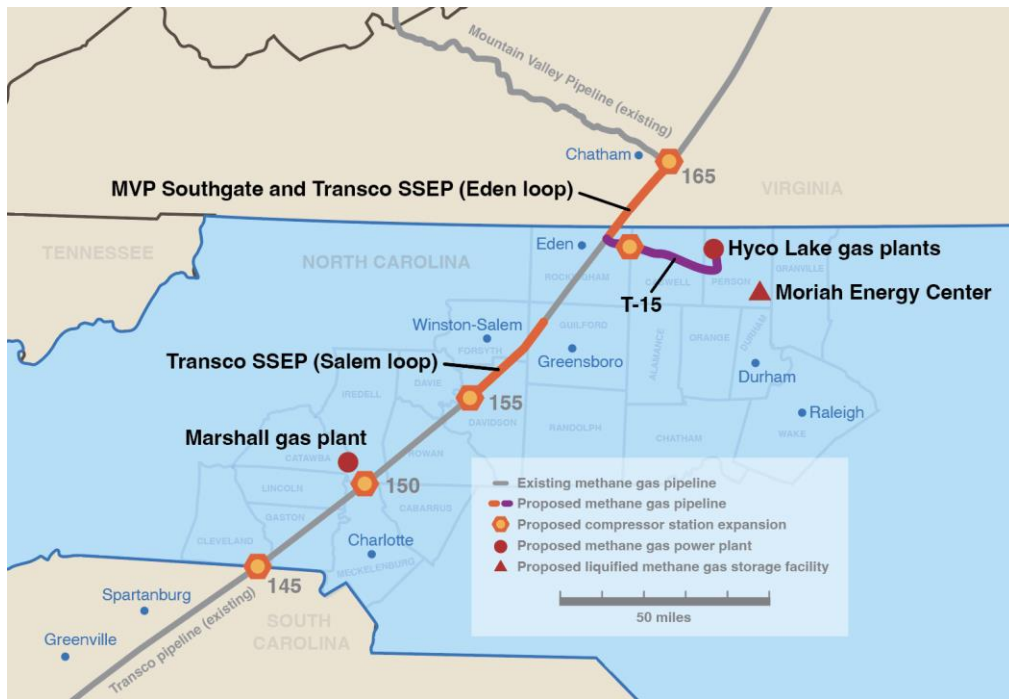


More info & updates: nossep.org

Say NO to Transco's proposed Southeast Supply Enhancement Project (SSEP)



Southeast Supply Enhancement Project



- Feb. 2024: Transco initiates FERC pre-filing
- Oct. 2024: Transco submits FERC application
- Jan. 2025: FERC decides to prepare an EA rather than an EIS
- Mar. 2025: Transco files supplemental information including proposed modifications



What is FERC? (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission)

- A five-member commission that oversees the regulation and permitting approval of inter-state methane gas pipelines.
- They have approved 99% of all projects that have asked for permits.

Transco needs multiple state & federal permits for SSEP



Virginia:

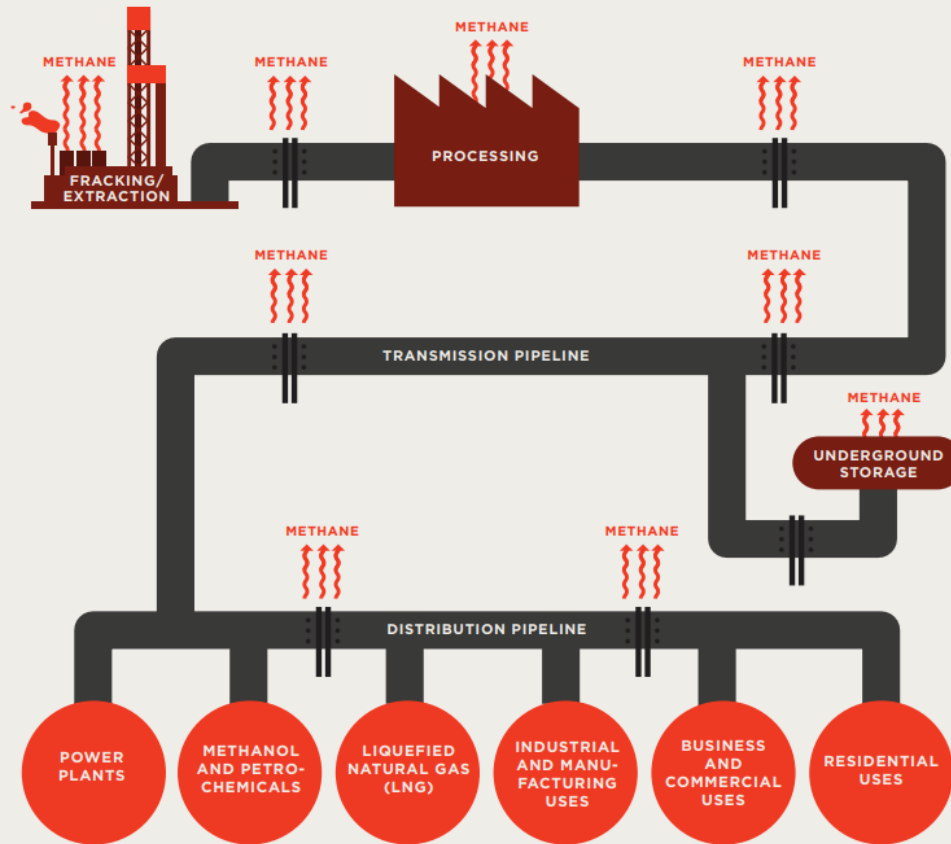
- A Clean Water Permit under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act
- An individual Virginia Water Protection Permit and Upland Certification because it's greater than 36-inches in diameter

North Carolina:

- A Clean Water Permit under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act
- Jordan Lake Riparian Protection Buffer and Randleman Lake Riparian Protection Buffer
- Air permits for gas-run compressor units

FRACKED GAS CYCLE

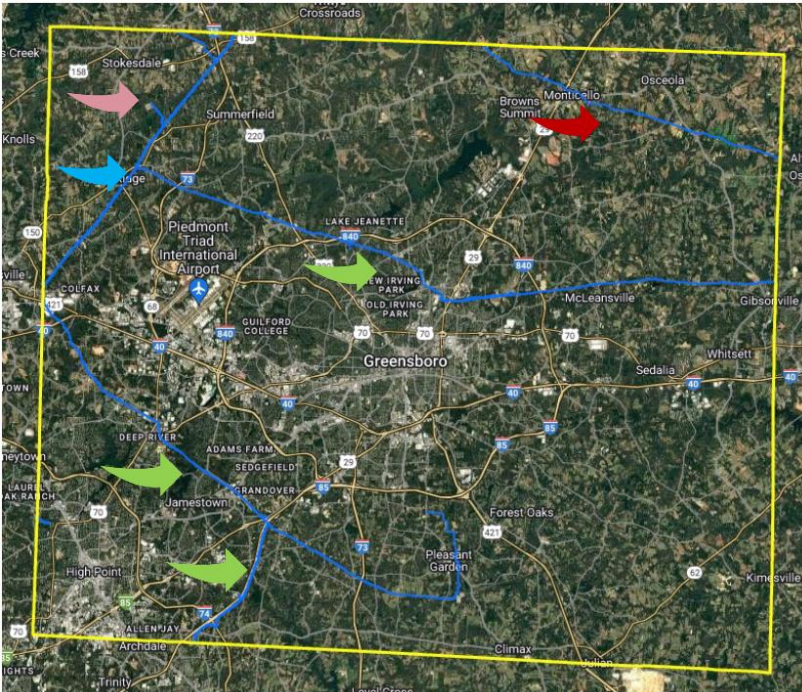
Methane Leaks from Beginning to End



Energy: Understanding our Natural Gas Supply Chain - American Petroleum Institute (Slide 4)

Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Natural Gas and Power Production - EIA, US Department of Energy: NETL (Slide 6)

Many miles of pipelines already exist in North Carolina and the US!



Natural gas pipelines in Guilford County:

Piedmont Natural Gas – 58.91 miles
Green arrows

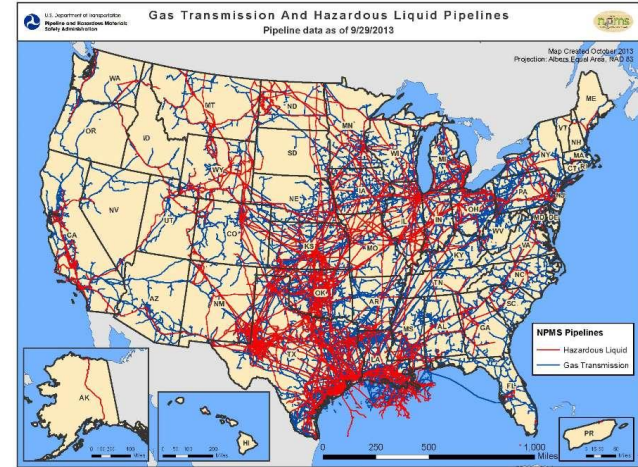
Cardinal Pipeline – 12.33 miles
(operated by Williams)
Red arrow

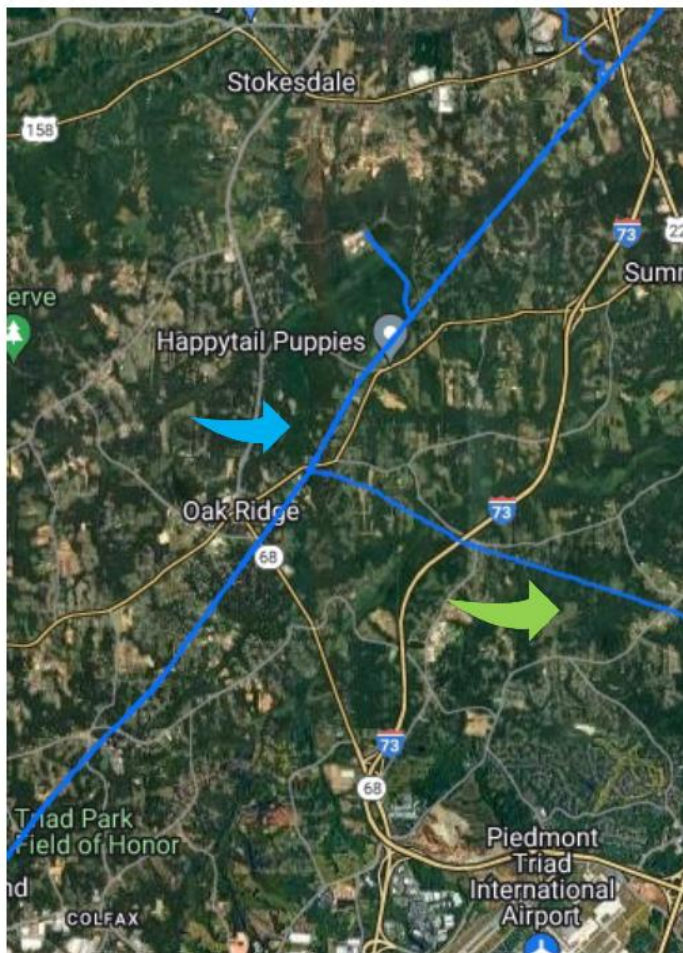
Pine Needle Pipeline – 1.07 miles
(operated by Williams, connects to
Pine Needle LNG Storage)
Pink arrow

Williams Transco – 12.43 miles
Mainline A – 30"
Mainline B – 36"
Mainline C – 36"
12.43 x 3 = 37.29 miles
Blue arrow

Proposed Salem Loop – 42"
6 more miles in Guilford County

Resource prepared by the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy





Natural gas pipelines in the Oak Ridge Community:

Piedmont Natural Gas (Green)

Williams Transco (Blue)

Mainline A – 30"

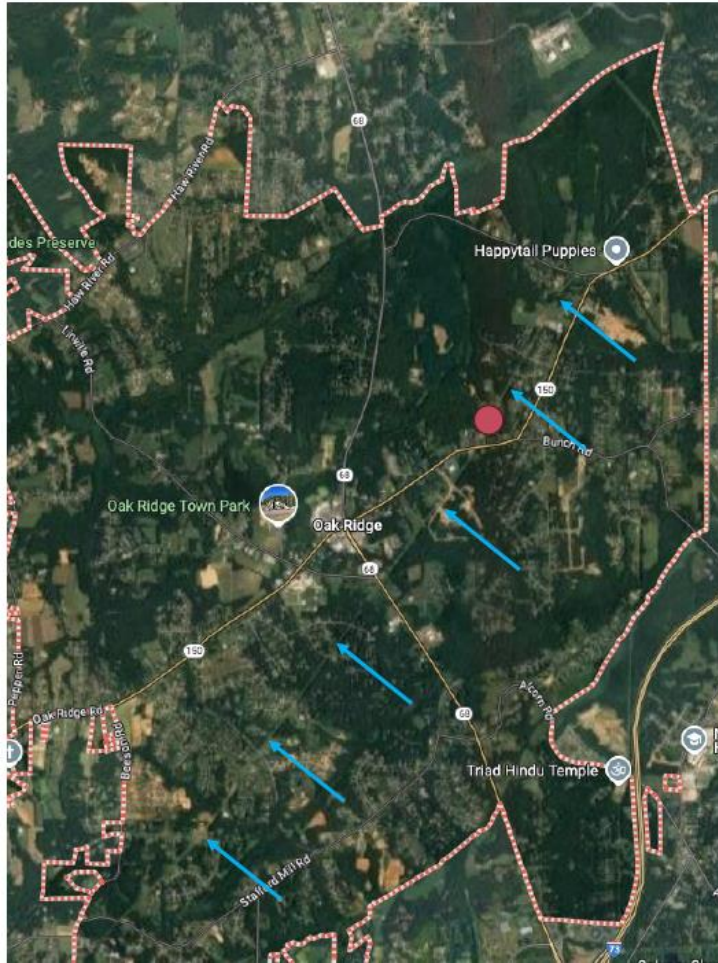
Mainline B – 36"

Mainline C – 36"

Proposed Salem Loop – 42"

4 of the 6 miles in Oak Ridge

More info & updates: nossep.org

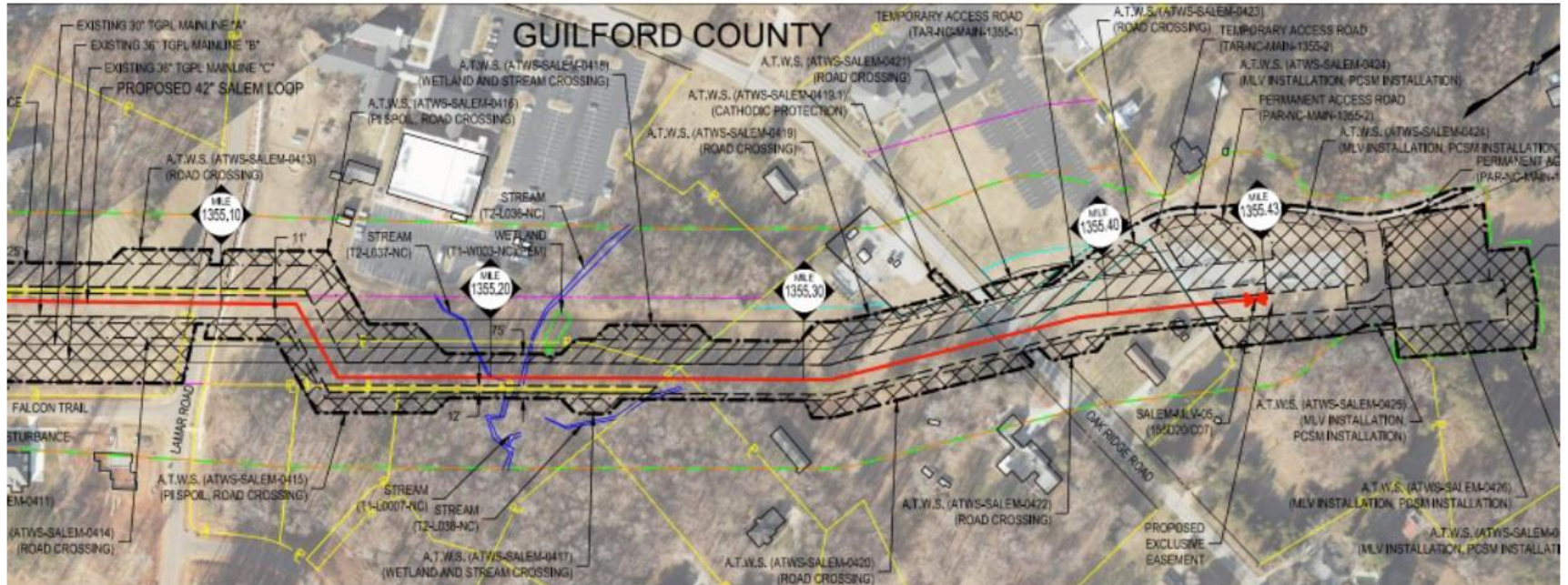


The Williams Transco Right of Way is visible by satellite.

Blue arrows point to the visible right of way.

Red dot is the end of the Salem Loop project on Oak Ridge Road.

Williams Transco alignment map showing the end of the Salem Loop on Oak Ridge Road near Oak Ridge First Baptist and the historic St. James AME Church. The new loop crosses the existing Lines A, B and C right behind Oak Ridge Methodist Church (which has a Weekday School for children). This is a High Consequence Area.



Safety Dangers

- Pipelines have been known to explode without warning, causing injury, loss of life, and millions of dollars in damages.
- The evacuation zone for SSEP would be 3,700 ft on each side of the pipeline
- Emergency first responders, especially in the rural districts, often do not possess the assets, resources, training, nor personnel to properly respond to a catastrophic explosion or leak of a pipeline of this magnitude.



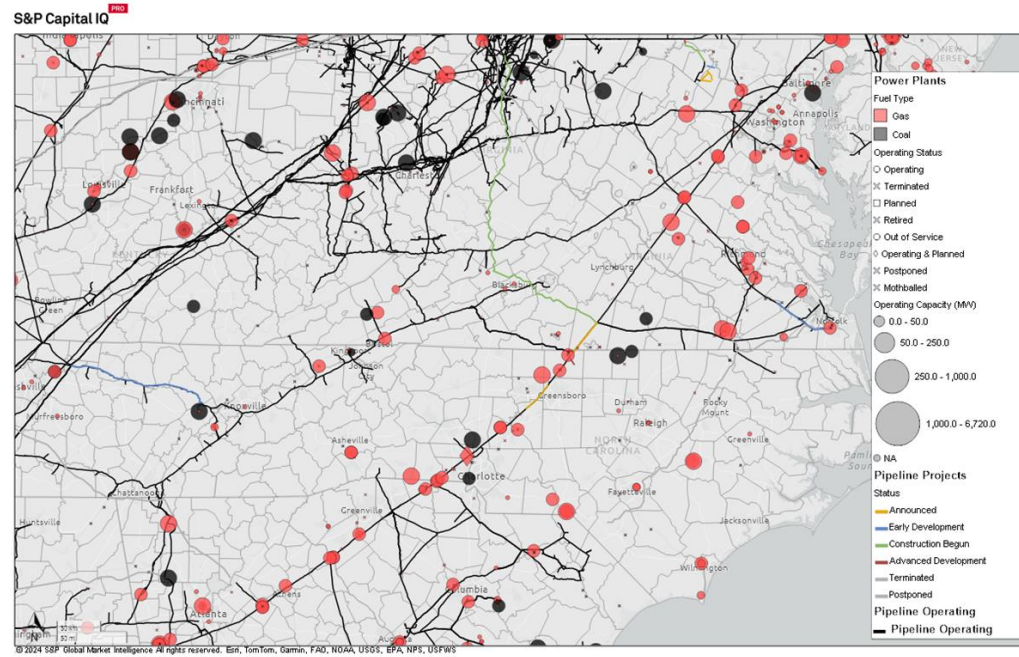
Transco Pipeline Accident in Appomattox, Virginia on Sep 14, 2008

- **Transco fined \$952,500**
- Five injured, 20+ families evacuated, two homes destroyed and dozens of other homes were damaged.
- Regulators found “possible failures” by Transco to address requirements for monitoring and preventing external corrosion.



Where would the gas go and why?

- Approximately two thirds of the gas would go to Duke Energy's proposed massive gas buildout in the Carolinas. One third is proposed to go further south, to other utilities planning to build gas too.
- Duke's proposed methane infrastructure could force North Carolinians into decades of obligation to pay volatile fuel prices while putting us at risk for stranded asset costs, and increasing risks to health, water and air.
- There are more affordable options that utilize existing technology, like **utility-scale solar** paired with battery storage, and a greater emphasis on energy efficiency. Once wind and solar energy facilities are up and running, there is no additional fuel cost.



Utilities are anticipating unprecedented demand growth.

- Major utilities in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are collectively forecasting the addition of 32,600 MW of electrical load over the next 15 years.
- The major driver of this load growth—particularly in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia—is data centers. In these three states, data centers are responsible for 65% to more than 85% of projected load growth
- There is a significant risk of Southeast utilities overbuilding power plants and pipelines in response to projected data center energy demand that may not come to fruition.



Sources: Shell Canada Energy, Enbridge Energy, Wolf Carbon Solution



Transco even admits “limited benefits”



“The benefits of the project are not realized by those who are impacted. Instead, the impacts are born by those whose properties are impacted and benefits are seen by those outside the project area. Therefore, the risk is that impacted areas are not swayed by economic benefits including jobs, additional natural gas, and **very limited tax revenues.**”

SSEP is Incompatible with NC's Equity and Climate Goals

Cut **statewide** greenhouse gas emissions **50%** below 2005 levels by 2030 and down to net-zero by 2050 at the latest.

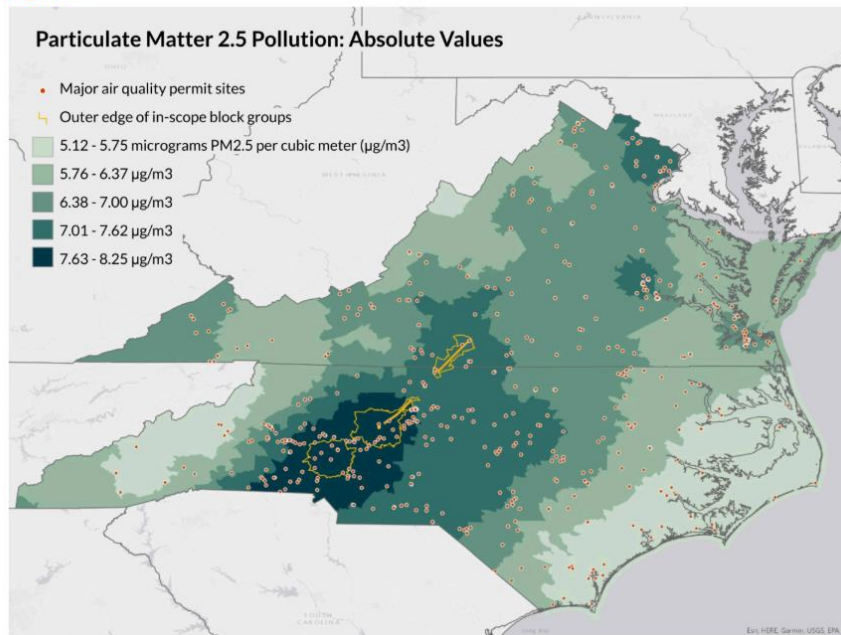
Cut **electric sector** CO₂ emissions **70%** below 2005 levels by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

Under the state's climate goals, emissions from the portion of SSEP gas combusted in-state could use up **26% of North Carolina's total carbon budget** and **78% of the electric sector's carbon budget** in 2030.



Air Quality concerns

Figure 3



Sierra Club analysis of data from EPA's EJScreen, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

SSEP would worsen air quality in a corridor that already experiences some of the highest levels of PM2.5 pollution across the two states.

There are 18 other existing facilities that are major sources of air pollution in the block groups around SSEP, including four fossil fuel-fired power plants and three solid waste disposal sites.

SSEP would change Compressor Station 155 from a “minor” source of air pollution to a Title V source.

³⁶ In addition to showing block groups in the 20-kilometer (12.4-mile) radius, in this report we also use insets to show the block groups within a smaller 3-mile radius.



What can you do?

- Protect landowners
- **Pass a resolution**
- File it with FERC
- Stay engaged with the project and upcoming permits

RESOLUTION
INFORMING
THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
OF THE SENSE OF THE ALAMANCE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
WITH REGARD TO
THE PROPOSED MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE SOUTHGATE EXTENSION
IN ALAMANCE COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA
FERC DOCKET NO. PF-18-4-000

1-WHEREAS, Alamance County is a cohesive community with a thriving economy that balances respect for our rural history with thoughtful growth and development; and

2- WHEREAS, Alamance County, a political subdivision of the State of North Carolina, through its Board of County Commissioners encourages the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to take notice of the following found by the Board when deliberating the issuance of a permit for the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline Southgate; and

3- WHEREAS, Alamance County has adopted a Strategic Plan with a Smart Growth and Development Pillar encouraging planned growth to strike a balance between the need for reliable sources of dependable affordable energy to support business, industry and residences with the needs of our citizens, an appreciation of natural and agricultural resources and exceptional efforts continue to preserve the Haw River as a source of water and recreation; and

Questions?

Caroline Hansley

Campaign Organizing Strategist

Beyond Dirty Fuels Campaign

caroline.hansley@sierraclub.org

(828)-808-6151

