



Summary of *Public Health Assessment of Expected Airborne Emissions* From the Proposed Lambert Compressor Station

The MVP Southgate project's Lambert Compressor Station is proposed to be built at 987 Transco Road, about two miles east of Chatham, Virginia, on land owned by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. Two other compressor stations have operated near the proposed site for some 50 years.

The Lambert Station has been designed to comply with all state and federal air quality regulations, and would be expected to protect public health – including the health of children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing diseases. Equipment, controls, and best operating practices would all be utilized to minimize emissions and ensure the facility's safe operation.

A review of the quality of outdoor air in the Chatham area finds that it is currently quite good – in fact, better than in more populated areas, such as Richmond or Alexandria. The MVP Southgate team has performed extensive analyses of facility-related impacts to address whether the quality of outdoor air would *remain* good if the proposed station were permitted, built, and operating. These studies, along with federal-level and state-level reviews, have found that the project can indeed be built and operated safely.

Assessing risk

Essentially all activities – whether industrial, commercial, transportation, farming, and even residential – emit potentially hazardous air pollutants to ambient air (outdoor air). These pollutants include particles (such as from wood-burning stoves and fireplaces), nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and carbon monoxide, along with traces of organic chemicals such as acetaldehyde, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and formaldehyde. At high concentrations, these pollutants can harm health; at low concentrations, they do not.

Analysts at the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), along with analysts hired by Mountain Valley, modeled the impacts from expected emissions from the proposed facility to determine whether the facility would harm public health.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) calculates ambient-air concentrations of known or suspected carcinogens, by Census tract, for every place in the U.S. These carcinogens are present

Upcoming Events

6 p.m., Sept. 23: Please join us for a videoconference with Dr. Laura C. Green, co-author of the *Public Health Assessment of Expected Airborne Emissions from the Proposed Lambert Compressor Station*. Dr. Green will be available to discuss the assessment and address public health-related topics.

To register, please visit
<https://app.webinar.net/2KX7bz7DY9e>

Participants also may register by scanning the QR code, emailing mail@mvp-southgate.com or calling 833-MV-SOUTH.



10 a.m., Oct. 2: Please tune to WKBY Radio – 1080 AM (wkby1080.net) to learn more about the Lambert Compressor Station.

everywhere due to emissions from cars, trucks, tractors, oil burners, and various industries, including those powered by coal, oil, and natural gas. The proposed compressor station will burn natural gas but will add no meaningful amount of pollution that, *at much higher concentrations*, might increase a person's risk of developing cancer.

Sulfur dioxide

U.S. EPA allows up to 196 micrograms of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter of ambient air. The nearest representative monitor to the proposed Lambert Compressor Station shows sulfur dioxide concentrations are currently quite small: 13 micrograms per cubic meter. The operation of the Lambert Compressor Station could add *at most* 0.33 micrograms of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter, and overall concentrations would remain well within federal public health standards.

Nitrogen dioxide

U.S. EPA allows up to 188 micrograms of nitrogen dioxide per cubic meter of ambient air. Current nitrogen dioxide concentrations at the most affected residence near the proposed Lambert Compressor Station are less than 87 micrograms per cubic meter. The operation of the Lambert Compressor Station could add *at most* 1.5 micrograms of nitrogen dioxide per cubic meter, and overall concentrations would remain well within federal public health standards.

Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

The Lambert Compressor Station's operation could generate less than 1 microgram per cubic meter of PM_{2.5}, which is well within health-based limits. Particulate concentrations would remain much lower in the vicinity of the station than in other, more densely populated areas of Virginia, and well within federal public health standards.

To read the *Public Health Assessment*, please visit http://www.mvpsouthgate.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Public_Health_Assessment_L.pdf.

For full details on MVP Southgate's Lambert Compressor Station Air Permit application, including the draft permit and details on the upcoming State Air Pollution Control Board meeting, please visit <https://www.deq.virginia.gov/get-involved/topics-of-interest/mountain-valley-pipeline>.

For more information about the MVP Southgate project and the proposed Lambert Compressor Station, please visit www.mvpsouthgate.com.