60	1/discharge	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	15	30	1/discharge	Grab
Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	7.0	1/discharge	Grab

Footnotes

(1) In accordance with Part C III.A, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage.

(2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in demonstrating compliance, to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

(3) The permittee shall collect samples at the point of discharge (outfall) prior to the discharge entering the receiving waters. For measurement frequencies of 1/discharge, the permittee shall collect samples within the first 30 minutes of commencing a discharge. For measurement frequencies of 2/discharge, the permittee shall collect one sample at the start of a discharge and one sample at the end of a discharge.

(4) The permittee shall report the average monthly flow, in gallons per minute (GPM), for all discharges occurring during the month. The permittee shall measure the flow and the duration of the discharge (in hours) for each discharge and shall report this information to DEP in the Annual Report as specified in Part A III of this permit. The permittee shall report the total volume discharged each month, in gallons.

(5) The permittee shall comply with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) only when a public water supply or other source of chlorinated water is used in hydrostatic testing.

B. The permittee shall comply with the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges of hydrostatic test water from **existing tanks and pipelines**.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements [1]	
	Minimum	Average Monthly	Instant. Maximum	Minimum Measurement Frequency [2],[3]	Sample Type
Flow (GPM) [4]	XXX	Report	XXX	1/discharge	Measured
Duration of Discharge (Hours) [4]	XXX	Report	XXX	1/discharge	Measured
Total Volume Discharged (Gallons) [4]	XXX	Report Total Monthly	XXX	1/month	Calculated
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0	XXX	XXX	2/discharge	Grab
pH (S.U.)	6.0	XXX	9.0	2/discharge	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) (mg/L) [5]	XXX	Report	0.05	2/discharge	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	XXX	30	60	1/discharge	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	15	30	1/discharge	Grab
Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	7.0	1/discharge	Grab
Benzene (mg/L) [6]	XXX	XXX	0.0025	1/discharge	Grab
BTEX (mg/L) [6],[7]	XXX	XXX	0.25	1/discharge	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) [8]	XXX	Report	Report	1/discharge	Grab

Footnotes

(1) In accordance with Part C III.A, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage.

(2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in demonstrating compliance, to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

(3) The permittee shall collect samples at the point of discharge (outfall) prior to the discharge entering the receiving waters. For measurement frequencies of 1/discharge, the permittee shall collect samples within the first 30 minutes of commencing a discharge. For measurement frequencies of 2/discharge, the permittee shall collect one sample at the start of a discharge and one sample at the end of a discharge.

(4) The permittee shall report the average monthly flow, in gallons per minute (GPM), for all discharges occurring during the month. The permittee shall measure the flow and the duration of the discharge (in hours) for each discharge and shall report this information to DEP in the Annual Report as specified in Part A III of this permit. The permittee shall report the total volume discharged each month, in gallons.

(5) The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) when a public water supply or other source of chlorinated water is used in hydrostatic testing.

(6) The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for Benzene and BTEX for existing natural gas transmission lines (NGTLs), existing petroleum storage tanks (PSTs) and existing petroleum transmission lines (PTLs).

(7) The permittee shall calculate Total BTEX as the sum of concentrations for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Total Xylenes determined through analysis of the same sample.

(8) Monitoring for Total PCBs is required only for existing Natural Gas Transmission Lines (NGTLs).

C. Additional Requirements

The permittee may not discharge:

1. Floating solids, scum, sheen or substances that result in observed deposits in the receiving water. (25 Pa Code § 92a.41(c))

2. Oil and grease in amounts that cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of this Commonwealth or adjoining shoreline, or that exceed 15 mg/l as a daily average or 30 mg/l at any time (or lesser amounts if specified in this permit). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.47(a)(7) and § 95.2(2))

3. Substances in concentration or amounts sufficient to be inimical or harmful to the water uses to be protected or to human, animal, plant or aquatic life. (25 Pa Code § 93.6(a))

4. Foam or substances that produce an observable change in the color, taste, odor or turbidity of the receiving water. (25 Pa Code § 92a.41(c))

II. DEFINITIONS

Average refers to the use of an arithmetic mean, unless otherwise specified in this permit. (25 Pa. Code 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii))

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollutant loading to surface waters of the Commonwealth. The term also includes treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The term includes activities, facilities, measures, planning or procedures used to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation and manage stormwater to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore the quality of waters and the existing and designated uses of waters within this Commonwealth before, during and after earth disturbance activities. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i))

Clean Water Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251 - 1387).

Chemical Additive means a chemical product (including products of disassociation and degradation, collectively "products") introduced into a waste stream that is used for cleaning, disinfecting, or maintenance and which may be detected in effluent discharged to waters of the Commonwealth. The term generally excludes chemicals used for neutralization of waste streams, the production of goods, and treatment of wastewater.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably and accurately represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) means the DEP or EPA supplied form(s) for the reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Existing Natural Gas Transmission Line (NGTL) means any pipeline that has been used to transport natural gas.

Existing Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) means any tank (above ground) that has been used to store petroleum products.

Existing Petroleum Transmission Line (PTL) means any pipeline that has been used to transport petroleum products.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters (mL) collected at a randomly selected time over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. (EPA Form 2C)

Hydrostatic Testing of tanks and pipelines refers to the use of water to test the hydraulic and structural integrity of existing or new tanks or pipelines under expected pressures and temperatures that will exist when used for the storage or transportation of substances.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation means the highest allowable discharge of a concentration or mass of a substance at any one time as measured by a grab sample. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Measured Flow means any method of liquid volume measurement, the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

Monthly Average Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Petroleum Products means gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, additives, petroleum lubricants, solvents, asphalts, and related materials which are stored, used or handled on-site.

Quantitation Limit means the minimum concentration or activity of the component, compound, element or isotope that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. Typically it is the concentration that produces a signal ten standard deviations above the reagent water blank signal. The quantitation limit is sometimes referred to as the laboratory reporting limit. (25 Pa. Code § 252.1)

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41 and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii))

Surface Waters refers to perennial and intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands, springs, natural seeps and estuaries, excluding water at facilities approved for wastewater treatment such as wastewater treatment impoundments, cooling water ponds and constructed wetlands used as part of a wastewater treatment process. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Toxic Pollutant means those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains may, on the basis of information available to DEP cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in these organisms or their offspring. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Waters of the Commonwealth refers to any and all rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, water courses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, ponds, springs and all other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, including wetlands, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of this Commonwealth. (35 P.S. § 691.1)

III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Representative Sampling and Recordkeeping

1. The permittee shall take representative samples and measurements to monitor compliance with this permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(e) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1))

2. Records Retention (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(f)(2) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2))

   The permittee shall retain all records of monitoring activities and results, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application, unless a longer retention period is required by the permit. The permittee shall retain records beyond the 3-year period as requested by DEP or the EPA Regional Administrator.

3. Recording of Results (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(f)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3))

   For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

   a. The exact place, date and time of sampling or measurements.
   b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
   c. The date(s) the analyses were performed.
   d. The person(s) who performed the analyses.
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and the associated detection level.
   f. The results of such analyses.

4. Test Procedures

a. The permittee shall use facilities in compliance with laboratory accreditation requirements of Act 90 of 2002 (27 Pa. C.S. §§ 4101-4113) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252 (relating to environmental laboratory accreditation) to test or analyze samples used to demonstrate compliance with this permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.61(b))

b. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be those approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, unless the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP. (40 CFR §§ 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

c. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is sufficiently sensitive when 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. Permittees have the option of providing matrix or sample-specific minimum levels rather than the published levels. (40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

5. Quality/Assurance/Control

In an effort to assure accurate self-monitoring analyses results:

a. The permittee shall participate in, or shall use a laboratory that agrees to participate in, periodic scheduled quality assurance inspections conducted by DEP and EPA. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR § 122.41(e), 122.41(i)(3))

b. The permittee shall develop and implement, or shall use a laboratory that has developed and implemented a program to assure the quality and accurateness of the analyses performed to satisfy the requirements of this permit, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(4))

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities, as applicable, and the quantity and quality of the discharge(s) as specified in this permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.44, 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR § 122.41(e), § 122.44(i)(1))

2. If notified by DEP in writing, the permittee shall use DEP's electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) system to report the results of compliance monitoring in accordance with the instructions in DEP's notification. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))

3. DMRs shall be completed on the appropriate PAG-10 General Permit DMR form (3800-PM-BPNPSM0173g or h) in accordance with DEP's published DMR instructions (3800-FM-BPNPSM0463). DMRs must be received by DEP no later than 28 days following the end of the monitoring period. A separate DMR is required for each discharge point (outfall). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))

4. Completed DMRs and all other reports, applications, and information submitted to DEP shall be signed and certified by the following person, as applicable:

- For a corporation – By the president, vice president, secretary or treasurer of the corporation, or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the NPDES form originates.
- For a partnership or sole proprietorship – By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

- For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency – By a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

If signed by a person other than the above, written notification of delegation of signatory authority must be submitted to DEP in advance of, or along with, the relevant documents. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.22 and 40 CFR 122.22)

5. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at monitoring points as designated by this permit, using analytical methods described in Part A III.A.4. herein, more frequently than the permit requires, the results of this monitoring shall be incorporated, as appropriate, into the calculations used to report self-monitoring data on the DMR. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii))

C. Reporting Requirements / NOI Fee

1. Annual Report – the permittee shall submit an Annual Report to the DEP office that issued the approval of General Permit coverage by March 1 using DEP's PAG-10 Annual Report template, 3800-PM-BPNPSM0173f. The Annual Report shall address activities under the General Permit for the previous calendar year. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.61(g))

   In addition, the permittee shall submit to DEP by March 1 of each year after coverage under this General Permit is authorized a check payable to the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" for $500 for the annual installment of the NOI fee. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.26(g))

   The permittee shall submit the Annual Report and the NOI fee to the following address:

   PA Department of Environmental Protection
   Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management
   Rachel Carson State Office Building
   400 Market Street, PO Box 8466
   Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

   The annual installment of the NOI fee is not required if the permittee advises DEP in writing by the date the payment is due that the discharge has been or will be terminated as of that date. The annual installment of the NOI fee is required in all other circumstances.

2. Planned Changes to Physical Facilities – The permittee shall give notice to DEP as soon as possible but no later than 30 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, as applicable. A permit application, or other written submission to DEP, can be used to satisfy the notification requirements of this section. Notice is required when any of the reasons in 40 CFR §§ 122.41(l)(1)(i) – (iii) or 122.41(l)(2) apply. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a))

3. Unanticipated Non-Compliance or Potential Pollution Reporting

   a. Immediate Reporting – The permittee shall immediately report any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §§ 91.33 and 92a.41(b).

      (i) If, because of an accident, other activity or incident a toxic substance or another substance is discharged which would endanger users downstream from the discharge, or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property, the permittee shall immediately notify DEP by telephone of the location and nature of the danger. Oral notification to DEP is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.

      (ii) If reasonably possible to do so, the permittee shall immediately notify downstream users of the waters of the Commonwealth to which the substance was discharged. Such notice shall include the location and nature of the danger.

(iii) The permittee shall immediately take or cause to be taken steps necessary to prevent injury to property and downstream users of the waters from pollution or a danger of pollution and, in addition, within 15 days from the incident, shall remove the residual substances contained thereon or therein from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.

b. The permittee shall report any non-compliance which may endanger health or the environment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6). These requirements include the following obligations:

(i) 24 Hour Reporting – The permittee shall orally report any non-compliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The permittee shall include the following information when reporting under this paragraph:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

(3) Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as being subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement. (40 CFR § 122.44(g))

(ii) Written Report – The permittee shall submit a written report to DEP within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any non-compliance which may endanger health or the environment, unless DEP has advised the permittee in writing that this requirement has been waived. The permittee shall provide in the report a description of the non-compliance and its cause; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.

(iii) Waiver of Written Report – DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is expressly granted by DEP, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

4. Other Non-Compliance

In addition to the reporting requirements in paragraphs B. and C., the permittee shall report to DEP all other instances of non-compliance including non-compliance with specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0440). The permittee shall provide the information listed in paragraph C.3.b.(i) of this section for applicable instances of non-compliance. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7))

PART B

STANDARD CONDITIONS

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Compliance

1. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1))

2. The permittee shall submit reports of compliance or noncompliance, or progress reports as applicable, for any requirements contained in this General Permit. Such reports shall be submitted no later than 14 days following the applicable schedule date or compliance deadline. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.51(c), 40 CFR § 122.47(a)(4))

B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance

1. DEP may modify, terminate or revoke and reissue this General Permit during its term in accordance with 25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.72-92a.75 and 40 CFR § 122.41(f). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3, 92a.41(a))

2. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3, 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(f))

3. In the absence of DEP action to modify or revoke and reissue this General Permit, the permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time specified in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1))

C. Duty to Provide Information

1. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, within a reasonable time, any information which DEP may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating coverage under this General Permit, or to determine compliance with this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))

2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))

3. Other Information – Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in an NOI, or submitted incorrect information in an NOI or in any report to DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8))

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision also includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee, only when necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(e))

E. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(d))

F. Bypassing

1. Bypassing Not Exceeding Permit Limitations – The permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions in paragraphs F.2, F.3 and F.4 of this section. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2))

2. Other Bypassing – In all other situations, bypassing is prohibited and DEP may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:

   a. A bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or "severe property damage." (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A))

   b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B))

   c. The permittee submitted the necessary notice required in F.4. of this section below. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m) (4)(i)(C))

3. DEP may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if DEP determines that it will meet the conditions listed in F.2. of this section. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii))

4. Notice

   a. Anticipated Bypass – If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the bypass. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i))

   b. Unanticipated Bypass – The permittee shall submit oral notice of any other unanticipated bypass within 24 hours, regardless of whether the bypass may endanger health or the environment or whether the bypass exceeds effluent limitations. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.3.b. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii))

II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

A. Violations of Permit Conditions

DEP may take an enforcement action to restrain violations, to impose criminal or civil penalties, to withhold a permit, or to seek other remedies or relief as authorized by Sections 601, 602, 603, 605, 609 and 610 or other Sections of the Clean Streams Law against a permittee that violates any condition or limitation of this General Permit, or any rule, regulation or order issued by DEP pursuant to the Clean Streams Law.

In addition, EPA may take an enforcement action to restrain violations, to impose criminal or civil penalties, or to seek other remedies or relief as authorized by Sections 308, 309, 311, 402, 504 or other Sections of the Clean Water Act against a permittee that violates any condition or limitation of this General Permit, or any rule, regulation or order issued by EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act.

B. Falsifying Information

The permittee or any person who engages in the conduct described below may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, or 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) or (k)(2), which are incorporated by reference into Chapter 92a. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(c))

- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this General Permit, or

- Knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit (including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance)

C. Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Water Act or Sections 602, 603 or 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Streams Law.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee shall not maintain as a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(c))

III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Right of Entry

Pursuant to Sections 5(b) and 305 of Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a and 40 CFR § 122.41(i), the permittee shall allow authorized representatives of DEP and EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a)):

1. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit; (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1))

2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit; (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2))

3. To inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this General Permit; and (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3))

4. To sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Clean Streams Law, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4))

B. Transfer of Permits

1. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph B.2 of this section, permit coverage may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if this General Permit coverage has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new permittee and

incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.71 and 40 CFR 122.61(a))

2. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph B.1 of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.71):

   a. The current permittee notifies DEP at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph 2.b. of this section; (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(1))

   b. The notice includes the appropriate DEP transfer form signed by the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(2))

   c. DEP does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2.b. of this section; and (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(3))

   d. The new permittee is in compliance with existing DEP issued permits, regulations, orders and schedules of compliance, or has demonstrated that any noncompliance with the existing permits has been resolved by an appropriate compliance action or by the terms and conditions of the permit (including compliance schedules set forth in the permit), consistent with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.51 (relating to schedules of compliance) and other appropriate DEP regulations. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.71)

3. In the event DEP does not approve transfer of this General Permit, the new owner or operator must submit a new NOI.

C. Property Rights

The approval of coverage under this General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(g))

D. Duty to Reapply

The permittee must submit a new NOI to renew coverage under this General Permit when notified by DEP in writing. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(b))

E. Other Laws

The approval of coverage under this General Permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations.

PART C

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

When known, the permittee shall identify in the NOI the stream(s) that will receive the discharge(s) of hydrostatic test water for which coverage under this General Permit is being requested. In the event the permittee cannot specify the exact location(s) of discharges in the NOI, or the discharge locations proposed in the NOI will be modified, the permittee shall notify the appropriate regional office of DEP and DRBC and/or SRBC, where applicable, in writing at least 15 days prior to initiation of any hydrostatic test discharge, using DEP's 15-Day Notification Form (3800-PM-BPNPSM0173e). Such discharges must be in compliance with the eligibility criteria for this PAG-10 General Permit. The notification shall include:

- The anticipated date of the discharge;
- The exact location of the discharge and the name of the receiving waters (or storm sewer system);
- The existing use classification of the receiving waters (WWF, CWF, etc.);
- The estimated volume, rate and duration of the discharge;
- The source of water to be used for testing;
- The type of tank or pipeline that will be tested (existing or new) and, if existing, the normal contents of the tank or pipeline;
- The NPDES permit number authorizing the discharge; and
- Any existing analytical data.

In the event a proposed discharge will enter a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee shall also notify the municipal owner of the MS4 and provide to DEP, with the 15-Day Notification Form, evidence that the owner of the MS4 received the notification.

II. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

A. General

1. The permittee shall not discharge in a manner that causes erosion of stream banks or scouring of stream beds. The permittee shall properly direct the discharge of all water discharged so that it does not cause nuisance conditions and does not pool or pond prior to reaching surface waters.

2. The permittee shall implement erosion and sedimentation control practices at the discharge point in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 (relating to Erosion and Sediment Control) and DEP's Erosion and Sedimentation Pollution Control Manual (DEP ID: 363-2134-008).

3. Wherever possible, the permittee shall not use water that has been chlorinated for hydrostatic testing. If no alternatives to chlorinated water exist, the permittee shall retain the water in the tank or pipeline for at least 24 hours prior to discharge and shall sample the water prior to discharge to confirm that the Total Residual Chlorine limits in Part A of this permit will be achieved.

4. If the permittee withdraws water from a stream to conduct its hydrostatic testing, the permittee shall not withdraw a volume of water that exceeds 25 percent of the volume of the stream at the time of withdrawal. The permittee shall not discharge a volume of test water that increases the volume of the receiving stream by more than 25 percent downstream regardless of the source of the test water. The permittee shall not dewater the stream to the extent that downstream users, including aquatic life, are impacted during pipe filling operations. The permittee shall prevent the impingement and entrainment of fish when withdrawing water from surface waters.

5. The permittee shall limit the volume to be discharged to the lowest possible rate to minimize any potential impact on aquatic life and to reduce the potential for erosion. In addition, the permittee shall avoid withdrawals and discharges during critical stream conditions such as low flow, trout stocking season, spawning seasons,

recreational seasons, etc. The permittee shall not discharge to trout stocked streams from March 1 to June 15. The listing of trout stock streams can be found on the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's website: www.fish.state.pa.us. For pipelines that require multiple discharge locations, the permittee shall avoid discharges to HQ and EV waters.

6. The permittee shall clean all tanks and pipelines prior to hydrostatic testing and discharge under this General Permit. The permittee shall collect wastewaters and solids from the cleaning process and shall transport them to an authorized disposal facility.

7. The permittee shall not discharge hydrostatic test water and cleaning wastewaters into a combined sewer system or a separate sanitary sewer.

8. The permittee shall, as part of the NOI for General Permit coverage, develop and implement a Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 following the guidance contained in DEP's "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans" (DEP ID 400-2200-001), and its NPDES-specific addendum. The permittee shall evaluate and, if necessary, update the PPC Plan on an annual basis, at a minimum, and when one or more of the following occur:

   a. The PPC Plan fails in an emergency;

   b. A change in design, industrial process, operation, maintenance, or other circumstance occurs in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency;

   c. The list of emergency coordinators or equipment changes; or

   d. When notified in writing by DEP.

   The PPC Plan must be maintained on-site at the location of hydrostatic testing and be made available to DEP upon request.

B. Hydrostatic Testing of Pipelines

For pipelines, the permittee shall, at a minimum, place hay bales in a circular fashion at the discharge point with oil absorbent pads and a decant pipe for sampling purposes. The permittee shall install an energy dissipater in the containment areas and shall line the bottom of the containment areas with an impermeable material.

C. Hydrostatic Testing of Tanks

1. For discharges from tanks, the permittee shall place a decant mechanism at an adequate height on the tank to preclude drawing off settled solids from the bottom of the tank.

2. When testing multiple tanks, the permittee shall convey test water from the smallest tank to the largest tank, adding water as needed, and then may drain the last tank in compliance with this General Permit.

III. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall conduct monitoring for any additional parameters that may be identified in the letter from DEP authorizing coverage under this General Permit. If such monitoring is required, the permittee shall analyze the samples using the EPA or DEP-approved method that will achieve the lowest quantitation limit for each parameter, unless otherwise approved by DEP in writing, and the results shall be reported in the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

B. The permittee shall conduct analysis for any parameter identified in Part A I.A and I.B of this General Permit using a method that will achieve a quantitation limit at or below the most stringent effluent limitation for the parameter.

C. The permittee shall manage and dispose of solids, sludges, screenings, slurries and other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Streams Law, the Solid Waste Management Act, 35 P.S. § 6018.101, et seq., and 25 Pa. Code Chapters 271-285 (relating to municipal waste) and 287-299 (relating to residual waste) in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from adversely affecting the environment.

D. The permittee shall not discharge any other wastewaters such as cleaning wastewaters, tank bottom water, sewage, raw product, etc. to waters of the Commonwealth. The permittee may discharge these other wastewaters to an available sanitary sewer system, if the permittee obtains permission from the owner. If discharge to a local sanitary sewer system is not an option, the permittee shall properly dispose of these other wastewaters off-site, unless otherwise authorized by DEP.

E. The permittee shall not introduce chemical additives, including but not limited to corrosion inhibitors, bactericides and dyes, into hydrostatic test water unless the permittee completely removes the constituents of such additives from the effluent prior to discharge (i.e., the permittee shall analyze the effluent for the constituents of such additives using the analytical method available that achieves the lowest quantitation limit, and the constituents shall not be detectable). The permittee shall notify DEP prior to introducing chemical additives to the hydrostatic test water.

F. The permittee shall comply with any applicable requirements of the Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act (35 P.S. §§ 6021.101 *et seq.*) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 977 for storage tanks associated with the hydrostatic test discharge approved herein.

G. In the event that DEP determines a discharge in compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit is causing adverse water quality impacts as a result of operations by the permittee, or will otherwise cause or have reasonable potential to cause an excursion above water quality standards, the permittee shall terminate the discharge or apply for an individual permit upon written notice from DEP. When an individual permit is issued to a person for a discharge covered by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

3800-PM-BPNPSM0173g Rev. 7/2015
DMR New Tanks and Pipelines

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

PAG-10 DMR

NEW TANKS AND PIPELINES

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS

Reporting Frequency:

NAME: Dominion Energy Transmission Inc.
ADDRESS: 5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060
FACILITY: Supply Header Project
LOCATION: Murrysville Borough
Westmoreland County
WATERSHED: 19-A

PAG106204	
PERMIT NUMBER	OUTFALL NUMBER

Reporting Frequency: Monthly

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

MONITORING PERIOD						
	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR LOADING			QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Flow	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT		XXX	GPM	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	Report Avg Mo	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX			1/discharge	Measure
Duration of Discharge	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT		XXX	Hours	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	Report Avg Mo	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX			1/discharge	Measure
Total Volume Discharged	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT		XXX	Gallons	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	Report Total Mo	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX			1/month	Calc
Dissolved Oxygen	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX	mg/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		5.0 Min	XXX	XXX			2/discharge	Grab
pH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX		S.U.			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		6.0 Min	XXX	9.0 IMAX			2/discharge	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			mg/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		XXX	Report Avg Mo	0.05 IMAX			2/discharge	Grab

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	I certify under penalty of law that this document was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification).		TELEPHONE		DATE		
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENTS *(Report all violations on the "Non-Compliance Reporting Form")*

3800-PM-BPNPSM0173g Rev. 7/2015
DMR New Tanks and Pipelines

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

PAG-10 DMR
NEW TANKS AND PIPELINES

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS

Reporting Frequency: _____

NAME: Dominion Energy Transmission Inc.
ADDRESS: 5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060
FACILITY: Supply Header Project
LOCATION: Murrysville Borough
Westmoreland County
WATERSHED: 19-A

PAG106204	
PERMIT NUMBER	OUTFALL NUMBER

Reporting Frequency: **Monthly**

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

MONITORING PERIOD						
	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR LOADING			QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			mg/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		XXX	30 Avg Mo	60 IMAX			1/discharge	Grab
Dissolved Iron	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX		mg/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX	7.0 IMAX			1/discharge	Grab
Oil and Grease	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX			mg/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	XXX	XXX		XXX	15 Avg Mo	30 IMAX			1/discharge	Grab
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	I certify under penalty of law that this document was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification).		TELEPHONE		DATE		
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENTS *(Report all violations on the "Non-Compliance Reporting Form")*

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

PAG-10
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES 15-DAY NOTIFICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permittee Name:	**DominionEnergy Transmission**	Permit No.:	**PAG106204**
Permittee Address:	**5000 Dominion Boulevard**	Permit Approval Date:	
Permittee City, State, Zip:	**Glen Allen, VA 23060**	Permittee Phone:	
Facility Status:	☐ New Facility ☐ Existing Facility	Municipality:	
Facility Type:	☐ Tank ☐ Pipeline	County:	

Normal Facility Contents:

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Source water to be used for hydrostatic testing:

Report the latitude and longitude of the proposed discharge point(s):

Outfall No.	Latitude			Longitude		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds

Outfall No.	Anticipated Discharge Event				Receiving Water Name	Ch. 93 Existing Use
	Flow (GPM)	Duration (Hrs)	Volume (Gal)	No./Year		

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law and subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. C.S. Section 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification to authorities) that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I further acknowledge that the discharge(s) described herein are eligible for coverage under DEP's General Permit. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name (type or print legibly)

Official Title

Signature

Date Signed

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAG-10
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES 15-DAY NOTIFICATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The 15-Day Notification Form is to be used by those covered by the PAG-10 General Permit to notify DEP of any discharge that was not identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted for PAG-10 permit coverage or in an Annual Report. The information on this form, in effect, supplements the NOI with new information. Please be advised that all proposed discharges reported on this form must meet the eligibility requirements contained within the PAG-10 General Permit, including but not limited to the prohibition of discharges to waters with existing uses of HQ or EV. DEP may revoke PAG-10 General Permit coverage if discharges occur that are not eligible under the General Permit.

General Information

Identify the permittee name (as it appears on the first page of the PAG-10 General Permit issued by DEP), the permittee address and phone number, the PAG-10 permit number, and the General Permit coverage approval date. Check the box corresponding to "New Facility" or "Existing Facility" to indicate whether the facility undergoing hydrostatic testing is proposed or currently exists. Check the box corresponding to "Tank" or "Pipeline" to specify the type of facility undergoing testing. List the municipality and county where the discharge will occur. Describe the normal contents of the facility (e.g., natural gas, petroleum, etc.).

Discharge Information

Describe known or anticipated source(s) of water that will be used for hydrostatic testing. NOTE – the PAG-10 General Permit requires measures to ensure that water withdrawn from surface waters does not cause impingement or entrainment of fish. In addition, be aware that river basin commissions may require notification for water withdrawals above certain thresholds.

Identify each new or modified discharge point (outfall) in the tables provided. Provide the latitude and longitude coordinates (end of pipe, channel or other conveyance, after the last point where wastes are introduced and/or treated, and prior to mixing with receiving waters). List an identification number for each outfall, starting with 001 and continuing with 002, 003, etc. (numbering consistent with the original NOI and Annual Reports). If there are more outfalls than space allows, attach an additional sheet.

Report the maximum anticipated flow rate, in gallons per minute (GPM), and the maximum duration, in hours for the proposed hydrostatic test water discharge(s). Report the anticipated volume of water, in gallons, to be discharged per discharge event. Estimate the number of discharges per year in the "No./Year" column. Specify the name of the receiving waters for each outfall, as specified in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 or as otherwise known locally, and the existing use under Chapter 93. Existing uses (e.g., HQ-CWF) may differ from designated uses (e.g., CWF). The applicant should consult DEP's existing use website and if an existing use is listed for the receiving waters, it should be reported on the NOI (visit www.dep.state.pa.us, select "Water", "Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management", "Water Quality Standards", and "Statewide Existing Use Classifications"). If no existing use is available on DEP's website, the designated use under Chapter 93 is the existing use. Designated uses can be searched on-line by visiting www.pacode.com (Title 25, Chapter 93) or www.depgis.state.pa.us/emappa/.

NOTE – if the discharge will be to surface waters via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), specify this in the "Receiving Water Name" column and include, as an attachment to the 15-Day Notification Form, evidence that the owner of the MS4 has received notification of the applicant's intent to discharge into the MS4.

Certification

The permittee must certify that the information contained in the 15-Day Notification Form is true, accurate and complete and agree to continue to abide by the terms and conditions of the General Permit. In addition, the responsible official's signature also verifies that the proposed discharges are eligible for the General Permit and BMPs are or will be implemented to ensure that water quality standards and effluent limits are attained.

The 15-Day Notification Form must be signed as follows:

For individually owned operations - the owner of the facility must sign the Notification Form.

For a Corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate officer means a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the Notification Form originates.

For a Partnership or Sole Proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a Municipality - state, federal or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee. For purposes of the Notification Form, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

1. The chief executive officer of the agency, or

2. A senior executive officer who has responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

Submission

If the discharge will be to an MS4, submit this form to the owner of the MS4 first, prior to submission to DEP, and attach evidence of the submission to the Notification Form submitted to DEP. The Notification Form must be received by DEP at least 15 days prior to commencing the proposed discharge(s). The Notification Form must be submitted to the DEP regional office that is responsible for the territory (county) where the discharge(s) will occur as well as DRBC (if the discharge is within the Delaware River basin) and/or SRBC (if the discharge is within the Susquehanna River basin), if applicable; for a list of DEP regional office addresses, please visit www.dep.state.pa.us, select "Regional Resources."

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

PAG-10
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD _____ TO _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permittee Name:	**Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.**	Permit No.:	**PAG106204**
Permittee Address:	**5000 Dominion Boulevard**	Permit Approval Date:	
Permittee City, State, Zip:	**Glen Allen, VA 23060**	Permittee Phone:	

☐ The permittee intends to continue operating under PAG-10 in the next calendar year

☐ The permittee **does not** intend to continue operating under PAG-10 and requests termination of permit coverage; all discharges have been or will be terminated by the Annual Report due date.

Has the permittee's PPC Plan been reviewed and updated as necessary during the reporting period? ☐ Yes ☐ No

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Summarize all discharges in the previous calendar year in the tables below:

Outfall No.	Type of Facility Tested	Facility Status	Facility Contents	Source Water

Outfall No.	New Outfall?	No. Discharges During Year	Volume Discharged (Gallons)	Receiving Water Name	Ch. 93 Existing Use

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL RESULTS FOR HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER						
OUTFALL NO.						
Parameter	**Average / Minimum**	**Maximum / Total**	**No. Samples**	**No. Detected**	**QL**	**No. Violations**
Flow (GPM)						
Duration of Discharge (Hours)						
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		XXX				
pH (S.U.)						
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) (mg/L)						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)						
Oil and Grease (mg/L)						
Dissolved Iron (mg/L)						
Benzene (mg/L)						
BTEX (mg/L)						
Total PCBs (µg/L)						
Other:						
Other:						
Other:						

Describe how cleaning wastewaters were managed for the facility discharging to this outfall:

Describe the best management practices (BMPs) that were implemented for the discharge associated with this outfall:

CERTIFICATION

I have read the latest PAG-10 General Permit issued by DEP and agree and certify that (1) the permittee continues to be eligible for coverage under the PAG-10 General Permit and (2) the permittee will continue to comply with the conditions of that permit, including any modifications thereto. I understand that if I do not agree to the terms and conditions of the PAG-10, I will apply for an individual permit within 90 days of publication of the General Permit. I further attest that the best management practices, pollution prevention plans, and other control measures are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the General Permit requirements and in compliance with state water quality standards. I also acknowledge that any facility construction needed to comply with the General Permit requirements shall be designed, built, operated, and maintained in accordance with operative laws and regulations.

I certify under penalty of law that this certification was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification).

Name (type or print legibly) _____ **Official Title** _____

Signature _____ **Date Signed** _____

PAG-10
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF TANKS AND PIPELINES ANNUAL REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

The submission of this PAG-10 Annual Report by March 1 each year is a requirement under the PAG-10 General Permit for ongoing coverage under the General Permit. Permittees no longer need to submit NOIs to renew their coverage, unless notified in writing by DEP.

Enter the reporting period (calendar year) at the top of the report (e.g., January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015).

General Information

Identify the permittee name (as it appears on the first page of the PAG-10 General Permit issued by DEP), the permittee address and phone number, the PAG-10 permit number, and the General Permit coverage approval date. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether the permittee intends to continue operating under the PAG-10 General Permit in the next calendar year or the permittee wishes to terminate permit coverage and all discharges have been or will be terminated by the Annual Report due date. If termination is requested and all discharges have been or will be terminated, the NOI installment payment of $500 is not required. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether the permittee's Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan has been reviewed and updated as necessary during the calendar year reporting period.

Discharge Information

Identify all outfalls (as numbered in the NOI or 15-Day Notification Form(s)) that have received hydrostatic test water discharges during the reporting period. Use additional sheets as necessary.

Indicate the type of facility tested (tank or pipeline), the facility status (new or existing), the normal contents of the facility (e.g., natural gas, petroleum, etc.), and the source water used for hydrostatic testing (e.g., municipal water, surface water, etc.).

In the column for "New Outfall?" enter "Yes" if the outfall was reported to DEP on a 15-Day Notification Form during the reporting period. Specify the total number of discharges to the identified outfall during the reporting period and the total volume discharged (gallons). Specify the name of the receiving waters for each outfall, as specified in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 or as otherwise known locally, and the existing use under Chapter 93. Existing uses (e.g., HQ-CWF) may differ from designated uses (e.g., CWF). The applicant should consult DEP's existing use website and if an existing use is listed for the receiving waters, it should be reported on the NOI (visit www.dep.state.pa.us, select "Water", "Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management", "Water Quality Standards", and "Statewide Existing Use Classifications"). If no existing use is available on DEP's website, the designated use under Chapter 93 is the existing use. Designated uses can be searched on-line by visiting www.pacode.com (Title 25, Chapter 93) or www.depgis.state.pa.us/emappa/.

Summary of Chemical Results

For each outfall that received hydrostatic test water discharges during the reporting period, the Summary of Chemical Results for Hydrostatic Test Water table must be completed. Specify the Outfall No. at the top of the table and summarize all data reported on DMRs during the reporting period. Report the average and maximum values of all sample results at the discharge point, the number of samples collected, the number of those samples in which parameter concentrations were detected at or above the laboratory's quantitation limit (QL), and the quantitation limit (QL) used. If there is more than one QL for the same parameter, report the median QL. Also report the number of violations of effluent limitations or monitoring requirements for each parameter as contained in Part A of the PAG-10 General Permit. If monitoring was not required for a specific parameter, the values may remain blank (e.g., if TRC monitoring was not required because chlorinated water was not used, TRC values may remain blank). To calculate statistics for reporting results on the table, use DEP's guidance documents, "Discharge Monitoring Reports" (3800-BK-DEP3047) and "Management of Non-Detect Results for Discharge Monitoring Reports" (3800-FS-DEP4262).

Below the Summary table, describe how cleaning wastewaters were managed for the facility discharging to the identified outfall and the BMPs that were implemented for the discharges.

Certification

The permittee must certify that the information contained in the Annual Report is true, accurate and complete and agree to continue to abide by the terms and conditions of the General Permit. In addition, the responsible official's signature also verifies that the proposed discharges are eligible for the General Permit and BMPs are or will be implemented to ensure that water quality standards and effluent limits are attained.

The Annual Report must be signed as follows:

For individually owned operations - the owner of the facility must sign the Annual Report.

For a Corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate officer means a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the Annual Report originates.

For a Partnership or Sole Proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a Municipality - state, federal or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee. For purposes of the Annual Report, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

1. The chief executive officer of the agency, or

2. A senior executive officer who has responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

Submission

One copy of the Annual Report, along with a $500 fee, must be submitted to DEP BPNPSM at the address below:

PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Point and Non-Point Source Management
Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market Street, PO Box 8466
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

If a DEP regional office issued PAG-10 General Permit coverage, one copy of the Annual Report must be submitted to that office (without the fee). For a list of DEP regional office addresses, please visit www.dep.state.pa.us, select "Regional Resources."

3800-FM-BPNPSM0189 3/2012

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTAL LABORATORY ACCREDITATION FORM[1]

Permittee Name: Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.

Address: 5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060

PERMIT NUMBER	MONITORING PERIOD Year/Month/Day						
PAG106204				TO			

PARAMETER	ANALYSIS METHOD	LAB NAME	LAB ID NUMBER[2]

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibly of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name/Title Principal Executive Officer **Phone:** _____ **Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent**

_____ **Date:** _____ _____

[1] Submit this form with the first Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or Annual Report, where sample results are submitted to the Department for compliance purposes. You do not need to send this form to the Department again UNLESS there has been a change to the lab(s), parameter(s) or method(s) of analysis.

[2] For parameter(s) covered under accreditation-by-rule, submit the lab's registration number in lieu of an accreditation number.