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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this major project. I am opposed to the Sunoco Mariner 2 East because of the significant risk it presents to our community health and safety and our environment.

I am concerned about the continued inadequacies of Sunoco's permit applications. The Shapefiles were not made available to the public until late in the comment period. While the comment period was longer than may be typical it was not enough time for the public to review and comment on this complicated and extensive application. This is compounded by the delay in making the Shapefiles available.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation recently denied permits to the Constitution for reasons that are directly applicable to the Sunoco Mariner 2 East Pipeline. NYSDEC Staff's extensive experience and technical reviews have shown that destabilization of steep hillslopes and stream banks would likely occur and result in erosion and failure of banks, causing turbid inputs to water bodies. Exposed hillslopes can become less stable and, when appropriate stormwater controls are not properly implemented, erosion can result in increased sediment inputs to streams and wetlands. If these events occur they can affect the water quality and habitat quality of these streams. While Sunoco proposes to use Horizontal Directional Drilling in many areas they are not using it for every high value stream or wetland. Trenching of streams can also destabilize the stream bed and such conditions can temporarily cause an exceedance of water quality standards, notably turbidity. Turbidity and sediment transport caused as a result of construction can negatively impact immediate and downstream habitat, can smother or kill sensitive aquatic life stages and reduce feeding potential of all aquatic organisms. More specifically, visual predators such as brook trout find food using visual cues. Thus, reductions in clear water conditions may reduce feeding success that can ultimately result in impacts on aquatic species' propagation and survival and corresponding reductions in the attainment of the waters' best usages.

As a result of chronic erosion from disturbed stream banks and hill slopes, consistent degradation of water quality may occur. Changes in rain runoff along ROW may change flooding intensity and alter stream channels. Disturbed stream channels are at much greater risk of future instability, even if the actual work is conducted under dry conditions; long ranging stream erosion may occur up and downstream of disturbed stream crossings well beyond the time of active construction. This longer term instability and erosion can result in the degradation of spawning beds and a decrease in egg development. The loss of spawning potential in some cold headwater streams may significantly reduce the long-term viability of these streams to support trout.

Finally, at the landscape level, impacts to streams from the ROW construction are analogous to the cumulative impacts from roads. There is an established negative correlation between road miles per watershed area and stream quality. Thus, increases in the crossings of streams by linear features such as roads and the pipeline ROW can have cumulative impacts beyond the individual crossings.