



Proposed East 300 Upgrade Project (Compressor Station 327)

- Proposed Compressor Station (CS) 327 will be an electric driven station.
- Because CS 327 will be electric-driven, air quality impacts will be avoided as the only new emission sources would be an emergency generator, pipeline liquids storage tank and truck loading, and infrequent venting that will occur during operation and maintenance of the facility. As set forth in the chart below, these emissions will be negligible.

Equipment	Emissions (tpy)							
	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	VOC ¹	HAPs ²	GHG ³
Emergency Generator	0.17	0.15	0.0002	0.003	0.003	0.04	0.03	36
Pipeline Liquids Tank & Truck Loading	--	--	--	--	--	0.11	--	--
Fugitives	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	0.01	513
Venting	--	--	--	--	--	0.25	0.06	3,181
Total	0.17	0.15	0.0002	0.003	0.003	0.44	0.1	3,730
Major Source Thresholds (PSD/NNSR)	25	250	250	250	250	25	--	--

¹ VOC – non-methane/ethane volatile organic compounds.

² HAPs – as aggregated total Clean Air Act HAPs

³ GHG – as CO₂e.

- CS 327 will be located on a previously disturbed 47-acre industrial site within the Highlands Preservation Area identified as Block 4601, Lot 17, West Milford Township, Passaic County, which had been operated as a quarry by the former owner, Tilcon, Inc.
- The CS 327 site has also been used for other industrial and commercial purposes such as a temporary contractor/pipe yards for several projects, and most recently for storage and recycling.
- In selecting the CS 327 Site, Tennessee has avoided impacts to natural resources to the greatest extent practicable.
 - There will be no direct impacts to freshwater wetlands or state open waters.
 - There will be no direct impacts to streams or other waterbodies.

- Impacts to wetland transition areas, flood hazard areas, riparian zones and upland forests will be minimized to the greatest extent practicable.
- Tennessee will mitigate for any impacts to resource areas that cannot be avoided consistent with the Highlands Act, the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, and the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, as applicable.
- Tennessee will utilize the Best Management Practices (BMPs) outlined in the FERC Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan and FERC's Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures and Project-specific plans, including the Spill Prevention and Response Plan, to avoid and minimize adverse effects to drinking water sources and groundwater quality and supply.
- Environmental Inspectors will be employed during construction to ensure that Tennessee's BMPs are implemented and that the Project complies with applicable regulatory permits and approval conditions.
- Tennessee and its contractors will adhere to practices including specifications for erosion control devices, and dewatering, as well as restrictions on refueling and storage of hazardous substances.
- Interstate pipeline facilities such as CS 327 are regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration as to safety.
 - The proposed new compressor station will be designed to include sophisticated gas detection, fire detection and emergency shutdown (ESD) systems in the unlikely event of an operational disruption or emergency.
 - These detection systems quickly trigger shut-off valves that cause gas to bypass the compressor station. Once the station is in operation, TGP will follow routine operation and maintenance procedures to ensure the station is operated safely.
 - TGP will also work on an annual basis with appropriate fire, police, and public officials to coordinate resources and responsibilities of each organization so that all organizations know how to respond in the unlikely event of an emergency.