



Southeast Supply Enhancement Project (SSEP) Overview

Visit NOSSEP.org to learn more

The SSEP is a proposed expansion of the Transcontinental (Transco) pipeline system, owned by The Williams Companies. If approved, it would add:

- 1.6 billion cubic feet of methane gas per day through a new 42-inch diameter pipeline—equal to the volume of over 18,000 Olympic swimming pools.
- Pipeline construction and compressor station expansion in five states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.
- In Virginia: 26 miles of pipeline and new electric compressor units at Station 165 (Pittsylvania County).
- In North Carolina: 28 miles of pipeline alongside existing gas lines and large expansions of two gas-fired compressor stations (Stations 150 and 155).

Safety and Health

- Methane, the primary component of “natural gas”, is colorless, odorless, and highly explosive.
- Fires and explosions along high-pressure pipelines, though infrequent, have caused fatalities, injuries, and widespread property damage.¹

- Compressor stations emit pollutants such as formaldehyde and fine particulates, which are linked to increased asthma, heart disease, and neurological damage.²
- Transco, the SSEP developer, has a higher-than-average incident rate compared to other pipeline operators, including more fatalities and higher cost per incident.³

Economic Impact

SSEP would provide low economic benefit to the communities it passes through:

- The gas transported is NOT intended for local residential use; nearby residents receive NO energy service from the pipeline.
- The project would result in few permanent jobs, with most construction roles likely filled by out-of-state contractors.
- Property values along similar pipeline routes, such as the MVP Southgate path, have already declined due to anticipated environmental and safety concerns.⁴
- Easements may disqualify landowners from certain forestry or agricultural tax credits due to permanent land use changes.



Who Benefits from SSEP?

Local Communities

- No energy service from pipeline
- Few permanent jobs
- Declining property values
- Loss of tax credits for forestry/agriculture
- Health & safety concerns

Gas Corporations

- Access to more supply
- Infrastructure expansion
- Increased profits
- No accountability for local impact

Landowner Rights

Landowners along the proposed route may be approached by pipeline agents seeking easement agreements. It is important to:

- Wait before signing any easement documents. Seek independent legal counsel.
- Understand that land agents represent the pipeline company, not you.
- Know how your land will be accessed, used, restored, and what legal limits will apply to your future use of the land.
- Visit nossep.org/know-your-rights for guidance on easements and eminent domain.

Climate Impact

North Carolina and Virginia have committed to climate targets, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. SSEP would not positively impact these goals:

- Burning the gas moved by SSEP would release emissions that **could cause over**

\$122 billion in long-term climate damages.⁵

- An economy tied to volatile fossil fuel markets **leaves families and businesses exposed to price shocks and supply instability.**
- Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are now more affordable than new gas infrastructure, and offer a path to true energy independence.

“\$122 billion in projected climate harm, with no local gas delivery.”

What You Can Do

Concerned community members can take the following steps:

- Visit NOSSEP.org for updated project details and ways to take action
- Talk to neighbors, civic groups, and local leaders about the risks and timeline
- Contact your elected officials and share concerns using the talking points on our website
- Participate in upcoming public hearings and state permitting comment periods

Sources

1: National Transportation Safety Board. [Enbridge Pipeline Rupture and Fire – Danville, KY, PIR-22/02](#) (2022).

2: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [Integrated Science Assessment for Particulate Matter](#) (EPA/600/R-23/114, 2023).

3: Pipeline Safety Trust. [Public Comment to FERC on SSEP, Docket No. PF24-2-000](#) (2024).

4: Robbins, Shelley. [A Pipeline of Problems](#), Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (2024).

5: EPA. [Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases](#) (2021).

