

ENCLOSURE C – DESCRIPTION OF AQUATIC HABITAT

A. AQUATIC HABITAT

Based on field surveys, the proposed Pennsylvania Pipeline Project (Project) crosses a total of 14 wetlands and 17 streams in Lancaster County. Resource Tables 2 and 3 included in this Attachment provide details regarding the specific wetland/stream type, crossing distances, temporary and permanent impacts, and crossing methods for all the water resources impacted in Lancaster County. In addition, Enclosure A of this Attachment (Aquatic resources Report and Supplementals) includes completed field data forms and specifics for each resource impacted; Enclosure E, Part 4 of this Attachment (Impact Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Procedures) describes the proposed construction crossing methods and mitigation measures; and Attachment 12 (Erosion and Sediment Control Plan) provides details regarding the various soil erosion control measures that will be implemented at each resource crossing. The following provides a description of the stream and wetland resources crossed by the Project in Lancaster County.

Streams

The Project crosses a total of 6 perennial streams, 9 intermittent streams, and 2 ephemeral streams in Lancaster County. Under Pennsylvania Code, Title 25, §93.3, surface waters are categorized into five protected use categories: aquatic life, water supply, recreation and fish consumption, special protection, and other. Surface waters classified under the aquatic life category are further divided into the following four subcategories:

- CWF – *Cold Water Fishes*—Maintenance and/or propagation of fish species including the family Salmonidae and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to cold water habitat.
- WWF – *Warm Water Fishes*—Maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat.
- MF – *Migratory Fishes*—Passage, maintenance, and propagation of anadromous and catadromous fishes and other fishes that move to or from flowing waters to complete their life cycle in other waters.
- TSF – *Trout Stocked Fishery*—Maintenance of stocked trout from February 15 to July 31, and maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat. The PAFBC refers to TSF streams as Approved Trout Waters (ATW).

Based on a review of eMapPA maintained by Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and a review of Drainage List A of Pennsylvania Code, Title 25, Chapter 93, §93.9h, the designated/protected uses and fisheries classifications for the streams crossed by the Project in Lancaster County include:

- 9 of the streams have a designated use for HQ-WWF and MF;
- 2 of the streams have a designated use for TSF and MF;

- 6 streams have a designated use for WWF and MF; and
- 2 streams are designated as both ATW and Stocked Trout Streams (STS).

Of the total 17 streams crossed by the Project ROW in Lancaster County, a total of 9 are classified as High Quality (HQ) and none of the streams crossed are classified as Exceptional Value (EV). HQ waters are those surface waters with water quality that exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreation in and on the water by satisfying Pennsylvania Code 025 §93.4b(a). EV waters include high quality surface waters that satisfy Pennsylvania Code 025 §93.4b(b). The water quality of all HQ and EV streams must be maintained and protected in accordance with antidegradation requirements (Pennsylvania Code 025 §93.4a).

Of the 17 streams crossed in Lancaster County, the majority are either intermittent (9) or ephemeral (2) streams. All but one stream crossing has a bank-to-bank crossing width equal to or less than 12 feet. Intermittent stream crossing at UNT to Harnish Run has a bank-to-bank crossing width of 25 feet.

Riparian areas, located within 150 feet of the HQ and EV streams and 100 feet landward of the other streams, that are crossed by the Project in Lancaster County consist of a variety of different cover types. In areas where the Project parallels existing ROW, these areas will primarily consist of herbaceous/emergent vegetation. Areas of new ROW, including the expansion of the existing ROW, may consist of agricultural areas, open fields/pasture, and/or wetland and upland scrub-shrub and forested habitat.

All the streams crossed in Lancaster County will be restored to their original conditions (i.e., elevation, flow, stream substrate, hydrologic conditions, etc.) except for possibly a few limited areas of forested cover. These areas will retain their overall function, providing fish and wildlife habitat, but will have a long-term change in cover type.

Wetlands

The proposed Project will cross a total of 14 wetlands in Lancaster County (Table 2, Attachment 11). The wetland resources crossed represent a variety of different wetland types including palustrine emergent (PEM) and palustrine forested (PFO), and combinations of the two types. Of the 14 wetlands crossed by the Project in Lancaster County, 6 of the of the crossings are less than 100 wide, 4 of the crossings are between 100 and 200 feet wide, and 5 of the crossings are over 300 feet wide.

As presented in detail in Attachment 11, Enclosure E, Part 2 (Section 2.8.1), each wetland crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County was evaluated in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 105.17(1) to determine whether or not the wetland area satisfied the requirements for classification as an Exceptional Value (EV) wetland resource. Based on this evaluation, 5 wetlands crossed in Lancaster County are considered EV wetlands: 3 have been classified as EV because they are located adjacent to a wetland that provides habitat for fauna listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the other 2 are known habitat for fauna listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species

Act of 1973.

EV Wetlands Crossed by the Pennsylvania Pipeline Project in Lancaster County

Wetland ID	Cowardin Classification	EV Designation	Crossing Method
A52	PEM	Adjacent to Bog Turtle	Open Cut/Temporary Matting
A54	PEM	Bog Turtle	HDD
	PFO		
A55	PEM	Bog Turtle	HDD
A56	PEM	Adjacent to Bog Turtle	Bore/Travel Lane
K32	PEM	Adjacent to Bog Turtle	HDD
Total Number Crossed 5			

SPLP also evaluated the functions and values of the wetland areas using the USACE Highway Methodology (USACE 1999) assessment method as it is generally acceptable to the PADEP and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In accordance with the method, eight functions (groundwater recharge/discharge, floodflow alteration, fish and shellfish habitat, sediment/toxicant/pathogen retention, nutrient removal/retention/transformation, production export, sediment/shoreline stabilization, and wildlife habitat), and five values (recreation, educational/scientific value, uniqueness/heritage, visual quality/aesthetics, and threatened/endangered species habitat) were assessed for each impacted wetland. In addition to the standard functions and values assessment, a Wetland Function-Value Evaluation Form was used to assess EV wetlands. Enclosure D (Attachment 11) and SPLP’s Resource Identification and Project Impacts (Attachment 11, Enclosure E, Part 2) describe the impacts, including functions and values, to EV wetlands crossed by the Project. Enclosure C of this Attachment provides a function and values assessment of the wetlands crossed by the Project in Lancaster County.

All the wetlands crossed in Lancaster County will be restored to their original conditions (i.e., elevation, hydrologic conditions, etc.).

A.1 Food Chain Production

All of 14 wetlands and 17 streams crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County are considered to have some potential for food chain production. Growth of herbaceous plants within the emergent wetlands constitutes the food chain base that supports primary consumers such as invertebrates and small mammal herbivores. Secondary and tertiary consumers, including both omnivores and carnivores, are supported by the diversity and abundance of prey items in the wetland and stream ecosystems.

In addition, most of the streams within the County support photosynthetic algae, overhanging woody vegetation, and/or small aquatic vascular plants that support invertebrate herbivores (i.e., aquatic insects). Such invertebrates are consumed by small reptiles and fish that inhabit some of the streams along the proposed Project.

A.2 General Habitat

a. Nesting

Nesting habitat within the wetlands and streams is limited in areas where the proposed Project parallels existing right-of-way (ROW) in Lancaster County. Vegetation is routinely mowed or cut within the existing ROW and at station facilities, limiting the nesting habitat to low growing, herbaceous plants and some limited shrubs. These areas may provide suitable nesting habitat for various bird species that nest on, or near, the ground. Within wetlands and streams, the forest edge provides suitable woody cover for bird species that commonly nest in shrubby edge habitats. In areas where the ROW does not parallel an existing ROW in Lancaster County, the nesting habitat may include both upland and wetland interior forests, open fields/meadows, and/or scrub-shrub areas. Combined, all the crossed by the Project provide nesting habitat for a variety of bird species including raptors, grassland species, waterfowl, woodpeckers, and numerous songbirds.

b. Spawning

In general, the 14 wetlands crossed by the Project in Lancaster County do not include bodies of water large enough for fish spawning but may provide seasonal breeding habitats for amphibians, such as frogs and salamanders. Wetlands fed by a permanent source of surface water may also provide seasonal spawning habitat for small, non-game fish species.

Most of the 6 perennial streams crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County provide potential habitat for seasonal spawning of game and non-game fish species.

c. Rearing

In areas where the proposed Project parallels existing ROW in Lancaster County, wetlands are not considered to have a high potential for wildlife rearing. This assessment is based on the routine maintenance activities conducted along the existing ROW within wetland and stream areas. The maintenance of the existing ROW limits the value of these wetlands for wildlife rearing.

In areas where the Project does not parallel an existing ROW in Lancaster County, the rearing habitat may include both upland and wetland interior forests, open fields/meadows, and/or scrub-shrub areas. Although these areas provide undisturbed areas of rearing habitat, the Project is not located in remote areas and the overall character of the surrounding area is primarily considered rural in terms of wildlife habitat. Consequently, these areas offer similar opportunities for rearing as the areas that parallel existing ROW.

Although some small mammals and birds may utilize the Project area for rearing purposes, the habitat provided in the adjacent undisturbed areas provides more shelter and food sources than the existing ROW. Consequently, the majority of rearing activities will not occur in the Project area but rather the adjacent areas.

d. Resting

All of the 14 wetlands and 17 streams crossed in Lancaster County provide habitat that has the potential to be used for resting by a variety of birds and mammals. However, similar to the areas used for rearing, wildlife are likely to utilize more remote and secluded areas that offer more protection/cover for resting. Therefore, although the Project area does provide some resting habitat/areas for songbirds and possibly small mammals, these species are more likely to utilize the adjacent areas that provide more cover and/or perches.

e. Migration

The 14 wetlands crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County are not believed to be substantially utilized during the migration of wildlife or birds. However, some of the wetland complexes that support large areas of open water, including ponds or reservoirs, may be utilized by migrating waterfowl. Other areas along the Project that may be used during migration include the forested edge habitat along the existing ROW that may be used by migrating songbirds.

Seasonal migration of trout during spawning is likely to occur within the 2 streams classified as ATW and STS. Additionally, there is potential for anadromous fish migration to occur within 2 streams designated as TSF and MF.

f. Feeding

As indicated under Section A.1 (Food Chain Production), the 14 wetlands and 17 streams along the proposed route in Lancaster County provide a food source for invertebrates, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. In general, this function is limited relative to the areas located outside the proposed Project area which provide higher rates of primary productivity. However, wetland areas within the proposed Project area support small numbers of aquatic insects, mollusks, or amphibians that meet specific prey requirements of birds and mammals with an affinity for wetland and stream habitats such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). In addition, streams traversed by the Project are likely utilized by a variety of wildlife species as a source of drinking water.

g. Escape Cover

The Project primarily parallels existing pipeline ROW or is located in primarily in rural areas in Lancaster County; therefore, there is limited escape cover provided in the Project area due to lack of habitat diversity and structure. Specifically, vegetation on the existing ROW is limited to shrubs and herbaceous plants as compared to the diversity of habitat structure provided in the adjacent and surrounding vegetated areas.

Streams and other waterbodies within the proposed Project area in Lancaster County provide escape cover for aquatic organisms when there is a presence of submerged stream bank vegetation/roots, aquatic plants, undercut banks, rocky substrates, and woody debris present.

h. Other

No other general habitat considerations were identified during either the wetland delineations or stream characterization surveys in Lancaster County.

A.3 Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species

As presented in the Attachment 6 (PNDI and Agency Coordination) and Attachment 9 (Project Description) of the JPA, SPLP has coordinated extensively with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PADCNR), Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC), Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PAFBC), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) throughout the entire Project planning process. Based on this coordination, one animal species of concern has been identified in Lancaster County:

Species of Concern	Clearance Letter	General Habitat Requirements	Conservation Plan
Animals			
Bog turtle	10/31/16	Occur in wet meadows and bogs where tussock sedge and grasses dominate the wetlands. Require open conditions associated with early-successional wetland habitat. Substrate must consist of deep mucky soils fed by groundwater seeps, with only modest amounts of open water.	Bog Turtle Conservation Plan

A.4 Environmental Study Areas

a. Sanctuaries

The Project crosses Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area Important Bird Area (IBA) in Lancaster County. This area is part of a network of sites throughout the Commonwealth that are considered essential for sustaining wild bird populations by the Pennsylvania Audubon Society. Once a site is officially identified as an IBA, volunteer monitoring efforts are often initiated. This monitoring focuses primarily on the breeding/nesting season - tracking the numbers and variety of birds breeding in that particular habitat.

b. Refuges

No National Wildlife Refuges or management areas, designated critical habitat, or significant habitats were identified within the proposed Project area in Lancaster County.

c. Other

Based on background data searches and field observations one Core Habitat and four Supporting Landscapes will be crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County. Core

habitats are areas that are most closely associated with the habitat for species of concern. These areas can support little disturbance without adversely affecting the habitat of the species of concern. Supporting Landscapes are the areas surrounding or adjacent to core habitat that are not considered the primary habitat of the species of concern or natural community. Supporting Landscapes represent the areas necessary to maintain vital ecological processes or secondary habitat that could be impacted by certain types of disturbance.

Core Habitat Crossed by the Pennsylvania Pipeline Project in Lancaster County

Name of Core Habitat	Distance Traversed (miles)	Aquatic Resources Present ^a
Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area	5.2	Yes

Source: PADCNr 2016

^a Attachment 11, Enclosure E, Part 4 provides a more detailed discussion of impacts to streams and wetlands, impact avoidance and minimization measures, and a description of the crossing construction measures that will be used.

Supporting Landscape Crossed by the Pennsylvania Pipeline Project in Lancaster County^a

Name of Supporting Landscape ^b	Distance Traversed (miles)	Aquatic Resources Present ^c
Cocalico Creek, Middle Creek	6.9	Yes
Allegheny Creek		
Little Muddy Creek		
Millbach Springs Wetlands		

Source: PADCNr 2016

^a The Supporting areas base data has many overlapping polygons, representing landscapes that support many sensitive species. In order to correctly tally the acreage of these areas the Project proposes to impact, the polygons were dissolved to represent one layer across the extents of the data. In essence, the impacts to Supporting Landscape areas are not species-specific, and the base data is.

^b There are a number of Supporting Landscape areas that have been identified as “Unk” in the dataset. These area are presented in the above table.

^c Attachment 11, Enclosure E, Part 4 provides a more detailed discussion of impacts to streams and wetlands, impact avoidance and minimization measures, and a description of the crossing construction measures that will be used.

Core Habitat for Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area is a Natural Heritage Area with a wide variety of habitat types including: large forested areas, man-made wetlands and agriculture dominated landscape containing important wetland habitats. Project waterbodies and wetlands impacted within the portion of this Core Habitat that is in Lancaster County include streams S-A76, S-A77, S-A78, S-A79, S-A82, S-A85, S-A87, S-A88, S-B8, S-B82, S-B83, S-J59, S-K34, and S-K35 and wetlands A52, A54, A55, A56, B25, B72, B74, H28, J54, K32, and W8c.

A.5 Stream Relocation, Enclosure, or Dredging

There are no stream relocations, enclosures, or waterway dredging/deepening activities proposed in conjunction with the proposed Project in Lancaster County. Therefore, a

description of the instream macroinvertebrate communities is not required as part of this Environmental Assessment Form (EAF).

B WATER QUANTITY AND STREAMFLOW

B.1 Natural Drainage Patterns

The waterbodies in Lancaster County within the proposed Project ROW are located in the Susquehanna River Basin. The Project crosses the following HUC 12 watersheds in Lancaster County: Upper Conestoga River, Hammer Creek, Little Cocalico Creek-Cocalico Creek, Little Muddy Creek, Conewago Creek, Middle Creek, Laurel Run-Susquehanna River, and Muddy Creek.

The proposed Project ROW crosses one physiographic province of Pennsylvania in Lancaster County. The general drainage patterns of streams found in the Gettysburg-Newark Lowland section are dendritic, which is similar to the branching of tree roots, and trellis. Dendritic drainage patterns develop in regions underlain by homogeneous material that is subject to a similar resistance to weathering. Trellis drainage patterns develop in folded topography.

B.2 Flushing Characteristics

The ability of a stream to maintain its flushing characteristics of both natural and introduced material is primarily defined by its width, flow velocity, and substrate. Most of the streams in the Lancaster County area are low to medium-gradient streams that are best characterized as having moderate rates of flushing and residence times.

The majority of 14 wetlands located in Lancaster County within the proposed Project area do not contain surface waters that support continuous flow; therefore, the majority of the wetlands crossed by the Project are considered to have a very low flushing ability based on their topography (low-lying depressions), limited sustained flows, and thick vegetation.

B.3 Current Patterns

Except in the wetlands that are associated with perennial streams, there are no sustained currents present within the wetlands crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster County.

In general, the drainage patterns associated with the 17 streams crossed in Lancaster County are dendritic and trellis, and do not generally contain complex current patterns. Natural meanders with minimal obstructions are present.

B.4 Groundwater Discharge for Baseflow

Some of the wetlands associated with the proposed Project in Lancaster County are associated with seeps or springs and are therefore located in areas of groundwater discharge, which may contribute to the baseflow of the streams. However, details on the amount of

groundwater discharge associated with the Project area wetlands/seeps has not been determined.

Based on the local topography and geology, there is a potential for some Project streams to be augmented by groundwater discharge. However, no studies have been conducted to quantify the contribution of groundwater discharge to the baseflow of the streams located within the Project area.

B.5 Natural Recharge Area for Ground and Surface Waters

Most of 14 wetlands crossed in Lancaster County by the proposed Project are either located at points of seasonal groundwater discharge such as seeps or springs, or are associated with streams. Therefore, some of these wetlands are considered natural recharge areas for surface water. Similarly, some of the wetlands and streams in Lancaster County may act as groundwater recharge areas based on their geographic location/setting and underlying material.

B.6 Storm and Floodwater Storage and Control

One of the primary functions of wetlands and floodplains is to store stormwater and attenuate floodwaters. In addition, baseflow conditions of the majority of the streams traversed in Lancaster County is much lower than their bankfull condition; consequently, they all have additional capacity for storm and floodwater storage and control. Given the number of wetlands and streams within the Project area in Lancaster County, storm and floodwater storage and control is considered to be moderate to high.

B.7 Public and Private Water Supplies/Wells

SPLP used PADEP's eMapPa system to identify Public Water Supply (PWS) areas that utilized "Groundwater Wells" and "Surface Water Intakes" as their source. The PWS data was used to create a file of all known public water supply areas within 1 mile of the Project workspace and notification letters and maps were sent to these identified PWS authorities. In the letters, Sunoco requested the locations of the authority's PWS groundwater well and/or surface intakes. Based on the information received, one of these PWS areas has been identified in Lancaster County.

SPLP used DCNR's PAGWIS well data to identify a total of 22 recorded private groundwater wells located within 150 feet of the proposed Project's HDD locations. However, the DCNR recommends that PAGWIS data not be used for mapping purposes; therefore, SPLP will verify with the appropriate landowners, the exact location(s) of their water well(s) prior to construction: none of these are located in Delaware County. SPLP's Water Supply Assessment, Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency Plan (Attachment 12, Tab12B) provides a summary of well identification efforts completed to date as well as SPLP's mitigation plan.

C. WATER QUALITY

The water quality of the Project waterbodies in Lancaster County is considered good as is evidenced by the HQ-WWF, TSF, WWF, ATW, STS and trout classifications. Table 3 of this Attachment of the JPA, provides a summary of all the existing use and designated use classifications associated with the Project streams.

C.1 Preventing Pollution

Most of the land surrounding the proposed Project area in Lancaster County is either forested or agricultural. Consequently, potential sources of pollution are minor and mainly limited to possible agricultural runoff. A majority of the waterbodies traversed by the proposed Project have good water quality as is evidenced by the presence of anadromous fish species (based on state classifications), and the trout and water quality state designations (for designated and existing uses). There is not a great concern of pollution in the general proposed Project area.

The 14 wetlands within the proposed Project area in Lancaster County have some limited capacity to mitigate pollution. The water detention capacities and growth of vegetation allow the wetlands to filter some pollutants. However, no studies have been conducted to quantify either the pollution prevention capacities of the wetlands, or the need for such functions in the proposed Project area.

C.2 Sedimentation Control and Patterns

The proposed Project area is primarily located within or adjacent to either forested or agricultural areas in Lancaster County. Many of the agricultural fields have vegetation buffers bordering the streams. As a result, the existing sources of sediment within the proposed Project area are limited to potential runoff from plowed agricultural fields, or runoff from unpaved roads. Generally, clear water was evident in most of the streams surveyed within the proposed Project area.

During periods of high precipitation and runoff, the wetlands within the proposed Project area can be expected to limit the transport of sediments to downstream or downslope areas. However, no studies have been conducted to quantify the volume of sediments retained by, or deposited in, these wetlands.

C.3 Salinity Distribution

Only freshwater wetlands and streams were identified in the Project area in Lancaster County. There is no evidence of any naturally occurring or man-induced salinity associated with the wetlands and streams identified within the proposed Project area.

C.4 Natural Water Filtration

As previously stated, the wetlands and streams crossed by the proposed Project in Lancaster

County are located in relatively undeveloped, forested or agricultural areas and there does not appear to be a great need for the natural filtration of water. Based on field observations, the surface water is considered to be of good quality.

D. RECREATION

D.1 Game Species

Hunting is a common and popular recreational activity in the vicinity of the proposed Project area in Lancaster County, which contains an abundance of both small and large game species. Although the level of hunting activities and specific game species hunted in the Project area are unknown, the Project traverses several areas where game hunting is assumed to occur.

The proposed Pennsylvania Pipeline Project crosses Pennsylvania State Game Land (SGL) 46 in Lancaster County. The proposed Pipeline does not cross any privately-owned hunting club in Lancaster County.

D.2 Non-Game Species

The level of recreational activities involving non-game species, such as bird watching, wildlife photography, and amateur naturalist study, occurring in wetlands/streams located within the Project area is not known. Due to the location of the majority of the proposed Project area near forested lands, the wetlands and streams traversed by the proposed Project offer a high potential for recreational observation.

D.3 Fishing

Many of the streams associated with the proposed Project offer high quality recreational and sport fishing opportunities. In Lancaster County, 2 of the Project streams have been designated by the PAFBC as both ATW and STS. In addition to the trout water classifications, 2 of the streams have a designated use for TSF and MF, 6 of the streams have a designated use for WWF and MF, and 9 of the streams have a designated use for HQ-WWF and MF.

D.4 Hiking

The Project does not cross any state designated trails, rails-to-trails, or water trails in Lancaster County (PA DCNR and Rails-to-Trails Conservancy 2013, PAFBC 2006).

D.5 Observation (Plant/Wildlife)

There is limited to moderate potential for recreational plant or wildlife observation in Lancaster County as most the properties are privately owned and there is limited access to the Project area.

D.6 Other Recreation

The Project does not cross any state forests in Lancaster County. However, the proposed Project may cross areas that provide additional recreational activities, including biking, backpacking, camping, picnicking, horseback riding, canoeing, kayaking, boating, rafting, scenic drives, cross-country skiing, and motorized vehicle use (i.e., all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles).

E. UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM PROPERTY

The proposed Project is located within relatively undeveloped agricultural or forested areas. In many instances, individuals who own wetlands and riparian areas also own most of the adjacent property. The proposed Project will not cause long-term degradation of water quality, alter flow volumes, or change the direction of flow. In addition, operation of the proposed Project is not expected to interfere with the normal riparian rights of upstream or downstream landowners.

F. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

There were no other environmental factors of concern identified during the field surveys conducted for the proposed Project in Lancaster County.