

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT E

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE MAP



NWP Decision Information for Utility Line Replacement under NWP #3 (Maintenance)

*Activities under item (a); Must replace with like structure and cannot fill where there was a culvert

Project Name: PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland

Location: Carnwise Street SW, off-road easement, and intersecting streets

HUC: 05040001

Water Resources Impacted: Wetlands W-2, W-3, and Stream S-1

PCN Notification Assessment **For Linear projects, impacts counted per crossing:

Work in a Section 10 water with >10 square yards of fill in OHWM (SRC a, pg. 18)?

No

Any work in the Ohio or Muskingum Rivers (SRC a, pg. 18)?

No

Stream channel modification >50' upstream or 50' downstream of structure (SRC a, pg. 18)?

No

Will PRTs within wetlands or streams be cut (GC 5a pg. 9)?

No

Rip-rap over 200' in OHWM (SRC b, pg. 18)?

No

Is an in-water work waiver required (RGC 4 pg. 8)?

No

Impacts within township or stream listed in Appendix 1 (pg. 14)?

No

Critical Habitat Impacted (Erie, Lake, Coshocton, Union, Madison, Williams Co.) (GC 5b, pg 10)?

No

Impacts to a National Wild/Scenic River (Big/Little Darby, Little Beaver, Little Miami (GC16 pg. 74; RGC 6d pg. 13)?

No

Project located along Lake Erie, Sandusky Bay, or Maumee Bay (SRC c, pg. 18)?

No

In the Oak Openings Region (Lucas, Henry, Fulton Co.) (GC 5c pg. 11)?

No

Will OHPO properties be impacted (GC 20 pg. 76)?

No

Relocation of vertical bulkhead closer to water?

No

****If the above are all 'No' the project is eligible for a non-notification NWP****

NWP Type?

Non-Notification

Individual 401 Water Quality Certification Limits on NWP #3 **For linear projects, impacts counted per crossing

Permanent/Temporary Cat 1/2 wetland impacts >0.5 acres at any crossing?

No

Permanent/Temporary Category 3 wetland impacts > 0.1 acres at any crossing?

No

Culvert extension over 300 feet?

No

Relocation of vertical bulkhead closer to water?

No

****If the above are all 'No' the project is eligible for the General WQC for NWP 12****

401 WQC Type?

General NWP WQC

If a project is eligible for WQC under NWP and non-notification NWP:

Any impacts to Category 3 wetland?

No

Wetland impacts > 0.1 acre per crossing?

Yes

****If either of the above are 'yes' OEPA must be notified (see page 90 for requirements)**

OEPA Notification Required?

Yes

Decision Rationale and Other Comments or Recommendations:

A Project Notification was sent to Ohio EPA on January 5, 2018 due to impact greater than 0.1 acre for two onsite wetlands. OEPA requested an ORAM verification for the onsite wetlands. On March 27, 2018, Cara Hardesty with OEPA was onsite for the ORAM verification. On March 29, 2018, she indicated Wetlands W-1 and W-2 are within the range of Modified Category 2 wetlands and Wetland W-3 is within the range of a Category 2 wetland.

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ATTACHMENT F

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OHIO RAPID ASSESSMENT METHOD VERIFICATION DOCUMENTATION

Gregory K Eastridge (Services - 6)

From: Cara.Hardesty@epa.ohio.gov
Sent: Thursday, March 29, 2018 11:33 AM
To: Gregory K Eastridge (Services - 6)
Subject: [External] PIR 2647 - 37th & Cleveland ORAM Verification Notification

Greg,
For the proposed East Ohio Gas Company Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement 2647 - 37th and Cleveland project located in Canton Township, I have verified that the ORAM score for wetlands W-1 and W-2 falls within the Modified Category 2 scoring category, and that the ORAM score for wetland W-3 falls within the Category 2 scoring category. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Cara Hardesty



Division of Surface Water
Section 401 and WQCP Certification
(614) 644-2143



Did You Know: Children of parents who talk to their teens about drugs are up to 50% less likely to use. Start the conversation: StartTalking.Ohio.Gov

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ATTACHMENT G

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NOTICE OF INTENT GENERAL CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER
PERMIT



Division of Surface Water - Notice of Intent (NOI) For Coverage Under Ohio Environmental Protection Agency General NPDES Permit

(Read accompanying instructions carefully before completing this form)

Submission of this NOI constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized to discharge into state surface waters under Ohio EPA's NPDES general permit program. Becoming a permittee obligates a discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. Complete all required information as indicated by the instructions. Do not use correction fluid on this form. Forms transmitted by fax will not be accepted. A check for the proper amount must accompany this form and be made payable to "Treasurer, State of Ohio." (See the fee table in Attachment C of the NOI instructions for the appropriate processing fee.)

I. Applicant Information/Mailing Address

Company (Applicant) Name: The East Ohio Gas Co d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio

Mailing (Applicant) Address: 320 Springside Drive, Suite 320

City: Akron

State : OH

Zip Code: 44333

Country: USA

Contact Person: Greg Eastridge

Phone: (330) 664-2576

Fax: (330) 664-2669

Contact E-mail Address: Gregory.K.Eastridge@DominionEnergy.com

II. Facility/Site Location Information

Facility/Site Name: PIR 2647 37th and Cleveland

Facility Address: Carnwise Street and nearby streets

City: NA

State: OH

Zip Code: 44706

County: Stark

Township: Canton

Facility Contact Person: Dave Hollendonner

Phone: (330) 664-2677

Fax: (330) 664-2691

Facility Contact E-mail Address: david.hollendonner@dominionenergy.com

Latitude: 40.756656

Longitude: -81.380536

Facility/Map Attachment
PIR2647_Map1_Topo.pdf

Receiving Stream or MS4: Canton Township MS4 Permit No. 3GQ00054*CG, Nimishillen Creek, Stark County MS4 Permit No. 3GQ00120*CG

III. General Permit Information

General Permit Number: OHC000005

Initial Coverage: Y **Renewal Coverage:** N

Type of Activity: Construction Site Stormwater General Permit

SIC Code(s):

Existing NPDES Facility Permit Number:

ODNR Coal Mining Application Number:

If Household Sewage Treatment System, is system for:

New Home Construction:

Replacement of failed existing system:

Outfall

Design Flow (MGD):

Associated Permit Effluent Table:

Receiving Water :

Latitude

Longitude

Are These Permits Required?

PTI: NO

Individual 401 Water Quality Certification: NO

Individual NPDES: NO

Isolated Wetland: NO

U.S. Army Corp Nationwide Permit: APPROVED

Proposed Project Start Date(if applicable): July 19, 2021

Estimated Completion Date(if applicable): December 31, 2021

Total Land Disturbance (Acres): 3.8

MS4 Drainage Area (Sq. Miles):

SWP3 Attachment(s): <None>

IV. Payment Information

Check #:

For Ohio EPA Use Only

Check Amount:

Check ID(OFA):

ORG #:

Date of Check:

Rev ID:

DOC #:

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 possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Applicant Name: Frank Martin

Title: Director - Gas Operations

Signature: Electronically submitted by FrankMartin	Date: Electronically submitted on 07/01/2021
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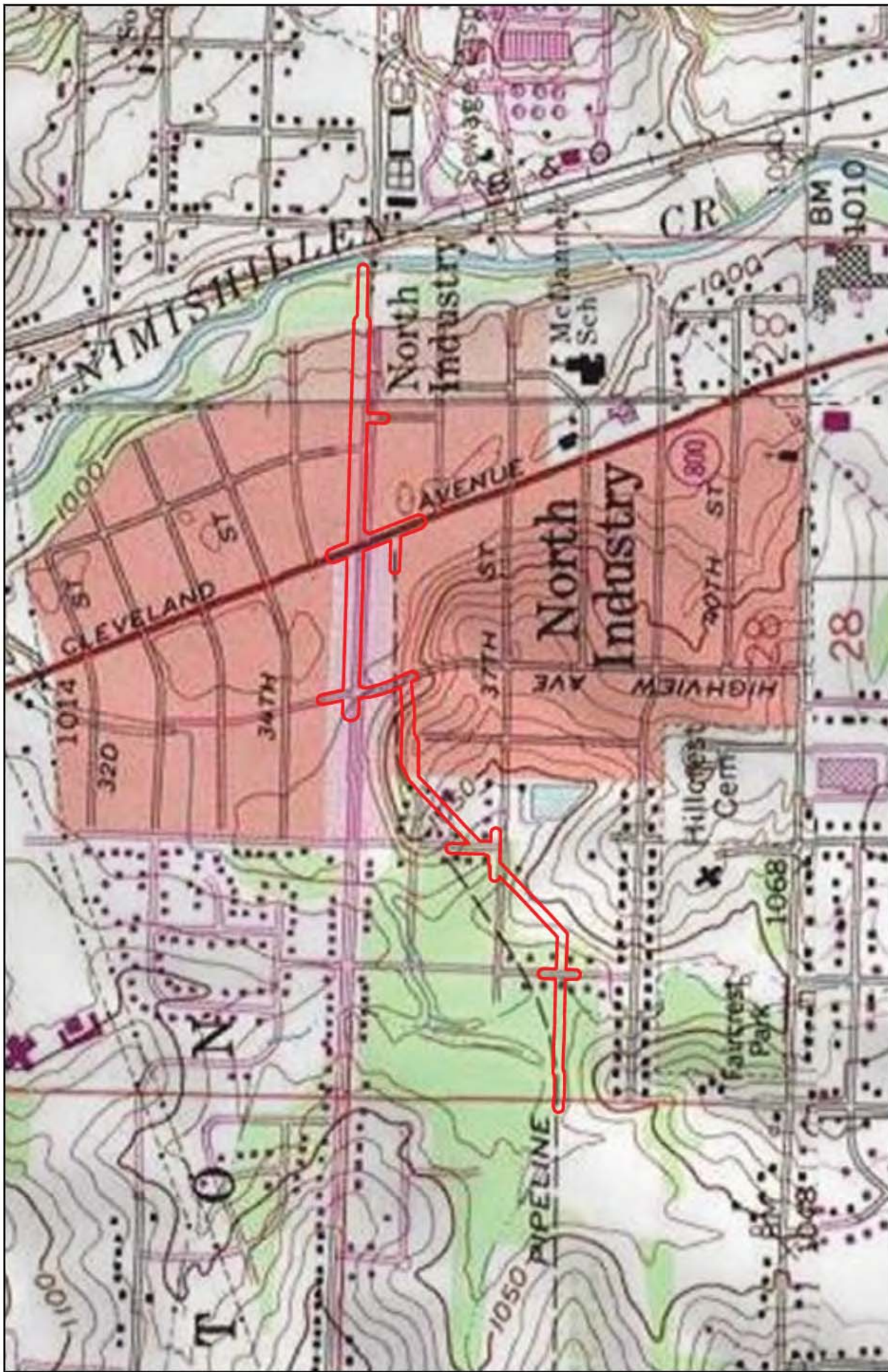
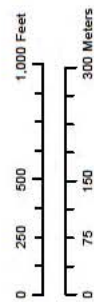


Figure 1. USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Map of Canton West and Canton East Quadrangle. PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.





Mike DeWine, Governor
Jon Husted, Lt. Governor
Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

Jul 08, 2021

The East Ohio Gas Co d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio
Greg Eastridge
320 Springside Drive, Suite 320
Akron, OH 44333

Re: Approval Under Ohio EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - Construction Site Stormwater General Permit - OHC000005

Dear Applicant,

Your NPDES Notice of Intent (NOI) application is approved for the following facility/site. Please use your Ohio EPA Facility Permit Number in all future correspondence.

Facility Name:	PIR 2647 37th and Cleveland
Facility Location:	Carnwise Street and nearby streets
City:	Canton Township
County:	Stark
Township:	Canton
Ohio EPA Facility Permit Number:	3GC12377*AG
Permit Effective Date:	Jul 08, 2021

Please read and review the permit carefully. The permit contains requirements and prohibitions with which you must comply. Coverage under this permit will remain in effect until a renewal of the permit is issued by the Ohio EPA.

If more than one operator (defined in the permit) will be engaged at the site, each operator shall seek coverage under the general permit. Additional operator(s) shall submit a Co-Permittee NOI to be covered under this permit. There is no fee associated with the Co-Permittee NOI form.

Please be aware that this letter only authorizes discharges in accordance with the above referenced NPDES CGP. The placement to fill into regulated waters of the state may require a 401 Water Quality Certification and/or Isolated Wetlands Permit from Ohio EPA. Also, a Permit-To-Install (PTI) is required for the construction of sanitary or industrial wastewater collection, conveyance, storage, treatment, or disposal facility; unless a specific exemption by rule exists. Failure to obtain the required permits in advance is a violation of Ohio Revised Code 6111 and potentially subjects you to enforcement and civil penalties.

To view your electronic submissions and permits please Logon in to the Ohio EPA's eBusiness Center at <http://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov>.

If you need assistance or have questions please call (614) 644-2001 and ask for Construction Site Stormwater General Permit support or visit our website at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov>.

Sincerely,

Laurie A. Stevenson
Director

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ATTACHMENT H

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IPAC SUMMARY

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Stark County, Ohio



Local office

Ohio Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (614) 416-8993

📠 (614) 416-8994

4625 Morse Road, Suite 104
Columbus, OH 43230-8355

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949>

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*

Threatened

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Incidental take of the northern long-eared bat is not prohibited at this location. Federal action agencies may conclude consultation using the streamlined process described at <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/s7.html>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the [FAQ below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

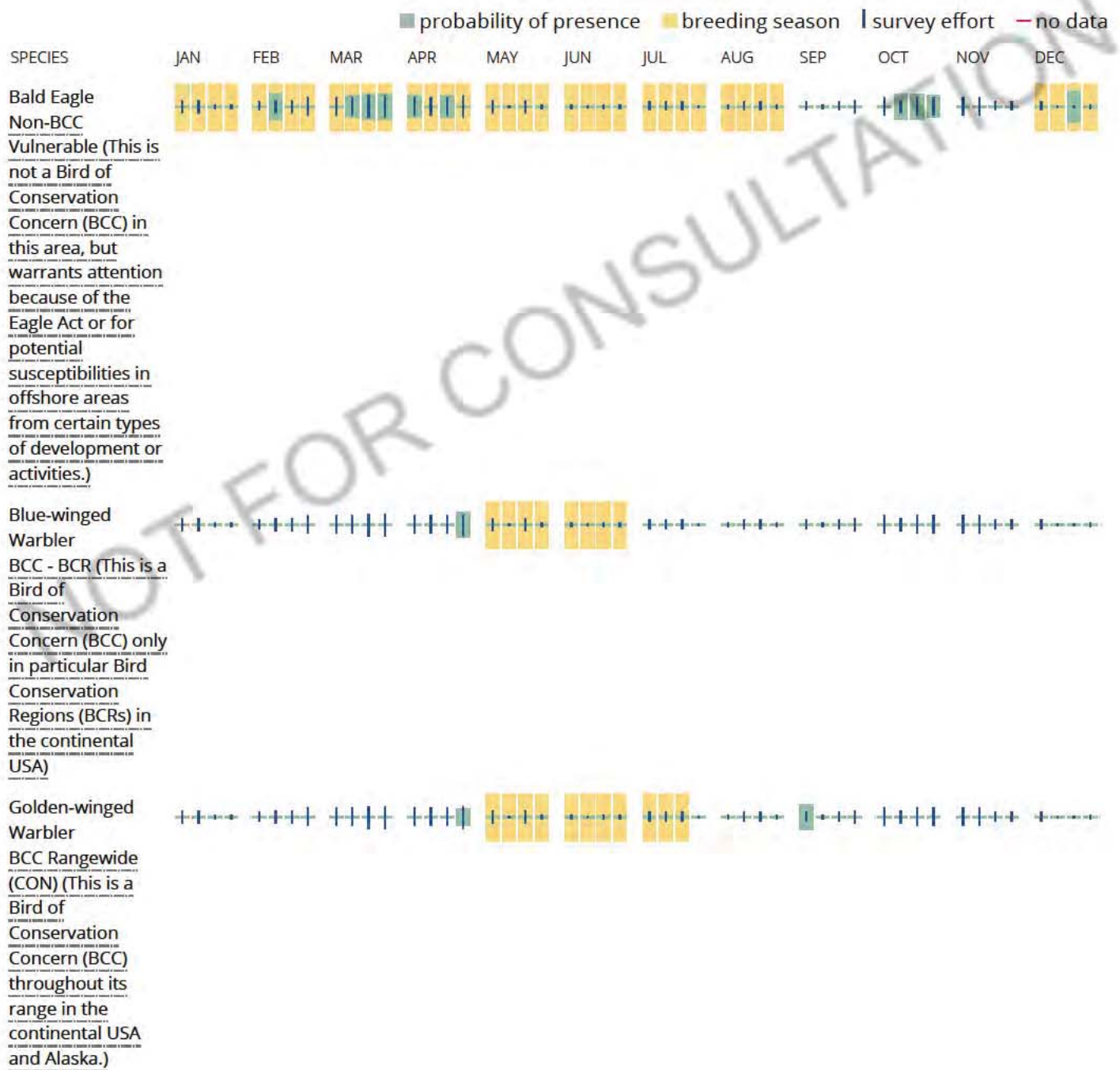
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Lesser Yellowlegs
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Red-headed
Woodpecker
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Wood Thrush
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PFO1C](#)

[PSS1C](#)

[PSS1/EM1C](#)

[PFO1/SS1C](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBG](#)

RIVERINE

[R2UBG](#)

[R4SBC](#)

[R5UBH](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT I

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE LITERATURE REVIEW

June 17, 2021

BY EMAIL

Michael Pettegrew
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Office of Real Estate
2045 Morse Road, Building E-2
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

**RE: The East Ohio Gas Company, Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement Program
Ohio Listed Species Consultation
PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland**

Dear Mr. Pettegrew:

The East Ohio Gas Company, d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio (DEO), requests review of the following information regarding the Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement (PIR) project, PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland project. To assist with review of the project, site maps and photographs are enclosed.

Project Purpose, Description, and Location

DEO is proposing to install approximately 6,255 feet of replacement natural gas pipeline (three [3], six [6], eight [8], and twelve [12]-inch diameter) under the PIR program. The purpose of the program is to replace existing pipe to ensure safety and reliability of pipeline operations.

The PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland project is located in Canton Township, Stark County within the existing road right-of-way of Camwise Street SW, Cleveland, Avenue South, 37th Street SW, an off-road easement, and other several intersecting roads. The latitude and longitude coordinates for the center point of the project area are 40.756674°, -81.380407°. The project area is indicated on an excerpt of the Canton West and Canton East, Ohio USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps and a project area map, located in Attachment A. Representative photographs of the site are included in Attachment B.

Site Description

Ecological surveys of the project area were conducted in November 2016 and March 2017. These surveys were performed to collect information on potential wetlands, streams, and protected species habitat. The project area is composed of residential and commercial land uses, and utility easement. The vegetative communities within the project area includes maintained lawn and forest with a small amount of open field.

Three (3) wetlands were identified within the project area and are shown on Figures 1.01 and 1.03 (Attachment A). The onsite portions of Wetland W-1 and Wetland W-2 are dominated by a palustrine emergent (PEM) community and are part of a larger wetland extending offsite to the north. Wetland W-3 is a floodplain wetland abutting Nimishillen Creek. The onsite portion of Wetland W-3 is composed primarily of invasive reed canarygrass with sparse shrubs and trees. None of the onsite portions of the three (3) wetlands consist of habitats such as: large wet meadows, dense shrubby swamps, marshes, prairies, grasslands, and dense emergent wetlands with thick stands of cattails, sedges, sawgrass or other semiaquatic vegetation. Additionally, no open water resources are located within the project area.

One (1) stream (Stream S-1) exists within the project area and is shown on Figure 1.01 (Attachment A). A pipeline exposure is located in Stream S-1. Stream S-1 is classified as an intermittent stream and flows north through the project area and eventually into Nimishillen Creek. Nimishillen Creek is located east of the project area. Representative photographs of onsite water resources are included in Attachment B.

To complete the project, the two (2) of the onsite wetlands (Wetlands W-2 and W-3) and Stream S-1 will be temporarily impacted for pipeline installation. Following project activities, the disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction grade and revegetated.

The project area is located in a residential setting with trees of various sizes scattered throughout the project area. In addition, two (2) forested areas are located within the western portion of the project area, within the off-road easement. Within the project area, three (3) trees were identified with characteristics which may potentially provide some level of roosting habitat for listed bat species. The locations of these trees are indicated on Figures 1.01-1.02 in Attachment A. Representative photographs of potential habitat trees are included in Attachment B.

A desktop analysis hibernacula evaluation was completed for a one (1)-mile radius surrounding the project area using available GIS layers to depict karst areas, mining activity, mineral operations, topography, vegetative type, and land uses within the project area. No areas that displayed high potential for bat hibernacula were found during this review. In addition, no potential hibernacula were determined to be onsite during the field review.

Project construction activities (e.g., mowing/clearing, grading, trench excavation, spoil storage, backfilling, and restoration) will expose bare soils and increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented throughout construction to minimize storm water runoff, soil erosion, and the transport of sediments from the construction area, and to protect the aquatic resources located in and/or adjacent to the project area.

Request for Finding

Considering the information above, DEO is requesting a finding from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources regarding any adverse effect to any state-listed species and natural areas with ecological and/or geological significance.

An email response would be greatly appreciated. Please send the email to Greg Eastridge at gregory.k.eastridge@dominionenergy.com. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Greg Eastridge at (330) 664-2576.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Ericson". Below the signature, the word "for:" is written in a small, handwritten font.

Jason P. Ericson
Director Environmental Services

Enclosures

cc: Greg Eastridge

Attachment A

(Maps)



Figure 1. Site Map Overview of Wetlands and Other Water Resources. PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.





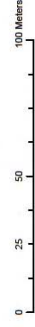
Figure 1.02. Site Map of Wetlands and Other Water Resources.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.



1.02

Legend

- Potential Roost Tree
- Potential Roost Tree (Offsite)
- Sample Plot
- M&R Station
- Inlet
- Inlet (Offsite)
- Culvert
- Culvert (Offsite)
- Stream (Intermittent)
- Stream (Offsite)
- Nimishillen Creek (Offsite)
- Wetland (PEM)
- Wetland (Offsite)
- 100-Year Flood Zone
- Pipeline (To Be Abandoned)
- Existing Pipeline
- Proposed Pipeline
- Project Area
- Project Area Buffer (Add'l 20')



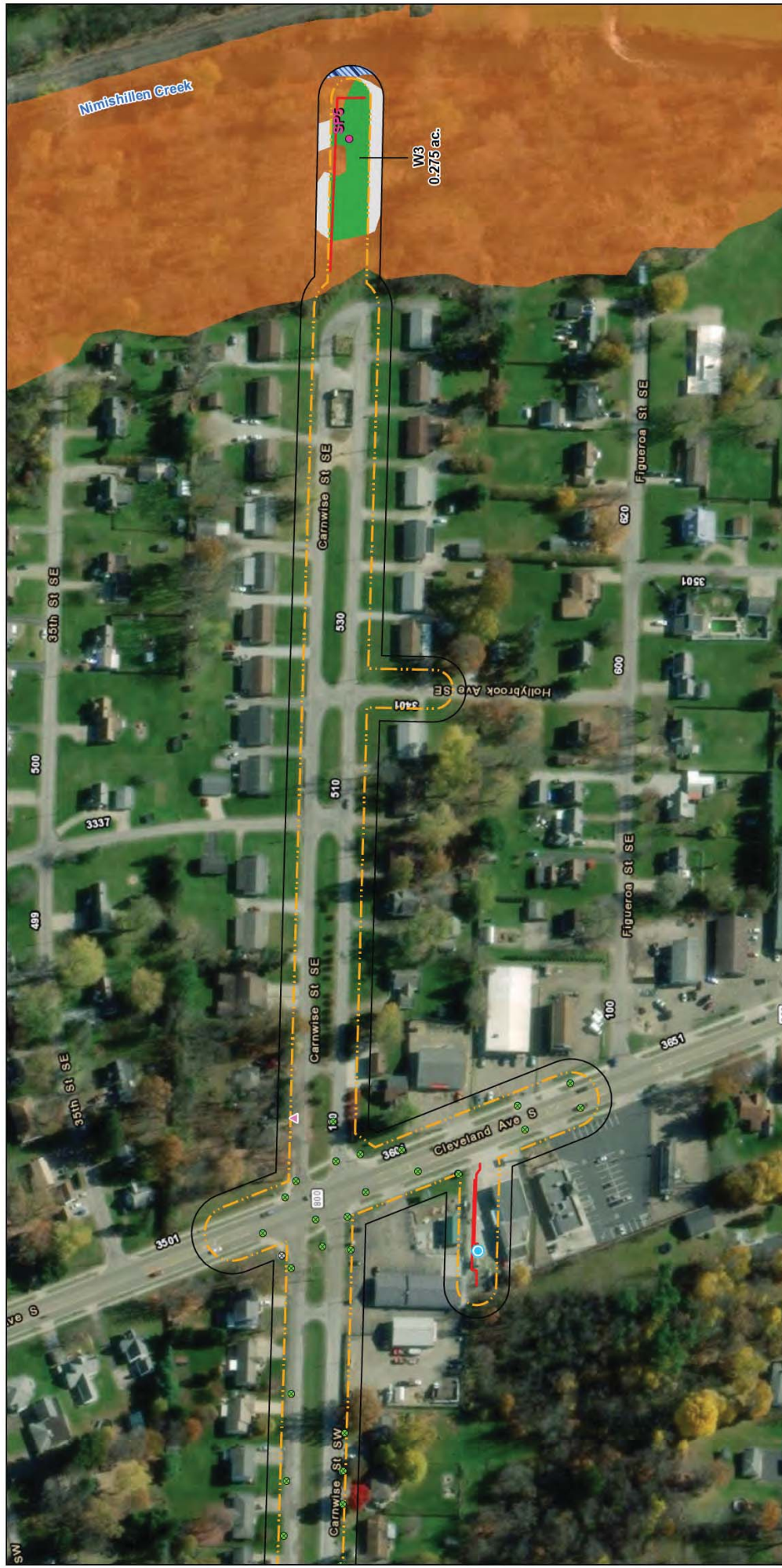


Figure 1.03. Site Map of Wetlands and Other Water Resources.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.



1.03

Existing Pipeline

Proposed Pipeline

Project Area

Project Area Buffer (Add'l 20')

Wetland (PEM)

Wetland (Offsite)

100-Year Flood Zone

Nimishillen Creek (Offsite)

Stream (Intermittent)

Stream (Offsite)

Nimishillen Creek (Offsite)

Inlet

Inlet (Offsite)

Culvert

Culvert (Offsite)

Potential Roost Tree

Potential Roost Tree (Offsite)

Sample Plot

M&R Station

0

125

250

500 Feet

0

25

50

100 Meters

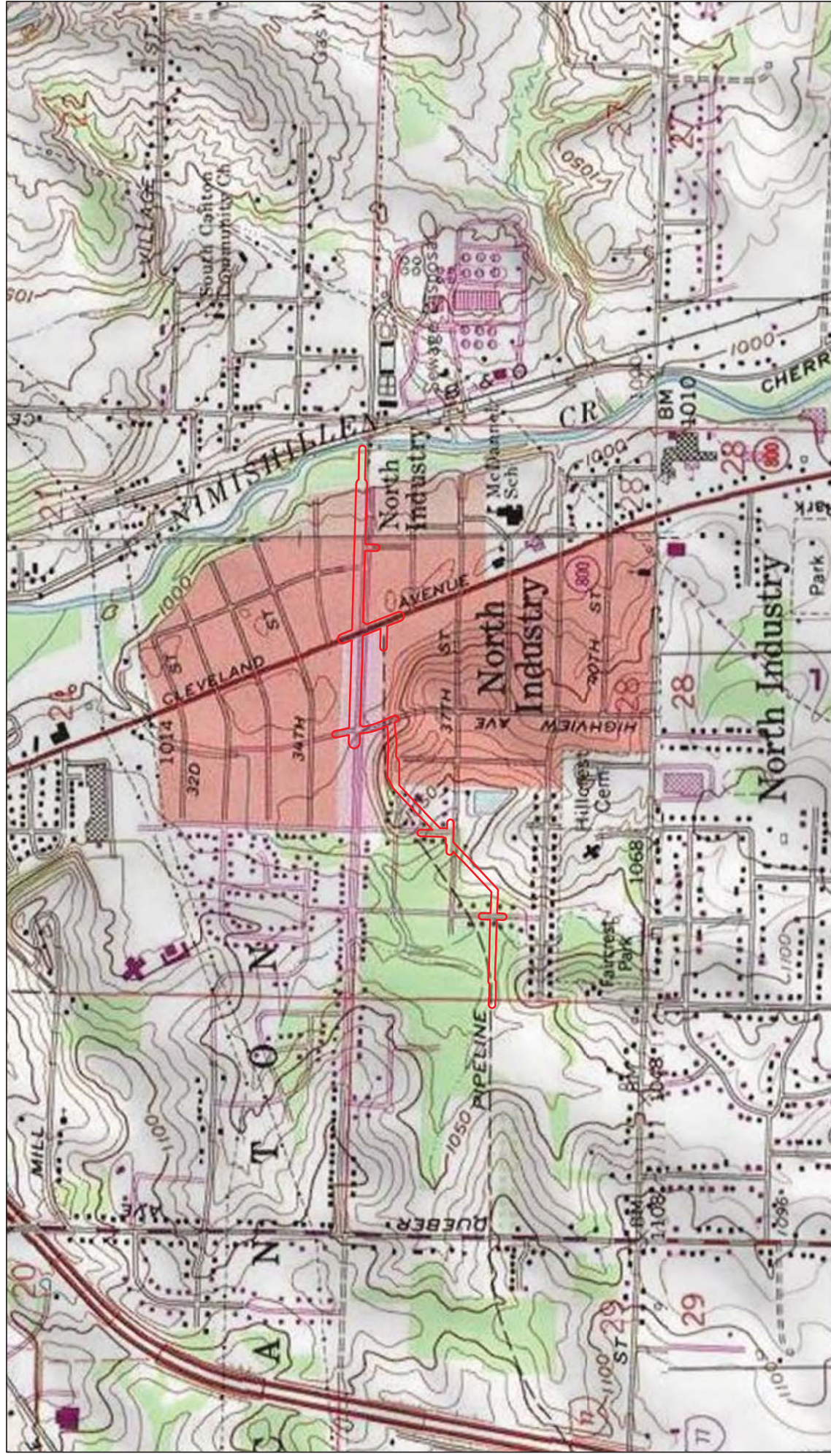
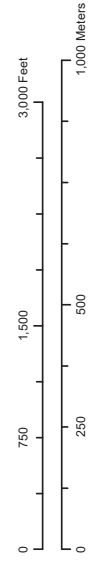


Figure 2. USGS 7.5-minute
Topographic Map of Canton East and
Canton West Quadrangles.
PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.

Project Area



Attachment B
(Photographs)

PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Photographed November 23, 2016 and March 24, 2017



Photo 1. Typical forest community within the project area.



Photo 2. Typical maintained lawn community within the project area.

PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Photographed November 23, 2016 and March 24, 2017



Photo 3. Typical open field community within the project area.



Photo 4. Typical palustrine emergent wetland within the project area.

PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Photographed November 23, 2016 and March 24, 2017



Photo 5. Intermittent stream within the project area.



Photo 6. Potential roost tree (PRT) 1, a standing dead tree within the project area.

PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Photographed November 23, 2016 and March 24, 2017



Photo 7. PRT 2, a standing dead tree within Wetland 2 in the project area.

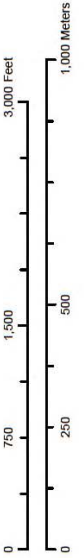
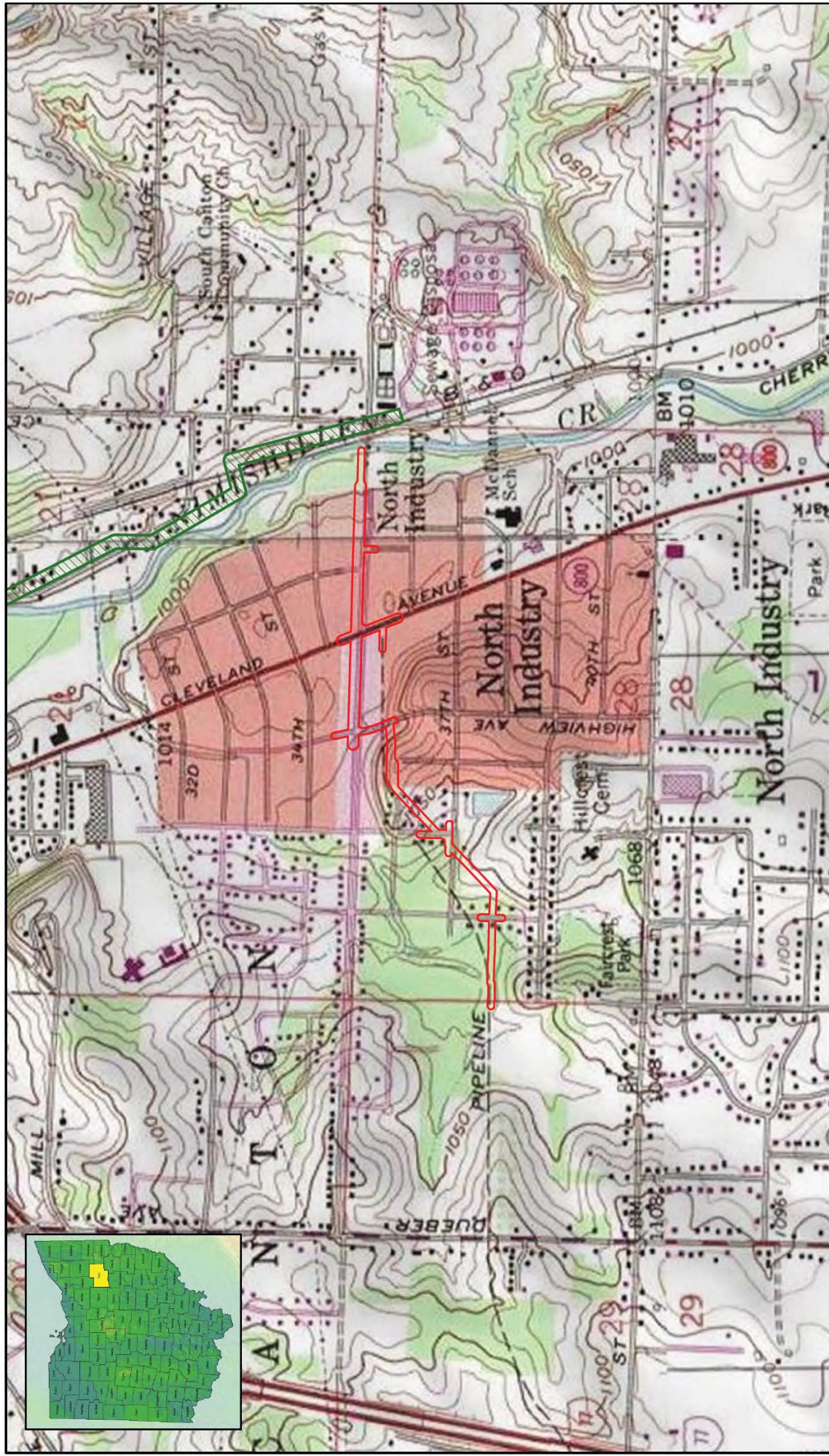


Photo 8. PRT 3, a silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) within the project area.

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT J

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES COORDINATION



Phase 1
Project Area

Figure 2. OHPO Topographic Map.
PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT K

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



**OHIO GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORMWATER
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER
THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)**

**The East Ohio Gas Company, d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)**

**PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio**

Planned Construction Start Date: July 2021

Planned Construction Completion Date: December 2021

Construction Supervisor: _____

Telephone: _____

Project Manager (signature): _____

Construction Contractor (signature): _____

Environmental Inspector (signature): _____

Note:

**THIS PLAN MUST BE KEPT AT THE
CONSTRUCTION SITE DURING WORKING HOURS**

**SWP3 Prepared: June 17, 2021
Prepared by: Dominion Energy and EnviroScience Inc.**

CERTIFICATIONS

Owner/Developer Certification (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent or ranking elected official)

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 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.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

If authorization is no longer accurate because of a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the Project, a new authorization must be submitted to the Director prior to, or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

Contractor(s) Certification (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent or ranking elected official)

I certify under penalty of law that I have reviewed this document, any attachments, and the SWP3 referenced above. Based on my inquiry of the construction site owner/developer identified above, and/or my inquiry of the person directly responsible for assembling this SWP3, I believe the information submitted is accurate. I am aware that this SWP3, if approved, makes the above-described construction activity subject to the Ohio NPDES General Permit, and that certain activities on-site are thereby regulated. I am aware that there are significant penalties, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations and for failure to comply with these permit requirements.

Primary Contractor Name

Primary Contractor Address

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

Subcontractor Name

Subcontractor Address

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

**OHIO GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORMWATER
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER
THE NPDES STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

**THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY, d/b/a DOMINION ENERGY OHIO
PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland
Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio**

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J	Concrete Washout Typical Detail
K	SWP3 Inspection Forms
L	Inadvertent Return Plan

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

BMP	Best Management Practice
C&DD	Construction and Demolition Debris
CWA	Clean Water Act
Director	the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
E&S	Erosion and Sediment
EDv	Extended Detention Volume
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
General Permit	General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. OHC000005, effective April 23, 2018, expires April 22, 2023
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
ORAM	Ohio Rapid Assessment Method
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
PCSM	Post-Construction Stormwater Management
PTI	Permit to Install
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
SWP3	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
VAP	Voluntary Action Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is to present procedures that will be followed during construction activities to minimize adverse impacts due to sedimentation and potential environmental pollutants resulting from storm water runoff and to reduce sediment and environmental pollutant runoff after Project completion. This SWP3 sets forth procedures to be followed during construction activities for The East Ohio Gas Company, d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio (Dominion Energy), Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement (PIR) project, PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland (Project), located in Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio. The procedures developed in this plan must be implemented throughout the duration of the Project.

Dominion Energy will be responsible for the development, implementation, and enforcement of this plan. Dominion Energy personnel may designate qualified representatives such as environmental inspectors or contractors to ensure the provisions of this permit are properly employed.

This document was prepared in accordance with the following documents: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil and Water Conservation. "Rainwater and Land Development" Manual Third Edition 2006. Updated 11-6-14, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Authorization for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit OHC000005, and Ohio EPA Stormwater Program Website. <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/index.aspx>.

This plan covers all new and existing discharges composed entirely of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that enter surface waters of the State or a storm drain leading to surface waters of the State. Construction activities include any clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing and/or filling activities that disturb one (1) or more acres of land.

1.0 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this SWP3 is to present procedures that will be followed during construction activities to minimize adverse impacts due to sedimentation resulting from storm water runoff and to reduce sediment runoff after Project completion. Operators who intend to obtain initial coverage for a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity under this General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Ohio EPA Permit Number OHC000005 (effective April 23, 2018 and expires April 22, 2023 (General Permit)) must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) application form and appropriate fee at least 21 days prior to the commencement of construction activity. The completed NOI application is provided in **Appendix I**.

Dominion Energy must make NOIs and SWP3s available upon request of the Director of Ohio EPA; local agencies approving sediment and erosion control plans, grading plans or stormwater management plans; local governmental officials, or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) receiving drainage from the permitted site.

2.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

This SWP3 was prepared in accordance with sound engineering and/or conservation practices by a professional experienced in the design and implementation of standard erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management practices addressing all phases of construction. This SWP3 was prepared by Dominion Energy and EnviroScience Inc.

This SWP3 has identified potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. This SWP3 describes and ensures the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges during construction and pollutants associated with post-construction activities to ensure compliance with Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 6111.04, Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-1 and the terms and conditions of the General Permit. In addition, the SWP3 must conform to the specifications of the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

Plan Availability

Dominion Energy must provide a copy of this SWP3 within seven (7) days upon written request by any of the following: The Director or the Director's authorized representative; a local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans or stormwater management plans; or; in the case of a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the operator of the system. A copy of the NOI and letter granting permit coverage under this General Permit must also be made available at the site.

All NOIs, General Permit approval for coverage letters, and SWP3s are considered reports that must be available to the public in accordance with the Ohio Public Records law. Dominion Energy must make documents available to the public upon request or provide a copy at public expense, at cost, in a timely manner. However, Dominion Energy may claim to Ohio EPA any portion of a SWP3 as confidential in accordance with Ohio law.

Plan Revisions and Amendments.

The Director or authorized representative, and/or any regulatory authority associated with approval of this plan, may notify Dominion Energy at any time that the SWP3 does not meet one (1) or more of the minimum requirements. Within ten (10) days after such notification from the Director (or as otherwise provided in the notification) or authorized representative, and/or any regulatory authority associated with approval of this plan, Dominion Energy must make the required changes to the SWP3 and, if requested, must submit to Ohio EPA, and/or other regulatory authority, the revised SWP3 or a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Dominion Energy must also amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in site design, construction, operation, or maintenance that requires the installation of BMPs or modifications to existing BMPs.

Duty to Inform Contractors and Subcontractors.

Dominion Energy must inform all contractors and subcontractors who will be involved in the implementation of the SWP3, of the terms and conditions of the General Permit and/or other approval from a regulatory authority. Dominion Energy must maintain a written document containing the signatures of all contractors and subcontractors involved in the implementation of the SWP3 as proof acknowledging that they reviewed and understand the conditions and responsibilities of the SWP3. The written document must be created and signatures of each individual contractor must be obtained prior to their commencement of work on the construction site. Certification statements for contractors and subcontractors can be found at the beginning of this document.

2.1 SITE/PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION/SETTING

Dominion Energy is proposing to replace approximately 5,460 feet of existing natural gas pipeline with 6,255 feet of natural gas pipeline (three [3], six [6], eight [8], and twelve [12]-inch diameter) and conduct any necessary pipeline abandonment activities under Dominion Energy's PIR Program. The purpose of this program is to replace existing pipe to ensure safety and reliability of pipeline operations.

The PIR 2647 project is located within Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio, along Carnwise Street SW, existing off-road easements, and several intersecting roads. Where the project area crosses streets with no proposed mainline replacement, small portions of pipeline may be installed along these streets to "tie in" the new pipeline to existing pipelines. Along any portions of abandoned pipeline, small areas of excavation may occur to allow the line to be purged and cut and capped. Service lines to individual structures may also be replaced as part of this project. The need for any laydown and/or material storage areas will be determined by the selected construction contractor. The project area is easily accessible from Carnwise Street SW or any of the intersecting roads.

The scope of work is to install, remove, and abandon sections of natural gas pipeline; no other utilities will be constructed. The construction of new buildings, roads, or parking facilities, is not included in the scope of work. Disturbance within the project area will be minimized as much as possible. Although the project area is approximately 13.5 acres, only 3.8 acres (28%) will be temporarily disturbed due to excavation, filling, grading, and installation of erosion control measures. The 3.8 acres will be disturbed in phases.

The project area is located in a residential and commercial area in Canton Township, Stark County and is located in the Tuscarawas River drainage basin (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] #05040001). The eastern portion of the project area slopes downward to the east toward Nimishillen Creek. The western portion of the project generally slopes downward to the north. There are three (3) wetlands and one (1) intermittent stream located within the project area. Nimishillen Creek is located within the project buffer to the east.

The maps included in **Appendix A** depict the location of the Project on a roadway map, U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, and a watershed map.

2.2 PRE-CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE CONDITIONS

New impervious surfaces will not be created. The Project will essentially result in no permanent change in land use or land cover and, therefore, is not expected to result in an increase in runoff. All areas disturbed by the Project will be restored to their pre-construction material, condition, and contours; therefore, the calculation of runoff coefficients for pre-construction vs. post-construction conditions is not warranted or applicable to this linear Project.

2.3 EXISTING SOIL DATA

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey was utilized to identify soil map units within the Project site. The primary soils types located within the Project include Sebring silt loam (Sb) and Chili-urban land complex, undulating (CuB). A copy of the Soil Survey for the Project and a table identifying the soil types and characteristics (drainage capacity, depth to water table, K factor rating, etc.) are provided in **Appendix B**.

2.4 STEEP SLOPES

The project area does exhibit steep/critical slopes. At those areas exhibiting steep/critical slopes, erosion and sediment controls appropriate for use, were selected.

2.5 PRIOR LAND USES

Prior land uses for the Project site includes residential and commercial property.

2.6 RECEIVING STREAMS OR SURFACE WATERS

The Project is located within the Town of East Sparta-Nimishillen Creek watershed (HUC 05040001-05-06), which is a subwatershed of the Nimishillen Creek (HUC 05040001-05). These watersheds are part of the larger Tuscarawas River (HUC 05040001) watershed. The first named receiving stream for the project is Nimishillen Creek, located east of the project area. Nimishillen Creek flows south into Sandy Creek which flows west into the Tuscarawas River. The Tuscarawas River flows south into the Muskingum River which joins the Ohio River. A map depicting where the project is located within a watershed setting is included in Appendix A. Any rivers, streams, wetlands, and any significant ponds or ditches crossed by the Project have been included on the maps in Appendix C.

The following water bodies will be affected by construction activities: Stream S-1, Wetland W-2, and Wetland W-3. Stream S-1, Wetland W-2, and Wetland W-3 will be open cut and temporarily impacted. Temporary impact to these streams and wetlands is authorized under a non-reporting Nationwide Permit #3. Additionally, any temporary impacts to onsite wetlands and the stream are authorized under Section 401/antidegradation review. The eastern extent of the project area is located within the Nimishillen Creek floodplain.

Stream S-1 is located in the western portion of the project area, northwest of the intersection of 39th Street SW and Maplewood Avenue SW. The stream originates offsite and flows north through the project area. Within the project area, Stream S-1 is located within the maintained easement and shows evidence of moderate manipulation. The stream is channelized and incised, and both banks display moderate amounts of erosion. South of the project area, Stream S-1 is culverted beneath 39th Street SW. Typical substrates are sand and silt with lesser amounts of gravel, cobble, and detritus. The surrounding land use abutting Stream S-1 is residential to the south and east and forest to the north and west.

Wetland W-1 and Wetland W-2 are located within the western extent of the project area and are dominated by a palustrine emergent (PEM) community. These wetlands are part of a larger wetland complex extending offsite to the north. Wetland W-3 is a floodplain wetland abutting Nimishillen Creek. The onsite portion of Wetland W-3 is composed primarily of invasive reed canarygrass with sparse shrubs and trees.

The Ohio EPA conducts periodic surveys to collect water quality data on Ohio's streams and rivers. The data are incorporated into the Ohio Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. The watershed monitoring data closest to the project area indicates Nimishillen Creek within the vicinity of the project area is in non-attainment for aquatic life use. The Watershed Assessment indicates that the watershed, as a whole, is impaired for aquatic life use and recreational use. There are not enough data to complete the aquatic life use assessment for this HUC. The water is not utilized for drinking water supply.

The project area is located in Canton Township which holds a MS4 Stormwater Permit (3GQ00054*CG). Additionally, the project is located in Stark County which also holds a MS4 Stormwater General Permit (3GQ00120*CG).

Dedicated asphalt and/or concrete batch plant discharges are not applicable to this Project.

2.7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A general implementation schedule providing the sequence of major construction operations is provided below. Construction activities are expected to be initiated and completed in 2021. The specific start date will be determined by the receipt of all applicable permits and the selected construction contractors' schedule. The completion date may be affected by weather conditions. Surface stabilization at the Project site is expected to take place incrementally, as construction progresses. Once all land disturbing activities have been completed, the site must be permanently stabilized. Throughout the life of the Project, construction logs must be kept to record major dates of grading, excavating, and stabilizing.

1 - SITE PREPARATION FOR ENTIRE PROJECT (To be determined by the contractor)

- Mobilization.
- Survey and stake existing pipeline and limits of construction.

- Flag/field mark wetland areas, as necessary.
- Installation/improvement to construction entrances, and installation of silt fence or other BMPs designated to control storm water at the project boundary.
- Install gravel on dirt roads, and fill-in rutted areas on existing gravel roads.

2 - SITE PREPARATION FOR EACH JOB (To be determined by the contractor)

- Install BMPs (see Section 3.0) for access roads/equipment crossings at stream crossings and wetland crossings.
- Begin clearing and grubbing of the site.
- Install temporary runoff controls and erosion control devices where needed.
- Conduct grading activities, as needed.
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls.

3 - MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (To be determined by the contractor)

- Excavation.
- Implement BMPs (See Section 3.0) for dewatering (if required).
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls.

4 - RESTORATION (To be determined by the contractor)

- Restore grade to preconstruction contours and install permanent runoff controls, where needed.
- Apply seed and mulch to all disturbed upland areas.
- Install erosion control blankets or turf matting on steep slopes.
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls.
- Install concrete washout, if necessary.

5 - POST-CONSTRUCTION MONITORING (On-going until 70 percent cover reached)

- Proper removal of concrete washout and disposal of concrete washout material.

- Monitor adequacy of erosion control practices.
- Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls and runoff controls once 70 percent uniform vegetative growth is achieved.
- Submit Notice of Termination.

2.8 SITE MAPPING

The scope of this project is to install new or replacement natural gas pipeline and, as applicable, conduct activities associated with pipeline abandonment. No other utilities, buildings, roads, or parking facilities will be constructed.

Project site location maps are provided in **Appendix A**. The Soil Survey map for the Project is provided in **Appendix B**. The project specific erosion and sediment control location drawings (in **Appendix C**) depict the limits of earth-disturbing activity; existing and proposed contours; surface water locations, relation to existing buildings, and roads, and the location of all erosion and sediment control measures, areas designated for disposal and storage, as well as, the location of all construction entrances. The site drawing checklist and logs are included in **Appendix D**. Typical erosion and sediment control drawings for all sediment and erosion controls practices are also included in **Appendices F, G, and H**.

3.0 CONTROLS

To the extent practicable, the locations of temporary and permanent stormwater BMPs to be implemented for the Project site are shown on the drawings provided in **Appendix C**. [Some BMP locations (construction entrances, ingress/egress points, etc.) will be determined in the field upon discussion with the selected construction contractor and will be noted on the project drawings (in **Appendix A, B, and/or C**, as appropriate) at that time. The construction contractor will complete the “Site Drawing Checklist” (**Appendix D**) verifying the inclusion of these features.] The BMPs will be implemented in accordance with the Typical Drawings provided in **Appendices F, G, and H**. The erosion, sediment, and stormwater management practices to be implemented are in accordance with the standards and specification in the current edition of Ohio’s Standards for Stormwater Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection, Rainwater and Land Development Manual, Third Edition 2006 updated November 6, 2014.

3.1 PRESERVATION METHODS

In order to preserve the existing natural condition as much as feasible, the Project will avoid clearing and grubbing where feasible, minimize the amount of soil and vegetation disturbances by phasing construction operations, and minimize disturbances to surface waters. The recommended buffer along any surface water of the state to be undisturbed is fifty (50) feet measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water.

Disturbance within the project area will be minimized as much as possible. Although the project area is approximately 13.5 acres, only 3.8 acres (28%) will be temporarily disturbed. The 3.8 acres will be disturbed in phases.

Separation of the topsoil from the subsoil will generally be performed at residential properties, any wetlands and streams, and agricultural lands. The backfill material returned to the excavation will consist of the same material removed from the excavation, to the extent practicable.

3.2 EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES

Erosion control measures provide cover over disturbed soils in order to minimize erosion. Disturbed areas must be stabilized after construction activities. Erosion control measures likely employed for the Project include: phased disturbance, clearing and grubbing, tree and natural area preservation, construction entrances, dust control, matting (Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product), mulching, topsoiling, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, and sodding. Erosion Control Measures will be in accordance with the Rainwater and Land Development Manual. Typical drawings for these erosion control measures are provided in **Appendix F**.

Permanent stabilization is defined as the establishment of permanent vegetation, decorative landscape mulching, matting, sod, rip rap and landscaping techniques to provide permanent erosion control on areas where construction operations are complete or where no further disturbance is expected for at least one (1) year.

Temporary stabilization is defined as the establishment of temporary vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod, preservation of existing vegetation and other techniques capable of quickly establishing cover over disturbed areas to provide erosion control between construction operations.

Final stabilization is defined and achieved when all soil disturbing activities at the site are complete and disturbed surfaces are covered with new structures, pavement, a uniform perennial vegetative cover (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) with a density of at least seventy (70) percent cover, or other equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of landscape mulches, rip-rap, gabions or geotextiles) have been employed. In addition, all temporary erosion and sediment control practices are removed and disposed of and all trapped sediment is permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion.

Disturbed areas will be stabilized following completion of construction activities as specified in **Tables 1** and **2** below and in accordance with the site layout maps and detail sheets provided in **Appendix C**.

Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

Area Requiring Permanent Stabilization	Time Frame to Apply Erosion Controls (Stabilization)
Any areas that will lie dormant for one (1) year or more.	Within seven (7) days of the most recent disturbance.
Any areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the State and at final grade.	Within two (2) days of reaching final grade.
Any other areas at final grade.	Within seven (7) days of reaching final grade within that area.

Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

Area Requiring Temporary Stabilization	Time Frame to Apply Erosion Controls (Stabilization)
Any disturbed areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the State and not at final grade.	Within two (2) days of the most recent disturbance if the area will remain idle for more than fourteen (14) days.
For all construction activities, any disturbed areas that will be dormant for more than fourteen (14) days but less than one (1) year, and not within 50 feet of a surface water of the State.	Within seven (7) days of the most recent disturbance within the area. For residential subdivisions, disturbed areas must be stabilized at least seven (7) days prior to transfer of permit coverage for the individual lot(s).
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter.	Prior to the onset of winter weather.

Clearing and Grubbing: Clearing and grubbing is the removal of trees, brush, and other unwanted material in order to develop land for other uses or provide access for site work. Clearing generally describes the cutting and removal of above ground material, while grubbing is the removal of roots, stumps, and other unwanted material below existing grade. Clearing and grubbing includes the proper disposal of materials and the implementation of BMPs in order to minimize exposure of soil to erosion and causing downstream sedimentation.

Construction Entrance: A construction entrance is a method of erosion control that is used to reduce the amount of mud tracked off-site with construction traffic. A construction entrance is a stabilized pad of stone underlain with a geotextile. These entrances are located at points of ingress/egress of construction traffic.

Dust Control: Dust control is a method of erosion control that involves preventing or reducing dust from exposed soils or other sources during land disturbing, demolition, and construction activities to reduce the presence of airborne substances which may present health hazards, traffic safety problems, or harm animal or plant life.

Matting/Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product (TREC): TRECPs are a method of erosion control which is a degradable manufactured material used to stabilize easily eroded areas while vegetation becomes established. Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products are degradable products composed of biologically, photo chemically, or otherwise degradable materials. TRECPs consist of erosion control netting, open weave textiles, and erosion control blankets and mattings. These products reduce soil erosion and assist vegetative growth by providing temporary cover from the erosive action of rainfall and runoff while providing soil-seed contact.

Mulching: Mulching is a temporary or permanent method of erosion control used to protect exposed soil or freshly seeded areas from the direct impact of precipitation by providing a temporary surface cover. Mulch also helps establish vegetation by conserving moisture and creating favorable conditions for seeds to germinate. Mulch must be used liberally throughout construction to limit the areas that are bare and susceptible to erosion. Mulch can be used in conjunction with seeding to establish vegetation or by itself to provide erosion control when the season does not allow grass to grow. Mulch and other vegetative practices must be applied on all disturbed portions of construction-sites that will not be re-disturbed for more than fourteen (14) days.

Permanent Seeding: Permanent seeding is a method of erosion control used to permanently stabilize soil on construction sites where land-disturbing activities, exposed soil, and work has been completed or is not scheduled for more than twelve (12) months. Permanent seeding must be applied to any disturbed areas or portions of construction sites at final grade. Permanent seeding must not be delayed on any one portion of the site at final grade while construction on another portion of the site is being completed. Permanent seeding must be completed in phases, if necessary. Permanent vegetation is used to stabilize soil, reduce erosion, prevent sediment pollution, reduce runoff by promoting infiltration, and provide stormwater quality benefits offered by dense grass cover.

Phased Disturbance: Phased disturbance is a method of erosion control that limits the total amount of grading at any one time and sequences operations so that at least half the site is either left as undisturbed vegetation or re-stabilized prior to additional grading operations. This approach actively monitors and manages exposed areas so that erosion is minimized and sediment controls can be more effective in protecting aquatic resources and downstream landowners.

Sodding: Sodding is a method of erosion control that utilizes rolls or mats of turf grass to provide immediate stabilization to bare soils. It is especially useful in highly erosive areas such as drainage

ways and on slopes that will be mowed. Sod may be used where immediate cover is required or preferred and where vegetation will be adequate stabilization such as minor swales, around drop inlets, and lawns.

Temporary Seeding: Temporary seeding is a method of erosion control used to temporarily and quickly stabilize soil on construction sites where land-disturbing activities have been initiated but not completed. Appropriate rapidly growing annual grasses or small grains must be planted on the disturbed areas. Temporary seeding effectively minimizes the area of a construction site prone to erosion and must be used everywhere the sequence of construction operations allows vegetation to be established. Temporary seeding must be applied on exposed soil where additional work (grading, etc.) is not scheduled for more than fourteen (14) days. Mixes to be applied are specific to the time of year the seeding will take place and the location of the Project within the state.

Topsoiling: During grading operations, topsoil and the upper most organic layer of soil will be stripped and stockpiled and then subsequently replaced on the newly graded areas. Topsoil provides a more suitable growing medium than subsoil or on areas with poor moisture, low nutrient levels, undesirable pH, or in the presence of other materials that would inhibit establishment of vegetation. Replacing topsoil helps plant growth by improving the water holding capacity, nutrient content, and consistency of the soils.

Tree and Natural Area Preservation: Tree and natural area preservation insures that important vegetated areas existing on-site prior to development will survive the construction process. Tree protection areas prevent the losses and damages to trees that are common as a result of construction. This practice is useful to protect individual trees and areas of forest or natural vegetation in stream corridors or open space.

3.3 RUNOFF CONTROL PRACTICES

Temporary and permanent runoff control is important on development sites to minimize on-site erosion and to prevent off-site sediment discharge. Runoff control methods likely implemented for this Project include dewatering measures. Runoff control measures will be in accordance with Chapter 4 and 5 of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

Dewatering Measures. Dewatering consists of providing an area for receiving and treating surface water and/or groundwater pumped from excavation or work areas prior to being released off the site, such as desilting basins or sediment traps. For project areas without these detention features, dewatering typically consists of the use of filter devices (e.g. filter bags) to treat and release water removed from excavation. Filter bags should discharge to an upland location if possible. These practices reduce sediment impacts to downstream water resources.

3.4 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

The Project site contains three (3) wetlands and one (1) intermittent stream. Nimishillen Creek is located within the project area buffer. These waters must be protected by avoiding crossing of wetlands and streams where feasible and using sediment and erosion control practices to prevent sediment-laden runoff from reaching the surface waters.

Surface Waters of the State Protection. If construction activities disturb areas adjacent to surface waters of the State, structural practices must be designed and implemented onsite to protect all adjacent surface waters of the State from the impacts of sediment runoff. No structural sediment controls (e.g., the installation of silt fence or a sediment settling pond) must be used in a surface water of the State. For all construction activities immediately adjacent to surface waters of the State, it is recommended that a setback of at least 25 feet, as measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water, be maintained in its natural state as a permanent buffer.

Where impacts within this setback area are unavoidable due to the nature of the construction activity (e.g., stream crossings for roads or utilities), the Project must be designed such that the number of wetland crossings and the width of the disturbance within the setback area are minimized.

In order to minimize the amount of disturbance and sedimentation caused by work at stream and wetland crossings, every effort will be made to minimize impacts. Movement across waters will be limited to necessary equipment only. BMPs for vehicle crossing of streams and wetlands will be utilized when practical. Dominion Energy will employ a typical temporary equipment crossing at each crossing location. These crossing methods are found on the typical drawings in **Appendices G and H**. All stream crossings will be restored to pre-construction grades, contours, and substrate material, and banks will be revegetated and stabilized. Similarly, all wetland crossings will be restored to pre-construction grades, contours, and, when feasible, vegetation type. Dominion Energy will obtain all necessary stream and wetland crossing permits from federal and state regulatory agencies. Summaries of the onsite surface waters and any impacts are provided in **Tables 3 and 4**.

Surface Water Utility Crossing. Surface water utility crossings include pipeline, power line, or road construction projects that cross streams, rivers, or wetlands. Measures used to minimize damage from the construction of utilities across streams and wetlands start in the planning stages of a project and continue through site restoration.

Temporary Surface Water Crossing. A temporary surface water crossing provides construction traffic temporary access across a surface water while reducing the amount of disturbance and sediment pollution. It is a temporary practice which includes restoring the crossing area after construction. The typical kinds of surface water crossings are: bridges, timber mats, culverts and fords. Each has specific applications and each is designed to minimize surface water damage by leaving wetland areas and stream banks stable and vegetated.

Table 3: Summary of Onsite Streams/Rivers

Stream ID	Stream Length (lf) within the 50-Foot Easement	Bankfull Width (feet)	Flow Regime	Substrate Type(s)	Designation/ Classification	Crossing Method ¹	Impacts - Upstream to Downstream Length ² (lf)	Impacts- Trench Crossing Length (lf)
S-1	70	4.5	intermittent	sand, silt	modified warmwater habitat	open cut	70	4.5

Note:

- 1 Project Managers must approve changes to crossing methods.
- 2 Impact area based on 50-foot construction corridor within streams.

Table 4: Summary of Onsite Wetlands

Wetland ID	Vegetation Cover Type within the 50-Foot Easement	Acreage within Easement	ORAM ¹ Category	Crossing Method ²	Impact Area ³ (acres)	Trench Crossing Length (lf)
W-1	PEM	0.019	modified 2	avoid	0	0
W-2	PEM	0.230	modified 2	open cut	0.230	262
W-3	PEM	0.275	2	open cut	0.176	335

Notes:

- 1 Ohio Rapid Assessment Method
- 2 Project Managers must approve changes to crossing methods.
- 3 Impact area based on 50-foot construction corridor within wetlands.

3.5 WETLAND PRACTICES

Concentrated stormwater runoff from proposed BMPs to natural wetlands must be converted to diffuse flow before the runoff enters the wetlands. The flow must be released such that no erosion occurs downslope. Level spreaders may need to be placed in series, particularly on steep sloped sites, to ensure non-erosive velocities. Other structural BMPs may be used between stormwater features and natural wetlands, in order to protect the natural hydrology, hydroperiod, and wetland flora. If Dominion Energy proposes to discharge to natural wetlands, a hydrologic analysis must be performed. Dominion Energy must attempt to match the pre-development hydroperiods and hydrodynamics that support the wetland. Dominion Energy must assess whether their construction activity will adversely impact the hydrologic flora and fauna of the wetland. Practices such as vegetative buffers, infiltration basins, conservation of forest cover, and the preservation of intermittent streams, depressions, and drainage corridors may be used to maintain wetland hydrology.

3.6 SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

All Project activities will occur within the areas indicated on site drawings in **Appendix C**. All Sediment Control Devices will match those indicated on the mapping in **Appendix C**. Minor adjustments to control devices (type, location, etc.) deemed necessary to maintain compliance can be made on the project mapping. The location of any laydown and/or material storage areas will be determined in the field upon discussion with the selected construction contractor and will be

noted on the project site drawings at that time. The “Site Drawing Checklist” (**Appendix D**) will be completed, verifying the inclusion of these features or minor adjustments. Any necessary mainline to mainline tie-ins (at intersections with streets with no proposed mainline replacement) will also be noted on the drawings. Construction activities for this Project will be limited to the Limit of Disturbance of 3.8 acres. Sediment Control Practices must treat runoff allowing sediments to settle and/or divert flows away from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Structural practices must be used to control erosion and trap sediment from a disturbed site. Methods of control that may be used include, among others: silt fence, storm drain inlet protection, filter socks, and trench plugs. All sediment control practices must be capable of ponding runoff in order to be considered functional. Earth diversion dikes or channels alone are not considered a sediment control practice unless those are used in conjunction with a sediment settling pond. Sediment Controls must be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 6 of the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual, and/or Ohio General Permit OHC000005. Dominion Energy discourages the use of haybales unless utilized as a secondary treatment element in conjunction with another erosion and sediment control(s) and only if approved by Dominion Energy.

Timing. Sediment control structures must be present as indicated or otherwise deemed to be necessary and must be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers must be implemented prior to grading and within seven (7) days from the start of grubbing. Sediment control structures must continue to function until the up-slope development area is restabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.

Silt Fence. Silt fence is a temporary method of sediment control that is used in sheet-flow areas to encourage the ponding of runoff and settling of sediments. It consists of a geotextile fabric secured to wood or steel posts that have been trenched into the ground. It is installed downslope of the disturbed area, installed along slopes, at bases of slopes on a level contour, and around the perimeter of a site as a final barrier to sediment being carried off site. Maximum drainage area and slopes must be considered when determining the appropriateness of silt fence. Silt fence is removed after permanent vegetation is established.

Silt fence must be installed where indicated on the site drawings and as needed throughout the Project site where construction activity is likely to cause sediment-laden runoff to be carried offsite and into downstream surface waters. After construction is completed and the Project site has been permanently stabilized, silt fence must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate offsite disposal facility.

Placing silt fence in a parallel series does not extend the size of the drainage area. Stormwater diversion practices must be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive stormwater runoff from areas up to ten (10) acres.

See the silt fence detail located in **Appendix F** (for additional information on proper installation procedures).

Inlet Protection. Storm drain inlet protection devices remove sediment from stormwater before it enters storm sewers and downstream areas. Inlet protection devices may consist of washed gravel or crushed stone, geotextile fabrics, and other materials that are supported around or across storm drain inlets. Inlet protection is installed to capture some sediment and reduce the maintenance of storm sewers and other underground piping systems prior to the site being stabilized. Due to their poor effectiveness, inlet protection is considered a secondary sediment control to be used in conjunction with other more effective controls. Other erosion and sediment control practices must minimize sediment laden water entering active storm drain systems, unless the storm drain system drains to a sediment settling pond. Generally inlet protection is limited to areas draining less than one (1) acre; areas of one (1) or more acres will require a sediment settling pond.

Filter Sock. Filter socks are sediment-trapping devices using compost inserted into a flexible, permeable tube. Filter socks trap sediment by filtering water passing through the berm and allowing water to pond, creating a settling of solids. Filter socks may be a preferred alternative where equipment may drive near or over sediment barriers, as they are not as prone to complete failure as silt fence if this occurs during construction. Driving over filter socks is not recommended; however, if it should occur, the filter sock must be inspected immediately, repaired, and moved back into place as soon as possible. Typically, filter socks can handle the same water flow or slightly more than silt fence. For most applications, standard silt fence is replaced with twelve (12)-inch diameter filter socks.

Trench Plugs. Trench Plugs are required at each side of streams and wetlands crossings completed by trenching, regardless of trench slope. These requirements supplement DEO's general construction practice for the placement of plugs in trenches on steep slopes. Trench plugs will also be installed if it is determined that flooding at the low point elevation of a pipeline will adversely affect the adjacent property. Installation will be in accordance with the details depicted in **Detail F-5** and **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Required Spacing and Materials for Trench Plugs

Trench Slope (%)	Spacing (ft)	Plug Material
< 5	*	*
5 – 15	500	Sand or Earth** Filled Sacks
15 – 25	300	Sand or Earth** Filled Sacks
25 – 35	200	Sand or Earth** Filled Sacks
35 – 100	100	Sand or Earth** Filled Sacks
> 100	50	Cement Filled Bags (Wetted) or Mortared Stone

* Trench Plugs are required at each side of all stream, river or water-body crossings completed by trenching, regardless of trench slope; otherwise not required.

** Topsoil may not be used to fill sacks.

Modifying Controls. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, Dominion Energy must replace or modify the control for site conditions.

3.7 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (PCSM)

The proposed disturbance associated with the Project is temporary; therefore, no permanent stormwater structures will be required. The Project area will be restored to original contours and re-vegetated. No impervious areas will be created for this Project.

3.8 OTHER CONTROLS

In some instances a non-sediment pollutant source may become present on the Project site and pollution controls may be required.

Non-Sediment Pollutant Controls

Handling of Toxic or Hazardous Materials. All construction personnel, including subcontractors who may use or handle hazardous or toxic materials, must be made aware of the general guidelines regarding management and disposal of toxic or hazardous construction wastes. This can be accomplished by training for construction personnel by the Contractor or by Dominion Energy.

Waste Disposal. Containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums) must be available for the proper collection of all waste material including construction debris, sanitary garbage, petroleum products, and any hazardous materials to be used on-site. Containers must be covered, as required, and not leaking. All waste material must be disposed of at facilities approved by the Ohio EPA for that material. Ensure storage time frames are not exceeded.

Clean Hard Fill. No Construction related waste materials are to be buried on-site. By exception, clean fill (clean bricks, hardened concrete, and soil) may be utilized in a way which does not encroach upon natural wetlands, streams, or floodplains or result in the contamination of waters.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD). C&DD waste will be disposed of in an Ohio EPA permitted C&DD landfill as required by ORC 3714 and approved by Dominion Energy.

Construction Chemical Compounds. Storing, mixing, pumping, transferring or other handling of construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and all other potentially hazardous materials must be done in an area away from any waterbody, ditch, or storm drain.

Equipment Fueling and Maintenance. Oil changing, equipment refueling, maintenance on hydraulic systems, etc., must be performed away from waterbodies, ditches, or storm drains, and in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area must be equipped for recycling oil and catching spills. Secondary containment must be provided for all fuel and oil storage tanks. These areas must be inspected every seven (7) days and within 24 hours of a one-half (0.5)-inch or greater rain event to ensure there are no exposed materials which would contaminate stormwater. Site

operators must be aware that Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements may apply. An SPCC plan is required for sites with accumulative aboveground storage of 1,320 gallons or more, or 42,000 gallons of underground storage.

No detergent may be used to wash vehicles. Wash waters will be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control which provides equivalent treatment prior to discharge.

Concrete Wash Water and Wash Outs. Concrete wash water must not be allowed to flow to streams, ditches, storm drains, or any other water conveyance. A lined sump or pit with no potential for discharge must be constructed if needed to contain concrete wash water. Field tile (agricultural drain tiles) or other subsurface drainage structures within ten (10) feet of the concrete sump or wash pit must be cut and plugged. Concrete wash water is wastewater and thus is not permitted to be discharged under the provisions of Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit which only allows the discharge of stormwater. Concrete washout details are located in **Appendix J**. The location for concrete washout will be determined in the field as necessary.

Spill Reporting Requirements. In the event of a spill of a regulated or hazardous material, immediately contact the Dominion Energy ECC assigned to the site or Project. The Dominion Energy ECC (if Dominion Energy ECC not available, other Dominion Energy Environmental staff) will coordinate spill reporting to the appropriate agencies. Spills on pavement must be absorbed with sawdust, kitty litter or other absorbent material. Spills to land require excavation of the contaminated material. Wastes generated from spill cleanup must be disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local waste regulations. Hazardous or industrial wastes including, but not limited to, most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, oil, grease, battery acid, muriatic acid, and cement curing compounds require special handling¹. Spills must be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378). Spills of 25 gallons or more of petroleum products must be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378), the local fire department, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee within thirty (30) minutes of the discovery of the release. All spills (no matter how small), which result in contact with waters of the state, must be reported to Ohio EPA's Hotline. Spills of hazardous substances, extremely hazardous substances, petroleum, and objectionable substances that are of a quantity, type, duration, and in a location as to damage the waters of the state must be immediately reported to the Ohio EPA's Regional Environmental Coordinator.

Contaminated Soils. If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto the soil, the soil must be dug up and disposed of at a licensed

¹ The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires that all wastes generated by industrial activity, including construction activities, be evaluated to determine if the waste is hazardous, non-hazardous or special wastes. Hazardous waste and special wastes have specific handling and disposal requirements which must be met to comply with RCRA. Additional information regarding the waste evaluation process and the proper handling and disposal requirements for wastes can be found in the following Dominion Guidance Documents: "Hazardous Waste Guidance", "Hazardous Waste Guidance Labeling", "Hazardous Waste Guidance Labeling - Appendix A", "Nonhazardous Waste Management", "Universal Waste Management", "Universal Waste Guidance - Appendix A - Labeling Matrix", and "Used Oil and Oil Filter Management". Consult with the DES ECC assigned to the site or project for advice.

sanitary landfill or other approved petroleum contaminated soil remediation facility (not a construction/demolition debris landfill) which has been approved by Dominion Energy.

Open Burning. Waste disposal by open burning is prohibited by Dominion Energy.

Dust Controls/Suppressants. Dust control is required to prevent nuisance conditions. Dust controls must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and not be applied in a manner, which would result in a discharge to waters of the state. Isolation distances from bridges, catch basins, and other drainage ways must be observed. Application (excluding water) may not occur when precipitation is imminent as noted in the short term forecast. Used oil may not be applied for dust control. Watering must be done at a rate that prevents dust but does not cause soil erosion. Chemical stabilizers and adhesives must not be used, unless written permission is received from Ohio EPA.

Air Permitting Requirements. All contractors and subcontractors must be made aware that certain activities associated with construction will require air permits. Activities including, but not limited to, mobile concrete batch plants, mobile asphalt plants, concrete crushers, generators, etc., will require specific Ohio EPA Air Permits for installation and operation. Dominion Energy must seek authorization from the corresponding district of Ohio EPA for these activities. Notification for Restoration and Demolition must be submitted to Ohio EPA for all commercial sites to determine if asbestos abatement actions are required.

Process Wastewater/Leachate Management. All contractors must be made aware that Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit only allows the discharge of stormwater. Other waste discharges including, but not limited to, vehicle and/or equipment washing, leachate associated with on-site waste disposal, concrete wash outs, etc. are a process wastewater. These types of wastewaters are not authorized for discharge under the General Stormwater Permit associated with Construction Activities. All process wastewaters must be collected and properly disposed at an Dominion Energy approved disposal facility. In the event there are leachate outbreaks (water that has passed through contaminated material and has acquired elevated concentrations of the contaminated material) associated with onsite disposal, measures must be taken to isolate this discharge for collection and proper disposal at an Dominion Energy approved disposal facility. Investigative measures and corrective actions must be implemented to identify and eliminate the source of all leachate outbreaks.

Permit to Install (PTI) Requirements. All contractors and subcontractors must be made aware that a PTI must be submitted and approved by Ohio EPA prior to the construction of all centralized sanitary systems, including sewer extensions, and sewerage systems (except those serving one (1), two (2), and three (3) family dwellings) and potable water lines. The issuance of an Ohio EPA Construction General Stormwater Permit does not authorize the installation of any sewerage system where Ohio EPA has not approved a PTI. If necessary, Dominion Energy will acquire the PTI or Dominion Energy will require the contractor to acquire the PTI.

Compliance with Other Requirements. This plan is consistent with State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations including provisions prohibiting waste disposal by open burning. Contaminated soils are not expected to be encountered on this Project.

If they are encountered within the limits of construction, they will be managed and disposed of properly by trained personnel.

Trench and Groundwater Control. There must be no turbid discharges to surface waters of the State resulting from dewatering activities. If trench or groundwater contains sediment, it must pass through a sediment settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by dewatering into a sump pit, filter bag, or comparable practice. Groundwater dewatering which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior to discharge. However, care must be taken when discharging groundwater to ensure that it does not become pollutant laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources. Discharge of contaminated groundwater is not authorized.

Contaminated Sediment. Where construction activities are to occur on sites with historical contamination, operators must be aware that concentrations of materials that meet other criteria (is not considered a Hazardous Waste, meeting VAP standards, etc.) may still result in stormwater discharges in excess of Ohio Water Quality Standards. Such discharges are not authorized and may require coverage under a separate individual or general remediation permit. Contaminated soil stockpiles shall be protected from discharges by covering the contaminated soil with a tarp or other such material which will prohibit water from coming in contact with the soils. Contaminated soils can also be removed from the site and disposed of at a Dominion Energy approved facility.

3.9 MAINTENANCE

All temporary and permanent control measures must be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All sediment control measures must be maintained in a functional condition until all up slope areas are permanently stabilized. The following maintenance procedures will be conducted to ensure the continued performance of control practices.

- Qualified personnel must inspect all BMPs at least once every seven (7) days and after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24-hour period by the end of the next calendar day, excluding weekends and holidays, unless work is scheduled. Rainfall amounts will be determined by Dominion Energy personnel or a designated representative using National Weather Service or other acceptable resources such as an on-site rain gauge, and determine if the SWP3 has been properly implemented.
- Maintenance or repair of BMPs must be completed by the designated contractor within three (3) days of the date of the inspection that revealed a deficiency. For sediment ponds, repair or maintenance is required within ten (10) days of the date of the inspection.
- Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust generation must be minimized. Temporary construction entrances must be provided where applicable to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediment. Any paved roads adjacent to the site entrance must be swept daily to remove excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the site, as necessary.

3.10 INSPECTIONS

The following inspection practices must be followed once site activities have commenced and erosion and sediment control measures have been installed.

- All onsite controls must be inspected by Dominion Energy personnel or a designated representative at least once every seven (7) calendar days and after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24-hour period by the end of the next calendar day, excluding weekends and holidays, unless work is scheduled.
- Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to weather conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen). A waiver of inspection requirements is available from Ohio EPA until one (1) month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if all of the following conditions are met: the Project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e., more than one (1) month); land disturbance activities have been suspended; and the beginning and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWP3. Dominion Energy will obtain the waiver at the request of the contractor.
- Once a definable area has reached final stabilization as defined in Section 3.2 Erosion Control Practices, the area must be marked on the SWP3 and no further inspection requirements apply to that portion of the site.
- A Dominion Energy or a designated representative “qualified inspection personnel” must conduct inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the schedule or whether additional control measures are required.
- Following inspection, a checklist must be completed and signed by the qualified inspection personnel representative. The inspection form and checklist is provided in **Appendix I**. The record and certification must be signed in accordance with Ohio Permit OHC000005.
- Inspection reports must be maintained for three (3) years following the submittal of a Notice of Termination.
- For BMPS that require repair or maintenance, BMPs must be repaired or maintained within three (3) days of the inspection; sediment settling ponds must be repaired or maintained within ten (10) days of the inspection.
- For BMPs that are not effective and that another, more appropriate BMP is required, the SWP3 must be amended and the more appropriate BMP must be installed within ten (10) days of the inspection.
- For BMPs depicted on the SWP3 that have not been actually installed onsite, the control practice must be implemented within ten (10) days from the inspection.

4.0 APPROVED STATE OR LOCAL PLANS

This SWP3 must comply, unless exempt, with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, and other local agencies regarding discharges of stormwater from construction activities. All erosion and sediment control plans and stormwater management plans approved by local officials must be retained.

5.0 EXCEPTIONS

If specific site conditions prohibit the implementation of any of the erosion and sediment control practices contained in this plan or site specific conditions are such that implementation of any erosion and sediment control practices contained in this plan will result in no environmental benefit, then Dominion Energy must provide justification for rejecting each practice based on site conditions. Dominion Energy may request approval from Ohio EPA and any other applicable regulatory authority to use alternative methods if Dominion Energy can demonstrate that the alternative methods are sufficient to protect the overall integrity of receiving streams and the watershed.

6.0 NOTICE OF TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Once a site reaches final stabilization and construction activities have ceased, NPDES permit coverage is terminated by filing a notice of termination (NOT). The NOT must be filed within 45 days of reaching final stabilization. The terms and conditions of this permit must remain in effect until a signed NOT form is submitted. NOT forms must be submitted in accordance with Ohio Permit OHC000005.

Similarly, a notice of completion must be provided to any municipalities, counties, and other local agencies that require such notice.

APPENDIX A

Site Location Maps

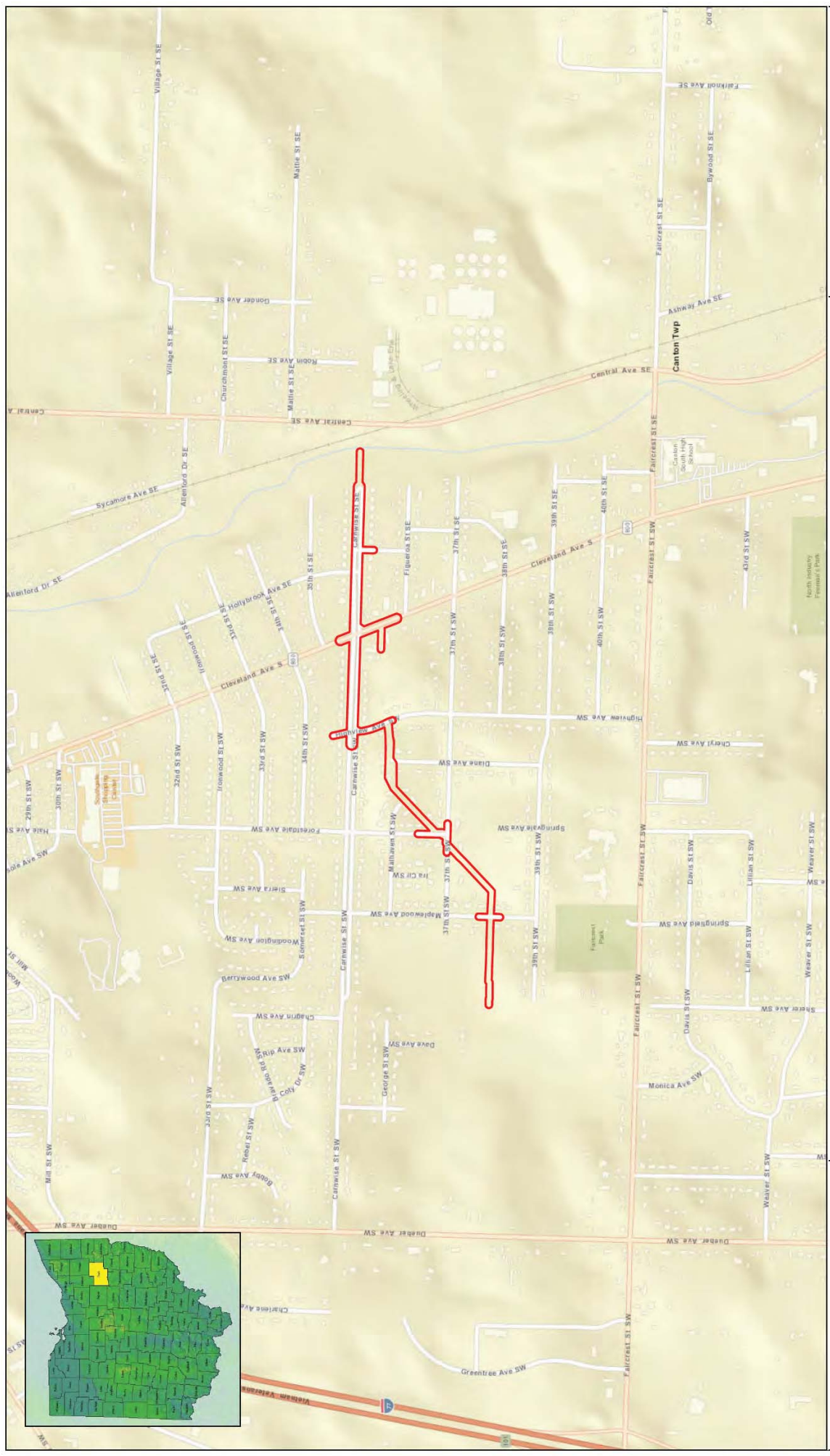
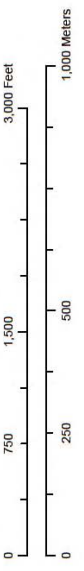


Figure A-1. Location of Site on Highway Map of Stark County, Ohio. PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.

Project Area



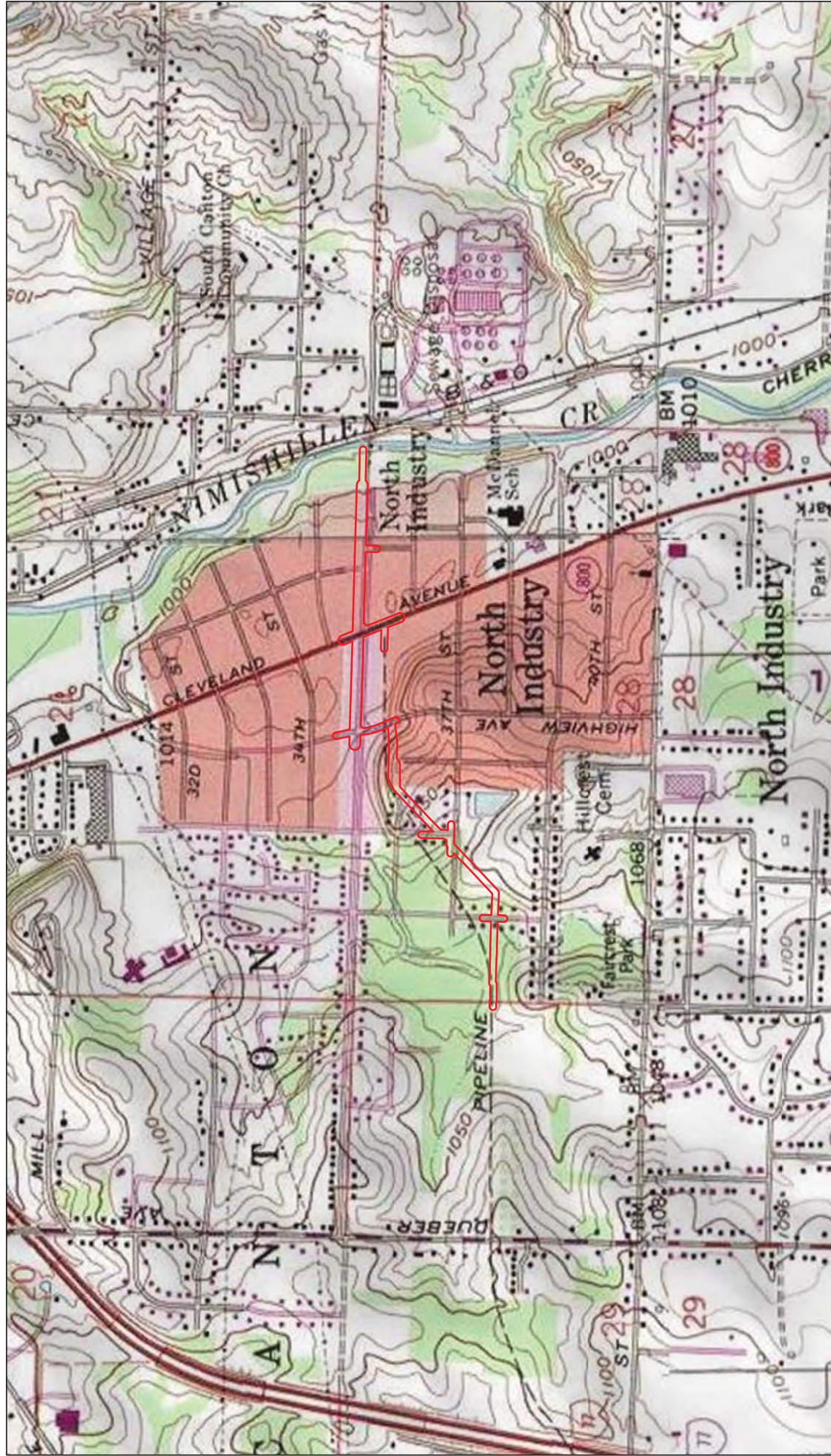
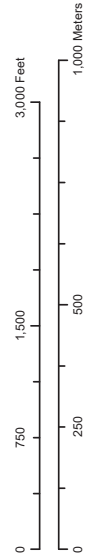


Figure A-2. USGS 7.5-minute
Topographic Map of Canton East and
Canton West Quadrangles.
PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.

Project Area



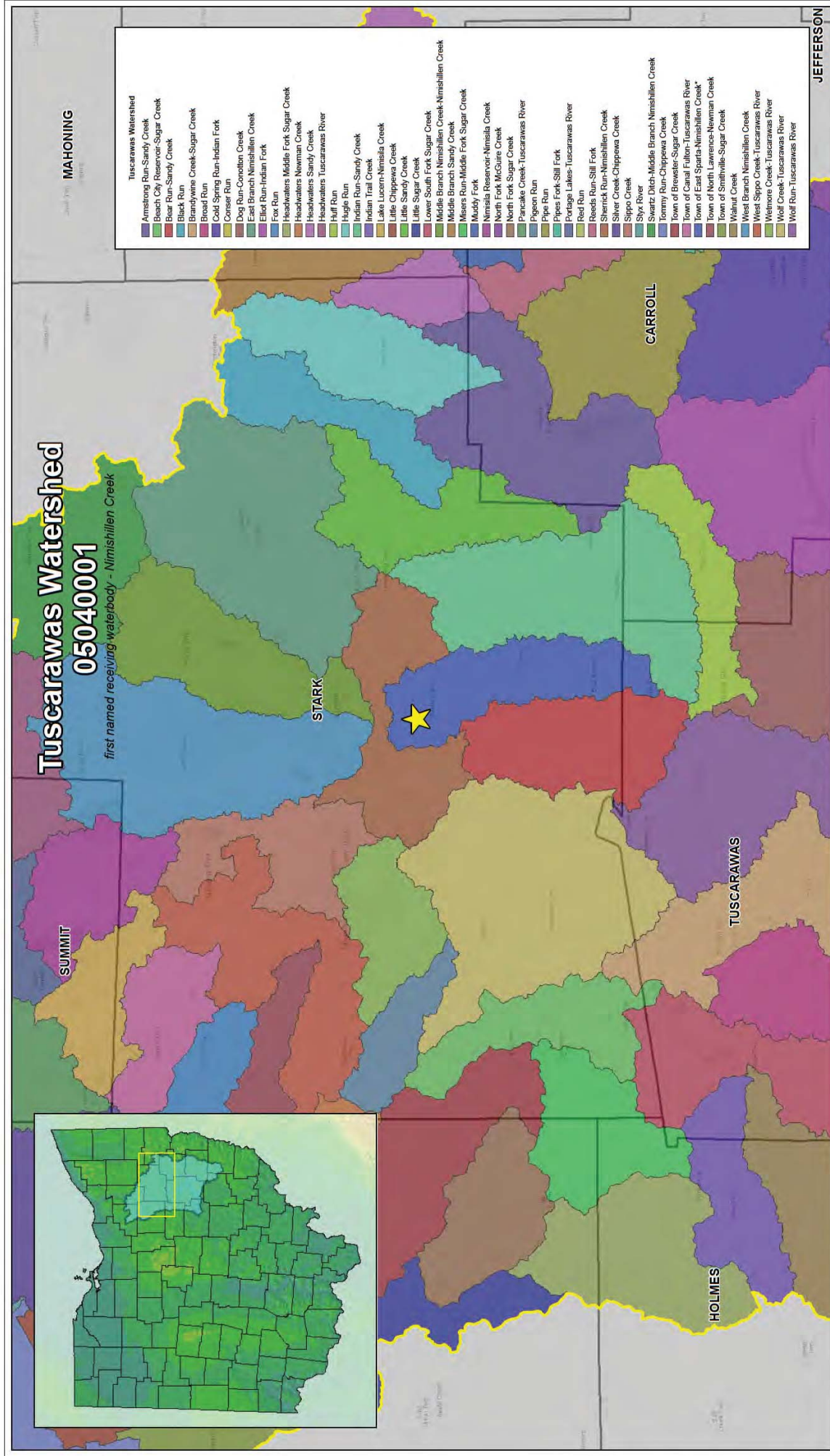


Figure A-3.
Watershed Map of Site in Stark County, Ohio.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.

Project Area

0 2.75 5.5 11 Miles
0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

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Basemap courtesy of Esri. Watershed data courtesy of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service.

APPENDIX B

Soil Map and Table

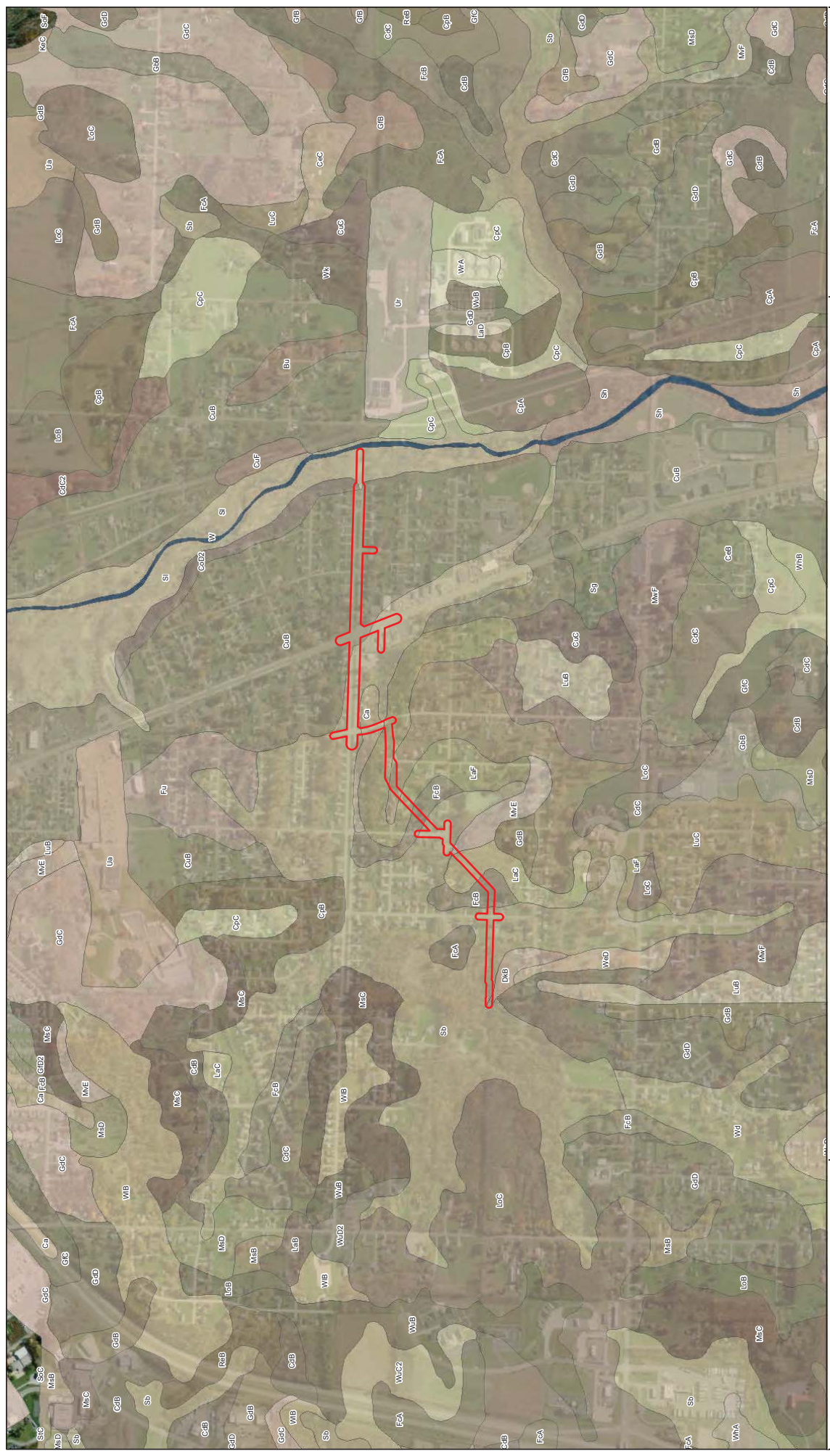
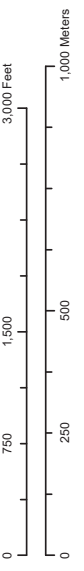


Figure B-1.
Soil Map of Site in
Stark County, Ohio.
PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.



Appendix B-2. Soil Types Mapped in Project Area.

Symbol	Soil Name	Drainage Capacity	Common Landform*	Percent Hydric	K factor rating	Depth to Water Table (centimeters)	Percent Within Project Area
Ca	Canadice silt loam	Poorly drained	depressions	95	0.49	8	2.2
CoD2	Chili gravelly loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Well drained	terraces	0	0.24	0	0.4
CuB	Chili-Urban land complex, undulating	Well drained	NA	0	0.32	0	29.8
DkB	Dekalb sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Well drained	Hills	0	0.24	0	0.7
FcB	Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	lake plains, terraces	5	0.37	31	5.2
LaC	Latham silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	Hills	0	0.43	69	3.2
LaF	Latham silt loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	Hills	0	0.43	69	8.5
LuC	Loudonville-Urban land complex, rolling	Well drained	NA	0	0.32	0	3.6
MvE	Muskingum and Gilpin silt loams, 18 to 25 percent slopes	Well drained	hills	0	0.32	0	0.5
Sb	Sebring silt loam	Poorly drained	outwash plains	95	0.37	8	42.3
Sl	Sloan silt loam	Very poorly drained	flood plains	100	0.28	8	3.6

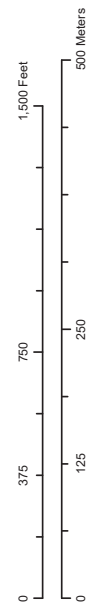
*ND=no data available

APPENDIX C

Detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Location Drawings



Figure C-1. Site Map Overview of Wetlands and Other Water Resources. PIR 2647 - 34th and Cleveland.





- Notes:**
- Inlet protection will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
 - Silt fence, filter socks, and/or check dams will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
 - Construction will primarily be limited to the existing road right-of-way, easement, and service lines.
 - Steel plates will be placed across roadways and driveways for ingress and egress.
 - Following completion of construction activities, disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized (i.e., seeded mulched, and fertilized).

Figure C-1.01. SWPPP Map of Wetlands and Other Water Resources.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.



C-1.01



- Legend:**
- Stream (Intermittent)
 - Stream (Offsite)
 - Nimshillen Creek (Offsite)
 - Wetland (Impacts)
 - Perimeter Sediment Control Devices
 - Pipeline (To Be Abandoned)
 - Wetland (PEM)
 - Wetland (Offsite)
 - Rock Construction Entrance
 - 100-Year Flood Zone
 - Project Area
 - Project Area Buffer (Add'l 20')
 - Existing Pipeline
 - Proposed Pipeline
 - Inlet (Offsite)
 - Culvert
 - Culvert (Offsite)
 - Stream (Impacts)
 - Potential Root Tree
 - Potential Root Tree (Offsite)
 - M&R Station
 - Inlet

Notes:

- Inlet protection will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
- Silt fence, filter socks, and/or check dams will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
- Construction will primarily be limited to the existing road right-of-way, easement, and service lines.
- Steel plates will be placed across roadways and driveways for ingress and egress.
- Following completion of construction activities, disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized (i.e., seeded mulched, and fertilized).

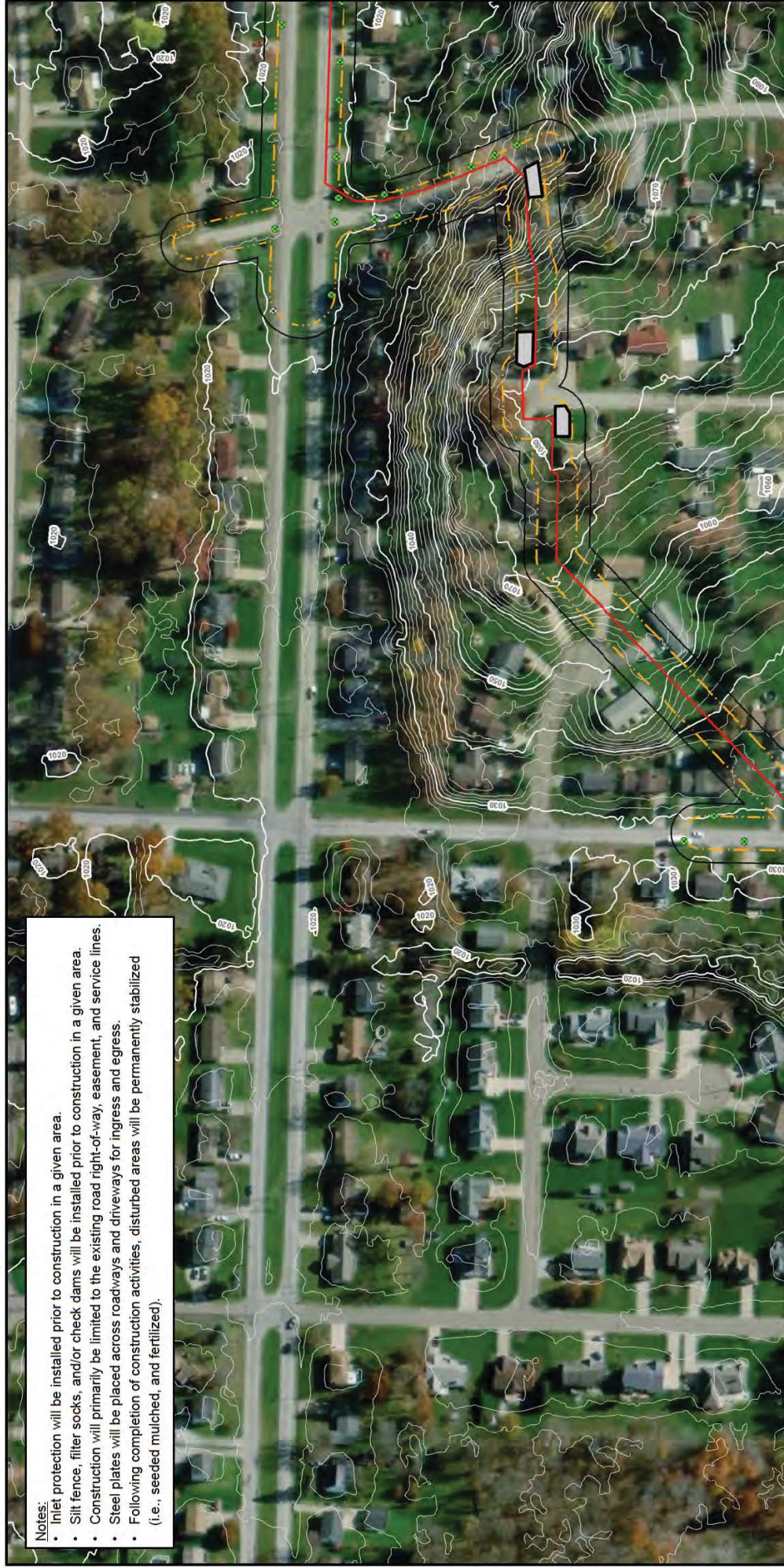


Figure C-1.02. SWPPP Map of Wetlands and Other Water Resources.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.



C-1.02





- Notes:
- Inlet protection will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
 - Silt fence, filter socks, and/or check dams will be installed prior to construction in a given area.
 - Construction will primarily be limited to the existing road right-of-way, easement, and service lines.
 - Steel plates will be placed across roadways and driveways for ingress and egress.
 - Following completion of construction activities, disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized (i.e., seeded mulched, and fertilized).

Figure C-1.03. SWPPP Map of Wetlands and Other Water Resources.
PIR 2647 - 37th and Cleveland.



C-1.03

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0 25 50 100 Meters

0 125 250 500 Feet

APPENDIX D

Site Drawing Checklist and Logs

D-1 SITE DRAWING CHECKLIST **

- **Location of solid waste dumpsters**
- **Location designated for waste drums of oil soaked absorbent pads/rags; solids, sludge, or oil collected from pipeline**
- **Locations of sanitary facilities such as Port-a-Jons (update these locations on drawings as project progresses)**
- **Locations of diesel and gasoline storage tanks (secondary containment provided)**
- **Locations of pipe and equipment storage yards**
- **Locations of cement truck washout**

**** *These locations can be hand drawn on the site drawings.***

D-2

Construction Inspector:

[illegible]

D-3

Conclusion

[illegible]

APPENDIX E

Corrective Action Log



Dominion Construction Stormwater General Permit: Corrective Action Log

Project Name:

State-Specific Corrective Action Requirement*:

Positions Authorized to Document Corrective Action Completion:

Corrective Action #	Inspection Date	Inspector Name(s)	Description of Deficiency	Corrective Action Required	Date Corrective Action is Due*	Agency Notification Required? (Y/N)	Date Corrective Action Performed / Responsible Person

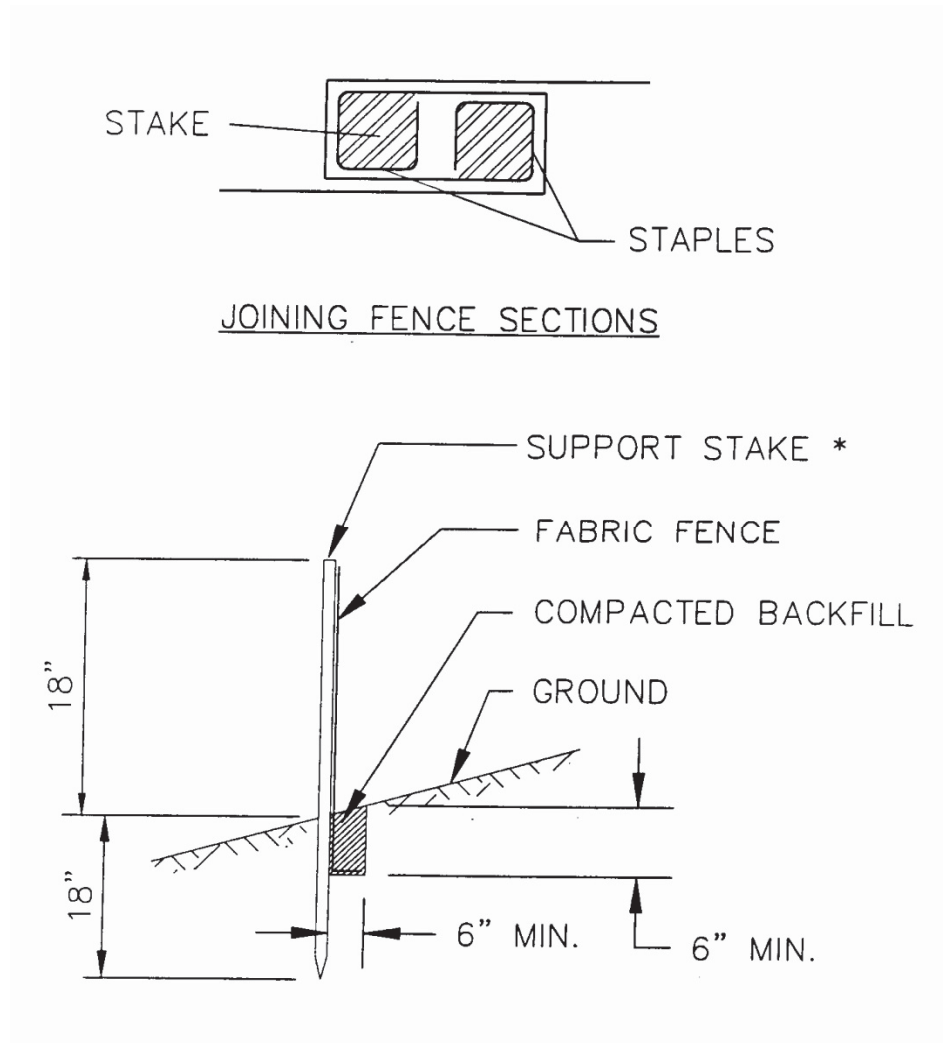
*Corrective action requirements/deadlines are state specific. Thus, refer to your construction stormwater permit. Should the project team not be able to meet the permit deadlines then the stormwater management program authority (e.g. state agency) must be notified.

APPENDIX F

Typical Upland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings

DETAIL F-1

FILTER FABRIC FENCE DETAIL



*Stakes spaced @ 8' maximum. Use 2"x 2" wood or equivalent steel stakes.

Filter Fabric Fence must be placed at level existing grade. Both ends of the barrier must be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main barrier alignment.

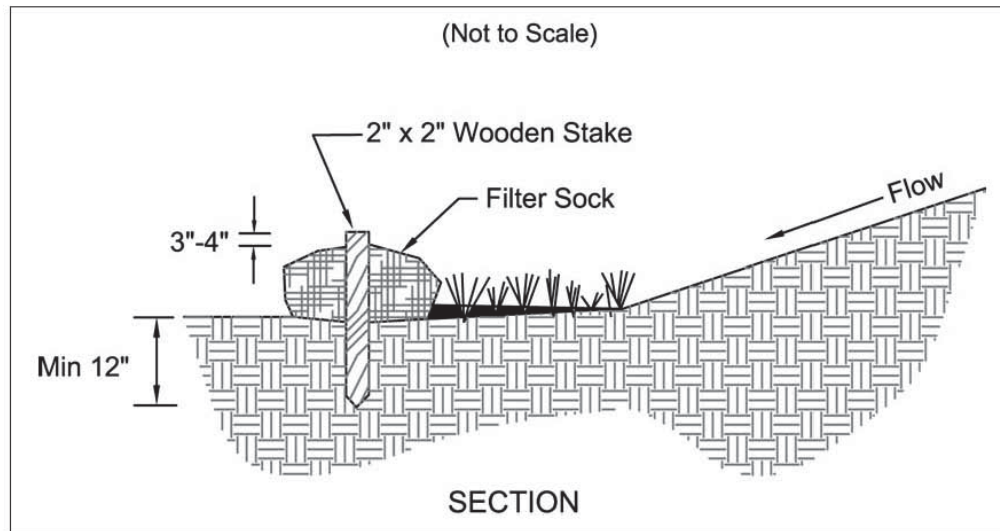
Trench shall be backfilled and compacted to prevent runoff from cutting underneath the fence.

Sediment must be removed when accumulations reach 1/2 the above ground height of the fence.

Any section of Filter fabric fence that has been undermined or topped should be immediately replaced.

DETAIL F-2

FILTER SOCK DETAIL



1. Materials – Compost used for filter socks shall be weed, pathogen and insect free and free of any refuse, contaminants or other materials toxic to plant growth. They shall be derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter and consist of particles ranging from 3/8" to 2".
2. Filter Socks shall be 3 or 5 mil continuous, tubular, HDPE 3/8" knitted mesh netting material, filled with compost passing the above specifications for compost products.

INSTALLATION:

3. Filter socks will be placed on a level line across slopes, generally parallel to the base of the slope or other affected area. On slopes approaching 2:1, additional socks shall be provided at the top and as needed mid-slope.
4. Filter socks intended to be left as a permanent filter or part of the natural landscape, shall be seeded at the time of installation for establishment of permanent vegetation.

5. Filter Socks are not to be used in concentrated flow situations or in runoff channels.

MAINTENANCE:

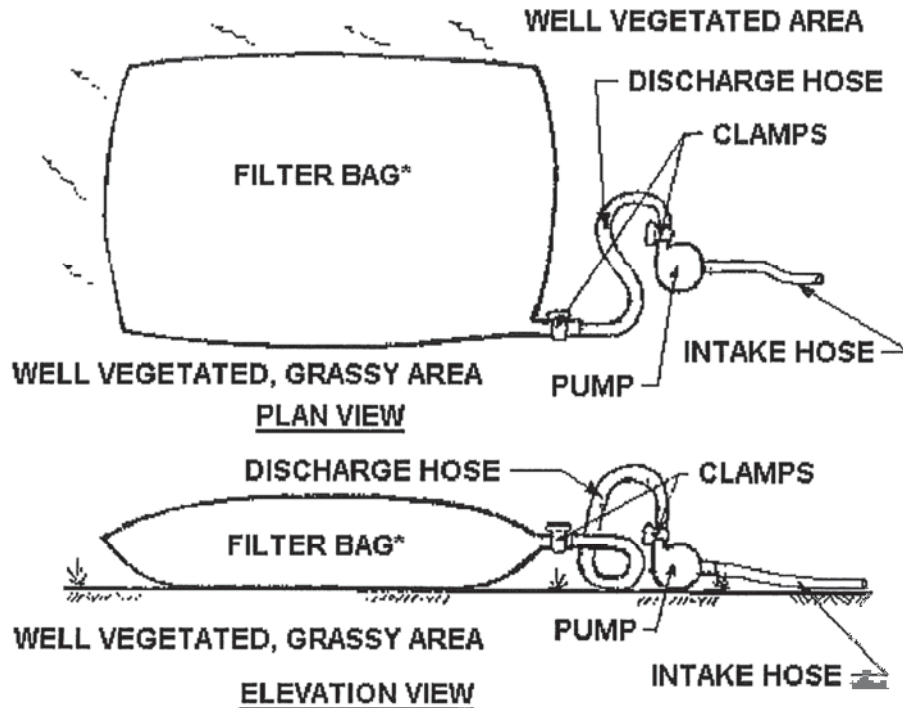
6. Routinely inspect filter socks after each significant rain, maintaining filter socks in a functional condition at all times.
7. Remove sediments collected at the base of the filter socks when they reach 1/3 of the exposed height of the practice.
8. Where the filter sock deteriorates or fails, it will be repaired or replaced with a more effective alternative.
9. Removal – Filter socks will be dispersed on site when no longer required in such a way as to facilitate and not obstruct seedings.

Note1: Filter socks may not require stakes if used in areas of little to no slope, for short duration, and/or for relatively small disturbances such as sidecast piles from service line tie-ins.

Note 2: Observe surroundings for any indications of rip rap or other materials close to ground surface which may have voids allowing drilling mud or sediment laden water to bypass the filter sock. "Toeing in" the filter sock may be necessary in these situations.

DETAIL F-3

PUMPED WATER FILTER BAG DETAIL



Filter bags shall be made from non-woven geotextile material sewn with high strength, double stitched "J" type seams. They shall be capable of trapping particles larger than 150 microns.

A suitable means of accessing the bag with machinery required for disposal purposes must be provided. Filter bags shall be replaced when they become 1/2 full. Spare bags shall be kept available for replacement of those that have failed or are filled.

Bags shall be located in a well-vegetated (grassy) area, and discharge onto stable, erosion resistant areas. Where this is not possible, a geotextile flow path shall be provided. Bags should not be placed on slopes greater than 5%.

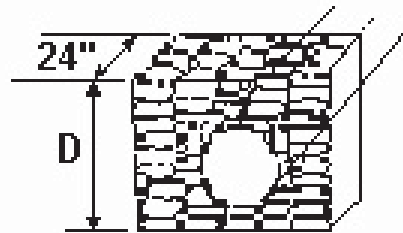
For hydrostatic discharge, the pumping rate is 350-500 gallons per minute (gpm). For trench dewatering, the pumping rate shall be no more than 750 gpm. Floating pump intakes should be considered to allow sediment-free water to be discharged during dewatering.

Filter bags shall be inspected daily. If any problem is detected, pumping shall cease immediately and not resume until the problem is corrected.

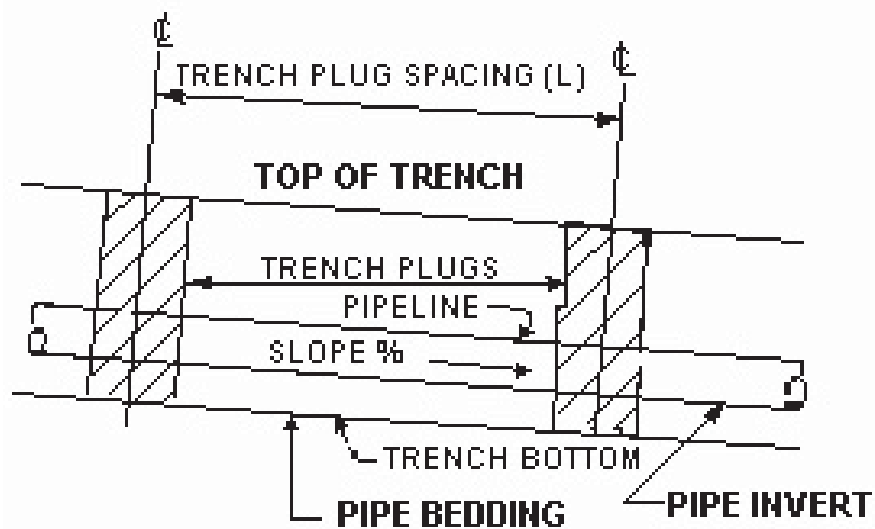
DETAIL F-4

TRENCH PLUG INSTALLATION DETAIL

D - DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF TRENCH



SECTION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

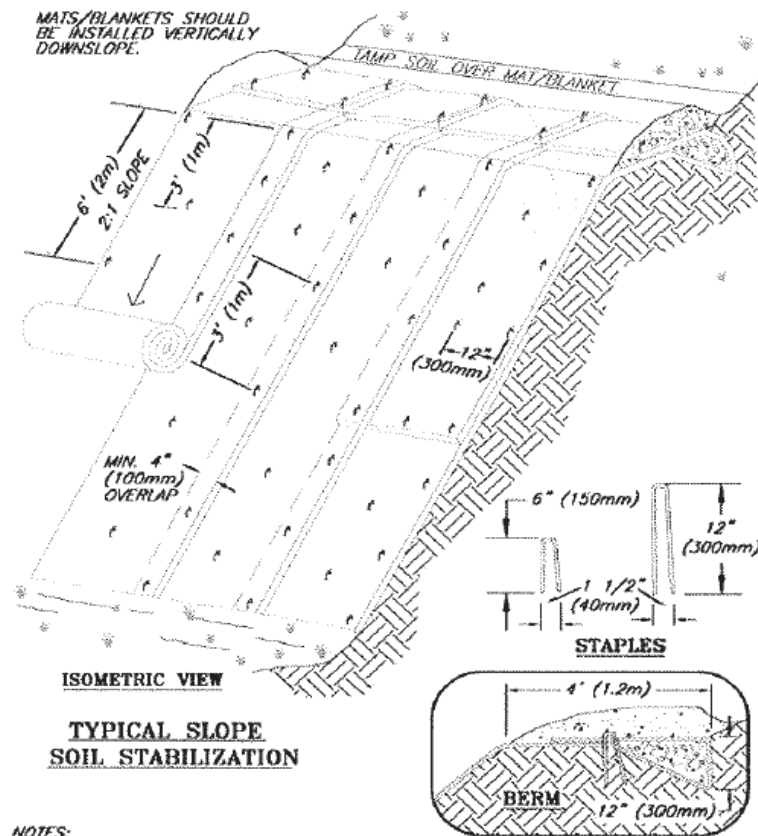


ELEVATION
NOT TO SCALE

DETAIL F-5

EROSION CONTROL MATTING DETAIL

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET DETAIL



NOTES:

1. SLOPE SURFACE SHALL BE FREE OF ROCKS, CLODS, STICKS AND GRASS. MATS/BLANKETS SHALL HAVE GOOD SOIL CONTACT.
2. APPLY PERMANENT SEEDING BEFORE PLACING BLANKETS.
3. LAY BLANKETS LOOSELY AND STAKE OR STAPLE TO MAINTAIN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE SOIL. DO NOT STRETCH.

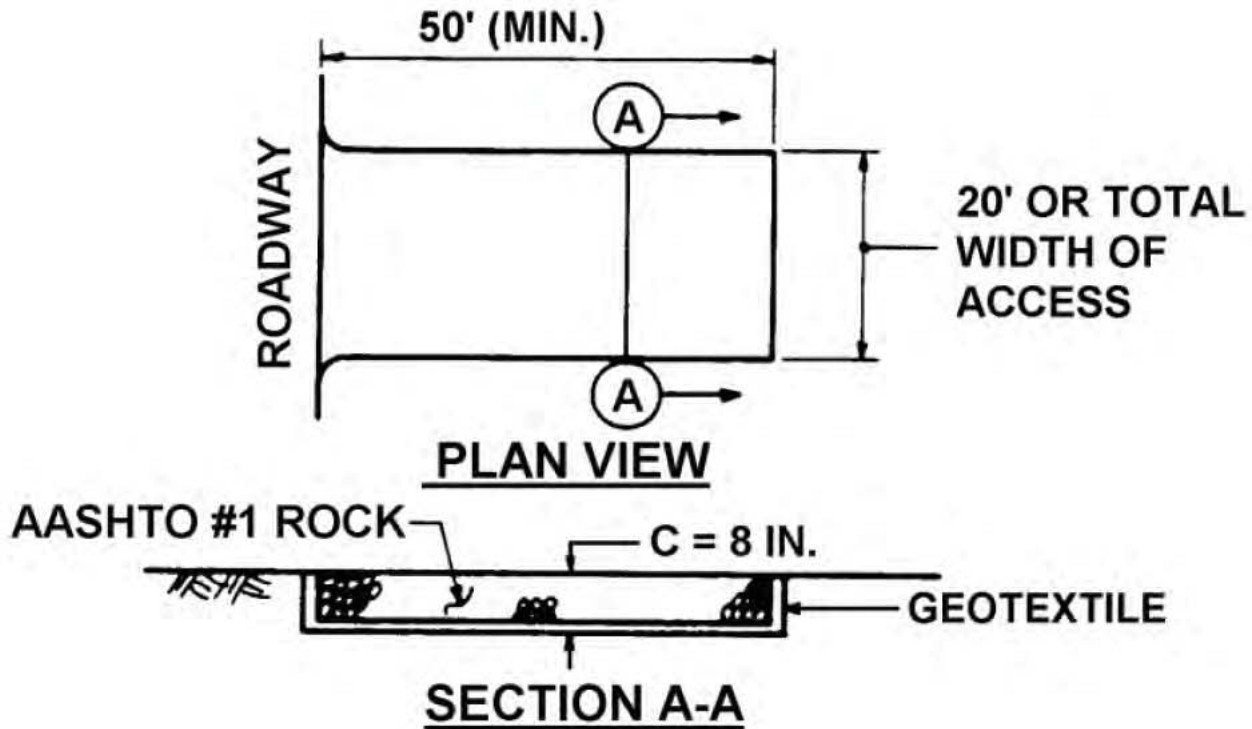
NOT TO SCALE

EROSION BLANKETS &
TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS
SLOPE INSTALLATION

Refer to manufacturer's lining installation detail for overlap, embedment, staple patterns, and vegetative stabilization specifications

DETAIL F-6

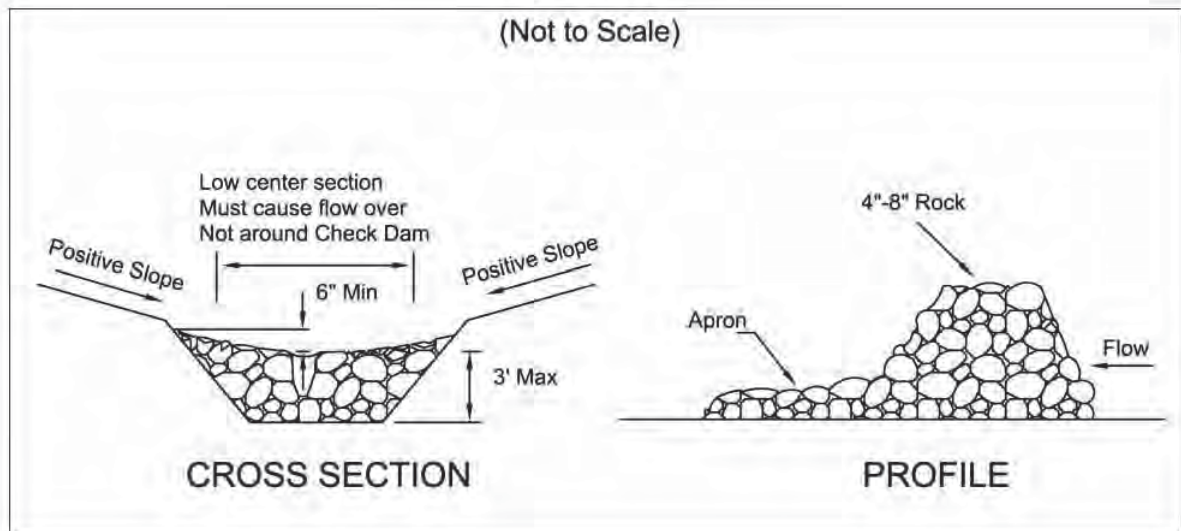
ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL



MAINTENANCE: Rock Construction Entrance thickness shall be constantly maintained to the specified dimensions by adding rock. A stockpile shall be maintained onsite for this purpose. At the end of each construction day, all sediment deposited on paved roadways shall be removed and returned to the construction site. Steel plates, timber mats, and tires are also acceptable materials for short-term construction entrances.

DETAIL F-7

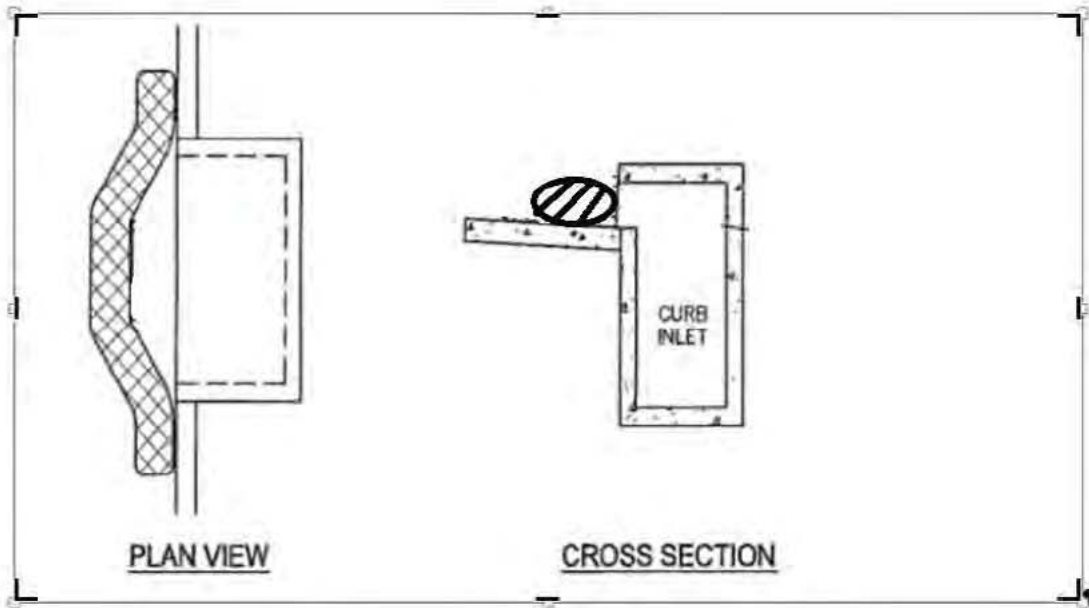
ROCK CHECK DAM DETAIL



1. The check dam shall be constructed of 4-8 inch diameter stone, placed so that it completely covers the width of the channel. ODOT Type D stone is acceptable, but should be underlain with a gravel filter consisting of ODOT No. 3 or 4 or suitable filter fabric.
2. Maximum height of check dam shall not exceed 3.0 feet.
3. The midpoint of the rock check dam shall be a minimum of 6 inches lower than the sides in order to direct across the center and away from the channel sides.
4. The base of the check dam shall be entrenched approximately 6 inches.
5. Spacing of check dams shall be in a manner such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.
6. A Splash Apron shall be constructed where check dams are expected to be in use for an extended period of time, a stone apron shall be constructed immediately downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 in. thick and its length two times the height of the dam.
7. Stone placement shall be performed either by hand or mechanically as long as the center of check dam is lower than the sides and extends across entire channel.
8. Side slopes shall be a minimum of 2:1.

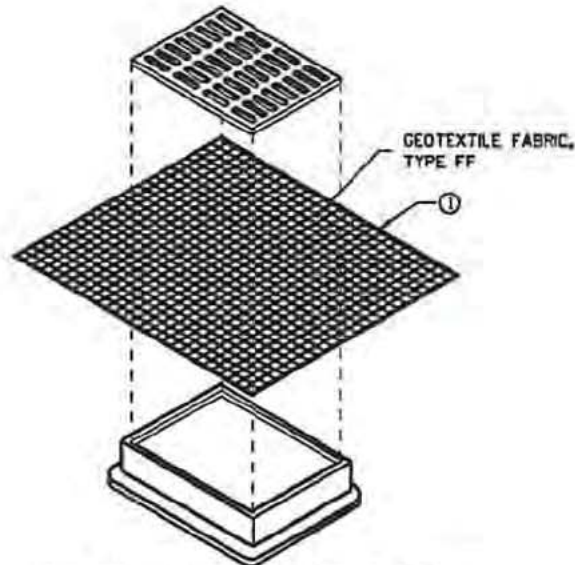
DETAIL F-8A

CURB INLET PROTECTION



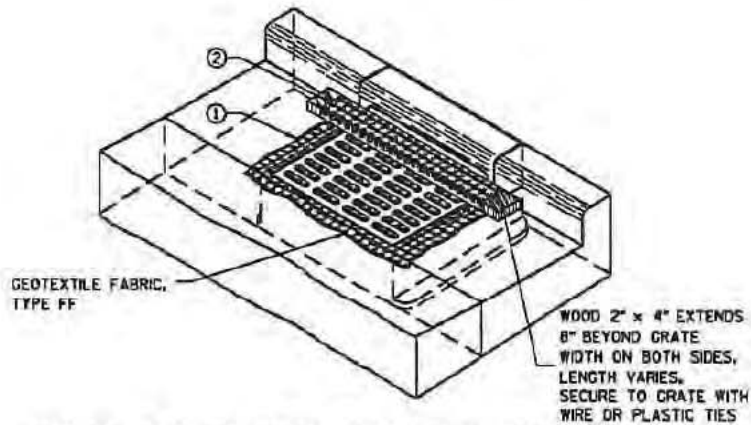
DETAIL F-8B

CURB INLET PROTECTION



INLET PROTECTION, TYPE B (WITHOUT CURB BOX)

(CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY INLET WITHOUT A CURB BOX)



INLET PROTECTION, TYPE C (WITH CURB BOX)

INSTALLATION NOTES

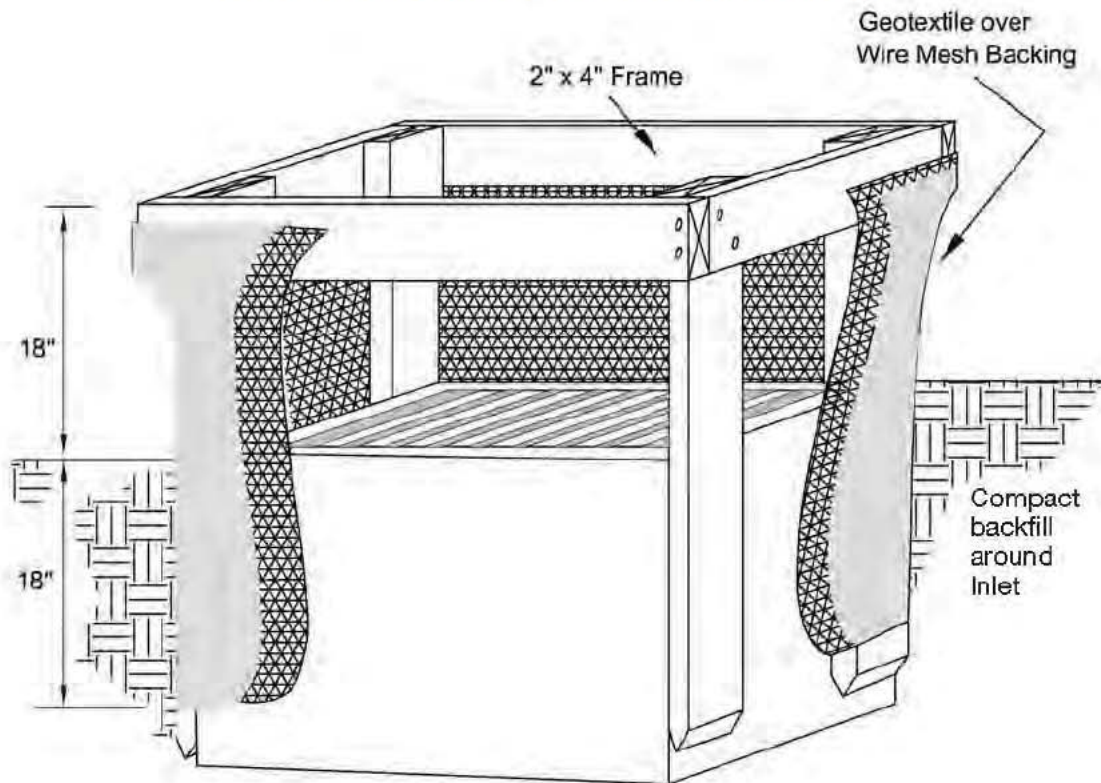
TYPE B & C

TRIM EXCESS FABRIC IN THE FLOW LINE TO WITHIN 3" OF THE GRATE.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEMONSTRATE A METHOD OF MAINTENANCE, USING A SEWN FLAP, HAND HOLDS OR OTHER METHOD TO PREVENT ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING THE INLET.

DETAIL F-8C

GEOTEXTILE INLET PROTECTION DETAIL



SECTION

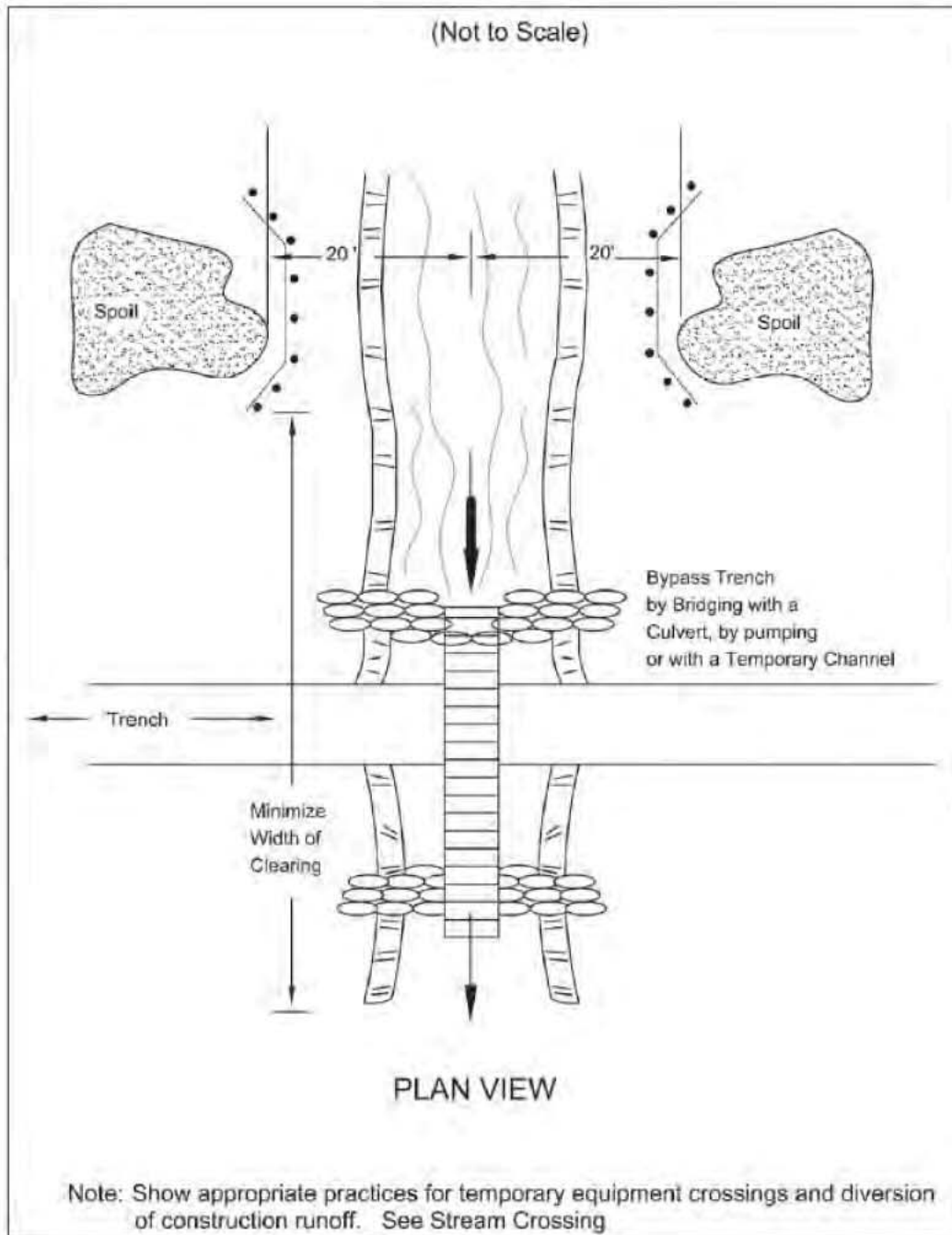
1. Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins or before the inlet becomes functional.
2. The earth around the inlet shall be excavated completely to a depth at least 18 inches.
3. The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-inch by 4-inch construction grade lumber. The 2-inch by 4-inch posts shall be driven one (1) ft. into the ground at four corners of the inlet and the top portion of 2-inch by 4-inch frame assembled using the overlap joint shown. The top of the frame shall be at least 6 inches below adjacent roads if ponded water will pose a safety hazard to traffic.
4. Wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric with water fully impounded against it. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely to the frame.
5. Geotextile material shall have an equivalent opening size of 20-40 sieve and be resistant to sunlight. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely. It shall extend from the top of the frame to 18 inches below the inlet notch elevation. The geotextile shall overlap across one side of the inlet so the ends of the cloth are not fastened to the same post.
6. Backfill shall be placed around the inlet in compacted 6-inch layers until the earth is even with notch elevation on ends and top elevation on sides.
7. A compacted earth dike or check dam shall be constructed in the ditch line below the inlet if the inlet is not in a depression. The top of the dike shall be at least 6 inches higher than the top of the frame.
8. Filter fabric and filter socks can also be used as inlet protection.

APPENDIX G

Typical Wetland Crossing Drawings

DETAIL G-1

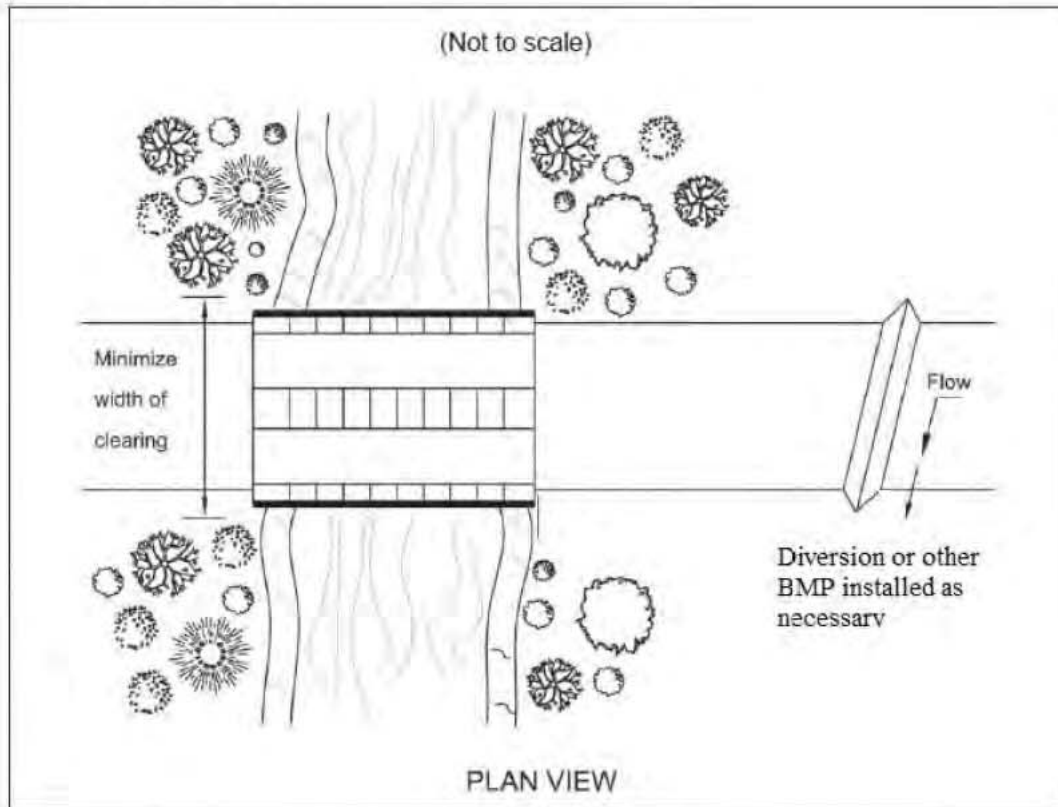
SMALL STREAM UTILITY CROSSING



Notes: A diversion barrier may also be used to direct water away from the pipe trench
Trench plugs will be installed as necessary on each side of water body crossings.

DETAIL G-2

TEMPORARY ACCESS BRIDGE

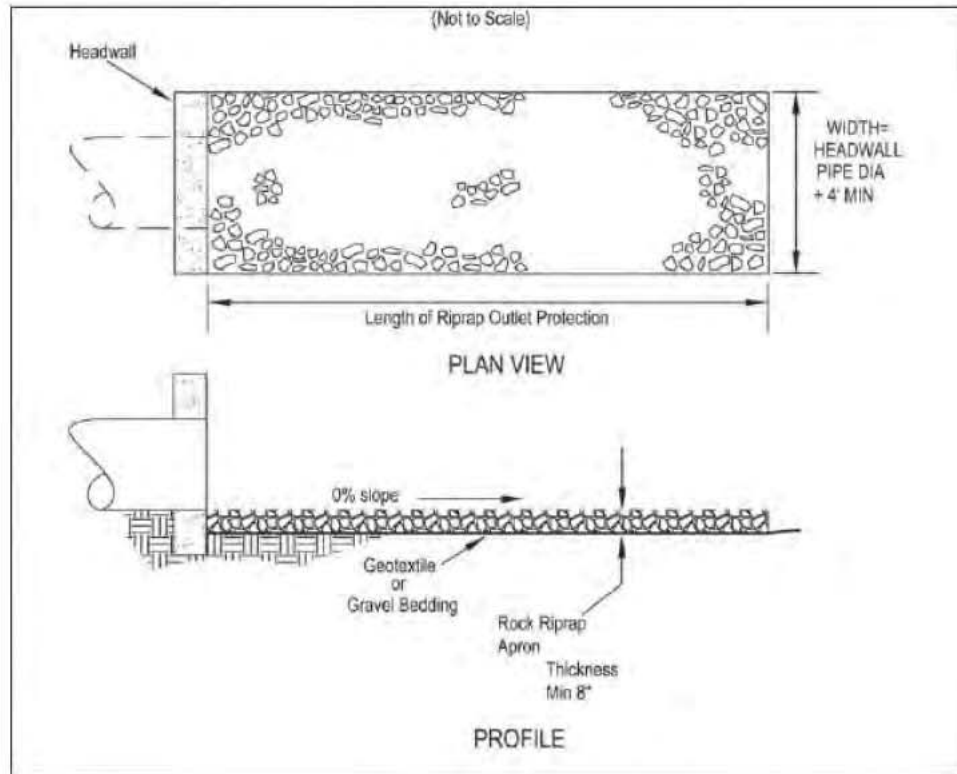


1. Stream Disturbance -Disturbance to the stream shall be kept to a minimum. Streambank vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practical and the stream crossing shall be as narrow as practical.
2. Clearing shall be done by cutting NOT grubbing. The roots and stumps shall be left in place to help stabilize the banks and accelerate revegetation.
3. Water shall be prevented from flowing along the road directly to the stream. Diversions and swales shall direct runoff away from the access road to a sediment-control practice.
4. Bridges shall be constructed to span the entire channel. If the channel width exceeds 8 ft. as measured from the top-of-bank, then a footing, pier or bridge support may be constructed within the waterway. No more than one additional footing, pier or bridge support shall be permitted for each additional 8-ft. width of the channel. However, no footing, pier or bridge support will be permitted within the channel for waterways less than 8 ft. wide.
5. Some steep watersheds subject to flash flood events may require that the bridge be cabled ore secured to prevent downstream damage or hazard.
6. No fill other than clean stone free from soil shall be placed within the stream channel.

- Notes:**
1. Culvert Pipes may be utilized instead of footings, piers or other bridge supports.
 2. Bridge will be temporarily removed during high water events.
 3. Bridge to remain until the completion of final restoration.
 4. Filter socks shall surround the bridge structure above the water line; removed during use, and replaced at night.
 5. Ramp approaches can be either graded or dug into the ground. Stone may be used on approaches.

DETAIL G-3

ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION

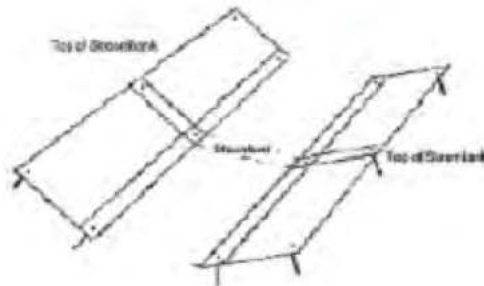


1. Subgrade for the filter or bedding and riprap shall be prepared to the required lines and grades as shown on the plan. The subgrade shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, roots, sod, loose rock, or other material.
2. Riprap shall conform to the grading limits as shown on the plan.
3. Geotextile shall be securely anchored according to manufacturers' recommendations.
4. Geotextile shall be laid with the long dimension parallel to the direction of flow and shall be laid loosely but without wrinkles and creases. Where joints are necessary, strips shall be placed to provide a 12-in. minimum overlap, with the upstream strip overlapping the downstream strip.
5. Gravel bedding shall be ODOT No. 67's or 57's unless shown differently on the drawings.
6. Riprap may be placed by equipment but shall be placed in a manner to prevent slippage or damage to the geotextile.
7. Riprap shall be placed by a method that does not cause segregation of sizes. Extensive pushing with a dozer causes segregation and shall be avoided by delivering riprap near its final location within the channel.
8. Construction shall be sequenced so that outlet protection is placed and functional when the storm drain, culvert, or open channel above it becomes operational.
9. All disturbed areas will be vegetated as soon as practical.

DETAIL G-4

STREAM BANK RESTORATION DETAIL

Erosion Control Mat Details



Refer to matting manufacturer's installation detail for overlap, embedment, staple patterns, and vegetative stabilization specifications

Stream Rip-Rap Details



The following guidelines will be used to select riprap size and thickness:

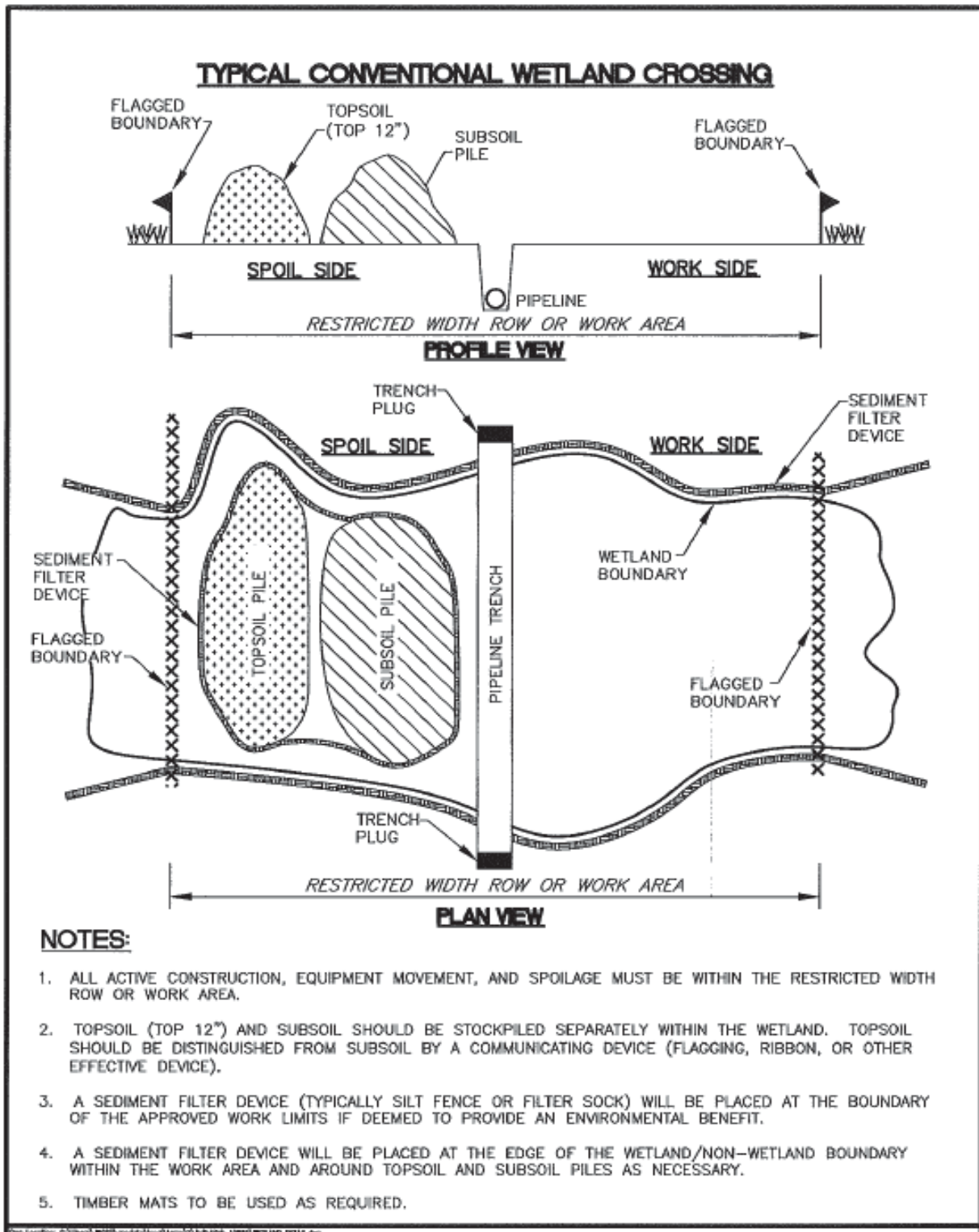
- For channels with water depth > 3 feet, use R-5 at 6" thick
- For channels with water depth between 2 and 3 feet, use R-4 at 4" thick
- For channels with water depth between 1 and 2 feet, use R-3 at 3" thick
- For channels with water depth < 1 feet, use R-2 at 3" thick

APPENDIX H

Typical Stream Crossing Drawings

DETAIL H-1

TYPICAL WETLAND CROSSING



DETAIL H-2

WETLAND TIMBER MAT CROSSING



APPENDIX I

NOI Application Documentation and General Conditions

APPENDIX J

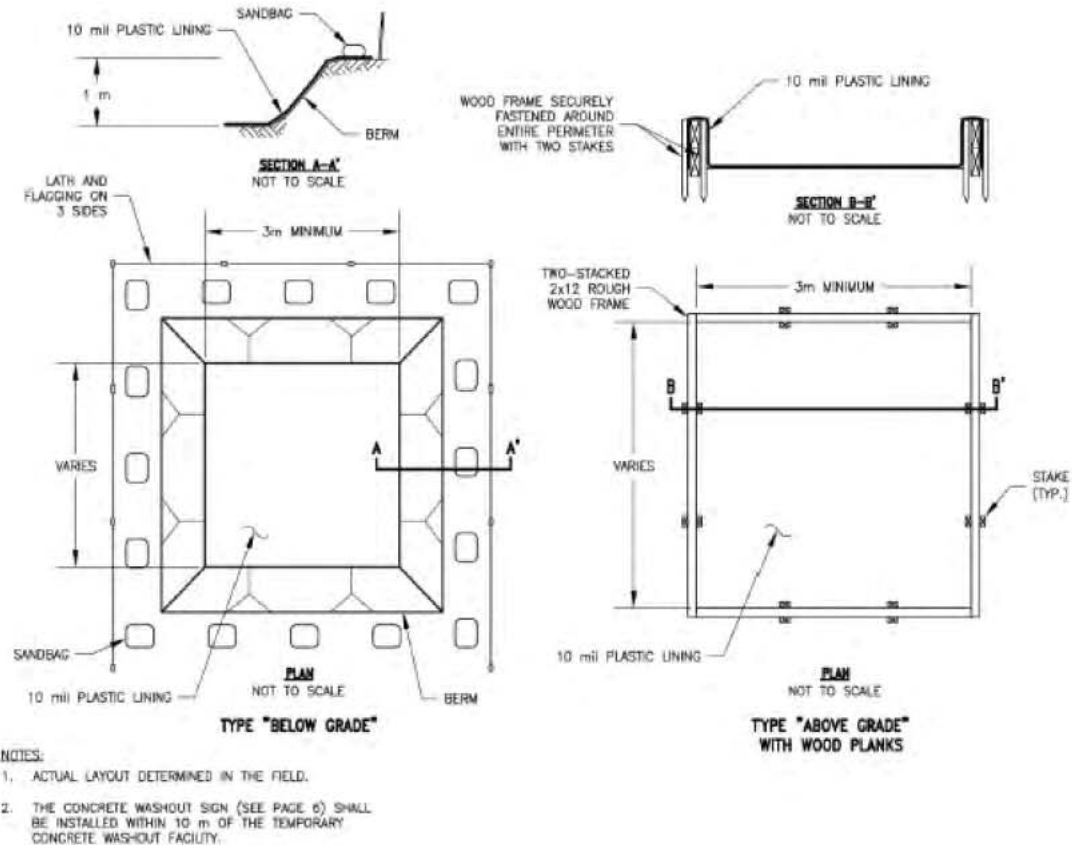
Concrete Washout Typical Detail

DETAIL J-1

Concrete Washout Detail*

Note: This detail to be used in the absence of the following concrete washout BMPs:

1. Washout into a depressional area where new sidewalks will be poured.
2. Washout into a lined pit in the ground with filter socks as perimeter control.



Sign Examples



Photograph of the "ABOVE GRADE" concrete washout structure

- * 1. Concrete washout location is subject to change and will be located by the contractor before construction begins.
2. Concrete washout will be installed away from wetlands and streams.
3. Proper removal and disposal of concrete washout material is required once the project is complete.

APPENDIX K

SWP3 Inspection Forms

ECTS Checklist Guidance

Checklist Title: SWP3 Inspection Form

(For Dominion Energy Construction Projects with a SWP3)

THIS CHECKLIST IS TO BE COMPLETED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR (EI) CONTRACTED BY DOMINION ENERGY OR A DOMINION ENERGY INSPECTOR DURING SCHEDULED OR UNSCHEDULED SITE INSPECTIONS OF ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION SITES WITH A SWP3.

- **Information at the top of the form.**
 - **Site Name:** Note the Project name and/or location of the construction activity.
 - **Inspector:** Note the inspector's name and circle the appropriate title.
 - **Qualifications:** Note applicable qualifications.
 - Eight-Hour Stormwater Management During Construction Course - A course administered by numerous third-party trainers.
 - CESSWI - Certified Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater Inspector. A federal certification program administered by EnviroCert International. If "Yes" include certification number.
 - Dominion SWP3 Training - A training module prepared by Dominion Energy Environment and Sustainability for Dominion Energy construction Sites
 - Other – List other applicable qualifications
 - **Signature:** Include the signature of the inspector on paper copy maintained at the site.
- **Inspection Documentation Area:**
 - Circle the applicable inspection type:
 - "Weekly" - Inspection required at least once every seven calendar days during active construction and restoration.
 - "Monthly" - Inspection required after all construction and restoration activity has ceased.
 - "Routine" - Minimum weekly inspection interval
 - "Precipitation Event" - Must be completed at least once every seven (7) calendar days and after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24-hour period by the end of the next calendar day, excluding weekends and holidays, unless work is scheduled. Rainfall amounts will be determined by Dominion Energy personnel or a designated representative using National Weather Service or other acceptable resources such as an on-site rain gauge.
 - "Other" - Random inspection, Compliance Inspection, Follow-up, etc.
 - **Has it rained since last inspection? (Y/N)** Circle as appropriate and note the time started and duration of the previous storm event. If the precipitation amount is known, insert this information here.
 - **Current Conditions:** Describe the weather conditions during this inspection. Circle the most appropriate soil condition. "Saturated" = standing water is visible on the ground surface.
 - **Features Inspected:** List each feature inspected at the site. The Feature ID must correspond to the site plan submitted with the SWP3 or E&S Control Plan. Record any

repairs or maintenance necessary for each device; include an accurate description of the location of repair and a date when the repair must be completed.

- **Information on second page.**

- **Construction Inspector(s):** Note the inspection date, site name, and inspector's name.
- **Previous Inspections:** Review the previous site inspection form, including action items and dates of completion. Comment on any ongoing activities and its progress. The site has three days from discovery to complete applicable repairs and 10 days from discovery to install new controls if warranted.
- **Necessary Documents:** Confirm the presence of environmental permit, plans, and notices. These must include: a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) or Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Control Plan; Construction Permit/Land Disturbance Permit; Notice of Intent (NOI) to begin disturbance; and Notices of Termination.
- **Disturbed Areas:** Any disturbed areas that are anticipated to lie dormant for more than 14 days must be stabilized to prevent potential erosion. Stabilization may include: permanent cover (e.g., building, parking lot, etc.); vegetation (seed and straw), mulch or tack; gravel, stone or rip rap.
- **E/SCDs:** Are Erosion/Sediment Control Devices (E/SCDs) of appropriate design for the areas they are controlling, properly installed and being maintained? The E/SCDs installed must be described in the SWP3 or E&S Control Plan. Furthermore, design details must meet the minimum design details described in the state stormwater control manual. If alternate control methods were installed: notify the site manager and engineer to confirm the controls installed are sufficiently designed; revise the plans accordingly; or remove and replace insufficient controls. The site has three days from discovery to complete applicable repairs and 10 days from discovery to install new controls if warranted.
- **Final Grade:** List any areas at final grade since last inspection. Areas at final grade are not likely to be disturbed again and must be stabilized. See Question # 9 above.
- **Untreated Discharges:** Observations of untreated discharge may include:
 - A sheen indicating petroleum products;
 - Foam or froth indicating a chemical or other discharge;
 - Suspended particles or sludge beneath the surface;
 - Discolored water, including dirty/muddy characteristics of sedimentation;
 - A change in water temperature; and
 - Damaged or stressed vegetation or wildlife.
- **Notification:** Review the inspection findings with a site manager or other responsible person and note this individual.

Checklist Owner: Tara Buzzelli

Local: 8-657-2579

Work: 330-664-2579

Cell: 330-604-8871

Email: Tara.E.Buzzelli@DominionEnergy.com

Email: Gregory.K.Eastridge@DominionEnergy.com

Subject Matter Expert: Greg Eastridge

Local: 8-657-2576

Work: 330-664-2576

Cell: 330-571-7855

Date of Last Revision: July 2020

OHIO SWP3 INSPECTION FORM

Site Name:

Date:

Environmental Inspection Company:

Environmental Inspector:

Qualifications: Completed 8-HR Stormwater Management During Construction Course

Y

N

CESSWI

Y

N

Dominion SWP3 Training

Y

N

Other:

Inspector Signature:

Weekly

Monthly

Routine Inspection

Precipitation Event >0.5-inch

Other

(circle all applicable)

Has it rained since last inspection? *(circle one)*

Yes: Date(s) & Approx. Amount

No

Current Conditions:

Soil Conditions:

Dry

Wet

Saturated

Frozen

(circle applicable conditions)

Feature ID

BMP, ECD, SCD Applied

Recommendations

BMP: Best Management Practice E/SCD: Erosion/Sediment Control Device SF: Silt Fence SW: Straw Wattle W: Wetland S: Stream
TM: Timber Mat IP: Inlet Protection WB: Waterbar RCE: Rock Construction Entrance ECM: Erosion Control Matting FS: Filter Sock

Date:

Site:

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Inspection Form

Construction Inspector(s) On Site:

Unresolved issues from previous inspections:

Are the SWP3, NOI and General Permit Letter on-site?

Yes

No

If no, explain.

List newly disturbed areas likely to lie dormant for more than 14 days:

Have soil stockpiles been placed at least 50 feet from drainageways?

List construction entrances and SCDs used to prevent tracking into roadway:

Are E/SCDs of appropriate design for area they are controlling, properly installed and being maintained?

List any new areas at final grade since last inspection:

Is the inlet protection of appropriate design?

Were any untreated discharges into streams, wetlands or inlets observed? If yes, document location(s):

Note person(s) notified of any inspection finding(s) and expected date of correction:

Notes

APPENDIX L

Inadvertent Return Plan

Introduction

The East Ohio Gas Company (EOG) utilizes horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to install pipeline crossings on construction projects, depending on site specific conditions. HDD is a widely used trenchless construction method which accomplishes the installation of pipelines and buried utilities with minimal disturbance to the surface or streams and wetlands. However, HDD is not totally without impact. The primary environmental impact associated with HDD revolves around the use of drilling fluids. The purpose of this document is to present EOG's plan for minimizing environmental impact associated with drilling fluids that inadvertently escape to the ground surface (known as an inadvertent return). This document may require additional site specific information depending on the sensitivity of the project and requests from the permitting agencies.

If a site specific contingency plan is developed for a particular bore the plan should be submitted to the appropriate United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) District as described in Attachment A of this document.

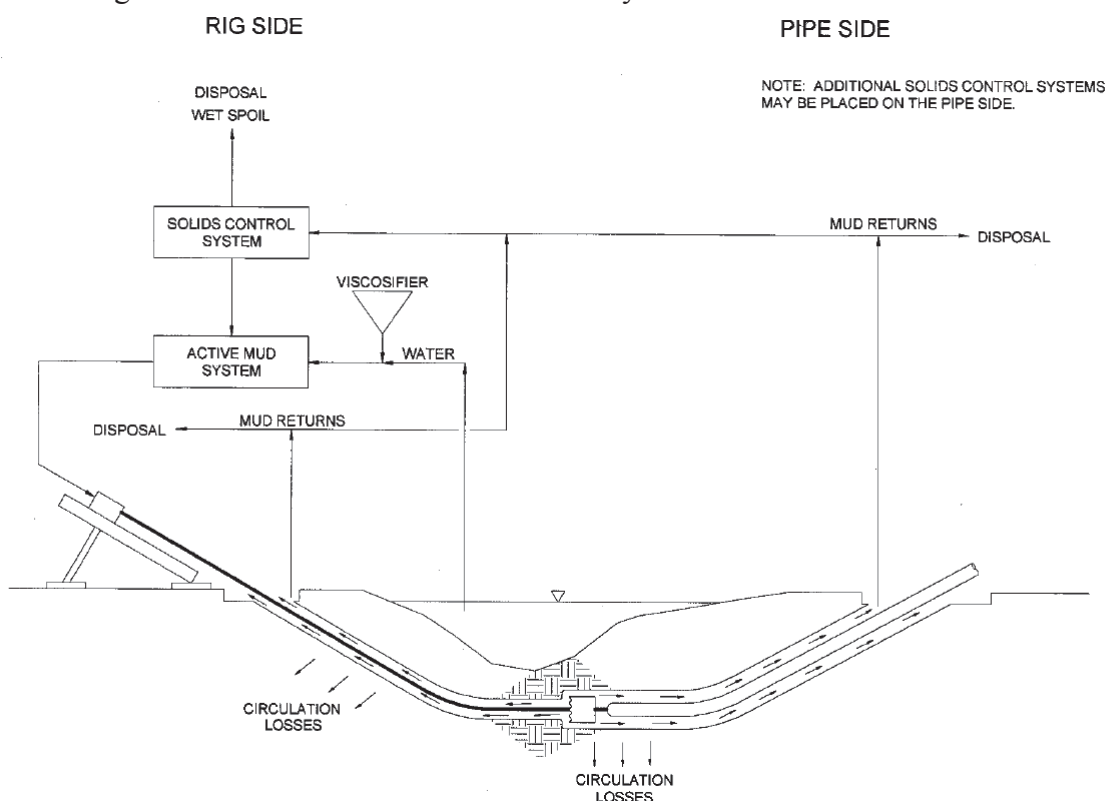
Background

An awareness of the function and composition of HDD drilling fluids (also referred to as drilling mud) is imperative in producing a permittable and constructable HDD crossing design. The principal functions of drilling fluid in HDD pipeline installation are listed below.

- **Transportation of Spoil.** Drilled spoil, consisting of excavated soil or rock cuttings, is suspended in the fluid and carried to the surface by the fluid stream flowing in the annulus between the bore hole and the pipe.
- **Cooling and Cleaning of Cutters.** Drilled spoils build-up on bit or reamer cutters is removed by high velocity fluid streams directed at the cutters. Cutters are also cooled by the fluid.
- **Reduction of Friction.** Friction between the pipe and the hole wall is reduced by the lubricating properties of the drilling fluid.
- **Hole Stabilization.** Stabilization of the drilled hole is accomplished by the drilling fluid building up a "wall cake" which seals pores and holds soil particles in place. This is critical in HDD pipeline installation as holes are often in soft soil formations and are uncased.
- **Transmission of Hydraulic Power.** Power required to turn a bit and mechanically drill a hole is transmitted to a downhole motor by the drilling fluid.
- **Hydraulic Excavation.** Soil is excavated by erosion from high velocity fluid streams directed from jet nozzles on bits or reaming tools.
- **Soil Modification.** Mixing of the drilling fluid with the soil along the drilled path facilitates installation of a pipeline by reducing the shear strength of the soil to a near fluid condition. The resulting soil mixture can then be displaced as a pipeline is pulled into it.

The major component of drilling fluid used in HDD pipeline installation is fresh water, typically obtained at the crossing location. In order for water to be fully functional, it is generally necessary to modify the properties by adding a viscosifier. The viscosifier used almost exclusively in HDD drilling fluids is naturally occurring bentonite clay, which is principally sodium montmorillonite. It is not listed as a hazardous material/substance as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's EPCRA or CERCLA regulatory criteria. If the product becomes a waste, it does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste, as defined by USEPA.

All stages of HDD involve circulating drilling fluid from equipment on the surface, through a drill pipe, and back to the surface through a drilled annulus. Drilling fluid returns collected at the entry and exit points are stored in a steel tank and processed through a solids control system which removes spoil from the drilling fluid allowing the fluid to be reused. The cleaned fluid is trucked back to the entrance point for reuse. The basic method used by the solids control system is mechanical separation using shakers, desanders, and desilters. The excess spoil and drilling fluid are transported to, and disposed of, at an approved permitted solid waste landfill. A typical HDD drilling fluid circuit is illustrated schematically below.



Drilling fluid expended downhole will flow in the path of least resistance. In the drilled annulus, the path of least resistance may be an existing fracture or fissure in the soil or rock substrate. When this happens, circulation can be lost or reduced. This is a common occurrence in the HDD process, but does not prevent completion. However, the environment may be impacted if the fluid inadvertently returns to the surface at a location on a waterway's banks or within a waterway or wetland.

Inadvertent Return Minimization

The risk of an inadvertent return can be mitigated through profile design and implementation of specific measures throughout the installation process.

The HDD profile is designed to minimize the potential for the release of drilling fluid in sensitive areas. Cohesive soils, such as clays, dense sands, and competent rock are considered ideal materials for containment of drilling fluids. Case by case analysis of the overburden will be conducted to determine the depth of the bore to provide a margin of safety against inadvertent returns in a sensitive area. In non-cohesive soils, such as gravel, a greater depth of cover will be used.

During the design phase, substrate test bores if required, should be minimum of twenty (20) feet from the HDD centerline where practical. The bore holes should be filled with concrete prior to the HDD process.

Key preventive measures implemented during installation are geared toward keeping the drill fluid contained in the borehole and prevent its escape to the surface. This is accomplished through monitoring and management of drill fluid pressures and drill fluid volumes. A key to containing and controlling an inadvertent return is early detection and quick response by the HDD crew.

Minimization of Environmental Impact

The most effective way to minimize environmental impact associated with HDD drilling fluids is to maintain fluid circulation to the extent practical. Maintenance of fluid circulation is the responsibility of the HDD contractor. EOG's construction specifications defining this responsibility is presented below.

CONTRACTOR shall employ his best efforts to maintain full annular circulation of drilling fluids. Drilling fluid returns at locations other than the entry and exit points shall be minimized. In the event that annular circulation is lost, CONTRACTOR shall take steps to restore circulation.

However, it should be recognized that restoration of circulation may not be practical or possible and that environmental impact will be minimized by completing construction as soon as possible. Therefore, absent a threat to public health and safety, drilling operations will continue in the event of lost circulation if deemed to reduce the duration of construction operations.

Drilling fluid is easily contained by standard erosion and sediment control measures within upland areas. Within the boundaries of the worksite, drilling fluid is controlled through the use of pits at the crossing entry and exit points, and typical fluid handling equipment such as trash pumps.

The environmental impact of a release of drilling fluid into a water body is a temporary increase in local turbidity until drilling fluid dissipates with the current and settles to the bottom. In the

immediate vicinity of a release, benthic organisms may be smothered if sufficient quantities of bentonite settle upon them.

Response to an Inadvertent Return

The HDD contractor shall immediately notify the Construction Inspector (CI) and Environmental Inspector (EI) or EOG Environmental Compliance Coordinator (ECC) of any sudden losses in returns or any inadvertent return to the surface. If an inadvertent return is observed, the HDD contractor will take certain reasonable measures to eliminate, reduce, or control the release. The actions to be taken will depend on the location and time of release, site specific geologic conditions, and the volume of the release.

If a release occurs in an upland area, the HDD contractor will immediately take appropriate reasonable actions to reduce, eliminate, or control the release. The action shall include:

- Constructing a small pit or sandbag coffer around the release point, installing a section of silt-fence or compost filter sock to trap as much sediment as possible, and placing a pump hose in the pit to pump the drilling fluid back to the bore site
- Reducing drilling fluid pressures
- Thickening drilling fluid mixture
- Adding pre-approved loss circulation materials to the fluid mixture, such as wood fibers or shredded paper

The HDD contractor in consultation with the CI and EI/ECC will determine which methods are most appropriate to eliminate, reduce or control the release. Prior to the end of the shift, the EI or CI will notify the local Dominion Environmental Department concerning the inadvertent return event. Recovered drilling fluid will be recycled and reused to the extent that is practical. Waste drilling fluid will be disposed of in a permitted solid waste landfill in accordance with Dominion protocols.

If an inadvertent return occurs on a stream's bank or within a stream or wetland, it will be the responsibility of the HDD contractor to contain and collect drilling fluid, and ultimately restore the disturbed area, as practical. Drilling operations will be temporarily suspended to allow contractor to set up a containment and collection system. EOG's construction specifications defining this responsibility are presented below.

If inadvertent return of drilling fluids occur, it shall be immediately contained with hand placed barriers (i.e. straw bales, sand bags, silt fences, etc.) and collected using pumps as practical. If the amount of the release is not great enough to allow practical collection, the affected area shall be diluted with fresh water and the fluid will be allowed to dry and dissipate naturally. If the amount of the release exceeds that which can be contained with hand placed barriers, small collection sumps may be used. If the amount of the release exceeds that which can be contained and collected using small sumps, drilling operations shall be suspended until surface return volumes can be brought under control.

If an inadvertent return occurs in a **wetland, or in close proximity to a stream**, where there is imminent danger of the drilling fluid migrating into a stream, then drilling operations will cease until HDD personnel, CI and EI/ECC have had an opportunity to examine the site and evaluate the threat to the waterbody. If an ECC has not been involved, EOG's local ECC shall be contacted immediately and will assist in the response and cleanup, as needed, and make all required and appropriate Agency notifications. The release shall be reported to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) and the USACE. Based on review of the information submitted, the action taken and the aquatic resource impacted, Ohio EPA or USACE will determine what the appropriate response/action will be on a case by case basis.

A plan for avoiding additional impacts, which may include some or all of the actions items listed below, will be implemented. Efforts will be made to minimize ground disturbance in wetlands while accessing the inadvertent return area by utilizing swamp mats and lightweight equipment, such as bobcats and pick-up trucks, and minimizing travel into and out of the wetland. The cutting of shrubs and trees will be minimized, as much as practical, in order to reach the inadvertent return area. The HDD activity may be resumed only after it has been determined with reasonable certainty that any additional release of drilling fluid will be minimal and can be adequately contained without posing additional impact to wetlands and streams. The release site(s) will be closely monitored for additional inadvertent return activity until the HDD work in the area is completed. For longer stretches of right-of-way (ROW) that are not within sight of the HDD personnel, the pipeline ROW will be walked on an hourly basis.

If an inadvertent return occurs in a **stream or river**, then drilling operation will cease until HDD personnel, CI and EI/ECC have had an opportunity to examine the site and evaluate the threat to the waterbody. The release shall be reported to the Ohio EPA and the USACE. Based on review of the information submitted, the action taken and the aquatic resource impacted, Ohio EPA or USACE will determine what the appropriate response/action will be on a case by case basis.

A plan for avoiding additional impacts, which may include a pump or flume bypass with secondary containment, in addition to all of the action items listed above will be implemented. The HDD activity may be resumed only after it has been determined with reasonable certainty that any additional release of drilling fluid will be minimal and can be adequately contained without posing further impacts to wetlands and streams. The release site(s) should continue to be closely monitored for any additional further inadvertent return activity until the HDD work in the area is completed. For inadvertent return situations in streams and wetlands only, the EI/ECC may conduct stream monitoring/sampling such as pH and turbidity, comparing upstream conditions with downstream conditions. Also, the stream will be walked to verify the extent of drilling fluid sediment dispersal and settling.

One **exception to ceasing drilling operations** until containment is developed would be a release of drilling fluids during the pipe pullback process. Ceasing operations would pose significant risk of causing the pull to be stuck and not able to resume.

Containment and Clean-up Material and Equipment

The HDD contractor will be required to have the necessary containment and clean-up equipment onsite, readily available to use. At a minimum, the following material and equipment should be onsite in ample supply depending on the extent of sensitive areas:

- Spill absorbent pads and booms
- Compost filter socks
- Silt fence
- Wood stakes
- Sand bags
- Plastic sheeting
- Corrugated plastic pipe
- Shovels
- Push brooms
- Centrifugal, trash and sump pumps
- Vacuum trucks
- Rubber tired or wide track back hoe
- Bobcat
- Storage tanks
- Floating turbidity curtain

If necessary a local 24-hour outside emergency response company may be called for assistance.

EnviroServe – 1-800-642-1311

The following lists local Energy Infrastructure Environmental Services personnel.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Dave Fredle (Construction ECC) | Office: (330) 664-2615
Cell: (330) 703-3603 |
| • Greg Eastridge (EOG Environmental Specialist) | Office: (330) 664-2576
Cell: (330) 571-7855 |
| • Tara Buzzelli (EOG Environmental Specialist) | Office: (330) 664-2579
Cell: (330) 604-8871 |
| • Stephan Ryder (EOG/EOG Environmental Advisor) | Office: (330) 664-2531
Cell: (330) 813-8805 |

Agency Notifications

Typically, EOG's ECC will make the necessary calls to any regulatory agency.

- Ohio EPA Spill Hotline: 1-(800)-282-9378: Make call upon gathering of the information listed in Attachment A. (Not considered a spill; rather an unpermitted discharge)
- USACE – Refer to Attachment A of this document
- Other agencies that may have to be notified dependent upon permit approvals and site conditions include National Response Center 1-(800)-424-8802; Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR); the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); and Ohio Power Siting Board

Inadvertent Return Site Restoration

All areas impacted will be restored to pre-existing condition and contour. Impacted upland areas will be restored through normal right-of-way practices of seeding and mulching.

Restoration of wetlands will vary depending on the extent of disturbance to the upper soil layer and vegetation during the initial inadvertent return response. Recommendations will be sought first from the respective District Corp office for restoration activities in any Category 3 wetland. Residual drilling mud will be washed off the vegetation as much as practical. Upon review of any submitted information to the Ohio EPA and/or USACE; it will be determined if further action is required.

Restoration of stream beds will be dependent upon it's classification. Recommendations will be sought first from the respective USACE office/Ohio EPA for restoration activities in streams classified as Exceptional Warmwater Habitat, Seasonal Salmonid Stream or Coldwater Habitat. All other perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams will have as much residual drilling mud pumped out as practical, so as not to disturb the original streambed. This may include a light wash of the streambed utilizing upstream water and collecting the wash water immediately downstream. Similar to an inadvertent return occurring in wetlands, upon review of any submitted information, Ohio EPA and/or USACE will review the restoration activities performed and determine if further action is warranted.

Attachment A

Coordination Procedures between the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and East Ohio Gas (Dominion) for Inadvertent Return:

If specific inadvertent return contingency/corrective action plans have been developed for particular Horizontal Directional Drills (HDD), these should be provided to the appropriate USACE District prior to initiation of the HDD. Of particular importance is for Dominion to identify any potential corrective actions that may require USACE authorizations to implement the corrective actions (i.e. temporary access roads to facilitate containment/clean-up in areas regulated by the USACE).

Inadvertent Return Occurs:

The procedures outlined below shall be implemented when an inadvertent return occurs in an area regulated the USACE in the state of Ohio:

1. Identify the responsible USACE District (Buffalo, Huntington, Pittsburgh) based on the geographical location of the inadvertent return.
2. Immediately notify the point of contact at the responsible USACE District.
 - Mark Scalabrino (Buffalo): (716) 879-4327, mark.w.scalabrino@usace.army.mil
 - Mark Taylor (Huntington): 304-399-5610, mark.a.taylor@usace.army.mil
 - Nancy Mullen (Pittsburgh): 412-395-7155, nancy.j.mullen@usace.army.mil

*Notification shall occur via e-mail with potential phone contact as the situation warrants.

3. The notification shall include the following information:
 - USGS location map depicting the inadvertent return location.
 - Identify the regulated water of the U.S. and provide a brief description of that resource (i.e. stream/river name, forested wetland, etc).
 - Characterize the scope of the inadvertent return. Identify the approximate quantity of material discharged and area impacted by that discharge.
 - Provide the date an inadvertent return occurred and status of the situation (i.e. stopped, on-going).
 - State corrective actions taken by Dominion to address the situation.
 - Representative photos of the area impacted by the inadvertent return and representative photos of the area after corrective/restoration efforts.
 - Identify the potential for any additional USACE authorizations required to perform corrective actions (i.e. temporary access road in areas regulated by the USACE).

Based on review of any information submitted, the action taken by Dominion, and the aquatic resource impacted, the responsible USACE District will determine what the appropriate USACE response/action will be on a case by case basis.

NOTE: The USACE may update this guidance at any time based on an assessment of the situations which are encountered and how they are handled by Dominion.

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT L

**STARK COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
COORDINATION**



STARK SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2650 RICHVILLE DR SE, SUITE 100 * MASSILLON, OH 44646 * (330) 451-7645

Approval Letter

July 20, 2021

Mr. Greg Eastridge
Dominion Energy Ohio
320 Springside Drive
Suite 320
Akron, OH 44333

Re: **DOM PIR 2647 – 37th and Cleveland**
Parcel No. – Multiple
NPDES # 3GC12377*AG
Project # 2021-69
Plan Approval

Dear Mr. Eastridge,

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) dated 06/17/2021 for the above-mentioned project received on 07/08/2021 has been reviewed and approved by our office and will be used as a reference when inspecting this site during construction. Please ensure this letter remains on site during the construction process along with the approved NOI and approved set of plans.

1. All review and inspections fees (Invoice #2021-69) have been paid as of 07/20/2021.
2. Please provide our office with the contact information of the contractor who will be responsible for implementing (installing & removing practices) the SWPPP and writing the inspection reports. NOTE: If the contractor is unknown at this time, the information will be required before a pre-construction meeting is scheduled.
3. If desired by the developer, the contractor will need Co-Permittee NOI coverage prior to the start of the project. Please provide a copy to our office once/if obtained.
4. Signed and dated copies of the SWPPP Owner/Developer and Contractor Certification statements will need provided to our office either before or on the date of the pre-construction meeting.
5. A pre-construction meeting is required before any earthmoving operations begin. Please contact our office at 330-451-7645 to schedule a time. *This may take place once all reviewing agencies have provided their approval to you.

This approval shall remain valid for two (2) years from the date of this approval letter. An extension may be requested in writing before the termination of the two (2) years. If you have any questions, please contact me at 330-451-7647 or SEMatheny@starkcountyohio.gov.

Respectfully,

Sarah Matheny
Storm Water Manager

cc: Dave Hollendonner – Dominion Energy Ohio
Chris Neisel – Canton Township

Stark Soil & Water Conservation District

2650 Richville Dr SE, Ste 100

Massillon, OH 44646

(330) 451-7646

jsweedon@starkcountyohio.gov

www.starkswcd.org



INVOICE

INVOICE # 2021-69**DATE** 07/20/2021**DUE DATE** 07/31/2021**TERMS** 45 days**BILL TO**

Dominion East Ohio Gas

Greg Eastridge

320 Springside Dr, Ste 320

Akron, OH 44333

PLEASE DETACH TOP PORTION AND RETURN WITH YOUR PAYMENT.

ACRES / COMMUNITY

3.8 / Canton Township

SITE NAME

DOM PIR 2647 - 37th & Cleveland

ACTIVITY	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Review Fee (\$30/acre - Minimum charge of \$150.00)	5	30.00	150.00
Site Inspection Fee: Site Inspection Fee - Sites 1 - 4.9 Acres Inspection of Sites 1 to 4.9 acres disturbed - flat fee charge	1	500.00	500.00

Please remit payment to:

Stark SWCD

2650 Richville Dr SE, Ste 100

Massillon, OH 44646

PAYMENT

650.00

BALANCE DUE**\$0.00**

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT M

STARK COUNTY FLOODPLAIN COORDINATION



STARK SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2650 RICHVILLE DR SE, SUITE 100 * MASSILLON, OH 44646 * (330) 451-7645

Approval Letter

July 20, 2021

Mr. Greg Eastridge
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320 Springside Drive
Suite 320
Akron, OH 44333

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The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) dated 06/17/2021 for the above-mentioned project received on 07/08/2021 has been reviewed and approved by our office and will be used as a reference when inspecting this site during construction. Please ensure this letter remains on site during the construction process along with the approved NOI and approved set of plans.

1. All review and inspections fees (Invoice #2021-69) have been paid as of 07/20/2021.
2. Please provide our office with the contact information of the contractor who will be responsible for implementing (installing & removing practices) the SWPPP and writing the inspection reports. NOTE: If the contractor is unknown at this time, the information will be required before a pre-construction meeting is scheduled.
3. If desired by the developer, the contractor will need Co-Permittee NOI coverage prior to the start of the project. Please provide a copy to our office once/if obtained.
4. Signed and dated copies of the SWPPP Owner/Developer and Contractor Certification statements will need provided to our office either before or on the date of the pre-construction meeting.
5. A pre-construction meeting is required before any earthmoving operations begin. Please contact our office at 330-451-7645 to schedule a time. *This may take place once all reviewing agencies have provided their approval to you.

This approval shall remain valid for two (2) years from the date of this approval letter. An extension may be requested in writing before the termination of the two (2) years. If you have any questions, please contact me at 330-451-7647 or SEMatheny@starkcountyohio.gov.

Respectfully,

Sarah Matheny
Storm Water Manager

cc: Dave Hollendonner – Dominion Energy Ohio
Chris Neisel – Canton Township

Stark Soil & Water Conservation District

2650 Richville Dr SE, Ste 100

Massillon, OH 44646

(330) 451-7646

jsweedon@starkcountyohio.gov

www.starkswcd.org



INVOICE

INVOICE # 2021-69

DATE 07/20/2021

DUE DATE 07/31/2021

TERMS 45 days

BILL TO

Dominion East Ohio Gas

Greg Eastridge

320 Springside Dr, Ste 320

Akron, OH 44333

PLEASE DETACH TOP PORTION AND RETURN WITH YOUR PAYMENT.

ACRES / COMMUNITY

3.8 / Canton Township

SITE NAME

DOM PIR 2647 - 37th & Cleveland

ACTIVITY	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Review Fee (\$30/acre - Minimum charge of \$150.00)	5	30.00	150.00
Site Inspection Fee: Site Inspection Fee - Sites 1 - 4.9 Acres Inspection of Sites 1 to 4.9 acres disturbed - flat fee charge	1	500.00	500.00

Please remit payment to:

Stark SWCD

2650 Richville Dr SE, Ste 100

Massillon, OH 44646

PAYMENT

650.00

BALANCE DUE

\$0.00

CASE NO. 21-0874-GA- BLN
PIR 2647 – 37TH & CLEVELAND AVE
CANTON TOWNSHIP, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
TWELVE (12)-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

ATTACHMENT N

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Via FedEx

[DATE]

<NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<ADDRESS>

**Re: Dominion Energy Ohio Letter of Notification for PIR 2647
37th & Cleveland, Canton Township, Stark County,
Ohio Power Siting Board Case No. 21-0874-GA-BLN**

Dear <NAME>,

Dominion Energy Ohio (DEO) is planning to replace approximately 5,320 feet of an existing eight (8)-inch and six (6)-inch diameter pipeline with 6,350 feet of 12-inch and 6-inch diameter pipeline. The new pipeline route is located within Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio. The pipeline will be installed in public road right-of-way and DEO easements and will be replaced across Maplewood Avenue, through the intersection of Forestdale Avenue and 37th Street, across Diane Avenue, along Highview Avenue heading north to Carnwise Street and heading east along Carnwise Street ending approximately 1,675 feet east of Cleveland Avenue. Existing public roadways and temporary construction DEO easements will provide the required equipment access.

In accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 4906.03(F)(3), this project falls within the Ohio Power Siting Board's (Board) accelerated review or within its requirements for a Letter of Notification. Therefore, in compliance with Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4906-6-07(A)(1), enclosed please find a copy of the Letter of Notification application that has been filed today with the Board for its review and approval.

If you have any questions concerning this pipeline replacement project, please contact Dominion Energy Ohio's Land Services Department at 1-855-226-6022.

Sincerely,



Mark A. Whitt

Enclosure: Copy of Letter of Notification Application

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

8/23/2021 5:30:33 PM

in

Case No(s). 21-0874-GA-BLN

Summary: Application Dominion Energy Ohio Application Notification Letter for PIR 2647 37th & Cleveland, Canton Township, Start County, Ohio. Part 2

electronically filed by Ms. Valerie A Cahill on behalf of The East Ohio Gas Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Ohio