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Meeting Summary, Response to Public comments and Additional Clarifications

Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP): Proposed Liquefaction Project

STRAP Addendum: Holcim Driveway

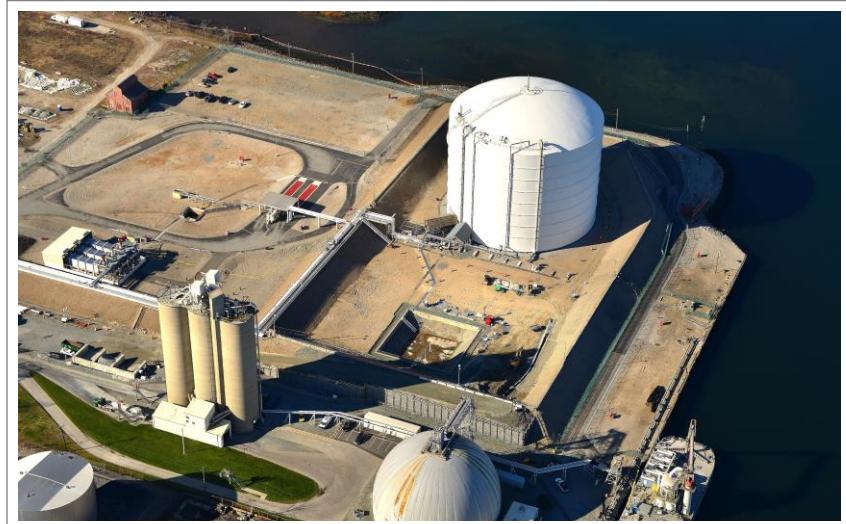
**121 Terminal Road / 125 Terminal Road/642 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island**

October 5, 2017

GZA File No.: 03.0033554.60

RIDEM Case No. 98-004/Site Remediation

File No.: SR-28-1152



PREPARED FOR:

**Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
Providence, Rhode Island**

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

**530 Broadway | Providence, RI 02909
401-421-4140**



Proactive by Design

GEOTECHNICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
ECOLOGICAL
WATER
CONSTRUCTION
MANAGEMENT

530 Broadway
Providence, RI 02909
T: 401.421.4140
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www.gza.com



October 5, 2017
GZA File No. 03.0033554.60-C

Mr. Joseph Martella
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Waste Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Re: Meeting Summary, Response to Public Comments and Additional Clarifications
Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP): Proposed Liquefaction Project
STRAP Addendum: Holcim Driveway
121 Terminal Road / 125 Terminal Road / 642 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 98-004 / Site Remediation File No. SR-28-1152

Dear Mr. Martella:

On behalf of The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) and National Grid LNG, LLC (NGLNG), GZA GeoEnvironmental Inc. (GZA) is pleased to provide the attached meeting summary, response to comments and additional clarifications package associated with the *Short-Term Response Action Plan (STRAP)* for the proposed liquefaction project and the STRAP Addendum for the Holcim Driveway project. The STRAP and the STRAP Addendum were prepared for the former 121 Terminal Road / 125 Terminal Road / 642 Allens Avenue Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) located in Providence, Rhode Island (herein referred to as the "Site"). This package includes information presented and received during the July 13, 2017 and August 9, 2017 public meetings, as well as the comments received by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), as provided in their August 18, 2017 letter. The STRAP and STRAP Addendum were prepared in accordance with Section 6.00 – Emergency or Short-Term Response, of the RIDEM Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials Releases (Remediation Regulations) as amended.

Please note that some comments provided by the public are not related to the STRAP activities and have not been responded to within the context of this submittal. These questions/comments have been forwarded to the Fields Point Liquefaction Project (NGLNG) team for evaluation.

As described herein, the limits of work associated with the proposed Liquefaction project STRAP are described as the "Project Work Site" and the limits of soil and groundwater disturbance associated with the proposed Liquefaction project are presented as the "STRAP Area". Only non-intrusive work (for example, above ground piping and conduit) is planned for the portion of the Project Work Site that is outside the STRAP Area.

The July 13, 2017 technical information session presented information regarding the STRAP for the proposed liquefaction plant and the STRAP Addendum for the new Holcim driveway. The session consisted of a posterboard session, presentation by National Grid and a question and answer period with National Grid. The following attachments were prepared to present information from the July 13, 2017 session:

- Attachment A Meeting Invitation for the July 13, 2017 Meeting (English and Spanish);



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- Attachment B Fact Sheet (English, Spanish, Khmer, and Portuguese);
- Attachment C Posterboards;
- Attachment D Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the Posterboard session;
- Attachment E Powerpoint Presentation;
- Attachment F Transcript from the July 13, 2017 Presentation and Question and Answer Period;
- Attachment G Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the Question and Answer Period; and
- Attachment H Summary of Written STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the July 13, 2017 Meeting.

At the August 9, 2017 interview session, representatives of RIDEM conducted community interviews to gather public comments on the STRAP for the proposed liquefaction plant and the STRAP Addendum for the new Holcim driveway. National Grid staff, as well as National Grid's consultant GZA, were also available to answer questions about these two STRAPs. The following attachments were prepared to present information from the August 9, 2017 session:

- Attachment I Meeting Invitation for the August 9, 2017 Meeting (English, Spanish, Khmer and Portuguese);
- Attachment J Transcript from the August 9, 2017 Meeting; and
- Attachment K Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses received during the August 9, 2017 Meeting.

National Grid received a Request for Response to Public Comments on STRAPs from RIDEM on August 18, 2017 which summarized all public comments received by RIDEM. This letter is included as Attachment L and National Grid's response to each public comment is included as Attachment M.

Additionally, National Grid Prepared Attachment N, which provides clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP prepared for the Liquefaction Project.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding the information presented herein, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned or Amy Willoughby at 781-907-3644.

Very truly yours,
GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sophia Narkiewicz".

Sophia Narkiewicz, P.E.
Assistant Project Manager

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James J. Clark".

James J. Clark, P.E.
Consultant / Reviewer

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Margaret S. Kilpatrick".

Margaret S. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Associate Principal

CC: Ms. Amy Willoughby, National Grid
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Docket CP16-121-000



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Attachments:

- Attachment A Meeting Invitation for the July 13, 2017 Meeting (English and Spanish)
- Attachment B Fact Sheet (English, Spanish, Khmer, and Portuguese)
- Attachment C Posterboards
- Attachment D Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the July 13, 2017 Meeting Posterboard session
- Attachment E Powerpoint Presentation from the July 13, 2017 Meeting
- Attachment F Transcript from the July 13, 2017 Presentation and Question and Answer Period
- Attachment G Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the July 13, 2017 Meeting Question and Answer Period
- Attachment H Summary of Written STRAP-related Questions and Responses from the July 13, 2017 Meeting
- Attachment I Meeting Invitation for the August 9, 2017 Meeting (English, Spanish, Khmer and Portuguese)
- Attachment J Transcript from the August 9, 2017 Meeting
- Attachment K Summary of STRAP-related Questions and Responses received during the August 9, 2017 Meeting
- Attachment L August 18, 2017 STRAP Comment Letter issued by RIDEM Office of Waste Management to National Grid
- Attachment M Response to Comments received in the August 18, 2017 STRAP Comment Letter
- Attachment N Clarifications to the Proposed Air Monitoring Program for STRAP Activities



ATTACHMENT A

MEETING INVITATION FOR THE JULY 13, 2017 MEETING (ENGLISH AND SPANISH)
DISTRIBUTED TO THE MAILING LIST ON JUNE 23, 2017

Technical Information Session

Proposed Short Term Response Action Plans for the 121 and 125 Terminal Road Sites

June 23, 2017

Dear Interested Party,

National Grid invites you to attend a technical information session regarding a proposed Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) for soil and groundwater management activities during the construction of the Fields Point Liquefaction Project at our 121 Terminal Road/642 Allens Avenue site, as well as construction of a new driveway proposed for the Holcim plant at 125 Terminal Road. This session will focus exclusively on the proposed STRAP work.

This notice is being provided to abutting property owners, tenants and members of the 642 Allens Avenue mailing list in accordance with requirements established in the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) *Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases* (Remediation Regulations) and the June 2017 Public Involvement Plan (PIP) for the site. Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The technical information session will take place from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 13, 2017, at the Providence Public Safety Complex Auditorium located at 325 Washington Street, Providence, RI. Translation services in Spanish will be provided. If additional translation services are needed, please contact Amy Willoughby at National Grid at least 72 hours prior to the meeting (contact info below).

Representatives from National Grid and technical experts from GZA, the engineering and environmental firm that will provide oversight of the proposed STRAP work, will be in attendance to address soil and groundwater management, earthwork activities, air monitoring and restoration of the site through a poster session and brief presentation. Experts will also take formal public questions during the meeting.

Officials from RIDEM, the agency with regulatory authority over the STRAP work, will also be available to discuss the state's role in the environmental review process.

To view information and resources ahead of the session, visit <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>.

We look forward to meeting with you and continuing to serve you.

Sincerely,



Amy A. Willoughby
National Grid
Lead Environmental Scientist
amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com
or 781-907-3644

Please note the exclusive focus of this meeting will be to discuss the related STRAP work as it pertains to soil and groundwater management activities for liquefaction and the proposed new driveway for Holcim. For additional information, comments or questions regarding the Fields Point Liquefaction Project, please visit our website at <https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point/>, email us at fieldspoint liquefaction@nationalgrid.com or call our toll-free stakeholder hotline at 888-275-6326.

This is an important notice. Please have it translated.

Este é um aviso importante. Quiera mandá-lo traduzir.

Este es un aviso importante. Sírvase mandarlo traducir.

Avis important. Veuillez traduire immédiatement.

Questa è un'informazione importante, si prega di tradurla.

Это очень важное сообщение.

Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы

ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG

XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ẤY

Sesión de información técnica

Planes de acción de respuesta a corto plazo propuestos para los sitios de 121 y 125 Terminal Road

23 de Junio, 2017

Estimada parte interesada:

National Grid lo invita a asistir a una sesión de información técnica relacionada al plan de acción de respuesta a corto plazo (STRAP, Short Term Response Action Plan) propuesto para las actividades de gestión de suelo y agua subterránea durante la construcción del Proyecto de licuación de Fields Point en nuestra propiedad de 121 Terminal Rd/642 Allens Avenue, así como la construcción de un nuevo acceso propuesto para la planta Holcim en 125 Terminal Road. Esta sesión se enfocará exclusivamente en el trabajo del STRAP propuesto.

Este es un aviso para dueños de propiedades colindantes, inquilinos y miembros de la lista de correo de 642 Allens Avenue en conformidad con los requisitos establecidos en las Normas y Reglamentaciones para la Investigación y el Saneamiento de la emisión de materiales peligrosos (las reglamentaciones de saneamiento) del Departamento de Gestión Ambiental de Rhode Island (RIDEM, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management) y el Plan de participación pública (PIP, Public Involvement Plan) de junio de 2017 para el sitio. Si usted es dueño de una propiedad que está alquilada, le solicitamos que facilite una copia de esta carta a sus inquilinos.

La sesión de información técnica se llevará a cabo de 6:00 p.m. a 9:00 p.m., el Jueves, 13 de julio de 2017 en el Auditorio del Complejo de Seguridad Pública de Providence (Providence Public Safety Complex Auditorium) localizado en 325 Washington Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Se ofrecerán servicios de traducción al español. Si necesita servicios de traducción adicionales, comuníquese con Amy Willoughby en National Grid por lo menos 72 horas antes de la reunión (Datos de contacto abajo).

Los representantes de National Grid y los expertos técnicos de GZA, la empresa de ingeniería y medio ambiente que supervisará el trabajo del STRAP propuesto, asistirán para comunicar la gestión del suelo y el agua subterránea, las actividades de movimiento de tierra, el control del aire y la restauración del sitio mediante una sesión de pósteres y una breve presentación. Durante la reunión, los expertos también responderán preguntas formales del público.

Las autoridades del Departamento de Gestión Ambiental de Rhode Island, el organismo que regula el trabajo del STRAP, también estarán disponibles para comentar sobre el papel que desempeña el estado en el proceso de revisión ambiental.

Para ver la información y los recursos antes de la sesión, visite <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/%20Providence-Gas-Co.php>.

Esperamos contar con su presencia y continuar prestándole servicios..

Atentamente,

Amy A. Willoughby
National Grid
Científica Ambiental Principal
Escriba a amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com
o llame al 781-907-3644

Tenga en cuenta que el objetivo principal de esta reunión será debatir sobre el trabajo relacionado del STRAP, dado que concierne a las actividades de gestión del suelo y el agua subterránea para la licuación y el nuevo acceso propuesto para Holcim. Para más información, hacer comentarios o preguntas sobre el Proyecto de licuación de Fields Point, visite nuestro sitio web <https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point/>, envíenos un correo electrónico a fieldspoint_liquefaction@nationalgrid.com o llámenos a nuestra línea directa gratuita al 888-275-6326.

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XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ÁY

Site-Specific Mailing List

642 Allens Avenue

Providence, Rhode Island

Updated 6/23/2017

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

6/23/2017

Category	Plat	Lot	Property Address	Owner(s) / Name(s)	Mailing Address		
Abutter	55	196	610 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises	910 Louisiana Street	Houston, TX 77002
Abutter	55	196	610 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises LLC, Michael Sullivan, NE Complex Manager	520 Allens Avenue	Providence, RI 02905
Abutter	55	429	Allens Avenue	Alqonguin LNG, Inc.	Alqonguin LNG, Inc. c/o Properties Dept.	40 Sylvan Road	Waltham, MA 02451
Abutter	56	331	105 Terminal Road	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	101	493	655 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises	910 Louisiana Street	Houston, TX 77002
Abutter	101	497	700 Allens Avenue	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	56	334	125 Terminal Road	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	56	327	175 Terminal Road	Univar USA INC.	Univar USA, Inc. Three Galleria Tower	13155 Noel Rd 12thFl	Dallas, TX 75241-5090
Abutter	56	348	75 Terminal Road	New England Petroleum Terminal LLC	New England Petroleum Terminal LLC	85-87 Terminal Rd	Providence, RI 02905
Abutter	56	6	Fields Point Drive	Hudson Terminal Corp	Hudson Terminal Corp	89 Ship Street	Providence, RI 02903-4218
Abutter	56	271	Terminal Road	Glen Falls Lehigh Cement Co	Glen Falls Lehigh Cement Co c/o Marvin F Poer And Company	PO Box 52427	Atlanta GA 30355
Tenant	56	316	121 Terminal Road	National Grid LNG, Inc.	National Grid LNG, Inc.	121 Terminal Road	Providence, RI 02905
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	201 Jones Road	Waltham, MA 02451
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	125 Terminal Road	Providence, RI 02905
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	24 Crosby Drive	Bedford, MA 01730
Easement Holder		NA	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street		Providence, RI 02903
Easement Holder		NA	Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District	Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District	235 Promenade Street # S500		Providence RI 02908-5734
Easement Holder		NA	Narragansett Electric Company	Narragansett Electric Company	40 Sylvan Road		Waltham, MA 02451-2286
Easement Holder		NA	New England Telephone dba Verizon New England	New England Telephone dba Verizon New England	140 West Street		New York, NY 10007
Municipality		NA	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Christopher Lauth	Christopher Lauth	743 Westminster Street		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Justice Gaines	Justice Gaines	304B Wickenden		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Christine Ergas	Christine Ergas	39 Windmill Street		Providence, RI 02904
Site-Specific		NA	Michael Alston	Michael Alston	162 Miller Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Viviane Hanna	Viviane Hanna	162 Miller Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Leo Schulz	Leo Schulz	369 Montgomery Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	David Ramos	David Ramos	1266 Broad Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Laura Perut	Laura Perut	16 Babcock Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Julian Drix	Julian Drix	93 Calla Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Gina Rodriguez	Gina Rodriguez	93 Calla Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Benjamin Chaplin	Benjamin Chaplin	181 California Avenue Apt 2		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Aleita Cook	Aleita Cook	85 Potter Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Teneta Cooke	Teneta Cooke	20 Spicer Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Monica Huertas	Monica Huertas	216 Ohio Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	J Huertas	J Huertas	216 Ohio Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Leann Letellier	Leann Letellier	67 Gallatin Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Charisma Sampson	Charisma Sampson	107 Weslan Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Leslie Noriega	Leslie Noriega	74 Gallatin Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Justin Hernandez	Justin Hernandez	175 Roger Williams Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Erroll Lomba	Erroll Lomba	41 Woodmont Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Angela Ankoma	Angela Ankoma	16 Vineyard Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Patrick Him	Patrick Him	77 Mawney Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Suon Keo	Suon Keo	103 Alger Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Danny Svay	Danny Svay	649 Public Street		Providence, RI 02907

Site-Specific Mailing List
 642 Allens Avenue
 Providence, Rhode Island
 Updated 6/23/2017

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60
 6/23/2017

Category	Plat	Lot	Property Address	Owner(s) / Name(s)	Mailing Address	
Site-Specific			NA	Tommy Svay	Tommy Svay	649 Public Street Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific			NA	C.Kelly Smith	C.Kelly Smith	103 Holden Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Keith Oliveira	Keith Oliveira	63 Roanoke Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Kate Aubin	Kate Aubin	39 Moorland Avenue Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Seena Chhan	Seena Chhan	207 Wendell Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Jesus Holaguin	Jesus Holaguin	3 Bell Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Ivan Calderon	Ivan Calderon	10 Priscilla Avenue Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Sheila Calderon	Sheila Calderon	10 Priscilla Avenue Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Sabine Adrian	Sabine Adrian	67 Rosedale Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Eric Larson	Eric Larson	28 Sycamore Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Jaron Browne	Jaron Browne	2817 Birdsall Avenue Oakland, CA 94619
Site-Specific			NA	Cristina Cabrera	Cristina Cabrera	95 Park Place Pawtucket, RI 02860
Site-Specific			NA	Ronald Gagnon	RIDEM, Office of Customer & Technical Assistance	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Joseph Martella	RIDEM, Office Of Waste Mangement	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Kelly J. Owens	RIDEM, Office Of Waste Mangement	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Susan Forcier, Esq.	RIDEM, Office of Legal Services	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Gregory Swift	RIDEM, Office of Water Resources	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Ruth Gold	RIDEM, Office of Air Resources	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Barbara Morin	RIDOH, Center For Healthy Homes and the Environment	3 Capitol Hill Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Rich Lucia	RI CRMC, Steadman Government Center Suite 3	4809 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
Site-Specific			NA	Kenneth J. Warn	FERC	888 First Street NE Washington, DC 20426
Site-Specific			NA	Robert E. Azar	City Of Providence Office of Planning and Development	25 Dorrance Street Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific			NA	Dania Alejandra Flores-Heagney	Environmental Justice League of RI	1192 Westminster st Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Robin L. Main, Esq.	Hinckley Allen	100 Westminster Suite 1500 Providence, RI 02903

Notes:

Ownership and mailing addresses updated 6-13-17 (based on City of Providence Land Evidence Records : <http://gis.vgsi.com/providenceri/>)

There are no community well suppliers associated with any well head protection areas which encircle the 642 Allens Avenue Site.



ATTACHMENT B

FACT SHEET
(ENGLISH, SPANISH, KHMER AND PORTUGUESE)

Fact Sheet

Background

This fact sheet provides an overview of site investigation and remedial actions completed at the 642 Allens Avenue property in Providence, Rhode Island (the Site). The Site is owned by National Grid and was used as a manufactured gas plant (MGP) between approximately 1910 and 1954. The Site consists of approximately 42 acres with frontage on Allens Avenue to the west. The Providence River is on the eastern side of the Site. Current National Grid operations include active natural gas regulation and distribution, gas facilities construction storage, a compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage and distribution. LaFarge Holcim operates a cement storage and distribution facility on the eastern/southeastern portion of the Site.

Site Investigations

The Site is listed as a “State Site” under RIDEM’s Remediation Regulations (RIDEM Case No. 98-004 and Site Remediation File No. SR-28-1152) because of the detection of soil and groundwater impacts related to the former MGP and other historical activities (including use as a rifle range, an ammonia by-products sale and recycling operation, a toluene facility, a kerosene storage facility, and a petroleum distribution facility). Several rounds of investigations have been conducted at the Site and are on-going. Certain constituents consistent with historic Site uses (petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and certain inorganics) have been detected in soil and/or groundwater at concentrations in excess of RIDEM’s Method 1 standards.

Remediation Plan

Several remedial actions were completed at the Site between 1994 and 2016, including underground storage tank (UST) closures, decommissioning and demolition of former MGP features, soil excavation, and capping activities. These remedial actions have been documented in reports submitted to RIDEM.

Public Involvement Activities

National Grid submitted a Public Involvement Plan (PIP) to RIDEM for the Site in October 2016 (subsequent revisions were submitted in May 2017 and June 2017). RIDEM approved the PIP on June 28, 2017.

Where to Find More Information

- **Publicly Accessible Site Files:**

RIDEM Case No. 98-004 / Site Remediation File No. SR-28-1152. Appointments to view the files can be made by contacting RIDEM, Department of Technical and Customer Assistance, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island (telephone: 401-222-4700 extension 7307, <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/customertech/file-review.php>).

- **RIDEM Document Listing Website:**

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>

- **Local Informational Repository:**

Knight Memorial Library,
275 Elmwood Avenue
Providence, RI

The phone number of the library is (401) 467-2625. Knight Memorial Library hours are Monday 12:00 pm to 8:00 pm, Tuesday through Thursday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm and Friday and Saturday 12:30 pm to 5:30 pm.

<http://www.provcomlib.org/locations/knight-memorial>

- **Mailing List:**

Interested persons can be added to this list via an email request to Amy Willoughby at National Grid (amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com) with your name and address or by calling Amy Willoughby at 1-781-907-3644. National Grid will use the mailing list to distribute information about the Site on an as needed basis.

This is an important notice. Please have it translated.

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Это очень важное сообщение. Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы вам его перевели. ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG. Xin vui lòng cho dịch lại thông cáo này.



642 Allens Avenue Site (outlined in yellow)

Next Steps

In 2014, National Grid initiated additional supplemental Site investigation activities. National Grid expects to submit a Site Investigation Report (SIR) Addendum to RIDEM presenting the findings of these activities in 2017/2018. National Grid also has and will be filing several Short-Term Response Action Plans for approval under the RIDEM Remediation Regulations for projects at the Site, including the liquefaction project and the LaFarge Holcim driveway.

Contact Information

The following personnel should be contacted with questions or concerns pertaining to the Site:

National Grid

Amy Willoughby
Project Manager
National Grid
40 Sylvan Road
Waltham, MA 02451-1120
781-907-3644
amy.willoughby@national-grid.com

RIDEM

Joseph Martella
Project Manager
RIDEM, Office of Waste Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
401-222-2797 ext. 7109
joseph.martella@DEM.RI.GOV

Antecedentes

Esta ficha descriptiva proporciona una breve descripción de la investigación de la planta y las medidas correctivas que se llevaron a cabo en las instalaciones de 642 Allens Avenue en Providence, Rhode Island (la Planta). La Planta es propiedad de National Grid y fue utilizada como planta de gas manufacturado entre 1910 y 1954.

La Planta consiste en aproximadamente 17 hectáreas con orientación al oeste sobre la avenida Allens Avenue. El río Providence corre sobre el lado este de la Planta. Las operaciones actuales de National Grid incluyen la regulación y distribución activa de gas natural, almacenamiento y construcción de instalaciones de gas, una estación de aprovisionamiento de gas natural comprimido (GNC) y el almacenamiento y distribución de gas natural licuado (GNL). Lafarge Holcim opera una instalación de almacenamiento y distribución de cemento en el lado este/sudeste de la Planta.

Investigaciones en la Planta

La Planta está catalogada como “Planta estatal” conforme a las reglamentaciones correctivas del Departamento de Gestión Medioambiental de Rhode Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, RIDEM), según n.º de caso 98-004 de RIDEM y n.º de archivo SR-28-1152 correctivo de la Planta, dado que la detección de los impactos sobre el suelo y las aguas subterráneas relacionados con las anteriores plantas de gas manufacturado y otras actividades históricas (incluido su uso como polígono de tiro, planta de venta y reciclado de productos derivados del amoníaco, una instalación de tolueno, una instalación de almacenamiento de queroseno y una instalación de distribución de petróleo). Se han llevado a cabo y están en curso en la Planta varias rondas de investigación. Se han detectado en el suelo y/o en las aguas subterráneas determinados componentes acordes a los usos de la Planta histórica (hidrocarburos del petróleo, hidrocarburos aromáticos policíclicos, compuestos volátiles orgánico y algunos inorgánicos) en concentraciones que exceden las normas del Método 1 del RIDEM.

Medidas correctivas y actividades en curso

Entre 1994 y 2016 se adoptaron varias medidas correctivas en la Planta, incluidos los cierres del tanque de almacenamiento subterráneo, actividades de desmantelamiento y demolición de las antiguas instalaciones de la planta de gas manufacturado, excavaciones del suelo y actividades de cobertura. Estas medidas correctivas se han documentado en informes presentados al RIDEM.

Actividades de Participación Pública

National Grid presentó a RIDEM un Plan de Participación Pública (Public Involvement Plan, PIP) para la Planta en octubre de 2016 (en mayo de 2017 y junio de 2017 se presentaron revisiones posteriores). El RIDEM aprobó el PIP el 28 de junio de 2017.

Dónde encontrar más información

• Archivos sobre la Planta accesibles al público:

Caso n.º 98-004 del RIDEM / n.º de archivo SR-28-1152 de Para ver los archivos puede comunicarse con el RIDEM, Departamento Técnico y de Asistencia al Cliente, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island (teléfono: 401-222-4700 int. 7307, <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/customertech/file-review.php>) y coordinar una visita.

• Sitio web donde puede encontrarse la lista de documentos del RIDEM:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>

• Repositorio de información local:

Biblioteca Knight Memorial Library
275 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, RI

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Este é um aviso importante. Quiera mandá-lo traduzir.

Este es un aviso importante. Sírvase mandarlo traducir.

Avis important. Veuillez traduire immédiatement.

Questa è un'informazione importante, si prega di tradurla.

Это очень важное сообщение. Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы его перевели. ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG. XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ÁY



642 Allens Avenue Site (outlined in yellow)

El teléfono de la biblioteca es (401) 467-2625. La biblioteca Knight Memorial Library está abierta los lunes de 12:00 a 20:00, de martes a jueves de 9:00 a 17:30 y los viernes y sábados de 12:30 a 17:30.

<http://www.provcomlib.org/locations/knight-memorial>

- **Lista de correos**

Podrán agregarse a esta lista las personas interesadas enviando una solicitud por correo electrónico a Amy Willoughby de National Grid (amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com) con su nombre y dirección o llamando a Amy Willoughby al 1-781-907-3644. National Grid utilizará la lista de correos para distribuir información sobre la Planta cuando sea necesario.

Próximos pasos

En 2014, National Grid comenzó a realizar actividades de investigación adicionales en la Planta. National Grid prevé enviar al RIDEM en 2017/2018 un Informe de investigación suplementario sobre la Planta para presentar los resultados de estas actividades. National Grid posee además y presentará varios Planes de

medidas correctivas a corto plazo (Short Term Remedial Action Plans, STRAP) para que sean aprobados en virtud de las reglamentaciones correctivas del RIDEM para proyectos en la Planta, incluido el proyecto de licuefacción y el acceso a LaFarge Holcim.

Información de contacto

En caso de preguntas o inquietudes relativas a la Planta debería contactarse a las siguientes personas:

National Grid

Amy Willoughby
Gerenta del Proyecto
National Grid
40 Sylvan Road
Waltham, MA 02451-1120
781-907-3644
amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com

RIDEM

Joseph Martella
Gerente del Proyecto
RIDEM, Oficina de Gestión de Residuos
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
401-222-2797 ext. 7109
joseph.martella@DEM.RI.GOV

សារៈតារ

សន្តិសាប់ក្រុងពាណិជ្ជការទូទៅនៃការសេរីបអេឡិចត្រូនិកការងារ និងវិចានការកែសម្រួលដែលបានពារ៉ាន់អាមេរិក 642 Allens Avenue ភ្នំពេញ Providence, Rhode Island (ខិត្តកំង)។
ទិន្នន័យអគ្គមួយសាទិន្និរបស់ National Grid
និងត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ជាភេកប្រចាំឆ្នាំ (MGP)
ប្រហែលមាតូសងរាយឆ្នាំ 1910 និង 1954។

នីតិំងមានទំហំប្រមាណ 42 ម៉ោរ
ដែលមើលនៅក្រុងផែនក្រោមទីនេះ នៃ Allens Avenue នៃ Providence
River គឺស្ថិតនៅភាគខាងកើនឡើងនៅទីនេះ។ ប្រភិបតីការនេះ
នឹងការប្រកបដាយអស់នឹងចុះមុខគិតគម្រោង
និងការប្រកបដាយអស់នឹងចុះមុខជាតិអូល (CNG)
នាសកសម្ងាត់៖ បរិញ្ញាខេតិតាមអស់នឹង នឹងចុះមុខជាតិអូល (LNG) និងការស្វែក
សាន្តរបៀបគ្រប់គ្រង់ និងការស្វែក
នឹងការប្រកបដាយអស់នឹងចុះមុខគិតព្រោះ (LNG) និងការស្វែក
Holcim ដើម្បីប្រភិបតីការរំភើករស្វែកសុម័យក៏
និងសម្ងាត់៖ បរិញ្ញាខេតិតាមអស់នឹងចុះមុខជាតិអូល/ជាតិអូល
នាសកសម្ងាត់នៅទីនេះ។

ការសិក្សាអង់គ្លេសនៃការកំណត់

នីកំងត្រូវបានចុះបញ្ជីថា “នីកំងរដ្ឋ” ក្រោម
បទបញ្ជីនៃការធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនៃ RIDEM (RIDEM
ការណីលខ 98-004 និងការធ្វើឱ្យនីកំងប្រសើរឡើង
ឯកសារលខ SR-28-1152)
ដោយសារតែការរកយើង្ហាញមានផលបែងពាល់លើដី និងនីកភ្លើងដឹងដឹង
ផែលពាក់ព័ន្ធឌីជីថ្លែងអាមេរិក
(គ្មាននៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធសងកែវិញ្ញុរំដែល
ការនៃការសរុបសាធារណៈ និងប្រកិបតិតិការប្រព័ន្ធសងរឿងវិញ្ញុ
សម្រាប់វិភាគក្នុង សាម្រាប់វិភាគសកប្រែប្រើប្រាស់
និងសម្រាប់វិភាគក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធយំងារ)។
ការសិក្សាបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធដូចជាបានធ្វើឡើងនៅនីកំង
និងកំពងដែលរករាយ
ដែកសំខាន់ឱ្យការសិក្សាបង្កើតនីកំងប្រព័ន្ធនៅនីកំងនិង
គារបង្កើសាម្បី (អីដ្ឋកាបូលសំដែង (petroleum hydrocarbons),
អីជ្រកាបូលតិនក្រអូប៊ីនបាបុងបីក្តុ (polycyclic aromatic
hydrocarbons, PAHs), សមាសធាតុនៃសរីក្រុងផែលហើរ (VOCs)
និងតានសរីក្រុងជាក់លាក់) ក្រោមបានរកយើង្ហាញនីកភ្លើង
និងប្រុងនីកភ្លើងដឹងដឹងដឹងដឹងដឹងដឹងដឹងដឹង
Method 1 បែង RIDEM។

វិធានការកែសម្រួល និងសកម្មភាពបន្ថ

និងការកែសម្រួលមួយចំនួនត្រូវបានបំពេញនៅនឹងទីកន្លែង
រាងឆ្នាំ 1994 ដល់ 2016 ម៉ោងមួនទាំងការបិទជុំងស្ថាក្រោមដី
(UST) ការប្រគល់ឱ្យ និងការកែទេដថាលើនឹងលក្ខណៈពីសេស
MGP ពីមន ការដឹកជញ្ជូន និងផលកម្មភាពកប់វិញ។

វិធានការកែសម្រួលទាំងនេះបានចង្វារដោយការណែនាំក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ដែលមាត្រាក្នុង RIDEIM។

សកម្មភាពពាក់ព័នជាសាធារណៈ

National Grid បានដាក់ផែនការពាក់ព័ន្ធជាសាខានោះ: (PIP) នៅ RIDEIM សម្រាប់ទីការណ៍នៃខេត្ត ឆ្នាំ 2016 (ការគ្រប់គ្រងការប្រើប្រាស់សាខានោះ និងវិញ្ញាបន្ទាបជាព្យារណ៍បានដាក់នៅខេត្ត សកោ ឆ្នាំ 2017 និងខែមីឌីឆ្នាំ 2017)⁴ RIDEIM បានអនុវត្ត PIP នៅថ្ងៃទី 28 ខែមីឌីឆ្នាំ 2017⁴

កំណែងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមានបន្ទីម

- ឯកសារនេះទិន្នន័យដែលអាចបង្កើតជាសាធារណៈ
 - RIDEM គាយីលខ 98-004 /
ការធ្វើឱ្យទិន្នន័យប្រសើរឡើង ឯកសារលខ SR-28-1152⁹
 - ការណាត់ដូបដើម្បីមើលឯកសារអាចធ្វើតាមរយៈ
ការទាក់ទងនៅ RIDEM, ផ្ទះកចនុយបច្ចេកវិទ្យា
និងផ្លូយអគគិជន, 235 Promenade Street,
Providence, Rhode Island (ទូរស័ព្ទ: 401-222-
4700 extension 7307,
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/customertech/file-review.php>)¹⁰
 - គេហទំនាក់របៀបបញ្ជីឯកសារ RIDEM:
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>
 - កន្លែងទុកដាក់ព័ត៌មានក្នុងទិន្នន័យ:
Knight Memorial Library, 275 Elmwood Avenue,
Providence, RI
លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់បណ្តាល់យកី (401) 467-2625¹¹
ម៉ោងបីក Knight Memorial Library គឺថ្ងៃចេត្តក្នុង ម៉ោង
12:00 ថ្ងៃច្បាច់ ដល់ 8:00 ល្ងាច ពីថ្ងៃអង្គារ ដល់ថ្ងៃព្រហស្បី
ម៉ោង 9:00 ព្រឹក ដល់ 5:30 ល្ងាច ពីថ្ងៃស្អែក និងថ្ងៃសេវី
ម៉ោង 12:30 ថ្ងៃច្បាច់ ដល់ម៉ោង 5:30 ល្ងាច¹²
<http://www.provcomlib.org/locations/knight-memorial>

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Este es un aviso importante. Sirvase mandarlo traducir.

Avis important. Veuillez traduire immédiatement.

È molto importante: si prega di tradurla immediatamente.

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Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы
вам его перевели.

ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG
XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ẤY



642 Allens Avenue Site (ផែលមានស្រាវជ្រាវណាយ៍រឿង)

៤. បញ្ជីសម្រាប់ធើសារ៖

អ្នកដែលចាប់អារម្មណីអាជ្ញាធរបន្ទូមចូលរួមជាតិនេះតាមរយៈសំណើអីម៉ែលទៅ Amy Willoughby នៃ National Grid (amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com) ដែលមានឈ្មោះ
និងអាសយដ្ឋានរបស់អ្នក បុគារយោគាហេត្តូរសញ្ញាទៅ Amy Willoughby លេខ 1-781-907-3644 នៃ National Grid
និងប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធដែលបានផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីនីកា
និងមែនជាការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធ។

ជំហានបន្ទាប់

គ្រឹងឆ្នាំ 2014, National Grid
បានផ្តល់ដើមសកម្មភាពស្តីបន្ទាន់អង្គភាពទិន្នន័យបន្ថែម។
National Grid រៀបចំជានឹងងារការបន្ថែមនៃវឌ្ឍនភាពស្តីបន្ទាន់អង្គភាព
នៅទីការ (SIR) នៅ RIDEM
ដែលបង្ហាញត្រូវចំណាំសកម្មភាពទាំងនេះនៅគ្រឹងឆ្នាំ
2017/2018% National Grid ត្រួតពិនិត្យការសកម្មភាពស្តីយភាពរបៀប: ពេលវិទ្យី
ដើម្បីទទួលបានការអនុញ្ញាត ក្រុមបទបញ្ជីកសម្រួល
RIDEM ស្រាប់គ្រប់គ្រាងនៅទីការ
ដោយរូមបញ្ជីការអនុញ្ញាត ក្រុមបទបញ្ជីកសម្រួល
LaFarge Holcim%

ព័ត៌មានអំពីការទំនាក់ទំនង

បុគ្គលិកខាងក្រោមគ្នា តែត្រូវបានទាក់ទងដើម្បីសរសៃល្អ បុគ្គលិកអ្នកដែលមានសម្រាប់នឹងកំង់

National Grid

Amy Willoughby

អ្នកត្រប់ត្រង់គម្រោង

National Grid

40 Sylvan Road

Waltham, MA

781-907-3644

amy.willo

RIDEM

Joseph Martella

អ្នកត្រប់ត្រងកម្រាង

RIDEM, Office of Waste

Management

235 Promenade Street

Providence, RI 02908

Contextualização

Esta ficha informativa apresenta uma panorâmica dos estudos e ações de reparação do local, desenvolvidos na propriedade sítia em 642 Allens Avenue, em Providence, Rhode Island (o Local). O Local é propriedade da Rede Nacional e foi utilizado como unidade de produção de gás manufaturado (UPGM) entre aproximadamente 1910 e 1954.

O Local compreende cerca de 42 hectares, estando limitado a oeste pela Allens Avenue. O Rio Providence fica situado a leste do Local. As operações atuais da Rede Nacional incluem a regulação e distribuição ativa de gás natural, a construção de instalações de armazenagem de gás, um posto de abastecimento de gás natural comprimido (GNC) e a armazenagem e distribuição de gás natural liquefeito (GNL). A Lafarge Holcim opera uma unidade de armazenagem e distribuição de cimento a este/sudeste do Local.

Estudos do Local

O Local está classificado como “Local do Estado” ao abrigo da Regulamentação da RIDEM [Rhode Island -Department of Environmental Management (Departamento de Gestão Ambiental de Rhode Island)] (Processo RIDEM N.º 98-004 e Dossier de Reparação do Local N.º SR-28-1152) por terem sido detetados impactos no solo e nas águas subterrâneas relacionados com a anterior UPGM e outras atividades históricas (incluindo a sua utilização como campo de tiro, uma unidade de operação de venda e reciclagem de subprodutos do amoníaco, uma unidade de tolueno, uma unidade de armazenagem de querosene e uma unidade de distribuição de petróleo). Foram realizados e encontram-se em curso vários estudos no Local. Foram detetados determinados componentes consistentes com os usos históricos do Local (hidrocarbonetos de petróleo, hidrocarbonetos aromáticos policíclicos (HAP), compostos orgânicos voláteis (COV) e alguns inorgânicos) no solo e/ou nas águas subterrâneas em concentrações superiores aos requisitos previstos no Método 1 da RIDEM).

Ações de reparação e atividades em curso

Foram desenvolvidas várias ações de reparação no Local entre 1994 e 2016, incluindo o encerramento de tanques de armazenagem subterrânea (TAS), desativação e demolição de alguns recursos anteriores da UPGM, escavação do solo e atividades de vedação. Estas ações de reparação encontram-se documentadas em relatórios apresentados à RIDEM.

Atividades com a participação do público

A Rede Nacional apresentou à RIDEM um Plano para a Participação do Público (PIP) no Local em outubro de 2016 (foram apresentadas revisões ulteriores em maio de 2017 e junho de 2017). A RIDEM aprovou o PIP em 28 de junho de 2017.

Onde encontrar mais informações

• Processos do Local disponíveis ao público:

Processo RIDEM N.º 98-004/Dossier de Reparação do Local N.º SR-28-1152. É possível agendar a consulta aos processos contactando a RIDEM, Department of Technical and Customer Assistance [Departamento de Apoio Técnico e ao Cliente], 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island (telefone: 401-222-4700 extensão 7307, <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/customertech/file-review.php>).

• Sítio Web com a Lista de documentos da RIDEM:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>

• Repositório de Informação Local:

Knight Memorial Library [Biblioteca Knight Memorial], 275 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, RI
O número de telefone da biblioteca é (401) 467-2625. Horário de funcionamento da Biblioteca Knight

This is an important notice. Please have it translated.

Este é um aviso importante. Quiera mandá-lo traduzir.

Este es un aviso importante. Sirvase mandarlo traducir.

Avis important. Veuillez traduire immédiatement.

Questa è un'informazione importante, si prega di tradurla.

Это очень важное сообщение. Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы его перевели. ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ÁY



Local sítio em 642 Allens Avenue (destacado a amarelo)

Memorial: segunda-feira das 12h00 às 20h00, terça-feira a quinta-feira das 09h00 às 17h30 e sexta-feira e sábado das 12h30 às 17h30.

<http://www.provcomlib.org/locations/knight-memorial>

- **Lista de destinatários:**

Os interessados que pretendam ser adicionados a esta lista devem enviar um pedido por e-mail para Amy Willoughby da Rede Nacional (amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com) indicando o seu nome e endereço ou contactar Amy Willoughby através do número 1-781-907-3644. A Rede Nacional utilizará a lista de destinatários para distribuir informação sobre o Local quando necessário.

Etapas seguintes

Em 2014 a Rede Nacional deu início a atividades adicionais complementares de estudo do Local. A Rede Nacional prevê apresentar à RIDEM uma Adenda ao Relatório do Estudo do Local (REL) com os resultados destas atividades em 2017/2018. A Rede Nacional também já apresentou e irá apresentar vários Planos

de Ação de Resposta a Curto Prazo para aprovação, ao abrigo da Regulamentação da RIDEM para a Reparação de projetos no Local, incluindo projeto de liquefação e o acesso para a LaFarge Holcim.

Dados de Contacto

Em caso de dúvidas ou questões relacionadas com o Local, contactar as seguintes pessoas:

National Grid

Amy Willoughby
Project Manager
National Grid
40 Sylvan Road
Waltham, MA 02451-1120
781-907-3644
amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com

RIDEM

Joseph Martella
Project Manager
RIDEM, Office of Waste Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
401-222-2797 ext. 7109
joseph.martella@DEM.RI.GOV



ATTACHMENT C

POSTERBOARDS

(PREPARED FOR THE JULY 13, 2017 AND AUGUST 9, 2017 MEETINGS)

WHAT IS A STRAP AND WHAT IS A PIP?

A STRAP is a Short Term Response Action Plan.

In this case, the STRAP explains how National Grid proposes to manage soil and groundwater, and conduct air monitoring, during construction activity at the 642 Allens Avenue site associated with proposed work at the 121 and 125 Terminal Road sites.

National Grid and technical experts from GZA, the engineering and environmental firm that will provide direct supervision of the proposed work, prepared the STRAP for the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM).

National Grid and GZA regularly complete the type of safe soil and groundwater handling practices proposed in the STRAP. Work will be performed under Rhode Island Remediation Regulations.

The 642 Allens Avenue site has a long history of industrial use. Though the site poses no threat to human health or the environment, soil and groundwater sampling from National Grid's site investigation of the area show that certain compounds exceed some RIDEM limits. This STRAP addresses RIDEM's applicable regulatory requirements at this type of site.*

*Per Section 6.00 – Emergency or Short Term Response, of the RIDEM Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials Releases (Remediation Regulations).

A PIP is a Public Involvement Plan.

A PIP establishes guidelines for public participation in planning work under the RIDEM Remediation Regulations.

National Grid and GZA prepared the PIP at RIDEM's direction based on a request from at least 25 residents or interested persons that National Grid establish a formal process for public involvement in remedial activities at 642 Allens Avenue.

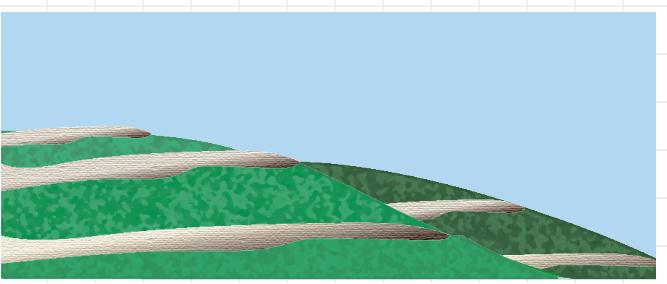
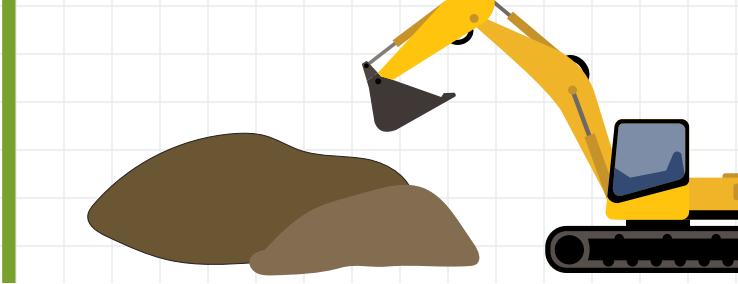
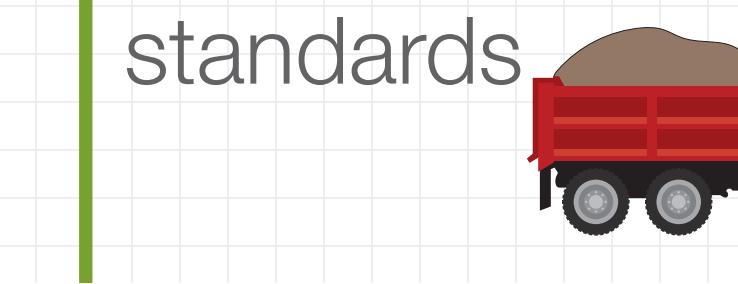
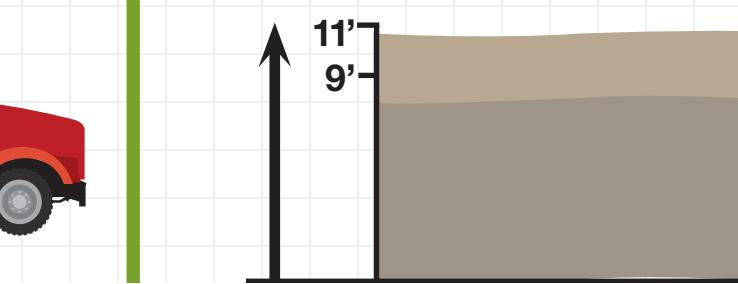
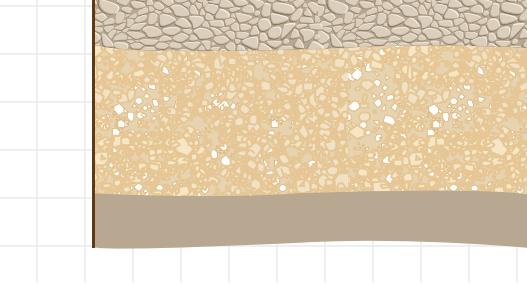
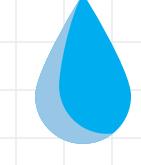
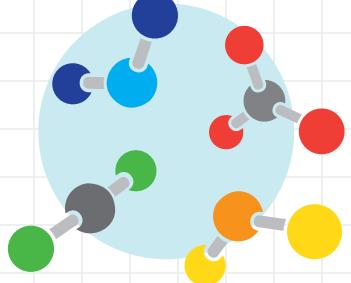
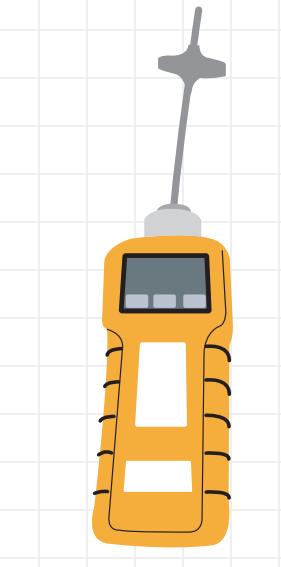
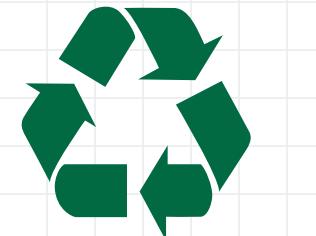
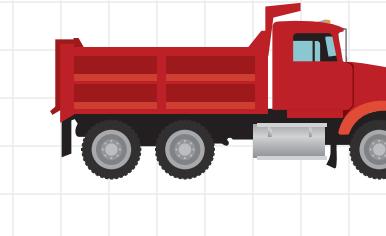


OVERVIEW OF STRAP AREA

National Grid has completed many years of investigation and remediation at the site. A long history of industrial use has resulted in some contamination in soil and groundwater. The majority of the STRAP area is currently capped and will remain capped after the proposed work is complete and the site is restored.



PROPOSED STRAP ACTIVITIES – WHAT TO EXPECT

SOIL	Install erosion and sedimentation controls	Implement dust control measures	Complete earthwork, including grading	Remove approx. 3,000 cubic yards of soil while installing piles and utilities	Import soil where needed, and analyze soil to ensure it meets site standards	Add soil to build up work site 9-11 feet above existing grade	Restore site using engineered caps
							
WATER GROUND	 Containerize any groundwater encountered during STRAP activities for disposal or recycling at an approved facility, as necessary				 Install a stormwater management system:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treat surface water after rainstorms• Collect and manage stormwater in catchbasins installed at final grades
AIR	 Conduct perimeter air monitoring, including observation of odors or visual dust, using:			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) detectors			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DustTRAK dust meters
DISPOSAL	 Dispose or recycle soil and water offsite at approved facility			Reuse soil where possible below final engineered caps only			

PROPOSED STRAP ACTIVITIES – NATIONAL GRID'S EXPERIENCE

National Grid regularly completes work similar to what is proposed under the STRAP activities for the 121 Terminal Road site. These images from other National Grid projects show the type of activity that abutting businesses and interested parties could expect to see during construction and site restoration.



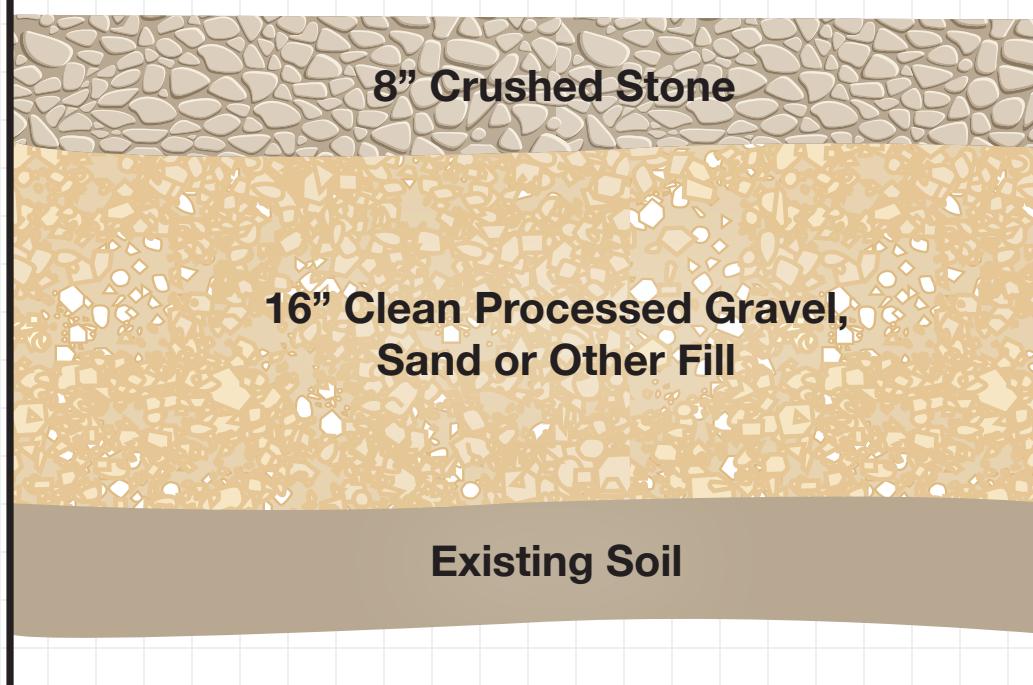
SITE RESTORATION AND ENGINEERED CAPS

To restore the site after work is complete, National Grid will choose from among the following RIDEM-approved engineered caps to prevent any contact with soil beneath the cap, and to ensure that public health, worker safety and the environment continue to be protected.



Onsite Engineered Cap

Crushed Stone Soil Cap



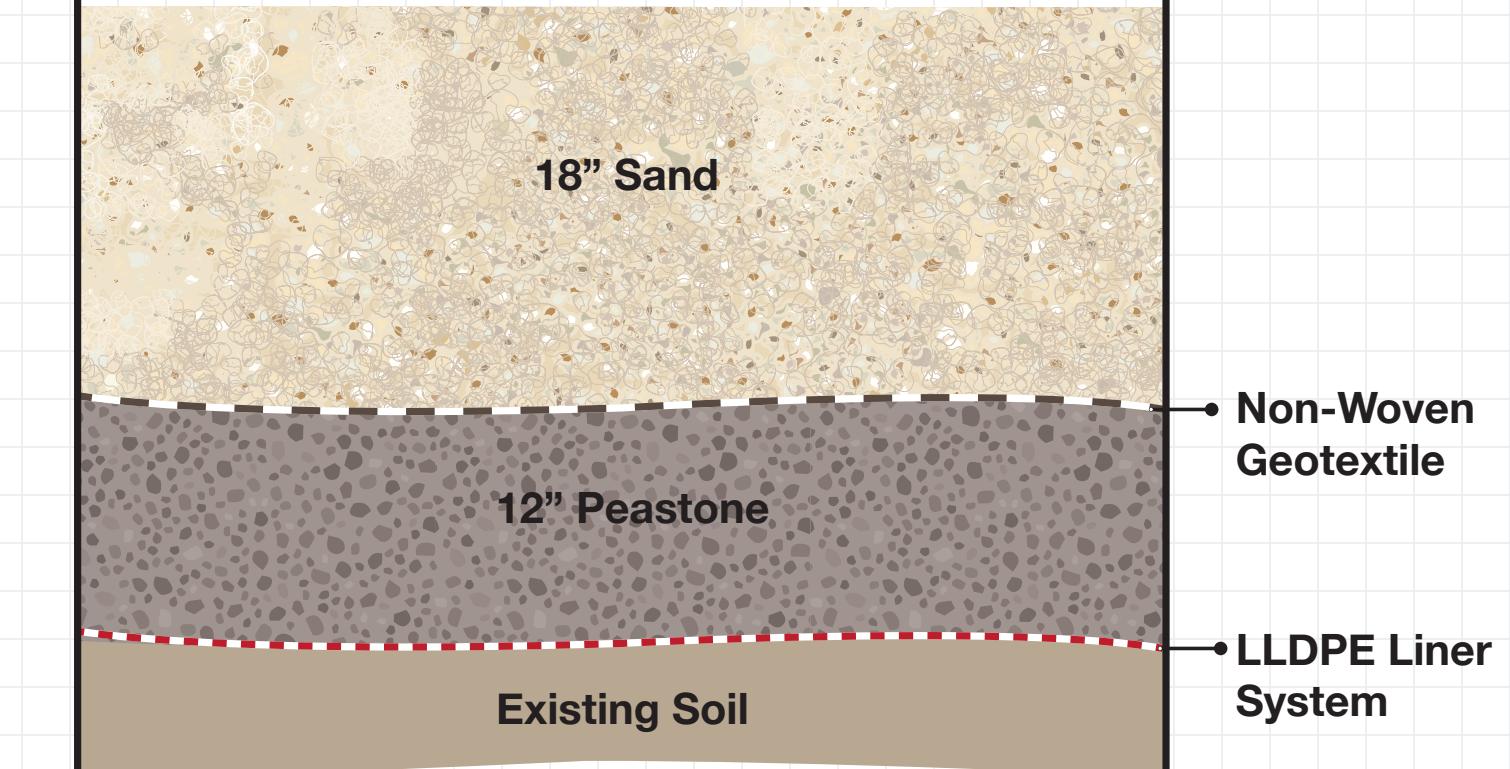
Concrete Cap



Asphalt Cap



Sand Filter for Storm Water



Rip Rap Cap



OVERVIEW OF HOLCIM DRIVEWAY STRAP

National Grid's STRAP for the 125 Terminal Road site involves straightening the driveway for the Holcim Cement Facility. The proposed new asphalt paved driveway will run from Terminal Road along the southern edge of the lot and to the south of the existing Holcim driveway.





ATTACHMENT D

**SUMMARY OF STRAP RELATED QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES FROM THE JULY 13,
2017 MEETING
(POSTERBOARD SESSION)**

Attachment D
STRAP-related Questions Received
July 13, 2017 Posterboard Session
642 Allens Ave
Providence, Rhode Island

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

October 5, 2017

- Question 1 How do the results of air monitoring get reported?
- Response 1 As described in the May 12, 2017 STRAP, results will be included in the closure report which gets submitted to RIDEM at the end of the project. (For further clarification, as further described in Attachment N to this meeting summary, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website maintained by RIDEM (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>.)*
- Question 2 Does the air monitoring equipment measure air quality for Providence, RI?
- Response 2 The air monitoring equipment is intended to be project-specific and can be moved to various locations depending on the work taking place.*
- Question 3 Who and when did you send the notice on the Liquefaction Project to?
- Response 3 National Grid mailed the notification (English and Spanish) for the July 13, 2017 meeting a few weeks before the meeting to the list prescribed in the Remediation Regulations and other interested parties. Interested parties are welcome to join the mailing at any time by emailing or calling Amy Willoughby.*
- Question 4 How does the dust meter work?
- Response 4 The dust meter uses a laser to measure light scattering and determine a real-time aerosol dust concentration.*
- Question 5 Do you personally currently do air monitoring?
- Response 5 GZA currently performs air monitoring at the 642 Allens Avenue site and many other sites in Rhode Island.*
- Question 6 How do engineered controls work to control dust and VOCs?
- Response 6 Stockpile covers (odors (VOCs) and dust), water and calcium chloride applications (dust) and specially engineered foams (odors (VOCs)) are used to control dust and odors by keeping them from becoming airborne.*
- Question 7 What is the difference between total dust and respirable dust?
- Response 7 Respirable dust is what you can breathe in and is part of total dust.*
- Question 8 How would air monitoring be conducted between the STRAP area and the Providence River?

Attachment D
STRAP-related Questions Received
July 13, 2017 Posterboard Session
642 Allens Ave
Providence, Rhode Island

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

October 5, 2017

- Response 8** *Air monitoring would be conducted along the access roadway (located to the north of the STRAP area) between the STRAP area and the Providence River.*
- Question 9** How did you set the 1 ppm air monitoring limit?
- Response 9** *This limit was conservatively set to be protective of worker safety and public health.*
- Question 10** Do you take air quality readings along the property line?
- Response 10** *Air monitoring would be performed around the outside of the STRAP area which may coincide with the property line. The proposed work will take place within the 642 Allens Avenue Site, far from the property lines along Allens Avenue and Terminal Road. We would move equipment as needed depending on the work for the day.*
- Question 11** Did you test for dioxins in soil and groundwater?
- Response 11** *No. Dioxins are not a compound of concern associated with former Manufactured Gas Plants (MGPs).*
- Question 12** Have you tested for dioxin in soil because of the ash that was found in the soils?
- Response 12** *No. Dioxins are not a compound of concern associated with former Manufactured Gas Plants (MGPs).*
- Question 13** Will you dig up any asphalt?
- Response 13** *Asphalt may be excavated as part of the STRAP work.*
- Question 14** What is the difference between the STRAP area and the remainder of the property?
- Response 14** *The STRAP area is the area shown in white on the poster and represents the area where soil and groundwater will be disturbed during the liquefaction construction project. No work associated with the proposed Liquefaction project STRAP will occur in the yellow area.*
- Question 15** Why are no activities occurring outside the STRAP area?
- Response 15** *The STRAP area is the area shown in white on the poster and represents the area where soil and groundwater will be disturbed during the STRAP activities. No work associated with the STRAP activities will occur in the yellow area. (For further clarification, posterboards referenced are included as Attachment C to this meeting summary).*
- Question 16** Why can't you address some of the contamination that is already in the STRAP area?
- Response 16** *As described in our May 12, 2017 STRAP, soil and groundwater impacts from the operation of the former MGP site were largely cleaned up in July and August 2002.*
- Question 17** How can you say that you won't encounter groundwater?

Attachment D
STRAP-related Questions Received
July 13, 2017 Posterboard Session
642 Allens Ave
Providence, Rhode Island

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

October 5, 2017

- Response 17** *During installation of utilities associated with the STRAP activities, we do expect to encounter groundwater. During installation of the Holcim driveway (STRAP Addendum activities), we will be removing an existing filled hillside and not digging down into the ground so we will not encounter groundwater.*
- Question 18 Is there any native biota in the river that will be disturbed during this work?
- Response 18** *We are not working in the sediments and the work area is not vegetated.*
- Question 19 What does GZA stand for?
- Response 19** *Goldberg-Zoino Associates (GZA).*
- Question 20 What happens if high air monitoring readings occur during construction?
- Response 20** *As described in the May 12, 2017 STRAP, if high air monitoring readings are detected, excavation work will stop and the Contractor will be directed to apply engineered controls (such as water or calcium chloride application, covering stockpiles or equivalent).*
- Question 21 How do we know if the work being done is safe for the community?
- Response 21** *The STRAP area is located entirely within the existing National Grid 642 Allens Avenue Site. We established strong procedures, such as dust and odor management, as well as air monitoring, to ensure the proposed work does not affect surrounding businesses and communities. The proposed soil and groundwater handling activities include safeguards, based on our deep experience conducting work like this, that are designed to ensure that no exposure – and no health effects – will occur.*
- Question 22 Will the work being done impact drinking water in the area?
- Response 22** *No. There are no drinking water wells in the area. The site and surrounding community are serviced by Providence Water.*
- Question 23 When do you plan on breaking ground for the Liquefaction Project?
- Response 23** *2018.*
- Question 24 What does STRAP stand for?
- Response 24** *STRAP stands for Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP).*



ATTACHMENT E

**POWER POINT PRESENTATION
(JULY 13, 2017 MEETING)**

Technical Information Session

Proposed Short Term Response Action Plans
for the 121 and 125 Terminal Road Sites

Thursday, July 13, 2017 | Providence Public Safety Complex



WELCOME

Michele Leone

Director

Rhode Island Strategy and Performance Management

Amy Willoughby

Lead Environmental Scientist

Leonard Greenberger

Moderator

Please sign up at any time to speak.



Ground Rules

- Please sign up to ask questions and comments, and hold all questions until the end of the presentation.
- Treat all who provide comments with respect, and please minimize distractions and silence your cell phones.
- At RIDEM's request, a stenographer is present to record your questions and comments.
- A transcript will be available following the meeting.



What is a STRAP?

A STRAP is a Short Term Response Action Plan.

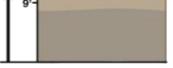
The STRAPs for the 121 and 125 Terminal Road sites explain how National Grid proposes to manage soil and water, and conduct air monitoring, during construction activity at 642 Allens Avenue.



STRAP Area at 121 Terminal Road



STRAP Activities: Soil

SOIL	Install erosion and sedimentation controls 	Implement dust control measures 	Complete earthwork, including grading 	Remove approx. 3,000 cubic yards of soil while installing piles and utilities 	Import soil where needed, and analyze soil to ensure it meets site standards 	Add soil to build up work site 9-11 feet above existing grade 	Restore site using engineered caps 	
SOIL	 Erosion Control	 Dust Control	 Grubbing	 Pile Driving	 Utility Line Installation	 Covered Soil	 Clean Soil	 Site Restoration and Capping

STRAP Activities: Water

WATER

GROUND



Containerize any groundwater encountered during STRAP activities for disposal or recycling at an approved facility, as necessary



Groundwater Container

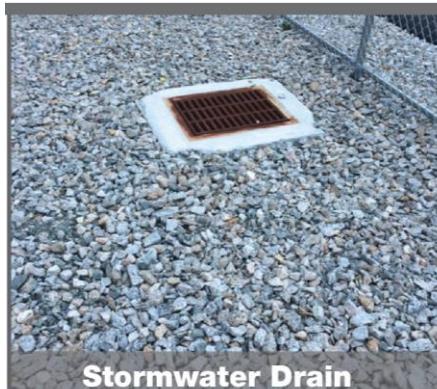


Groundwater Management

STORM



Install a stormwater management system



Stormwater Drain



Stormwater Sand Filter

STRAP Activities: Air



Conduct perimeter air monitoring, including observation of odors or visual dust, using:



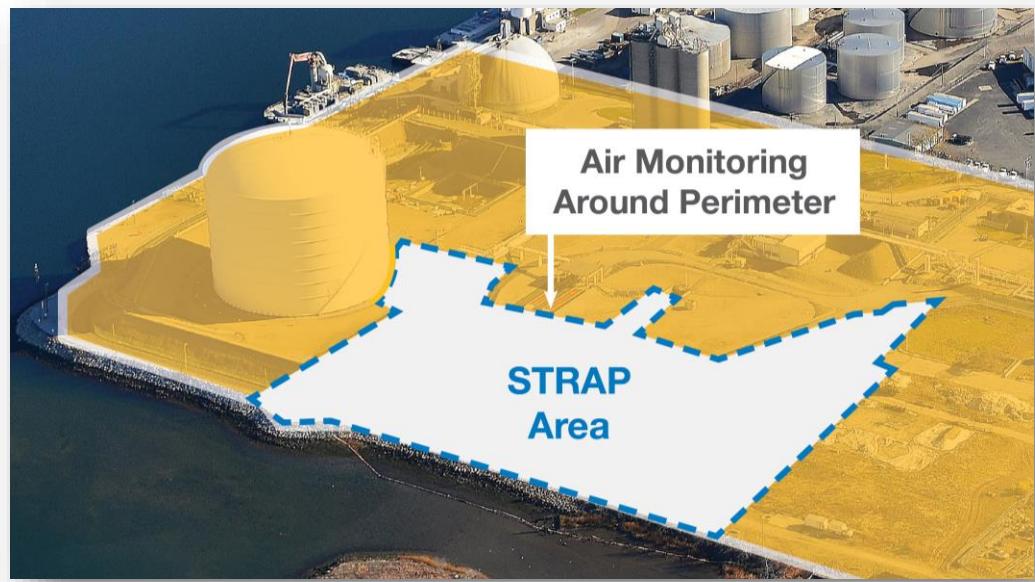
- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) detectors



- DustTRAK dust meters



Air Monitoring Equipment



STRAP Activities: Disposal

DISPOSAL



Dispose or recycle soil and water offsite at approved facility



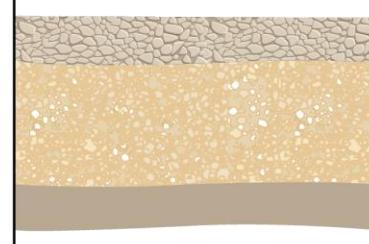
Reuse soil where possible below final engineered caps only

STRAP Activities: Restoration

RESTORATION



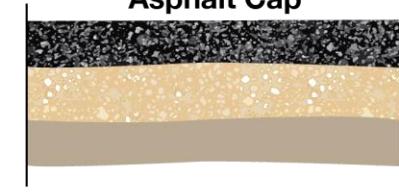
Crushed Stone Soil Cap



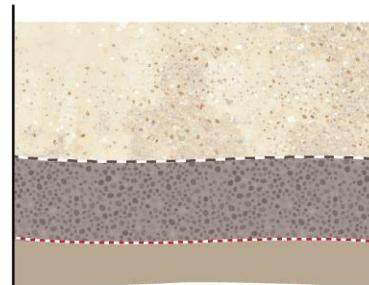
Concrete Cap



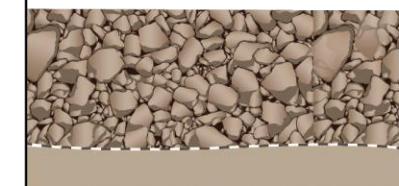
Asphalt Cap



Sand Filter for Storm Water



Rip Rap Cap



STRAP Area at 125 Terminal Road (Holcim Driveway)

nationalgrid
HERE WITH YOU. HERE FOR YOU.



STRAP Activities: Holcim Driveway

SOIL



- Excavate a small quantity of soil to prepare for the new driveway, and import clean fill where needed

GROUNDWATER



- No groundwater expected to be encountered

AIR



- Conduct perimeter air monitoring, including observation of odors or visual dust

DISPOSAL



- Dispose or recycle soil offsite at approved facility

RESTORATION



- Restore site using engineered caps

We welcome your questions and comments.

Please begin by stating your name.

Proposed Short Term Response Action Plans
for the 121 and 125 Terminal Road Sites

Thursday, July 13, 2017 | Providence Public Safety Complex





ATTACHMENT F

TRANSCRIPT FROM THE JULY 13, 2017 PRESENTATION AND QUESTION AND
ANSWER PERIOD

Interpreters Present at July 13, 2017 Public Meeting

Portuguese (Brazil) – Ana Helena Lopes

Portuguese (European) – Dalila Ferreira

Spanish – Inge Gómez-Michel

Spanish – Carolyn Solano

Khmer – Samnang Mam

Khmer – Michael Chea

Cape Verdean Creole - Benvindo Cruz

Cape Verdean Creole - Ricardo Pontes

7/13/2017

1 STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

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5 * * * * *

6 In Re: *

7 Technical Information Session *

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12 PUBLIC HEARING HELD AT

13 Providence Public Safety Complex

14 325 Washington Street

15 Providence, Rhode Island

16 July 13, 2017 7:05 - 9:28 p.m.

17

18 Present:

19 Amy Willoughby, National Grid

20 Michele Leone, National Grid

21 Leonard Greenberger, Moderator

22

23 Jessica M. DeSantis

24 Court Reporter

7/13/2017

1 MS. LEONE: Good evening,
2 everyone. Thank you for coming. My name is
3 Michele Leone. I work for National Grid. And I
4 wanted to welcome everyone and thank everyone for
5 coming this evening. This is a technical session
6 to discuss the soil and groundwater handling
7 practices proposed in two short-term response
8 action plans, also called STRAPS, which the Rhode
9 Island Department of Environmental Management or
10 often referred to as RIDEM has directed National
11 Grid to undertake for the work we're doing at 642
12 Allens Ave.

13 So there are two addresses that
14 we'll be talking about tonight and I just wanted
15 to clarify for folks. The first one is 121
16 Terminal Road. And when we talk about the soil
17 and groundwater handling practices at 121
18 Terminal Road, we're referring to those that will
19 be used during the proposed Fields Point
20 liquefaction project.

21 This session is focused solely on
22 the soil and groundwater handling and not on the
23 proposed liquefaction project itself.

24 We will also be discussing the

7/13/2017

1 proposed work for construction of a new driveway
2 at the Holcim Cement Facility at 125 Terminal
3 Road.

4 So at this point I'd like to
5 introduce Leonard Greenberger who will be serving
6 as tonight's mediator.

7 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you,
8 Michele.

9 Hi, everyone. Thank you for coming.
10 My name, as Michele said, is Leonard Greenberger.
11 I've been asked to moderate this Q and A and
12 presentation session.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: Where are you from?
14 MR. GREENBERGER: I'm from
15 Washington DC.

16 I want to let you know that we have
17 18 people who have signed up to speak so far.
18 And if you would like to speak, we do ask that
19 you sign up, if you haven't done so. It's not
20 too late. My colleague Christina is here in the
21 room right now. She's trying to get our
22 presentation up and running.

23 But if you hear something that
24 sparks a question you'd like to ask, feel free to

7/13/2017

1 get with her and we'll make sure your name gets
2 on the list.

3 Before I go any further, I want to
4 ask our interpreters to introduce themselves. We
5 did have a request to have interpreters for four
6 languages present tonight and I want to make sure
7 that anybody who needs that service, and doesn't
8 have it yet, gets it.

9 So if you would, please.

10

11 (Interpreters introduce themselves)

12

13 MR. GREENBERGER: Do we have any
14 hands?

15 Thank you. I don't see any hands go
16 up so I'm going to assume that we're okay when it
17 comes to interpreters.

18 As moderator, it's really my job to
19 make sure that everyone who signed up to speak
20 has an opportunity to do so. I will describe how
21 we're going to do that after Amy's presentation
22 is over.

23 But I do want to let you know
24 beforehand that if you don't want to ask a

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1 question publicly here tonight, there is a way to
2 submit a written question and a written response
3 will be posted on the Rhode Island DEM website.

4 And you may have seen out front
5 comment cards that look like this one. My
6 colleague again, Christina, has them if anybody
7 would like one. On your way out this evening you
8 could fill one out. Again, any written questions
9 will be responded to in writing.

10 Now I wanted to -- oh, I also wanted
11 to let you know. Most of you had a chance to go
12 and see the posters in the lobby before we came
13 in, but if you didn't, those are also going to be
14 posted on the Rhode Island DEM web site as well.

15 Now I'd like to go over just a few
16 ground rules before turning things over to Amy.

17 As I said, please sign up if you
18 would like to ask a question. We're not going to
19 entertain questions shouted from the audience.
20 Please be respectful of one another. Don't
21 interrupt when somebody is asking a question or
22 when Amy is responding to one.

23 I say that for a lot of reasons, but
24 one of them is that Rhode Island DEM has asked us

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1 to have a stenographer present to provide a
2 verbatim transcript of Amy's presentation as well
3 as your questions and comments. It's going to be
4 very hard for her to do her job if a lot of
5 people are talking at once.

6 I also wanted to quickly point out a
7 couple of housekeeping items. Restrooms. I'm
8 sure most of you have already found them, but if
9 not, they are out the doors in which you came in,
10 across the lobby, sort of behind the post. There
11 is a womens room and an all-gender restroom
12 there.

13 And then, finally, emergency exits.
14 One is the door in which you entered the
15 auditorium in the back. And the other is here to
16 my right, your left, in the front of the
17 auditorium.

18 Please hold your questions until Amy
19 is done with her presentation, and that's going
20 to take about 10 to 15 minutes. And I'll go
21 ahead and let amy go.

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thanks, Leonard.
23 Good evening, my name is Amy Willoughby. I'm an
24 environmental scientist for National Grid. I've

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1 been a member of the National Grid environmental
2 team for 15 years.

3 Since late 2011 I've been
4 responsible for all site investigations and
5 remediation activity at the 642 Allen's Avenue
6 property.

7 Additionally Bill Howard and I --
8 Bill is actually over to my right.

9 Bill is responsible for all
10 environmental permitting and compliance at the
11 site. Bill Howard and I are project team members
12 for all construction projects at this property,
13 large and small.

14 We are supported by our engineering
15 and environmental firm, GZA, who is represented
16 this evening by Mike Gilpatrick and Cynthia.

17 Mike is down here in front.

18 We work together to prepare a report
19 that details -- we work together to prepare
20 reports that detail all of our site investigation
21 and remediation activities for submittal to Rhode
22 Island DEM. And Rhode Island DEM is represented
23 this evening by Kelly Owen and Joe Martella.

24 Feel free to wave.

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1 So we're here tonight to talk about
2 a short-term response action plan or Strap for
3 short. You'll hear me refer to that several
4 times tonight. The Strap is a technical document
5 that National Grid prepares for submittal to
6 Rhode Island DEM. It serves as a playbook for
7 how National Grid will handle soil and
8 groundwater during construction activities.

9 It also details the monitoring of
10 the air that we'll be doing during all of these
11 construction activities. And finally it details
12 how we will restore the site using engineered
13 caps.

14 Throughout the presentation tonight
15 and perhaps even out at the posters you heard us
16 refer to engineered caps, and I'll be talking
17 about them a lot tonight.

18 Engineered caps act as a cover for
19 the site. So it's something that we put over the
20 site. They consist of several different types of
21 materials, but they all serve the same purpose.
22 It's to prevent direct exposure to soil and
23 groundwater that remains on the site.

24 Caps -- engineered caps or covers

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1 are commonly used throughout the State of Rhode
2 Island. In fact, they're used throughout the
3 country. They're very effective for sites at the
4 642 Allens Avenue property.

5 All these elements that we detail in
6 the STRAP ensure that we are in compliance of
7 Rhode Island DEM regulations. And we're
8 protective of public health, workers safety, and
9 the environment.

10 So you may ask why do we actually
11 need the STRAP in the first place? The site has
12 a long history of industrial use. The soil and
13 groundwater activities that we've conducted at
14 this site show that there are certain compounds
15 present in soil and groundwater that are above
16 Rhode Island DEM limits.

17 Because of these compounds that are
18 present in the soil and groundwater we will be
19 following the soil and groundwater handling
20 procedures when we work with the soil and
21 groundwater underneath the existing engineered
22 cap at the site.

23 All proposed activities on the
24 property will be conducted under the direct

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1 supervision of our engineers and scientists at
2 GZA and they will report to Bill Howard and
3 myself.

4 We hold daily environmental and
5 construction meetings to review the work that's
6 going to be taking place. And all of the work
7 that we do at the site is under the approval of
8 Rhode Island DEM.

9 Hopefully you guys can actually see
10 this. This is actually an outline of the entire
11 property, but we're going to focus in on this
12 area right here. It's the project area at 121
13 Terminal Road.

14

15 (Child walked to front of
16 auditorium)

17

18 FROM THE FLOOR: This is why public
19 meetings should have orchestrated child care and
20 spaces that are appropriate.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: That's right.

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: So, as you can see,
23 the STRAP area is actually relatively small in
24 comparison to the full site itself.

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1 As I mentioned, the 642 Allens
2 Avenue site has a long history of industrial use,
3 and much of the soil and groundwater at the site
4 impacts in the soil and groundwater at the site
5 occurred during an operation of a former
6 manufactured gas plant or MGP. This plant began
7 operation in 1910 and provided energy to the City
8 of Providence and surrounding area for several
9 decades.

10 The compounds found on site are very
11 common in industrial areas and the impacts were
12 largely created from the burning of coal at the
13 site.

14 We have a full list of the compounds
15 that are found in soil and groundwater on the
16 poster that we had out on the -- out in the
17 atrium. And the company is very experienced when
18 it comes to handling the soil and groundwater
19 found at the site. And over the next series of
20 slides I'm going to walk through the different
21 elements of the construction that we're going to
22 be doing and the different categories of soil,
23 groundwater, air monitoring, disposal, and
24 restoration.

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1 We're well versed in the soil and
2 handling practices that we're proposing for this
3 work. So when we first get to the project area,
4 the first thing we do is set up erosion controls.
5 So the erosion controls, this is an example here.
6 Our set up along the edge or the perimeter of the
7 work area. And they're an important tool to
8 ensure that when we have storm events, the
9 rainwater doesn't leave the work area and that
10 all the soil within the work area stays right
11 there.

12 Other soil handling procedures come
13 into play when we're digging into the existing
14 soil. We're going to be installing utilities and
15 pushing in structural piles. So we'll begin some
16 earth work, pushing in structural piles in here.

17 When we complete these activities we
18 expect that we'll be left with an excess of
19 approximately 3,000 cubic yards of soil. Because
20 the soil has compounds in it above the Rhode
21 Island standards we're going to be managing it
22 and storing it temporarily at the site in covered
23 stock piles.

24 So here is a picture of a covered

1 stock pile.

2 And what that means, basically, is
3 that we're going to lay plastic down on the
4 ground, we'll pile the soil up, and then we're
5 going to completely cover it with plastic
6 sheeting. And that will stay on the site
7 temporarily.

8 Next we are going to truck in clean
9 soil. So we test the soil first. We're going to
10 be building up the level of the work area. And
11 we'll store that soil in uncovered stock piles.

Throughout all of these steps we're going to be following strict dust control methods. An example of that would be use of a water truck to wet down road surfaces and the work areas itself.

17 So this is a cartoon depiction of
18 it, but that's an example of what we'd be doing
19 for dust control.

20 We're also going to be monitoring
21 for the dust. I'll be speaking about that in
22 just a minute.

23 In addition to soil handling during
24 the projects, we'll be handling water. And a lot

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1 of that we'll be dealing with two main
2 categories, groundwater and stormwater.

3 When I refer to groundwater I mean
4 water that moves beneath the site. When I talk
5 about stormwater I mean water that falls on the
6 site during rainstorms or snowstorms.

7 First I'll discuss the soil, the
8 handling of impacted groundwater.

9 So when we install utilities, the
10 trenches or the excavations must be dry. So
11 we're going to pump any groundwater that we find
12 into holding tanks. This is an example of a
13 holding tank here and also here.

14 So we'll pump that water into the
15 tank and store it temporarily before we truck it
16 off site.

17 When it comes to stormwater, the
18 erosion fills that I just mentioned a minute ago
19 are very important. Again, they help ensure that
20 the stormwater isn't traveling out of the work
21 area and carrying soil with it. So everything
22 stays within the site limits.

23 We also plan to install stormwater
24 catch basins. So, right here. You may see them

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1 out on the street. They're very common in
2 parking lots and in the streets. And then also a
3 sand filter.

4 So both of these structures will be
5 to handle stormwater that will fall on site in
6 the future and channel off the paved areas.

7 Next I'll talk about air monitoring.
8 And you may be asking why do we need to monitor
9 the air. While we don't anticipate any impacts
10 to the air, we conduct this monitoring to ensure
11 that our activities stay within the work limits.

12 Right here. So, again, this is the
13 same picture that we saw before.

14 During all projects, all handling
15 activities and environmental monitor. We'll use
16 this equipment here along the perimeter of this
17 area. So if we're working in this area that
18 environmental monitors will be working in this
19 area as well.

20 So we have two pieces of equipment.
21 Again, this yellow one detects volatile compounds
22 or volatile organic compounds. That speaks to
23 anything you can smell.

24 So, sort of a real life example of

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1 that I like to use is an orange. If you're
2 holding an orange in your hand, you're not really
3 picking up the odor of that orange. But once you
4 go to peel back that orange, the oils are
5 released from the skin and that's volitizing up
6 in the air and you can smell that. So that's an
7 example of something we can pick up with a
8 volatile organic compound meter.

9 Sophie actually had examples of the
10 equipment out in the lobby during the poster
11 session.

12 The second piece of equipment is a
13 dust meter. So we'll be using that to ensure
14 that when we're doing work in this area dust is
15 not leaving this area. And that's why we use
16 that piece of equipment.

17 Now that I talked about monitoring,
18 I'd like to touch on disposal.

19 So any water that we pump out of the
20 trenches or any of the excess oil that we're left
21 over with after the construction will be disposed
22 of out of state at licensed and permitted
23 facilities.

As I said a few minutes ago, the

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1 excess oil will be temporarily stored in covered
2 stock piles and the water will be stored in
3 tanks.

4 Now I'd like to touch on the
5 restoration activities that we're going to be
6 completing.

7 We'll use a variety of materials
8 shown here. There are five different types of
9 engineered caps.

10 Again, this is a common practice at
11 sites like 642 Allens Ave., throughout the
12 country and in Rhode Island. Capping is a very
13 common practice.

14 As you can see right here, the
15 project area is covered almost completely in
16 stone or asphalt. So it's currently covered in
17 an engineered cap. And we will use all five of
18 these different types of caps throughout the
19 project.

20 So, for example, we use asphalt cap
21 to build roadways. We'll use the sand cap to
22 build the stormwater sand filter that I mentioned
23 a few minute ago. Concrete cap will be for
24 foundations. And then the majority of the area

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1 will be the crushed stone cap.

2 And once we install these caps,
3 again, it's capped now. We'll reinstall caps
4 when the project is over and prevent any direct
5 contact with materials beneath it.

6 The second project that you may have
7 seen again on the posters. We had a poster for
8 the second STRAP project that we're going to be
9 talking about tonight is located at 125 Terminal
10 Road. It's the Holcim Cement Facility. It's
11 located on the southeastern portion of the 642
12 Allens Avenue property as you can see here. You
13 can use these silos to kind of help zone you in
14 on where it is.

15 Holcim Cement is a tenant of
16 National Grid and they want to install a
17 straighter driveway. Right now it curves around
18 the hillside pretty sharply. So they want to
19 install a straighter driveway.

20 The proposed work involves a
21 handling of a small amount of soil. We're going
22 to follow the same soil handling and air
23 monitoring procedures that I described using the
24 same equipment.

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1 We're going to be actually cutting
2 into a hillside and we're not digging down into
3 the ground. So we will not be encountering
4 groundwater during this project.

5 The excess soil, again, will be
6 disposed of out of state at a licensed and
7 permitted facility and we'll restore the entire
8 area with asphalt caps and stone caps and
9 topsoil.

10 And, finally, I'd like to give you a
11 little perspective on the timing of both of these
12 projects. The 125 Terminal Road project we
13 expect pending regulatory approval, we would
14 anticipate starting that in the fall of 2017 and
15 finishing up sometime in early 2018. And the
16 liquefaction project and pending regulatory
17 approval we anticipate that would be starting in
18 2018 and take approximately 2 years to complete.

19 The activities I described tonight
20 would be happening throughout the duration of the
21 project, but not continuously.

22 Thank you all for attending this
23 session tonight. And my colleagues and I welcome
24 your questions.

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1 MR. GREENBERGER: We're going to
2 move to the Q. and A. portion of the evening.

3 One note that I failed to mention
4 earlier. The transcript that is prepared will
5 also be available on Rhode Island DEM site after
6 the meeting is over.

7 So let me describe for you how we're
8 going to handle this. As I said, I have 18
9 people who have signed up to speak. If you
10 haven't signed up and wish to speak, it's not too
11 late. Raise your hand and my colleague Christina
12 will make sure you get added to the list.

13 We're going to take people in the
14 order that you signed up.

15 To my right, your left, is
16 microphone No. 1. And to my left, your right, is
17 microphone No. 2. I'm going to ask people to
18 approach it one at a time and we'll go back and
19 forth until everybody had their chance to speak.
20 So I'm going to ask Shannon Donohue to please
21 make your way to microphone No. 1. And if you
22 make room for people to get by. Please everybody
23 be careful. Don't trip on your way.

24 And I ask -- or microphone 2.

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1 That's fine.

2 Monica Guertos (phonetic) if you
3 could make your way over to the other microphone.

4 Forgive me if I mispronounced your
5 names.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: You did better than
7 most, actually. I have to say that.

8 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you. Ms.
9 Donohue, please.

10 MS. DONOHUE: Okay. So, first
11 thing. First comment I want to make is that I am
12 completely and totally against this entire
13 project. I've lived in Rhode Island 60% of my
14 life. Actually 90% of my life. And I remember
15 Allens Ave., and the old Port of Providence. I
16 remember the smell. I remember the filth. I
17 remember how disgusting it was when you drove
18 down there you had to put your windshield wipers
19 on because there was so much sludge all over the
20 place. That's just in the air and not on a
21 particularly windy day.

22 So I have a lot of concerns. First
23 of all, I have seen what's going on down there
24 right now and it ain't covered and it's not

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1 protecting anybody. And anybody says it is is a
2 liar, outright liar.

3 So anybody who -- you said you were
4 working on this since 2015. There wasn't even an
5 approval of the Board of Providence development
6 in 2015. So I'm wondering why they started
7 working on it then.

8 I have friends. I have really good
9 friends who live on the south side. And some go
10 and have babies. Some of them have big kids.
11 Some of them are big kids. So I am exceedingly
12 concerned for the -- yeah. But I'm also
13 concerned for all the stuff that you can't smell,
14 all the carcinogens that are in the air and in
15 that brown sand, dirt, whatever it is, that is
16 there and has been there and has been -- for a
17 long period of time, but not all of it is covered
18 now. As a matter of fact, there is a lot of
19 stuff that's being moved around that hasn't been
20 covered and I'm wondering why that's happening.
21 That really does concern me also.

22 I'm wondering, as far as remediation
23 is concerned, when it turns out, as it has in the
24 Burriville area, since that fiasco went up, the

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1 small plant that's there went up, and since the
2 the kids -- asthma rates in that area have gone
3 up by over 50%, I want to know what remediation
4 you're going to have for the kids and the babies
5 and the parents who are going to get sick from
6 this? Because it's gonna happen. I'm a nurse.
7 I know. Rhode Island Hospital is a stones throw
8 from where you're working. People are going to
9 come out of there worse off then they went in if
10 they live in the area. It's stupid.

11 And by the way, just so you know,
12 Providence River, part of Narragansett Bay. And
13 when that -- when we had category 5 hurricanes
14 coming off that river and we put down that
15 hurricane barrier, you're little covers aren't
16 going to make a dammed bit of difference.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: Thank you.

18 MS. DONOHUE: This is ridiculous.
19 Put an end to it now. I've had it already with
20 this stuff. It's crazy that this is going on in
21 an area that's already a ground site to begin
22 with. And, by the way, why should any other
23 state, any other place in the nation put up with
24 dirty soil and dirty water for Rhode Island?

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1 Because Rhode Island wouldn't want to do it for
2 anybody else. And, you know, I'll tell it to you
3 straight, I've lived in Rhode Island most of my
4 life, all of my growing up here and most of my
5 adult life and, I'm telling you, it's not going
6 to happen here. It just won't.

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I just want to
8 address the activities that you see at the site
9 now with the uncovered stock piles, just as a
10 reminder, the facility is an active gas
11 operations facility. So we do other things
12 besides the -- besides the LNG tank. We have gas
13 operations. So they do bring soil to the site
14 and to soil management area. And so that is
15 separate from the remediation piece.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Yeah. It's ground
17 soil. Yeah. It's there already and it's being
18 moved around. So it is ground soil. So it's
19 still contaminating the air and the water. And
20 that's the truth.

21 MR. GREENBERGER: Okay. Please let
22 Amy respond.

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Again, they're from
24 construction activities around the city and the

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1 state. So we're bringing soil back for
2 processing. So that's what you're seeing
3 there.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: I just said --
5 obviously, it won't hurt me. Do you have a re --
6 I mean, it's right? I'm correct? Am I not?

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Ground soil is
8 coming from --

9 FROM THE FLOOR: Right. But it's
10 still ground soil. It's soil that's already been
11 contaminated, correct?

12 FROM THE FLOOR: Can you answer the
13 question? Because this is a Q and A.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: No, I didn't answer
15 the question. I said soil handling area from gas
16 construction.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: Is it contaminated
18 soil?

19 MR. GREENBERGER: Ma'am, if you
20 would like to ask a follow-up question, if you're
21 on the list you can.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: She just asked it.
23 She asked the question and she's avoiding it.

24 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The soil is not

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1 from the property. It's not contaminated soil
2 from the property. It's from our gas
3 construction project. It's not contaminated
4 soil.

5 MR. GREENBERGER: At this point I'm
6 going to cut that off. I'm going to ask if you
7 would state your name please.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: Yes, my name is
9 Monica and I oppose this. Any construction,
10 anymore damage to the south side of Providence.
11 Not to tell you all, really quick, some of the
12 things that are in the soil like the
13 cancer-causing toxins. Some of the things I
14 can't even say, I can't even mention. Cyanide,
15 arsenic, lead, asbestos. I don't know if any of
16 these have smells. Like, lead doesn't have a
17 smell. Aromatic, hydrocarbons, all kinds of stuff
18 that is in this soil. So I just wanted to
19 know -- and let me just tell you. We have been
20 asking for this meeting for over a year. So
21 finally we got it. So no thanks to DEM or
22 National Grid. We fought for it, just to put it
23 out there.

24 And so whatever health effects of

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1 being exposed to each of these toxic chemicals in
2 the soil, in the dirt, in the water, do you know?
3 I mean, I know you just published it two days
4 ago, very conveniently, send CD with information
5 of the toxics and stuff like that to the public
6 library. And we got the notice two days ago,
7 just to let you know.

8 What are the health effects of these
9 chemicals that are being spewed in the air?
10 Right now, as we speak, because like Shannon
11 said, it's a construction site, right? You guys
12 are using it? Cars, the construction. The cars
13 are going in and out of there. Where is that
14 dirt? You know, the wheels pick up dirt. It's
15 simple. They pick up dirt. The trucks are
16 picking up dirt when they're going in there to
17 construct or to deliver or whatever. It's coming
18 in and out. And it's affecting my kids. We have
19 the highest asthma rate, that area, in Rhode
20 Island. And Rhode Island has the highest asthma
21 rates of any city, of any state in the country.
22 So please tell me about that.

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The air monitoring
24 that I had referred to before, the equipment that

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1 we use for air monitoring. We will conduct the
2 monitoring around the actual active work area to
3 ensure that dust and anything else that we're
4 moving around will not leave this area. It will
5 not travel out of this area.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: Have you ever
7 opened up a thing of baby powder before?
8 Seriously. You open a baby powder. And you
9 can't barely open it and it's everywhere.

10 So please tell me.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're not dealing
12 with material as fine as baby powder.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: With cancer-causing
14 materials. I know. Which is in baby powder.

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: To address the
16 question about the trucks. We do inspect the
17 trucks. We make sure that as they're loaded
18 they're covered completely, the tires are washed.
19 They go through a truck washing pad to ensure
20 that as they travel out onto the public roads --

21 FROM THE FLOOR: So you guys are
22 going to build a car wash on the site?

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's not what I'm
24 saying. I'm saying washing the tires before they

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1 leave the site. The trucks will then travel
2 through the property, they go onto Allens Avenue
3 and onto the highway. They don't travel through
4 any neighborhoods. They go through the property
5 then onto the road and the highway.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: So when my car goes
7 on the highway and I go home. Okay. So they go
8 on the highway and I go home with my tires that
9 are on the same highway that they've been on.

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The tires are
11 cleaned before they leave the site.

12 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. So you guys
13 are doing a car wash, some sort of car wash for
14 the tires?

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's for the
16 tires.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: Interesting. Do
18 you guys need permits for that, too? Just want
19 to know.

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's actually a
21 tracking pad. So before the trucks leave the
22 work area, it's a stone and fabric pad to collect
23 the material and we would spray the tires down
24 with water and make sure there is nothing on them

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1 before they leave the work area.

2 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. Great. And
3 how about the cancer-causing stuff. Any
4 information? Please. Do you have any
5 information of the health effects?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Again, there will
7 be none because we will monitor around the edge
8 of the work area to ensure that nothing is
9 leaving the active construction area.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay.

11 MR. GREENBERGER: I'm going to ask
12 Joe Carvallo to please make your way to
13 microphone --

14 MR. CARVALLO: Think I can do this
15 one?

16 MR. GREENBERGER: Do that one.

17 That's fine.

18 MR. CARVALLO: Thanks.

19 MR. GREENBERGER: And I'm going to
20 ask Jessica to go to microphone No. 2.

21 Sir, please go.

22 MR. CARVALLO: Sure. So my name is
23 Joe Carvallo. I'm going to hold this up. This
24 is a bumper sticker that's 14 years old. And it

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1 represents the fight that we had in Fall River
2 against and LNG import terminal, which ended in
3 2011 when Weavers Code Energy, Hess, LNG, another
4 big energy company, pulled their permits from
5 FERC.

6 Now, speaking of Hess and of
7 National Grid, if people here take a look at the
8 pipeline and hazardous materials safety
9 administration, you will put in the search
10 engine, National Grid safety violations. Want me
11 to spell that out for you? And what comes up is
12 about 18 or 19 pages with approximately 20
13 violations per page of violations that National
14 Grid has been fined for or guilty of or whatever
15 else.

16 So my question really is, how in the
17 hell are you going to protect people from this,
18 not only this project, but once you put the tanks
19 in given you're abysmal, and I said abysmal
20 safety record with the federal government.

21 So let me ask a question of the
22 folks here. How many of you are being paid to be
23 here? Raise your hand. Oh, interesting.

24 Now, how many people are being paid

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1 to be here. You folks in the front row, they
2 should be raising their hands, no? You should be
3 raising your hand. You should be raising your
4 hand. Why not? You're being paid to be here.
5 Everybody here has volunteered their time to be
6 here to fight this abysmal project. And my
7 understanding is, and I want you to clarify this
8 for me, because my understanding is that the leak
9 that occurred a couple of months ago, that the
10 initial estimation of how much leaked was
11 actually very much underplayed, that it went well
12 beyond what the leak really was. And the affect
13 on the neighborhood.

14 So when you tell us, listen, I've
15 been dealing with people like you for 14 years
16 and I don't trust any energy company, especially
17 fossil fuel companies. Please. You've got to be
18 kidding.

19 Why should anybody in the United
20 States of America trust or belief anything that a
21 fossil fuel company tells us when in 1975 EXXON
22 Mobil commissioned studies to determine whether
23 or not the burning of fossil fuels, coal, oil or
24 gas contributed to global warming or climate

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1 change. And the study took approximately three
2 years to complete.

3 And all of those scientists,
4 commissioned by Exxon Mobile. They paid to have
5 the study done. Those scientists came back and
6 said, oh, yeah, burning coal, burning gas,
7 burning oil contributes to climate change and to
8 global warming. So what does Exxon Mobile do,
9 they now spend something like 40 million dollars
10 to discredit the very study that they
11 commissioned.

12 So, tell me, tell me, why should we
13 ever believe anything that a fossil fuel company
14 tells us, especially in terms of public safety
15 and public health. Because I'm, for one, am not
16 going to believe it.

17 MR. GREENBERGER: Okay. We're going
18 to move now to the other mic. Ma'am. I'm going
19 to ask Lorraine -- I'm sorry. Gina Rodriguez to
20 please make your way to the microphone.

21 MS. STANFORD: My name is Jessica
22 Stanford. I don't really have a prepared speech.
23 But I've been fighting the power plant and I,
24 too, don't trust anything that any fossil fuel

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1 company or representative of the same says.

2 I was trained scientifically at

3 Carnagie Mellon University in premed. So I don't

4 have any specific oil industry training, but I

5 can identify when things don't seem right. And

6 when the soil is -- groundwater is so toxic that

7 you have to filter it off into special tanks and

8 put caps on it, that tells me that there's a

9 problem that you're trying to cover up. And why

10 even build something that's that toxic and you

11 know that people get sick. It's like cigarette

12 smoking. You can't tell me that it's safe. I

13 know that it's not safe. There are Methane and

14 Benzene and all those different chemicals that we

15 should not be exposed to.

16 And I wrinkle whenever people

17 approach me for the Jimmy Fund. Let's find a

18 cure for cancer. Yes, let's work on that. We

19 have such a huge toxin load in this country that

20 I think is primarily due to the fossil fuel

21 industry and all the lies and the cover-ups that

22 we're told that it's safe and that we have

23 everything taken care of when I hear of public

24 safety. I think you're thinking of industrial

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1 safety.

2 And I have something else to add.

3 It sounds at first unrelated, but I was helping
4 Paula Razallia at the land trust because they
5 wanted to get some cheaper agency other than the
6 EPA to do impact studies. So I called around to
7 different DEM companies and every last one of
8 them told me that they had a conflict of interest
9 with fossil fuel companies, primarily Spectra
10 Energy.

11 So when you say DEM as a respectable
12 agency, they're not. They're in bed with fossil
13 fuel companies. They can't be trusted in my
14 view. So if you say, oh, DEM is checking this
15 and that, that means nothing to me. And I know
16 we're all being poisoned while you make money.
17 And that's dirty to me. That's dirty. You
18 should not be doing this to American people who
19 deserve to have good lives.

20 Sure we like our cars, but we'll go
21 to electric. We'd like to have you spend your
22 money, instead of on these projects, on wind
23 farms and solar panels and things like that. We
24 don't need a STRAP.

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1 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you, ma'am.

2 Would Lorraine Savod please make
3 your way. Oh, perfect.

4 And please state your name.

5 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Hi, my name is Gina
6 Rodriguez. I'm part of the no LNG Coalition and
7 I live in Washington Park. And I'm a parent,
8 parent my kids, put my kids to bed every night a
9 mile and a half away from your proposed facility.
10 So, even -- sorry. I'm going to try not to get
11 emotional about this.

12 Washington Park, the neighborhood I
13 live in, is a beautiful, diverse, vibrant, strong
14 black and brown community. And we are living
15 within a half a mile to a mile, a mile and a half
16 away from your proposed liquefaction facility.

17 That means that's where we put our
18 kids to bed at night. That means that's where
19 we're going to the library. Where we're going to
20 school, where we work, where we pray, where we go
21 to the park, where we buy our groceries. This is
22 where we live.

23 Now, do you want to build something
24 that's potentially explosive and is toxic where

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1 we live everyday of our lives? You say it's
2 safe. You say it's necessary. I'm talking.
3 Hello. Thank you.

4 You say it's safe. You say it's
5 necessary. And we're calling your bullshit. We
6 say, cut the crap and we are not going to be
7 intimidated. You have this event in the public
8 safety complex, in the police station tonight to
9 make it sure that our neighbors didn't feel safe
10 coming in here. And you brought it into a
11 building where it's impossible for people with
12 children to be able to be in here and you did it
13 during bedtime and bath time and you did it
14 without any public involvement, which is supposed
15 to happen. DEM. It's supposed to happen. We're
16 supposed to be part of the process whereby we are
17 part of making sure the public meeting is an
18 actual public meeting.

19 Okay. So, now that you know a
20 little bit about what we went through to be here
21 tonight, I want to ask you something? Where do
22 you live? Where do you live?

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I live in New
24 Bedford, Massachusetts.

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1 MS. RODRIGUEZ: All right. So you
2 know toxic. Come on. Right?

3 FROM THE FLOOR: Yes.

4 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Come on. What are
5 you doing? What are you doing? You live in DC.

6 Front row, where do you live?

7 MR. GREENBERGER: It's not relevant
8 to this.

9 MS. RODRIGUEZ: North kingstown near
10 Quonset where we could have this and are not.

11 I'm asking you these questions
12 because I'm trying to talk to you as a human
13 being, as a human being. Would you want to live
14 here? Because I invite you to come to Washington
15 Park all day long. You want to live near this?
16 While you say it's safe and you say it's
17 necessary. If your life quite literally depended
18 on this facility not being built you would not be
19 sitting in that chair. You would not be doing
20 this presentation. You would not be sitting
21 there on that mic trying to quiet people from
22 making questions.

23 It's unbelievable. It's sinter.

24 It's evil. It's despicable. It's blanket ass

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1 rachet. It's disgusting. It's disgusting.
2 But it's unfathomable to you people.
3 It's unfathomable for you. You can't even
4 imagine what we go through every night. It's
5 impossible for you to imagine what it is to live
6 near this proposed facility. To listen to this
7 nonsensical, the air will not be affected because
8 we're going to monitor it with a laser pointer.
9 Come on. Come on. You can't imagine it because
10 you're relying on your privilege. Because you
11 think that this cannot affect you, that it can
12 never affect you. And maybe not this STRAP
13 permit, maybe not this facility, maybe not with
14 this company. But we all know damned well what
15 we need to do in the face of climate change. And
16 if we're supposed to have any slimmer of hope for
17 the next generation, for our children, for our
18 grandchildren, the children that come after that,
19 after that, after that, if we're supposed to have
20 any responsibility moving forward, you know that
21 we have to stop fossil fuels now. That means
22 stopping with this permit.

23 My buddy Joe Martella, I know you're
24 here, Rhode Island DEM, you need to not permit

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1 this. It stops with this permit, it stops with
2 this facility. It stops with the port. It stops
3 with all fossil fuel industry. That's it. It
4 has to stop now.

5 I'm not done.

6 So we are here after a year, a year
7 of pushing you to have a public involvement
8 process, which DEM, you were supposed to be
9 enforcing regulations. Now I understand there
10 was initial digging happening in this area in the
11 fall, which we flagged, which we have video of.
12 You cannot lie. And DEM you cannot lie that you
13 permitted it, because you did. Because we did
14 not yet have a public involvement process in
15 place because the public is supposed to be the
16 ones to initiate that, not this state, which is
17 completely ridiculous, but.

18 So we forced this meeting to happen.
19 You're here because of us. This is our meeting.
20 It is our meeting. Let it be clear.

21 The fact that you keep calling this
22 a public engagement process or a public
23 involvement plan, and we've had no involvement
24 and no input is a farce. It's a lie. And it

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1 just shows how racist you are, Frankly.

2 So hosting this here was an outright
3 intimidation tactic, outright. And you think
4 people would have shown. And you, in fact,
5 publicly stated in future article, okay, that if
6 anyone is planning to disrupt your meeting, which
7 is our meeting that we called for, if we were
8 going to disrupt your meeting, then it wouldn't
9 matter where the location would be because you
10 usually have a police and detail anyway. So you
11 preemptively planned to police this anyway.

12 Okay. Okay.

13 Let me tell you something about
14 disruption. Disruption is a multinational
15 corporation coming into our neighborhood acting
16 like we're fit to be sacrificed for your
17 mistakes. Okay. Because no one, none of you,
18 can guarantee that an accident can't happen. And
19 given where this proposed site is, next to a
20 plethora of already existing dangerous,
21 hazardous, toxic sites, you expect us to be your
22 sitting ducks. That's disruption.

23 Disruption is you lying to the Rhode
24 Island Department of Environmental management

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1 saying that the federal regulatory committee, the
2 feds, were supposed to watch over your operation
3 for digging around toxic soil, and then lying to
4 the feds saying it was DEM's job and passing the
5 buck until we intervened. That's disruption.

6 Disruption is your company having a
7 Mickey Mouse friggen construction operation
8 happening on the pipeline leading to a massive
9 gas leak and a PVP contamination near a life span
10 parking lot and nothing saying about it, no one
11 saying nothing about it with one small ignition
12 source that could have lit up an entire section
13 of the city including Hasbro Childrens Hospital,
14 Women and Infants Rhode Island Hospital. That is
15 disruption. That is disruption.

16 You people want to have the meeting
17 here in the public safety complex, you want to
18 have it here in police and fire, well, if anybody
19 is in here in public safety, let's talk to them.
20 Because that night with that gas leak, I watched
21 it on the news, in horror, after my kids were put
22 to bed, after I could hear it, continuing to hear
23 the gas leak. I watched them on the news. No
24 protective gear, no gas masks, no visible plan to

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1 get us out of there should something happen.

2 That's disruption.

3 So how are we supposed to trust that
4 they can protect us if they're relying on you who
5 conditionally, repeatedly, 19 pages worth of lies
6 and violations and safety violations. You are
7 not to be trusted. You are not to be trusted.

8 That is disruption.

9 So think about it. Are we supposed
10 to be waiting for a Katrina type disaster over
11 here in Washington Parks? Is that what we're
12 supposed to be waiting for? Because we were
13 already told in an earlier meeting -- we were
14 already told that should there be an accident at
15 your proposed liquefaction facility, next to all
16 these other toxics and hazardous areas, that we
17 would be, my street, my house, my kids, would be
18 in a recovery operation zone. Not an evacuation,
19 a recovery. You are welcomed to come sleep and
20 lay your kids down in my house and tell me this
21 is safe. You are welcome.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: Yes, Gina, go
23 ahead, girl.

24 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Disruption is DEM

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1 not being transparent about what's going on when
2 state representatives write an open letter asking
3 what the hell is going on.

4 While I'm talking to you, DEM, I
5 heard that one of our no LNG folks had called
6 this morning and was told that we were not
7 allowed to be disruptive or loud tonight. Again,
8 the word disruptive or loud.

9 So you need to cut that out, too.
10 You need to cut it out. Because you need to be
11 loud with us. You need to be loud with us. For
12 a government agency to tell somebody, a citizen
13 or a person that lives here not to be disruptive
14 and not to be loud at a meeting that we called
15 for and that you should have been enforcing is
16 downright undemocratic in the least. That's
17 nonsense. That is nonsense.

18 So since DEM on what loud is, let's
19 get loud. Loud is a sound of a gas leak that I
20 could hear for hours, hours, by my house all the
21 way near Roger's Williams Park. That gas leak
22 happened at the power plant in front of the
23 Desire Club. I live near the park, opened my
24 bedroom window and I could hear the whoosh of

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1 that gas, but that's okay. That's supposed to be
2 safe. Because you're monitoring the air.

3 Loud is the reality that this
4 proposed facility does not exist in a vacuum.

5 Okay. That permitting them, DEM, to dig in toxic
6 soil is only the beginning. Where does it end?
7 Where does it end for our neighborhoods? Where
8 does it end?

9 Loud is the potential catastrophe,
10 should there be an accident at your facility,
11 which is also next to an existing chemical
12 manufacturer, a petroleum gas facility, an
13 ethanol train line, trucks, a highway, a
14 neighborhood. That's simple math. That's simple
15 math.

16 And loud is DEM acting like their
17 hands are tied or we, the people, and this
18 corporation are supposed to be on equal terms.

19 You, DEM, are here for us, not for National Grid.
20 You need to remember that. You allow this, you
21 permit this, and our lives, quite literally, are
22 in your hands. In your hands. So, get ready,
23 because we are ready. We know that this is a
24 David and Goliath fight. We have been at it for

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1 over a year and we will push you tooth and nail,
2 permit and permit, meeting by meeting, hour by
3 hour, day by day, we are not backing down. You
4 have not seen loud or disruptive yet. Try it.
5 Try to permit it. Try it.

6 MR. GREENBERGER: All right. Ladies
7 and gentleman. Andrew Poyant, would you make
8 your way to this microphone.

9 And, ma'am, please state your
10 name.

11 MS. SAVOD: Wow is all I can say. I
12 can say a little bit more, just a little bit
13 more.

14 All I can say is that this is an
15 unbelievable proposal. Such a dangerous project
16 in our Capital city. There was, just a little
17 while ago, that gas leak which closed 195. I
18 can't imagine a mishap at this proposed facility.

19 National Grid, don't you see how
20 fossils are passe. Environmentally disruptive,
21 and a threat to Providence and the surrounding
22 communities.

23 How can you, National Grid, even
24 consider having liquefied frac gas passing

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1 through your shotty, already-leaking pipeline
2 system. This is insane.

3 As a rate payer, I object to this
4 proposal. You will be shipping this substance to
5 others. This is not for Rhode Island
6 consumption. Insane.

7 Thank you.

8 My name is Lorraine Savod.

9 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you, ma'am.
10 Sally Menzella.

11 FROM THE FLOOR: Yup.

12 FROM THE FLOOR: You're not going to
13 address the export issue?

14 MR. GREENBERGER: I don't believe a
15 question was asked.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Well, she said you
17 have to export it. You did say that's not part
18 of your --

19 MR. GREENBERGER: Let me ask her.

20 FROM THE FLOOR: Okay.

21 MS. SAVOD: I heard. Is it true?
22 I've heard that it's -- this facility is going to
23 make the liquid natural -- liquid frac, not
24 natural. Take that word out of your vocabulary.

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1 Frac gas is going to be shipped overseas.

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: No, that's not true
3 at all.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: No. Then down the
5 river. A big facility like this. You're going
6 to hold it in Providence?

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: Really? Thousands
9 and thousands of cubic whatever.

10 MR. GREENBERGER: Okay. Sir, please
11 go ahead.

12 (child speaking)

13 FROM THE FLOOR: In case you missed
14 that, it was, don't poison me or my friends. I
15 think we all deserve clean air.

16 MR. GREENBERGER: Could you state
17 your name for the record, please?

18 MR. POYANT: Andrew Poyant. A lot
19 of what I was going to say has already been said.
20 So I will focus on a part of the regulation.
21 Section 7.07, part C. Community meetings shall
22 be organized by the performing party and it will
23 be accessible to those who wish to attend.
24 Considering public transit and access for

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1 disabled. All meetings will be held at a time
2 and place convenient to all participants. An
3 atmosphere of equal participation among all
4 involved should be established avoiding panels,
5 head tables or auditorium presentations.

6 Translation existence for nonEnglish speakers
7 shall be prepared by the performing party, when
8 appropriate.

9 Thank you for having the
10 interpreters. We requested that and we're happy
11 that you guys approved that. However, it took
12 some time to get that confirmation and we also
13 never received the public notice in the
14 additional three languages that were requested.
15 And; hence, you know, a part of the reason why a
16 portion of our community is not here. They were
17 not properly notified. And in addition to that,
18 along with what's already been stated, this is
19 not in the community. It would be -- I recommend
20 that DEM schedule another hearing within a half
21 mile of the proposed site and within a quarter of
22 a mile from a bus stop and not within a police
23 station, which is not a safe place.

24 In addition to that, DEM and

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1 National Grid are trying to segment the project.
2 And in most cases you are not supposed to segment
3 projects when permitting. And if we're only
4 looking at this as a remediation project and not
5 what the end result would be, the entire
6 contamination of the site should be remediated.

7 Back to the other part of this being
8 an accessible location and time. This started at
9 6:00 o'clock and we didn't start to speak until
10 7:30. There are several people that left while
11 out tabling. And when they were being told that
12 they would not be able to speak on issues of the
13 LNG facility. And as well as having to wait
14 until 7:30 to actually be able to speak. I have
15 a seven-month old at home and my wife has been
16 texting me about when I would be getting home.
17 This is not the right time to delay us an hour
18 and a half to actually be able to come out and
19 speak.

20 So I would like to request that we
21 have a different meeting at a different time at a
22 different location with child care provided and
23 enough public notice for people to speak
24 additional languages. You gave the public notice

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1 enough time for Spanish; however, the other three
2 languages there was not enough time.

3 We should not been spending 180
4 million of our dollars on this project. And we
5 should not be putting -- if we are going to
6 segment the project, this entire area should be
7 cleaned up, the whole parcel that has
8 contaminated soil and contaminated groundwater,
9 and not just the area that you're digging. It is
10 clearly for a particular project. So you can't
11 segment that. It shouldn't be segmented. And if
12 you're not segmenting, you should look at the
13 possible health and explosive public safety
14 concerns from a company that, as we've already
15 heard, had just had a huge accident that we're
16 lucky wasn't an even bigger catastrophe from
17 exploding.

18 I'll let other people speak. That's
19 enough.

20 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you. Frank
21 Capera.

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: A couple points
23 that Andrew brought up.

24 As far as the location of this

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1 meeting tonight, we evaluated many different
2 facilities, and this is the one that had
3 availability and accessibility and was on a bus
4 route. So the other facilities were not
5 available to us.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: What were they?

7 What were the others? You must know the names of
8 the others.

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Johnson and Wales
10 was not available for public meetings.

11 We evaluated all the schools in the
12 area, the Providence school district, also CCRI,
13 which was not available for public meetings as
14 well. So we did evaluate a variety for different
15 facility locations.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: How much time were
17 you looking at? There was nothing available?

18 MR. GREENBERGER: Please, we're not
19 going to take questions from the audience. If
20 you'd like to ask a question you can sign up.

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: And going over to
22 addressing the -- talking about the remediation
23 of the area. A large portion of the project area
24 was actually remediated in 2002. It does have an

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1 engineered cap over it right now.

2 So it had already gone through
3 remedial action. And as we described tonight out
4 at poster sessions and during the presentation
5 tonight, they'll follow safe soil and groundwater
6 handling practices and air monitoring to ensure
7 that all the project -- all the soil and
8 everything that we're managing stay within the
9 work limits.

10 FROM THE FLOOR: Actions speak
11 louder than words.

12 MR. GREENBERGER: All right. Ma'am,
13 please.

14 FROM THE FLOOR: Please don't call
15 me ma'am.

16 First I would just like to say --

17 MR. GREENBERGER: If you could state
18 your name, please.

19 MS. MANZELLA: Stella Manzella.

20 (Phonetic) Thank you for reminding me.

21 I lived in Rhode Island for many
22 years. And I'm very active in a variety of
23 groups in the community and never has there been
24 a meeting at the police station. So I'm not --

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1 I'm not saying that you were being untruthful.
2 I'm saying I just find it extremely peculiar.
3 Because I feel that it's for your comfort and
4 your nervousness about the loudness factor,
5 perhaps. Because I've worked with a lot of
6 groups. And this is never -- I've called. I
7 called the police station and I spoke to the
8 chief's office and the commissioner's office.
9 And I said, I had no idea there was an auditorium
10 in here. I had no idea that people could come in
11 here and have a meeting.

12 So having said that, on some level I
13 have some compassion for you folks who work for
14 National Grid because it would be great if we
15 could exhibit our displeasure and anger and
16 frustration at them and the stockholders, the
17 stake holders, the shareholders, and not with you
18 middle management people or whatever you are.

19 What?

20 FROM THE FLOOR: They get paid the
21 money.

22 MS. MANZELLA: I know they get paid
23 money.

24 But I'm saying, they're not getting

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1 paid the big money. And those are the people
2 that are making the decisions because the people
3 who live around your facility are acceptable
4 collateral damage. Right? I mean, I'm sorry. I
5 have to -- I know it sounds like a gross
6 generalization, but it's really kind of born out.
7 The decisions that are made by fossil fuel energy
8 companies are not made, clearly, for the benefit
9 of the people who live in the community. They
10 are for a corporation's benefit and for money.
11 Really has nothing to do with energy. It has to
12 do with money.

13 And as a result, I think -- you
14 know, Allens Avenue, at this point, is one of the
15 most frightening waterfront city welcoming spots
16 I've ever seen in my life. I can't believe how
17 toxic it is. And certainly someone made
18 reference to the fact that it used to smell. It
19 smells like hell right now. And the fact that
20 you would want to sort of, in some way, take
21 advantage of that. It's, like, well, it's
22 already gone to shit anyway. We might as well
23 continue and put the LNG thing in there.

24 And you made reference to something

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1 that I think is due to a lack of awareness that's
2 not intentional that has to do with personal and
3 corporate privilege; which is, you made reference
4 to the fact that the trucks don't go through the
5 neighborhoods. You're already in a neighborhood.
6 And you don't get that. People live close by.
7 People work there. People are patients in the
8 hospital. You're in a very precarious location.
9 A dangerous location.

10 And it seems as if those facts, and
11 all of the issues raised here this evening by
12 people who have a stake that's not related to
13 money, that that's way down the list of your
14 boxes of anything to pay attention to. And I'm
15 painting with a broad brush when I'm talking
16 about fossil fuel companies where we see that all
17 across the country. People don't matter. They
18 do not matter at all. And that is something I
19 want you to go home and think about.

20 I'm not suggesting this early that
21 you quit your job. That you understand -- and
22 the questions about where you live and everything
23 are not meant to solicit private information.
24 It's just a matter of establishing the

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1 difference, perhaps, between your everyday life
2 and you work in a place on Allen's Avenue or
3 wherever your office is and then you go home to a
4 community that doesn't look like Allen's Avenue.

5 That's what we're doing here. To
6 hope that you will, you know, have some awareness
7 about what this argument is about. And have some
8 awareness about, this is why fossil fuel
9 companies are failing right now. You can see the
10 Burriville plant is now postponing. They will
11 never open. It will never happen. You'll never
12 get your LNG facility. Pipeline expansions are
13 dying.

14 Because somewhere along the line
15 people have been meeting like this, taking their
16 kids with them, missing other things they have to
17 do, worrying about how they're going to get here
18 because they give a shit for themselves and their
19 neighbors and they realize they're up against a
20 huge corporation. But do not make the mistake of
21 discounting the power of people who will come out
22 every time you do this, who will force, who will
23 call DEM and do everything they can to leverage
24 their compassion and their concern against

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1 corporate privilege.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. GREENBERGER: Ms. Glazer, I
4 believe, if you make your way to that.

5 FROM THE FLOOR: Can I just go here?

6 I could go over there if you need me
7 to. It's fine.

8 FROM THE FLOOR: I think the people
9 over here should stay over here and the people
10 over there should go over there.

11 MR. GREENBERGER: I'm going to allow
12 this.

13 MS. SHAPIRA: My name is Kate
14 Shapira. I don't live in the Washington Park
15 neighborhood or in the neighborhood where many
16 people do live in the risk area of this project,
17 but I was talking a little earlier before you
18 started this session to someone who did. And she
19 heard about it this week.

20 This is something that as Gina
21 mentioned people have been fighting for a year.
22 This person lives in the neighborhood. She lives
23 within the area affected by the project and she
24 heard about it this week.

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1 So who else didn't hear about it?
2 Who else doesn't know about -- doesn't know about
3 it right now? Who else is in their house putting
4 their kids to bed. They know that they live in a
5 dangerous area. Everyone knows that. They know
6 they live in an area that's making their kids
7 sick. Everyone knows that. But they didn't --
8 people didn't know about this project. People
9 didn't know that project that was going to wake
10 up this additional risk and this additional
11 danger to their lives and their health was going
12 forward next door. They don't know. So that's
13 one thing.

14 And my question would be, when were
15 you planning to tell them? So that's one
16 question.

17 The other question has to do with
18 the problem of storm water and rain. I noticed
19 that you mentioned those piles of dirt you were
20 going to cover in plastic. I don't know if
21 people have noticed what the rain has been like
22 this summer, what the weather has been like. As
23 the climate changes, which it will change more if
24 this project went forward to its completion,

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1 which we will hope it will not do.
2 But even know with what we've got,
3 more and more of these microburst rainstorms are
4 predicted. So very, very, heavy rain in a very,
5 very short period of time. The more of those you
6 have the less likely it is that the procedures
7 you have in place are going to protect anyone
8 from the way that the stormwater is going to
9 interact with the soil and the groundwater to
10 contaminate on this site.

11 So that's another question that I
12 have.

13 Is this company taking into account
14 the changes, which it's procedures are causing,
15 right, as a fossil fuel company, is it taking
16 into account the way that the changed climate is
17 going to require changes in its safety
18 procedures?

19 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'll address a
20 question about the notification. We did mail it
21 out a couple weeks before the meeting started.
22 We mailed it out to the PIP mailing list, direct
23 abutters to the project areas, tenants on
24 property. Rhode Island DEM also posted on the

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1 web site that's dedicated to this property that a
2 meeting would be taking place.

3 MS. SHAPIRA: Not the meeting. The
4 project. This person didn't know about the
5 project. They didn't know that this project was
6 being proposed for the place that they live.

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Are you talking
8 about the STRAP project?

9 MS. SHAPIRA: The LNG project and
10 the STRAP project as well. Nothing. No
11 information. That seems like the kind of thing
12 that people would want to know, and it would be
13 fair to tell them.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Okay. Tonight
15 we're here to talk about the soil and groundwater
16 handling procedures.

17 So I'm going to try to address your
18 second question about the storm water.

19 MS. SHAPIRA: Mm-hmm.

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: When we are in
21 active construction and we're managing the stock
22 piles and erosion controls, all of those tools
23 that we use are inspected on a daily basis. They
24 require maintenance. We address that that day.

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1 So I understand your concern, but we
2 do have procedures for that and we're prepared
3 for that type of weather events.

4 MS. SHAPIRA: What happens in the
5 next, what was it, 100-hundred-year storm? What
6 happens when something gets past the hurricane
7 barrier? When a storm gets past the hurricane
8 barrier?

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm not sure I'm
10 understanding the question.

11 MS. SHAPIRA: What happens when the
12 facility is faced -- if it is built, is faced
13 with a weather event that it's not prepared to
14 handle?

15 FROM THE FLOOR: Like a Katrina-type
16 storm is what she's asking. If it's on the far
17 side of the barrier, it won't be protected.

18 MS. SHAPIRA: It won't be protected.

19 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Fortunately, in
20 this day and age, we have advanced warning for
21 storms.

22 MS. SHAPIRA: Are you going to move
23 the tank?

24 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm strictly

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1 talking about construction activities that we're
2 presenting tonight. We're not addressing
3 questions about the LNG facility itself
4 tonight.

5 MS. SHAPIRA: I have no more
6 questions.

7 MR. GREENBERGER: Regarding the
8 Liquefaction facility. There is a web site that
9 you can go to and submit comments and questions
10 about it. So if you would like to do that as a
11 follow-up I invite you to.

12 Julian Drix, if you would make your
13 way to microphone No. 2.

14 MS. BLAZER: Okay. My name is Karen
15 Blazer. This whole thing is very surreal. I
16 don't have anything prepared. Just listening to
17 your statements earlier and the fact that I just
18 learned, right now, this is not about LNG. I
19 mean, I'm here because I don't want LNG. So
20 whatever you're talking about the caps and about
21 the soil, it's very surreal to me.

22 Because I also think this set up is
23 surreal. I mean, certainly the police station
24 where you have to go through a check point, you

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1 know, and no one is going to come from the
2 neighborhood -- I'm sorry. Nobody is going to
3 come from the -- I live in the neighborhood in
4 south Providence. This is total environmental
5 racism. And the fact that we're all here about
6 the LNG facility. So if you're not even here
7 about the LNG facility being built, then the
8 whole thing is absurd.

9 And I think that if this is a
10 meeting, and I hear that it is, it's called by
11 the people, we should be up there and National
12 Grid should be in the audience. And we should be
13 taking questions from you guys. We should be
14 stating what's in this paper that I've been
15 reading all night. This position paper. If
16 anyone hasn't read it, it's fabulous. And this
17 is written by the Environmental Justice League of
18 Rhode Island. And, in there, they talk about the
19 Univar Chemical Facility right next to -- anyway,
20 we're talking about LNG; you're not. I think
21 that's what's happening here.

22 So I'm talking about LNG. And if
23 it's built, it's going to be right next to the
24 Univar Chemical Facility, which is already

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1 polluting. And if anything happens, right next
2 door with the LNG facility, it could blow this
3 Univar, these chemicals right out, even worse
4 than they are right now.

5 And, yeah, everyone has already said
6 that it's right next to hospitals. And we don't
7 want it. We don't want -- taxpayers don't want
8 to pay 18 million dollars for this. Why would we
9 want to invest -- somebody just said this out
10 there -- in the past. Fossil fuels are in the
11 past.

12 We need to invest in the future with
13 wind and solar and renewable energy. So we are
14 going to stop this. This is absurd. So my
15 idea -- I think for the next meeting we should
16 think about having the people run the meeting and
17 National Grid has to ask or justify why this is
18 even a thing to consider.

19 I mean, this -- I'm glad you only
20 spoke for 10 or 15 minutes. I've been in many
21 meeting where they speak, you know, regulatory
22 commission, DOE speaks for hours and the people
23 have, like, 10 minutes at the end to speak. So
24 thank you for that. Like the fact that you're

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1 speaking about something different than we're
2 concerned about is also -- I already mentioned
3 that.

4 But I really recommend this paper.
5 I think everybody should read it. There is so
6 many reasons why this LNG facility should not
7 happen. And we should be working on cleaning up
8 that port right now, shutting down this Univar
9 facility for one. We don't need this stuff. We
10 don't need plastics. We don't need this kind of
11 energy. What we need is some research on South
12 Providence, why everybody is sick in South
13 Providence. We already know. But I mean we need
14 some health studies so we can prevent things like
15 this legally with the help of people. We need to
16 help ourselves, as usual. So that's what we'll
17 do.

18 MR. GREENBERGER: Shannon Girard, if
19 you could make your way to the microphone over on
20 this side of the room.

21 Mr. Dricks.

22 MR. DRICKS: My name is Julian
23 Dricks. And before I speak my daughter is here
24 and would like to say a few words, too.

1 (Child speaking) The LNG is bad for
2 the lake and lots of the earth. We can do
3 without. We've got to stop it before it comes.
4 It's bad. We only need it for electricity.

5 MR. DRICKS: Let me adjust it. Big
6 difference here. I'll do my best to keep this as
7 focused on this STRAP, this soil, the
8 contamination that is on this site. Because I
9 know that is the focus of this, but we can't
10 separate that out from anything else because it
11 is part of a much bigger project. And you would
12 not even be here, we would not be talking about
13 this if it weren't for that much bigger project.

14 To start off with, I also wanted to
15 site something from the DEM regulations. for
16 this in section 1.04 of the DEM rules and
17 regulations for the investigation of remediation
18 of hazardous material releases.

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1 participation as people getting timely and
2 accurate information, being heard at meaningful
3 times, and if interested, contributing to the
4 development of a workable solution.

5 Now, I don't know if anybody here
6 knows -- we've mentioned that we've been
7 fighting, asking for this meeting for the past
8 year.

9 We did it because of these
10 regulations that are here that allow the petition
11 to share public involvement plan process.

12 National Grid went to the Feds to try to get away
13 from it and saying these state regulations don't
14 apply. We don't have to abide by them. We don't
15 have to follow them. We're just going to go to
16 FERC, who is known as the rubberstamp agency.

17 So we've been fighting with all
18 kinds of techno babble and staying up late at
19 night writing words upon words to fight for
20 getting this meeting here in the first place.

21 And it's interesting that it's being set up as a
22 technical information session; rather, than how
23 DEM defines public participation, which is around
24 meaningful involvement in decision-making.

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1 So part of these regulations also
2 mean that we get to say you are presenting your
3 plans for the site. We have the right to present
4 other plans for the site, what we think would be
5 a Better way to remediate the site. Because part
6 of the area that you are looking at has already
7 been covered with a cap. It's already been
8 partially remediated in the past and capped;
9 meaning, there is still toxins there, but it's
10 covered up. And now you're peeling back that
11 cover. Why? Not to remediate it. You're
12 peeling it back so that you can build this new
13 facility.

14 And the past remediations that
15 happened just conveniently happened to happen
16 right before you tried -- you know, before it was
17 National Grid. It was KeySpan LNG to -- you were
18 doing some remediation. But beforehand because
19 your application for an LNG import facility got
20 turned down because it does not meet current
21 safety standards. There is a long history here.

22 I'd like to talk a little bit about
23 what that history is. This site has been heavily
24 industrialized since 1910. So going back over a

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1 century to the earliest days of the fossil fuel
2 industries. So the manufactured gas plant was
3 the beginnings of the gas industry. That was
4 when they would take coal and they would squeeze
5 it and manufacture gas from that coal. That's
6 why this site is polluted. Because of the gas
7 industry in the earliest days. And they would
8 take that really toxic stuff and put it in early
9 rudimentary pipes and use it for light lanterns
10 and the very beginnings of what this massive
11 network of pipeline that we have now.

12 So that went from 1910 until 1954.

13 After that, the site has also been
14 used to store liquefied petroleum gas, LPG. That
15 happened for about a decade in the '50s. Gulf
16 Oil used it for kerosene during the 1960s. It's
17 been a Toluene facility, an ammonium facility.
18 Toluene, Kerosene, LPG, MPG manufactured gas,
19 these are all fossil fuel products.

20 Then the liquefied natural gas
21 storage tank was built in 1973 has been there
22 ever since. So it's, what, 40-something years
23 old at this point now. How much longer can that
24 tank actually stay on? How safe is that tank if

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1 it wasn't safe enough for an import facility in
2 2005?

3 But what I want to kind of bring
4 this up for in terms of what this soil is and
5 this contamination in this tiny little plot of
6 land that you're going to be dividing off and
7 separating out from the rest of this site and
8 then dividing off and separating off this site
9 from the rest of the whole industrial waterfront
10 there.

11 This is the legacy, the toxic legacy
12 of fossil fuels. And we are all well aware of
13 the impact that this legacy has had on our
14 climate and on the changes that are coming, even
15 if we stop fossil fuel emissions tomorrow. We're
16 still looking at horrifying futures for the next
17 30, 40, 50 years because of what's already been
18 emitted. So our window is getting narrower and
19 narrower and narrower. And given what's going on
20 at the federal level right now, it's up to the
21 states and it's up to local people to fight these
22 battles and stop climate change now.

23 Now, that legacy is not just that it
24 affects the planet, it affects the places where

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1 it happens. And the fossil fuel industry is
2 environmental racism because of the communities
3 that it impacts directly, not just from long-term
4 emissions, but from the toxins, the contaminates,
5 the hazards. These are carcinogenic substances.
6 There are no safe levels of carcinogens. Any
7 exposure can increase your risk of developing
8 cancer. And, yes, they're very hard to connect
9 the dots and concretely prove this exposure lead
10 to this illness 30 years down the line.

11 It takes cancer that long to develop
12 in the body. So it's really hard. We can't
13 prove it. But we need to have precautionary.
14 What we need is a do no harm. There has been
15 enough harm done to this community for a century.
16 This has been a century of fossil fuel impact.

17 So the word I want you to think
18 about this is reparations. As a white person
19 standing here in this community, the impact that
20 this has had on a black, Latino, multinational,
21 international community for generations. There
22 has been historical harm. There has been
23 historical damage. The cost of this is being put
24 onto impacted people. This is environmental

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1 racism and you're on the hook for it. Not you
2 personally, the company, and the assets that that
3 company bought when they bought KeySpan LNG and
4 that whole history going back to 1910.

5 This is what reparations is about.
6 This is what the company owes. And, yes, we're
7 saying no more. Yes, we're saying this, when you
8 chop it up into tiny, little pieces, it might not
9 look that bad. Yes, it's still over DEM levels.
10 Yes, it's still a constituents concern. Yes,
11 there are things that we can oppose and say this
12 is not okay. But it's because we need to take
13 this entire cumulative impact into account.

14 So we live in an ecological world.
15 Our planet is a unified ecological place. We are
16 all part of it. This ecology is based on
17 relationships. But, yet, our regulatory system
18 break these things down into smaller and smaller
19 little pieces and look at them like a tiny little
20 box with one little thing and evaluate it and say
21 it meets the criteria so; therefore, it must be
22 approved. But we're missing the big picture.
23 We're missing the cumulative impacts. We're
24 missing the environmental justice impacts and

1 we're missing what this is all about.

11 Here we are responding to your technical
12 information as if it's in fact this is what
13 you're planning to do. You're notifying the
14 public. We have a right to be meaningfully
15 involved in the decision. And it has been very
16 clear to you tonight, the public says no. So of
17 course you want to exclude the public. Of course
18 you don't want public involvement because the
19 public says no.

Now another little technical detail
that I found in both your FERC application and
the DEM piece is that you are saying that this is
not an environmental justice area because in the
DEM regulations environmental justice areas are

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1 defined as being in the top 15% for quote/unquote
2 minority populations or the top 15% for low
3 income, which our community is.

4 But it's based on where people live.
5 And this is an industrial hell hole that it's not
6 where people live in, it's right next to. The
7 only thing separating this site from the
8 community is the highway, which is in itself a
9 factor that affects the air quality, a major
10 factor affecting us. So we have so much going on
11 in this neighborhood already. And you have the
12 gall to say that it's not an environmental
13 justice impact just because you define it based
14 on that one little site and say, well, no one
15 lives there so; therefore, it doesn't fit. When
16 right across the street on Allen's Ave.,
17 Providence Community Health Centers where people
18 come for their health services, for all their
19 different treatments, all of that, is that not
20 part of a community? That's the street people
21 are driving down when you say it's not in the
22 neighborhood. Is that not a neighborhood if
23 there is a health center that people go to right
24 there in between this site and the entrance to

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1 the highway? Or if you go to 95 south. You have
2 to go up Ernest Street, down Eddy, onto Thurbers.
3 Is that not a neighborhood the trucks are then
4 going on, whether it's the LNG trucks or the soil
5 management trucks or whatever it might be?

6 And it's interesting then that you
7 also -- the place where the public information
8 repository you picked is Memorial Library on
9 Elmwood Ave. So if that's in the community, if
10 that's close enough to be part of the community,
11 this here is close enough to be part of the
12 community then we should consider South
13 Providence to be the impacted community. And
14 when you look at that, that is environmental
15 justice, so why are you trying to get out of it?

16 And I just want to close. This is
17 not for this site, but it has context to it. The
18 gas leak that's been mentioned multiple times
19 here tonight. Because that gas leak is -- it
20 occurred because of construction near
21 high-pressure gas lines. And that construction,
22 combined with the natural odor, whatever they're
23 saying now is the cause for it, caused this
24 major, major gas leak, which we only found out

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1 later happened to have PCBs in it because of the
2 fine journalism of Steve here. Thank you Steve.

3 So there were two pounds of PCBs
4 released from the pipeline next to a parking lot
5 for the hospitals and no public notification
6 there.

7 Now, Allens Ave., is my commute to
8 work some days. So I was coming to work, and I
9 noticed, after we just learned that there were
10 PCBs in that soil there, and that now there is
11 contaminated soil in that spot next to the
12 hospitals right on Allen's Ave., right where it
13 meets up with Eddy. So there is PCB contaminated
14 soil. And I went down there. I, you know,
15 called in late to work. I'm not going to be in
16 tonight, I need to see what's going on here. So
17 I called in sick for a few hours.

18 And I wanted to ask what was going
19 on. And all the workers said, we've been told we
20 can't talk to anybody. I said, well, do you know
21 that there is PCBs in the soil. Were you
22 informed of this. I don't know anything about
23 that. They didn't have any respirators. They
24 didn't have any safety suits. They were

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1 operating in backhoes digging soil, which was
2 blowing around. No one there knew anything about
3 it.

4 So that's silence right there.

5 Bringing it back to the liquefaction site, the
6 previous frac work that was done in the 1821
7 holder caps area there, right along the corner of
8 Allens Ave., and Terminal Road, which on paper
9 sounds great. You did all the best practices.
10 You control for the soil. You did the water
11 spraying. Everything was fine. You know, you
12 did a 400-page report saying how everything was
13 fine.

14 But I've been by that area when that
15 work was being done. I saw backhoes digging into
16 the soil. I didn't see anybody monitoring or
17 checking what was going on. I saw dust blowing
18 off, right from there onto Terminal Road where
19 there is a mattress drop off and DPW and all
20 kinds of people traveling on that road. That's a
21 public road. I don't think you have the best
22 track record. And I don't think it matters what
23 you say. It might sound good at the beginning,
24 you might make a report after that sounds good.

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1 But you've clearly violated things in the past.
2 DEM doesn't have resources to be out there
3 monitoring and checking you. And when people
4 like me or other people in the community stop by
5 it we get stone-walled, even though there is
6 people who are some of the technical experts here
7 tonight were on-site when that PCB came down and
8 I was told for three hours someone is going to be
9 coming, someone is going to coming, someone is
10 going to coming. No one ever came to talk to me
11 about it. They told me that no one there knew
12 anything about the toxic soil. But, yet, William
13 Howard was there on the site the whole time
14 apparently. So why couldn't he talk about it.

15 So we don't trust you. And we have
16 reason not to trust you. And since this is about
17 remediation. The time is for remediating the
18 soil, we say remediate the whole soil, shut down
19 the toxic fossil fuel facilities that are there.
20 Let's actually clean it up. And until you're
21 actually going to do that, our remedial option is
22 to say, don't do anything. Leave the area
23 remediated, capped. Do no more harm. Enough
24 harm has been done already. We say no. End of

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1 story. Bottom line. We need DEM to back us up
2 on that. Thank you.

3 MS. RIVARD: Good evening. My name
4 is Janet Rivard Michot and I live in South
5 Providence. First of all, I'd like to take a
6 breath. There is a lot of passion in this room,
7 clearly, and well-deserved passion. I want to
8 say thank you to Gina who is my neighbor in
9 Washington Park. She put a good human face on
10 this issue and what it means for our families.

11 My family goes back to 1840 in South
12 Providence. I live in a house my grandfather
13 brought in 1920. I am very much a part of the
14 community. I'm deeply disturbed that as informed
15 as I am, I knew nothing about this until tonight,
16 until hearing this session and seeing a Facebook
17 post and coming to try to learn more. I feel
18 very uneducated of the science of this currently.

19 So what I'd like to share is my
20 personal history of what it's like to live on the
21 south side with the Port of Providence and
22 Field's Point and the fear and the shadow and the
23 danger that we all grew up with.

24 From the time I was this big, I

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1 could smell the methane burning off at a variety
2 of the gas tanks. They had a little flame at the
3 top and they burn off the excess gas. I could
4 smell it throughout the entire neighborhood.

5 Currently, on a windy, rainy day, I
6 still smell it. I've called National Grid more
7 times than I can count to say, I don't know if
8 it's a leak or if it's coming from the Field's
9 Point facilities. On many occasions. So we live
10 with that everyday.

11 That goes without saying all of the
12 toxic chemicals that we're not aware we inhaling.

13 So I think about that and I think
14 about the dangers of that. I think about the
15 fact that I grew up with my dad telling us that
16 if anyone of those tanks went, it would take out
17 everything in a five-mile radius. I remember
18 when Motiva caught on fire and we had that issue
19 seven, eight years ago I thought it was. I had
20 my bags packed. I had my dogs things near the
21 car. I had the car in front of my house and I
22 watched television all night to make sure that
23 that fire came under control because; otherwise,
24 I needed to get my family out. That's what we

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1 live with all the time.

2 I work on Allens Avenue in a rehab

3 facility. So we were part of the gas leak.

4 Fortunately I wasn't working so I missed the

5 brunt of it, but I smelled gas for two weeks

6 before that and kept reporting it and we were

7 told over and over again, oh, it's no problem.

8 Clearly, it was a problem.

9 So I guess when I think about what

10 you're presenting tonight, I appreciate the

11 science in that and the fact that there's an

12 attempt to try to clean. And I think that it's

13 necessary for Port of Providence.

14 My question becomes, why add to

15 what's already there. Because anything that

16 you're talking about with remediation presupposes

17 that there is a project coming. And I know we

18 don't want to talk about LNG. I understand that.

19 I understand the purpose of the meeting and I

20 respect that. But it does presuppose that. So I

21 guess my question is, why aren't we just cleaning

22 it up, period. And why are we adding more danger

23 to an area that we've lived with danger for so

24 very long.

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1 The second piece of that is, I
2 understand from Bill that notices went out to
3 people within a half-mile radius of the plants --
4 the project site. I get that. However, that's
5 an industrial site. That means that it didn't
6 reach any of us. So those of us who may be
7 normally very involved had no clue what was going
8 on. That's a problem. And I think that's
9 something that can be corrected through National
10 Grid and certainly through DEM to get in touch
11 with those of us here. There are a million
12 community activists in the south side of
13 Providence and Washington Park. And all of us
14 would be glad to share that information with our
15 communities and make sure that information is
16 getting out there.

17 So I agree with whoever said earlier
18 that we need to have another meeting. We need to
19 make that meeting more accessible. We need to
20 make it more friendly to folks of color who have
21 concerns about coming this far, or maybe not
22 being able to get here, transportation wise. And
23 I get that that's hard. We can't always find a
24 place.

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1 So those are the thoughts that I
2 have. I do want to say thank you. I recognize
3 on a very human level how hard it is to sit and
4 hear all of this with all the passion we're
5 bringing. And I really encourage you, please
6 don't take it personally. We understand what
7 your role is. But I think it's important that
8 the level of passion gets heard as well.

9 Thank you.

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I do want to
11 address the mailing. Again, I went over this is
12 little while ago that we do have a very specific
13 mailing list that we do follow for the public
14 involvement plan. So that's who the mailing went
15 out to. Again, it was also published on the
16 Rhode Island DEM web site, the meeting date and
17 time.

18 FROM THE FLOOR: I understand that.
19 I really do. And I get that it's policy. My
20 suggestion is it's not enough. That's all. And
21 that in order to do this well or any project to
22 be done well, you've got to reach the community.
23 For example, for the family treatment support
24 that was being created in Providence, the people

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1 who were organizing that went to every single
2 house in a six-block radius and said here is what
3 we're doing. Here is why. Are you okay with
4 this. Do you have questions.

5 This is a big area. It encompasses
6 much more of the city than appears to from the
7 DEM requirements. And I'm just asking you to go
8 beyond that.

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thanks for your
10 question.

11 MR. GREENBERGER: Okay. Christina
12 Cabrera, please go to microphone No. 1.

13 And, sir.

14 MR. BALISE: Thank you. I'm going
15 to make this quick because people have already
16 said everything I was going to say, plus I'm
17 really hungry. So this is going to be quick.

18 I'm a resident. My name is David
19 Balise. I'm a resident of Providence. I'm a
20 father. I'm also the cochair of the
21 Environmental Justice Committee for Rhode Island
22 Sierra Club. And I just wanted to say for the
23 Sierra Club we're in support for the no LNG
24 campaign. I know it's not supposed to be talked

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1 about tonight, but we oppose it. For two
2 reasons. One, it's continuing our dependency on
3 fossil fuels. And with all of the new technology
4 available that's clean energy, it just doesn't
5 make any sense.

6 Secondly, it's an environmental
7 justice issue. It disproportionately impacts a
8 community that already suffers disproportionately
9 environmental hazards. It's an environmental
10 justice, environmental racism issue and we cannot
11 stand by and let it happen. From a moral issue,
12 from an environmental issue, it just doesn't make
13 any sense.

14 My other hat that I wear, which I'll
15 plug, why not, is that I'm also an organizer for
16 the childhood lead action project here in Rhode
17 Island. And I work everyday to protect children
18 from poison that is already here. Why are we
19 going to add more risk to children in communities
20 that are already struggling to not be poisoned,
21 to not be sick. It just doesn't make sense. So
22 please oppose this. Thank you.

23 MR. GREENBERGER: Stephanie Scrub,
24 would you please go to microphone 2.

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1 I want to let everybody know we
2 have, according to my notes, we have eight more
3 people who have signed up to speak. It's
4 probably going to take us past 9:00 o'clock.
5 We're going to go past 9:00 o'clock to make sure
6 everybody has a chance.

7 MS. CABRERA: Christina Cabrera from
8 the Environmental Justice League of Rhode Island.

9 A few questions to start with first.
10 Could you please show the slide with all the
11 contact names? I think it was the second slide.

12 Thank you.

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: This presentation
14 will be up on the Rhode Island DEM web site as
15 well.

16 MS. CABRERA: Yup. I have been
17 project manager for over 25 years or more. And
18 if something goes wrong in a project, and I say,
19 oh, I'm not responsible. The corporation is
20 responsible. Nobody is going to -- I'm going to
21 get fired. So I disagree that you personally
22 don't have a responsibility in this project. And
23 a corporation, yes, you represent the
24 corporation, National Grid, and National Grid

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1 will be able to move forward with their plans
2 with your personal involvement. And it's
3 important that your personal involvement is based
4 on integrity and on a clear understanding of the
5 impact, environmental justice impact, racial
6 justice impacts, health impacts, and all the
7 toxicity and pollutants released in the air
8 creating climate change.

9 That's a personal responsibility
10 that you cannot waive. And I'm asking you, when
11 you go home, to please think carefully about it
12 and don't pass that responsibility to a
13 corporation or an entity that's faceless because
14 it's not faceless. Because you will get fired
15 very quickly if you do something wrong from
16 National Grid's perspective.

17 So there is responsibility as a
18 project manager. I want to know who the project
19 manager for National Grid is for this LNG
20 facility? Who is the project manager?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: If you want
22 information about the liquefaction project itself
23 you can visit the Field's Point web site.

24 I'm the project manager for the

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1 remediation activities that we talked about
2 tonight.

3 MS. CABRERA: Okay. So as a project
4 manager, do you understand what's going to happen
5 after this road?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The road?

7 MS. CABRERA: The road that you're
8 going to build now. Are you the project manager
9 for the entire LNG facility or just the
10 remediation and the road?

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I manage all site
12 remediation on this entire property.

13 MS. CABRERA: Are you going to also
14 continue with the project and be part of the
15 installation of the LNG facility? Yes or no?

16 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I will be involved
17 in all construction activities on this project.

18 MS. CABRERA: So you have a big
19 picture understanding. As project manager you
20 have a big picture understanding. And the small
21 picture, as well. All the steps and all the
22 pieces that you need to take in order to build
23 the end-goal facility. And that's what the
24 community should have, too.

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1 They should have the big picture.
2 We should be able to speak about the big picture.
3 And you should not be able to fragment and cut
4 off information that's vital and that's
5 contextual to this first phase that you're doing.
6 That is not integrity.

7 You said, quote, and it's probably
8 been taking in note. We are, as National Grid,
9 we are well versed in the control of contaminated
10 pollutants.

11 So I don't have a history that many
12 have from living in Providence and going through
13 all the experiences in the area and have not
14 personally done the research specifically on all
15 the violations, although our neighbors have done
16 the violations of National Grid. But I can say
17 that a league of this past spring, I can say that
18 the community is very well versed in the dangers
19 that you expose them. And the many days that
20 nothing happened, nothing was addressed in terms
21 of clean-up with the toxics and the pollutants
22 already in the air and the buildings and
23 facilities.

24 Let alone all the details that I

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1 know that happened that night with people not
2 being able to get off on an exit, with people
3 smelling this lethal so bad they were getting
4 dizzy and having problems driving. A cigarette
5 would have created an explosion right here and
6 there was no one competent on this site to
7 evacuate, completely evacuate the area.

8 Your LNG plant with this competency
9 that you have already proved and demonstrated
10 over and over again is adding and contributing to
11 a danger zone, a zone that's already a dangerous
12 area. It is not relieving the residents of the
13 population of the area. It is not ensuring their
14 safety and their health. It is adding additional
15 danger, posing extreme danger because this is a
16 flammable plant. Where you're condensing, you're
17 liquefying natural gas and creating a potential
18 explosive should anything happen, should a
19 hurricane hit, should a leak happen. There is
20 always human error, always human error.
21 Materials leak, pipes leak. I'm in construction.
22 Don't tell me that there's not going to be an
23 accident. Don't tell me there's not going to be
24 a leak. I know full well.

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1 And this is the reason we all carry
2 insurance. Right? If we didn't have insurance,
3 we didn't need insurance, it would be safety
4 proof. But it's not.

5 So you're bringing a flammable
6 explosive next to facilities like the Univar
7 Chemical Plant that has been discussed here, but
8 produces chemicals that are very, very dangerous,
9 some of which are gases that were used in World
10 War II in the gas chambers. In 20 minutes people
11 are killed.

12 So if your plant which is the
13 source, the flammable source that can ignite the
14 explosion to release all of these chemicals into
15 the air is built in that area, the impact zone is
16 14 miles. The damage that can be created in a
17 very short amount of time. And the radius, it's
18 huge. And you need to consider that. Your
19 integrity needs -- you need to look at your
20 integrity and your soul and say, can I do this to
21 these people. Because, think, if your daughter
22 lived there, if your son lived there, if your
23 loved ones lived there, would you sleep well at
24 night or would you have nightmares or would you

1 be worried. I want you to think about that.
2 On the National Grid web site there
3 is a video that I've watched myself informing
4 about the LNG plant. I hope it's still there.
5 Because they state that this plant is really only
6 to supplement four or five days maybe of the
7 year, maybe on a peak, peak winter, maybe one
8 winter we had a lot of snow, maybe it was nine
9 days. But this is not to feed the Rhode Island
10 area, this fuel.

11 So I am asking you, if you need to
12 spend 180 million dollars of our money to give
13 heat for four or five days a year, your math is
14 terrible.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: That's why they
16 charge us so much on our bill.

17 MS. CABRERA: And, so, I ask, that
18 is an insult to our intelligence. That right
19 there is an insult to the intelligence of the
20 community. And, so, I ask, why are you building
21 this plant? We have done our research so I'm
22 going to listen very careful to your answer.

23 I would like you to respond, please.

24 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We, this evening,

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1 are here to talk about the soil and groundwater
2 handling procedures for the project. And we're
3 not here to discuss that. If you have any
4 questions about the Field's Point or the project
5 plan you can visit the website.

6 MS. CABRERA: So that's a
7 fragmentation right there. That blocks the
8 community from information. You don't block the
9 community by tying up their mouths. You block
10 them by these actions and responses like these.
11 That's how you block meaningful participation and
12 full knowledge and full disclosure and
13 transparency for work you're doing. Your hands
14 are dirty if you're not able to disclose fully.
15 I am sorry, but I am holding you accountable.

16 Let me just say so that it goes on
17 record, that this fuel is going to be shipped and
18 exported, and this fuel comes from frac gas.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: Through
20 Narragansett Bay.

21 MS. CABRERA: And I want to know
22 more about that fracking process, but, of course,
23 you're not going to answer me here. You know
24 that -- you follow policy and you repeat it, just

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1 like all bureaucrats.

2 When you frac and you inject so much
3 energy into the earth, you can't stop the up-flow
4 of this gas. And you're producing more than your
5 market, more than what you can sell.

6 So in order for your pockets not to
7 go in the red, and in order to make profit, you
8 need to make sure that you find markets that will
9 buy the gas that is outpouring from your fracking
10 process that you can't stop.

11 And so you're going to sell to other
12 markets other than to Rhode Island because we
13 don't need it four days a year. It does not
14 warrant an LNG plant for 180 million dollars and
15 all the bad effects we've already talked about.
16 So your profit-making industry and corporation,
17 they could care less about people. And that is
18 very clear. And I urge you that transparency in
19 in your answers. The reason why you are building
20 this in this location where you don't have
21 wealthy communities and power money stopping you.
22 You have people who have been silenced and
23 marginalized and oppressed generation after
24 generation. And you're banking on that. You're

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1 banking on their silence. You're banking on them
2 not being able to come here because they hold two
3 jobs or because they have a family and they can't
4 come without child care or language barriers or
5 many -- or actual misinformation or no
6 information at all.

7 FROM THE FLOOR: Or the police.

8 MS. CABRERA: Or the police.

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: If people were not
10 able to attend tonight's meeting for any reason,
11 there is a public comment period that follows
12 this meeting and they can submit any questions
13 they have on the information that we presented
14 tonight.

15 FROM THE FLOOR: They have to be
16 able to read and write.

17 MS. CABRERA: In closing, I just,
18 again, reiterate, this is not an industrial area.
19 This is the center of a capital city in the
20 middle of neighborhoods, not only in the middle
21 of neighborhoods, but next to an artery that
22 connects all the neighborhoods. And anything
23 that damages, spills over, and affects the artery
24 will be spilled over to not only the next door

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1 neighborhoods, but all the others as well.
2 So I look forward to another
3 meeting, a more meaningful public engagement,
4 which this is not clearly a public engagement and
5 decision -- co-decision making. And I hope that
6 you can sleep tonight. Thank you.

7 MR. GREENBERGER: William Hancock
8 Branard at microphone No. 1.

9 MS. STRUB: My name is Stephanie
10 Strub. It's spelled S-T-R-U-B.

11 And I just wanted to say something
12 that Christina pointed out, a quote that she
13 highlighted in which National Grid has stated to
14 be -- I forget exactly what it was.

15 Comfortable with managing toxic
16 materials. And that kind of answers the first
17 question I had, which was, don't you do this like
18 all the time. Doesn't, like, this site
19 remediation seems like this must be something you
20 guys have to deal with a lot.

21 Would you say that's true?

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We've been studying
23 this property itself for the past 30 years. So
24 we understand the property very well and

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1 understand having handled soils on this
2 property.

3 MS. STRUB: Okay. But I mean, like,
4 as a corporation, like, throughout its history.
5 Throughout where it does business in this
6 country. Is this a frequent sort of happening
7 that you have to do this site remediation?

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We do have other
9 sites throughout New England that are similar to
10 this one. So we have an environmental department
11 that does handle this type of work.

12 MS. STRUB: Okay. That's not what I
13 expected. So that would lead to my next
14 question, which would be -- this question is
15 coming from someone who has worked with EPA super
16 fund projects. So it seems to me, like, wouldn't
17 this be really expensive? And kind of a
18 follow-up to that is, where does the money come
19 from to pay for that?

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The cost of this
21 work is incorporated into the cost of the overall
22 project.

23 MS. STRUB: Okay. But then what
24 pays --

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1 FROM THE FLOOR: Does that mean rate
2 payers?

3 MS. STRUB: That's kind of where I
4 was going.

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: If you have
6 specific questions on the liquefaction project I
7 urge you to visit the Field's Point liquefaction
8 web site. Tonight we're here to talk about --

9 MS. STRUB: All right. Then enough
10 questions.

11 I heard it in the audience, it's
12 sort of the rate payers. This is just cost of
13 doing business and the money has to come from
14 somewhere. Where does it come from if not the
15 rate payers.

16 And the other -- it seems kind of
17 ridiculous to me that, you know, right now when
18 so many of us probably know renewables are
19 cheaper than they've ever been. They are cheaper
20 than fossil fuels to produce. It seems to me
21 like from a money standpoint that iron is hot.
22 Now is the time for corporations like National
23 Grid to strike and begin to adapt to the changing
24 market.

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1 Thank you.

2 And it's sort of this trick that
3 National Grid is getting away with for now to buy
4 themselves a little time to figure out if they
5 have another trick in their bag, you know, 10, 20
6 years down the road, what have you. Well, I
7 don't know what they think they're going to do at
8 that point.

9 Like, we all knew Kodak was, like,
10 the big name in cameras and film. Who's bought a
11 Kodak camera in the past, like, 10 years?
12 They've become irrelevant because they couldn't
13 adapt. And if National Grid fails to adapt in
14 this way, that follows what's happening in the
15 market and with the technology, they're also
16 going to become irrelevant. It's going to become
17 a problem down the road. So this is expensive
18 now. It's going to be a bigger problem for you
19 guys later. And I'm just not seeing the
20 long-term reasons for doing any of this. You
21 know, the LNG or this sort of slapjack clean-up
22 that you have proposed.

23 And as someone who is from
24 Pennsylvania and who has seen the decline of, you

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1 know, what happens in a community where this gas
2 is being fracked, and then moving to Rhode Island
3 and seeing, you know, the pattern of our
4 so-called leaders, you know, making deals with
5 corporations that sell out the people to bare the
6 negative impacts of core business decisions being
7 made by billionaires. And I'm just done with it.
8 So Thank you for your time.

9 MR. GREENBERGER: Christine Murphy,
10 mic No. 2 next.

11 Sir, please.

12 MS. HANCOCK BRANARD: My name is
13 William Hancock Branard. My friends call me Jed.
14 I want to first register my total objection to
15 this project. So I understand that this STRAP
16 that you're proposing is a short-term plan. And
17 you acknowledge that some of what you're dealing
18 with is pollution from 100 years ago.

19 My question is: What is your
20 long-term plan for the remediation of this site?
21 Not just covering up yesterday's problems. But
22 what is your plan for the future? I.e., in other
23 words, what is your plan for 100, 200, 300 years
24 from now? Are you thinking about the next

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1 generation, if there even is a next generation.
2 And you don't have to answer that question. But
3 I'm asking you since you are, right now, the
4 mouthpiece for a multinational, that you're in
5 this room, what are your hopes for the next
6 generation? How do you want to be remembered?
7 Do you want to be -- I mean, I'm sure right now
8 you think -- you would prefer that in 1910 people
9 hadn't started doing that. Do you want to be the
10 next generation's problem is my question?

11 MS. MURPHY: Hi. My name is Chris
12 Murphy. I want to take a little step into the
13 past to lead to some questions that I have about
14 the future if the LNG plant, in deed, goes
15 through, which I hope it doesn't. I'm very much
16 opposed to it.

17 I'm not sure if any of you are
18 familiar with the Cleveland disaster that
19 happened on October 20, 1944. I was born and
20 raised in Cleveland, as were my family. An LNG
21 storage tank owned by East Ohio Gas exploded.
22 100 millions of liquefied gas and vapor released.

23 The tanks emitted a vapor that were
24 seen on the side of the tank and the liquefied

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1 gas dropped into the sewer lines via catch basins
2 in the street gutters and it ignited.

3 Hours later another ground tank
4 exploded. The Cleveland paper stated that
5 community members who were interviewed after the
6 explosion that were still alive said it was so
7 powerful that their homes enclosed caught on fire
8 out of nowhere.

9 200 people died. 600 people lost
10 their homes. Two factories burned, and miles of
11 infrastructure was destroyed.

12 My grandmother was living on East 2
13 10th Street when it happened and I remember her
14 telling me this story about it.

15 She knew of a few people who lost
16 their homes. She remembers. You want to know
17 what lines the streets of 90 West now when they
18 removed the tanks, wind turbines in Cleveland,
19 Ohio:

20 What -- I know you can't answer this
21 now because we're specifically talking about
22 remediation. But I want to state for the record
23 that my question is what, if any, safeguards does
24 National Grid and anyone else involved have in

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1 place for the community and the environment and
2 the infrastructure of Providence in the event
3 that something as catastrophic as this can occur?

4 As we've seen with what happened in
5 the spring with the pipes, even though this was a
6 long time ago, it was human error. I really want
7 to know, who pays? Who fixes it? And I'm
8 talking about who pays in a lot of different
9 ways. Because I was reading about the chemical
10 plant that is very close to the LNG facility that
11 you're proposing to build. And it says that if
12 something were to happen to the LNG tank and it
13 would -- if something would happen to the
14 chemical plant, a 14-mile radius would be
15 considered a disaster area.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you.

18 And, sir.

19 MR. DIZOLLI: Joseph Dizollio, Jr.
20 Just as a side comment. I know you didn't
21 schedule the meeting, but please tell whoever
22 scheduled, whoever did the scheduling, that by
23 holding it in a police station you are
24 contributing to making America a police state.

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1 And the sign keeps us reminded of
2 the big picture, but for the STRAP plant, I think
3 there's plenty of flaws with that. Just the
4 questions is, what is the specific surface area
5 of the white STRAP zone?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's approximately
7 4.9 acres.

8 MR. DIZOLLI: And I know you had
9 the detectors kind of displayed out there. You
10 don't have to get into specific chemistry, but
11 are they taking it from the air or taking ground
12 samples? Does someone actually have to use them?

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The monitors that
14 we showed out there and that I showed pictures of
15 here.

16 MR. DIZOLLI: Correct.

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: They can be
18 hand-held. They can be in fixed locations. We
19 put them in close proximity to the active work.
20 So the entire 4.9 acres won't be under
21 construction at the same time. So we ensure that
22 the monitors are right where the work is taking
23 place.

24 MR. DIZOLLI: So would you, like,

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1 surround it? As the specific sites are being dug
2 up, are you going to surround?

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We would stay right
4 within the work area that is being excavated or
5 covered or whatever is happening at the time.

6 MR. DIZOLLI: And would it be
7 surrounded completely? Will the detectors
8 surround the work area completely?

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: There will be a
10 detector adjacent to the work. We always monitor
11 upwind areas and then we pay close attention to
12 the wind direction to ensure that we know where
13 it's going. So we could, you know, have a couple
14 of monitors going at the same time. It just
15 depends on what's going on at the time and how
16 large an area we're covering.

17 MR. DIZOLLI: And do you have the
18 ratio already or is that something you're going
19 to have to figure out on the site of what your
20 rules are -- if the dig site is this big,
21 this much square meters, how many detectors you
22 need to surround that area?

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We do not have a
24 specific ratio that we described.

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1 MR. DIZOLLI: Okay. And what is
2 the process for stopping the activity if a sensor
3 goes off? And I guess the question before that
4 is, are they networked together or does someone
5 have to check them individually?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: They are checked
7 individually.

8 MR. DIZOLLI: Okay. So what would
9 the process -- someone is now checking them.
10 What happens after that? And if it's blinking
11 red.

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Well, if they have
13 a reading that is approaching what we would
14 consider the point at which we want to change our
15 controls we will either, if it's dust, we'll do
16 additional dust controls. If it's volatile
17 compounds, we could start to use covered stock
18 piles, and cover excavations. We may use odor
19 suppressant foams. There is different methods we
20 can follow.

21 MR. DIZOLLI: And do you count for
22 the facts that a lot of these readers, the time
23 of day affects the reading, the temperature
24 affects the reading, and New England being as

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1 different weathers that we have, the levels are
2 going to be changing as things are being dug up,
3 the sun is shining, snow is blowing.

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's all taken
5 into account.

6 MR. DIZILLIO: Okay. Have you
7 studied the wind patterns? I was kind of
8 expecting more environmental awareness in the
9 slide show, maybe telling us how many times this
10 area gets flooded in a year or in the decades and
11 what are the wind patterns, how many times the
12 wind changes in the day over each of the dig
13 sites.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: If you have
15 specific questions about that, we can take that
16 question in writing and we can describe in better
17 detail how we would, you know, look at the wind
18 patterns, what equipment we would use.

19 MR. DIZILLIO: Yeah, I think in the
20 second meeting that the community definitely
21 deserves, I think all that information could be
22 better stated, how the detectors are going to
23 work on a layperson level.

24 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It is described in

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1 the short-term action plan.

2 MR. DIZILLIO: Yeah. I think in the
3 next meeting it will be told to everyone as well.
4 Thank you.

5 MS. CALKIN: Hi. I'm Senator
6 Jeanine Calkin from Warwick District 30. And I
7 wasn't going to speak tonight, but here I am. I
8 don't think it's a secret that I oppose the LNG
9 facility.

10 But I wanted to stand here and echo
11 a lot of the comments that were made tonight.
12 I'd also like to strongly encourage that there be
13 a second meeting in the neighborhood where you
14 don't have to walk through a metal detector and
15 the residents who are affected be properly
16 notified.

17 And I would like to know what
18 specific actions are going to be made or taken
19 after this meeting in regards to all the concerns
20 that have been voiced tonight?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: All the question
22 that we received tonight and even during the
23 public comment period that's open after tonight's
24 meeting, we will take them. We address all the

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1 questions. We give them back to the questions
2 that are related to the short-term action plans.
3 We'll respond to them. Give them to Rhode Island
4 DEM. They get posted on the site for 642 Allens
5 Avenue.

6 MS. CALKIN: Nothing beyond that?
7 These are real concerns by people who feel very
8 strongly about this. And does National Grid have
9 any plan to address these concerns or at least
10 think about or maybe think about an alternative
11 for this site. Is that even being considered?

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: If you have
13 specific concerns about the liquefaction plant
14 you can visit the web site.

15 MS. CALKIN: And I would like to
16 just say that in that second meeting which I
17 strongly encourage, that you do talk about the
18 actual facility itself, not this STRAP area
19 because, yes, I think that area does need to be
20 cleaned up, but that's not the major concern of
21 the people. It is an important concern. They
22 don't want to have to breathe this air or have to
23 worry about driving through the tracks of the
24 trucks that have all this poison on their tires.

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1 But you need to seriously consider that these
2 people want answers to something that's going to
3 be in their backyard and they deserve
4 information.

5 So thank you.

6 MR. GREENBERGER: Thank you,
7 senator.

10 And I'm with fossil-free Rhode
11 Island. We started opposing this on the
12 environmental racism issue years ago. And you
13 know that this facility wouldn't be in
14 Barrington. It wouldn't be in Bristol. Okay.
15 And you look at the people here that took their
16 kids, sitting there coloring on the floor. Think
17 if that was your kid and it was that important to
18 you you. And you had to sit in here time after
19 time. No, this isn't the meeting for you.
20 That's what I would have heard if I was them.

21 So when you go back and ask for that
22 second meeting, I think you need to say that this
23 needs to happen. This was promised. It is
24 correct by procedure as Julian Drix had pointed

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1 out. And not just say, oh, well, all the
2 questions will be sent to them and then they will
3 get the run around that has resulted in this.

4 Now, I went to Juanita Sanchez and
5 there was an explanation of the site and many
6 people have talked about the Univar. And
7 somebody had mentioned something earlier and I
8 just wanted to kind of clarify this. LNG itself
9 is not explosive. It's mostly flammable. So
10 it's a pollution. It's a pollution problem. But
11 there is a compressed gas tank on the site. And
12 if it caught on fire -- like, typically, the
13 problems are during the fueling, the fueling and
14 the refueling.

15 I mean, you know, they did a
16 rewelding on -- they welded a whole separate
17 interior to the site. But if that blew up, okay,
18 that would blow up Univar. And that would mean
19 that that whole area that people were describing
20 would have to be evacuated. And I took this up
21 with REMA.

22 And just shine me on on this because
23 you're here for something else. REMA told me it
24 can't be evacuated. So I brought it up to the

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1 City of Providence. And they said, well, they
2 would work with REMA. So what I thought, I'm not
3 hearing that much about it. That they're saying,
4 well, until we have an evacuation plan, we're not
5 going to talk about this. So then I hear about
6 this STRAP thing. And I say, oh, you see, this
7 is the way they're going to do it. They're going
8 to avoid the meetings, and then they're going to
9 build out these little things and then they're
10 going to turn around and say, well, you know, we
11 already built this. Okay. So you guys are being
12 put in a bad position by your company.

13 I was there with Juanita Sanchez and
14 I talked to the FERC. That was the one where the
15 FERC people were there. And they said, no,
16 you're right, there needs to be these kinds of
17 public meetings and you need to keep pushing for
18 them.

19 I thought when I found out that
20 there was no evacuation plan, that nobody in
21 their right mind -- I mean, do you know what's in
22 Univar? Do you know? One of the things that's
23 in Univar is Dioxin. You're talking about
24 something that in small, small amounts

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1 totaling -- there is a town called Times Beach,
2 Missouri that they took the Dioxin waste and
3 mixed it in with the road. It's still cordoned
4 off. This was, like, 30 years ago.

5 You're going to not have people live
6 in Providence. You know, you're going to wipe
7 people out because most of the people that live
8 by there are poor. But if you go down and tell
9 the people in Edgewood that this includes them, I
10 think that you'll get a little different response
11 from the people.

12 So just on a final note here,
13 fossil-free Rhode Island is also working on the
14 renewables. And National Grid has taken some
15 admirable steps in starting to help build
16 renewables. Not on the scale that we have, that
17 we need. I mean, I think you saw that there is
18 an iceberg the size of Lake Erie that's now
19 floating in the Pacific up on the polar cap. It
20 was -- we have an expedition from Rhode Island
21 that went up there making a documentary film.
22 And it was 50 degrees, not supposed to be 50
23 degrees at the north pole. You don't have to be
24 a climate expert to know that something is really

7/13/2017

1 wrong.

2 And when you do this, the frack gas
3 accelerates it at a time when we need to be going
4 back.

5 I think the person who brought up
6 the comment about Kodak. I lived in Rochester
7 and my brother-in-law was the head of the digital
8 film department in the '80s. And they fired him
9 because they said, we're in film. Serious. So
10 he went to University of Arizona, set up a
11 world-class film school. Now they hired him over
12 in England. They set it up again. And now Kodak
13 has hired him back as a consultant where what he
14 does for about 10 hours what he used to get for
15 60 hours.

16 So, you know, this is backward
17 looking. National Grid is doing some good things
18 with renewables, and this spoils the whole thing.
19 This makes that look like, oh, when we do this
20 little bit of renewables, okay, that wipes the
21 slate clean, as if you don't live on the same
22 planet as us. And I know you guys, you got kids,
23 you got families, you're just trying to do your
24 job.

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1 So when you go back, we need you to
2 be the advocate to say, look, these people were
3 mad and they were right. They were promised a
4 meeting. It's legally -- you're legally required
5 to do it and let's stop living in the past.
6 That's my message. Thank you.

7 MR. GREENBERGER: In that case, that
8 brings to end our Q and A session. Thank you
9 again for joining us this evening.

10 Everybody please drive safe home and
11 thanks again.

12

13 (Hearing concluded)

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7/13/2017

1 STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

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7 I, Jessica M. DeSantis, Court Reporter, do
8 hereby certify that the foregoing testimony is
9 true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and
10 ability.

11

12 WITNESS MY HAND, this 21ST day of July,
13 2017.

14

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19 Jessica M. DeSantis

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ATTACHMENT G

**SUMMARY OF STRAP RELATED QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES FROM THE JULY 13,
2017 MEETING
(QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD)**

ATTACHMENT G
Summary of STRAP-related
Questions and Responses from the
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October 5, 2017

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

- Question 1: **Speaker:** Shannon Donahue **Transcript Page(s):** 21 and 22 **Line Number(s):** 22-24, 1-2 – “So I have a lot of concerns. First of all, I have seen what’s going on down there right now and it ain’t covered and it’s not protecting anybody. And anybody who says it is a liar, an outright liar.” (Commenter is referencing observed uncovered stockpiles at the Site)
- Response 1:** *642 Allens Avenue is an active National Grid gas operations center and LNG facility. National Grid utilizes the Site to store and manage soil from gas construction projects located around the City of Providence and throughout the region. The soil management is not related to any Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) work or any other Site work and is not contaminated soil.*
- Question 2: **Speaker:** Shannon Donahue **Transcript Page(s):** 22 **Line Number(s):** 3-7 – “So anybody who – you said you were working on this since 2015. There wasn’t even an approval of the Board of Providence development in 2015. So, I’m wondering why they started working on it then.” (Commenter is referencing observed construction work at the Site)
- Response 2:** *National Grid is not currently conducting, and has not previously been conducting, any work associated with the Proposed Liquefaction Project STRAP work. Several other ongoing projects have been or are being conducted at the Site under previously approved STRAPs (the Holder 18/21 Capping Project – approved May 18, 2016 and the Dike Access Road Project – approved August 25, 2016) or the Soil Management Plan (SMP) which provides guidance on construction or utility maintenance activities at the Site require the need to manage soils excavated from the subsurface.*
- Question 3: **Speaker:** Shannon Donahue **Transcript Page(s):** 23 **Line Number(s):** 11-16 – “And, by the way, just so you know, Providence River, part of Narragansett Bay. And when that – when we had category 5 hurricanes coming off that river and we put down that hurricane barrier, your little covers aren’t going to make a damned bit of difference.”
- Response 3:** *Remediation work and/or construction will not proceed during major storm events (i.e., hurricanes, blizzards). In advance of a major storm all earthwork activities and associated equipment will be secured.*
- Question 4: **Speaker:** Shannon Donahue **Transcript Page(s):** 23 **Line Number(s):** 22-24 – “And, by the way, why should any other state, any other place in the nation put up with dirty soil and dirty water for Rhode Island?” (Commenter is referencing excess soil and groundwater disposal from the STRAP work)
- Response 4:** *National Grid will dispose/recycle excess soil and groundwater from the STRAP work at licensed receiving facilities. The purpose of these facilities is to take impacted soil and groundwater from sites around the country. These facilities are regulated by both the states in which they are located as well as the federal government.*
- Question 5: **Speaker:** Monica Huertas **Transcript Page(s):** 26-27 **Line Number(s):** 24, 1-2 – “And so whatever health effects of being exposed to each of these toxic chemicals in the soil, in the dirt, in the water, do you know?” (Commenter is referencing the compounds detected in soil and groundwater at the Site)

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Response 5: *The proposed soil and groundwater handling activities include safeguards, based on our experience conducting work like this, that are designed to ensure that no health effects will occur. We will control soil erosion and dust, contain and dispose of any groundwater we encounter, and monitor the air for total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) and dust during all STRAP earthwork activities. The project will include reinstalling engineered caps throughout the entire STRAP area. Best management practices (BMPs) were carefully chosen to be utilized at the Site based on guidelines established in the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, published by the Rhode Island State Conservation Committee, dated 1989 (last revised in 2016) and Air Pollution Control (APC) Regulations No.5 (Fugitive Dust), No.17 (Odors) and No.22 (Air Toxics) as published by RIDEM. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)*

Question 6: **Speaker:** Monica Huertas **Transcript Page(s):** 27 **Line Number(s):** 8-14 – “What are the health effects of these chemicals that are being spewed in the air? Right now, as we speak, because like Shannon said, it's a construction site, right? You guys are using it? Cars, the construction. The cars are going in and out of there. Where is that dirt? You know, the wheels pick up dirt.”

Response 6: *We will control soil erosion and dust, contain and dispose of any groundwater we encounter, and monitor the air for total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) and dust during all STRAP earthwork activities. Dust and TVOCs from the STRAP activities will not leave the STRAP Area. National Grid will also construct a wheel wash/tracking pad to clean the wheels of all trucks and vehicles prior to their leaving the STRAP area to make sure that none of these compounds leave the Site. It should be noted that not all vehicles entering and exiting the Site are related to construction activities. As described in the STRAP, BMPs will be employed and vehicle tires/undercarriages will be inspected for soil on a daily basis during all STRAP activities. BMPs (including the wheel wash/tracking pad) were carefully chosen to be utilized at the Site based on guidelines established in the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, published by the Rhode Island State Conservation Committee, dated 1989 (last revised in 2016). (For additional details pertaining to the STRAP air monitoring program, please refer to Attachment N. As further described in Attachment N, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website that RIDEM maintains:
(<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php.>)*

Question 7: **Speaker:** Monica Huertas **Transcript Page(s):** 30 **Line Number(s):** 2-5 – “And how about the cancer-causing stuff. Any information? Please. Do you have any information of the health effects?”

Response 7: *There will be no health effects to the neighboring community as part of STRAP work because we will be monitoring around the perimeter of the STRAP work area for any dust and TVOCs. If the results of the monitoring indicate any sustained exceedances of the Site-specific action levels (as defined in Attachment N), all work will be stopped and engineered controls will be utilized to control dust and/or TVOCs at the Site. Work will not resume until results of air monitoring are below Site-specific action levels. (Please refer to Attachment N for additional details concerning the air monitoring program.)*

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Question 8: **Speaker:** Kate Shapira **Transcript Page(s):** 59 **Line Number(s):** 1-16 – “So who else didn't hear about it? Who else doesn't know about -- doesn't know about it right now? Who else is in their house putting their kids to bed. They know that they live in a dangerous area. Everyone knows that. They know they live in an area that's making their kids sick. Everyone knows that. But they didn't -- people didn't know about this project. People didn't know that project that was going to wake up this additional risk and this additional danger to their lives and their health was going forward next door. They don't know. So that's one thing. And my question would be, when were you planning to tell them? So that's one question.”

Response 8: *There have been notifications of the STRAP meetings to the Site-specific mailing list, the Fields Point Liquefaction Plant mailing list and information repository (Knight Memorial Library). Anyone can join the Site-specific mailing list at any time. Please contact Amy Willoughby (781-907-3644, amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com, 280 Melrose Street, Providence, RI 02907) to join the Site-specific mailing list. The initial notification (date sent – June 23, 2017, included in Attachment A) was provided in two languages, Spanish and English. The latest notification (date sent – July 26, 2017, included in Attachment I) was provided in four languages, Khmer, Portuguese, Spanish and English. Interpreter services were also made available for both the July 13th and August 9th meetings. Additionally, the latest notification was posted at several public places, including community centers, places of worship, grocery stores and libraries within the Washington Park neighborhood.*

In addition, NGLNG launched a public website in June 2015 to publicly provide information about the proposed liquefaction project (the “Project”). In July 2015, NGLNG provided first class mailing to all landowners within the half-mile radius of the Project detailing initiation of FERC’s pre-filing review process and open house date. NGLNG held an informational open house during the summer of 2015 followed by the FERC-held scoping meeting in fall 2015. Starting in fall 2015, NGLNG established a newsletter regarding the Project which is periodically sent to stakeholders and members of the public who requested to be kept informed. This newsletter has been sent to interested parties approximately every other month since fall of 2015. In the spring of 2016 notification of FERC application was sent by first-class mail to approximately 700 landowners within a half-mile radius of the Project with description of the Project, the FERC process, and public participation information. This mailing was followed by a distribution of flyers to the surrounding neighborhood about the Project. Public notice of the FERC application was published in the Providence Journal and Nuevos Horizontes in April 2016. For more information on the proposed Liquefaction project please visit, please visit [<https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point/](https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point).

Question 9: **Speaker:** Kate Shapira **Transcript Page(s):** 59, 60 **Line Number(s):** 17-24, 1-18 – “The other question has to do with the problem of storm water and rain. I noticed that you mentioned those piles of dirt you were going to cover in plastic. I don't know if people have noticed what the rain has been like this summer, what the weather has been like. As the climate changes, which it will change more if this project went forward to its completion, which we will hope it will not do. But even know with what we've got, more and more of these microburst rainstorms are predicted. So very, very, heavy rain in a very, very short period of time. The more of those you have the less likely it is that the procedures you have in place are going to protect anyone from the way that the stormwater is going to interact with the soil and the groundwater to contaminate on this site. So that's another question

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that I have. Is this company taking into account the changes, which it's procedures are causing, right, as a fossil fuel company, is it taking into account the way that the changed climate is going to require changes in its safety procedures?"

Response 9: *As described in the STRAP, stormwater and erosion controls will be maintained during all STRAP activities. Stockpiles are inspected and maintained in accordance with the STRAP on a daily basis during all STRAP activities. The STRAP area will be restored with an engineered cap.*

Question 10: **Speaker:** Julian Drix **Transcript Page(s):** 69 **Line Number(s):** 5-13 – “Because part of the area that you are looking at has already been covered with a cap. It's already been partially remediated in the past and capped; meaning, there is still toxins there, but it's covered up. And now you're peeling back that cover. Why? Not to remediate it. You're peeling it back so that you can build this new facility.”

Response 10: *In some instances, we will remove the current engineered cap (cover) to complete the proposed work. We will handle soil and groundwater during STRAP work activities in accordance with the Remediation Regulations. As part of the STRAP work, the disturbed area will be finished with an engineered cap. The “engineered cap” is often the most effective way of addressing the type of impacts that are common in industrial areas like the STRAP area because it creates a physical barrier that prevents exposure to soil containing exceedances of the RIDEM criteria. Engineered caps are used at similar sites all over the country.*

Question 11: **Speaker:** Julian Drix **Transcript Page(s):** 75,76 **Line Number(s):** 11-24, 1-15 – “And you have the gall to say that it's not an environmental justice impact just because you define it based on that one little site and say, well, no one lives there so; therefore, it doesn't fit. When right across the street on Allen's Ave., Providence Community Health Centers where people come for their health services, for all their different treatments, all of that, is that not part of a community? That's the street people are driving down when you say it's not in the neighborhood. Is that not a neighborhood if there is a health center that people go to right there in between this site and the entrance to the highway? Or if you go to 95 south. You have to go up Ernest Street, down Eddy, onto Thurber's. Is that not a neighborhood the trucks are then going on, whether it's the LNG trucks or the soil management trucks or whatever it might be? And it's interesting then that you also -- the place where the public information repository you picked is Memorial Library on Elmwood Ave. So, if that's in the community, if that's close enough to be part of the community, this here is close enough to be part of the community then we should consider South Providence to be the impacted community. And when you look at that, that is environmental justice, so why are you trying to get out of it?”

Response 11: *Review of the Environmental Resource Map information available on RIDEM's website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/>) indicates that the entire 642 Allens Avenue Site (including the STRAP area) is not within an Environmental Justice Area (EJ Area). However, it is noted that National Grid is proactively completing the following notification and communication requirements consistent with those required for EJ Areas per the Remediation Regulations: National Grid has committed to post signs at the perimeter of the Site indicating how the public can find more information, distribute fact sheets in several languages, and maintain an informational repository at the Knight Memorial*

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Library. Note that interpretation services were offered for all requested languages. A list of the interpreters present at the meeting is provided in Attachment F.

- Question 12: **Speaker:** Julian Drix **Transcript Page(s):** 78 **Line Number(s):** 5-24– “Bringing it back to the liquefaction site, the previous work that was done in the 18/21 holder capping area there, right along the corner of Allens Avenue and Terminal Road, which on paper sounds great. You did all the best practices. You control for the Site. You did the water spraying. Everything was fine. You know, you did a 400-page report saying how everything was fine. But I've been by that area when that was work was being done. I saw backhoes digging into the soil. I didn't see anybody monitoring or checking what was going on. I saw dust blowing off, right from there on Terminal Road where there is a mattress drop off and DPW and all kinds of people travelling of that road. That's a public road. I don't think you have the best track record. And I don't think it matters what you say. It might sound good at the beginning, you might make a report after that sounds good.”
- Response 12: *National Grid prepared a Short Term Response Action (STRA) Completion Report for the Holder 18/21 Capping Project, which was submitted to RIDEM on April 27, 2017. The completion report is available for review here: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/Prov-Co/170427cr.pdf>. Air monitoring was conducted for this project in accordance with the STRAP and STRAP Addendum for the Holder 18/21 Capping Project, which was approved by RIDEM on May 18, 2016. Photographs of the STRAP activities (including installation and maintenance of BMPs and performance of engineered controls (including dust controls)) are included in Appendix B. Perimeter air monitoring results are included in Appendix K. As presented in Appendix K, there were no exceedances of Site-specific action levels.*
- Question 13: **Speaker:** Janet Rivard Michot **Transcript Page(s):** 82 **Line Number(s):** 14-24 – “My question becomes, why add to what's already there. Because anything that you're talking about with remediation presupposes that there is a project coming. And I know we don't want to talk about LNG. I understand that. I understand the purpose of the meeting and I respect that. But it does presuppose that. So, I guess my question is, why aren't we just cleaning it up, period.”
- Response 13: *Soil and groundwater impacts from the operation of the former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) site were largely remediated (including the installation of an engineered cap) in July and August 2002, and other remedial activities are ongoing at the Site. Engineered caps are commonly used under the Remediation Regulations as an acceptable remedial strategy. An engineered cap is often the most effective way of addressing the type of impacts that are common in industrial areas because it creates a physical barrier that prevents exposure to soil that contain compounds at levels that exceed the applicable RIDEM criteria. Engineered caps are used at similar sites all over the country.*
- Question 14: **Speaker:** Janet Rivard Michot **Transcript Page(s):** 84, 85 **Line Number(s):** 18-24, 1-8– “I understand that. I really do. And I get that it's policy. My suggestion is that it's not enough. That's all. And that in order to do this well or any project to be done well, you've got to reach the community. For example, for the family treatment support that was being created in Providence, the people who were organizing that went to every single house in a six-block radius and said here is what we're doing. Here is why. Are you okay with this. Do you have questions.”

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Question 15: **Speaker:** Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 87 **Line Number(s):** 10-11 – “Can you please show the slide with all the contact names?”

Response 15: *Please refer to Attachment E for a copy of the July 13, 2017 meeting presentation.*

Question 16: **Speaker:** Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 88 **Line Number(s):** 18-20 – “I want to know who the project manager for National Grid is for this LNG facility? Who is the project manager?”

Response 16: *Amy Willoughby is the National Grid project manager responsible for all remedial activities at the Site. Her contact information is amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com or 781-907-3644.*

Question 17: **Speaker:** Stephanie Strub **Transcript Page(s):** 97 **Line Number(s):** 15-21 – “Comfortable with managing toxic materials. And that kind of answers the first question I had, which was, don't you do this like all the time. Doesn't, like, this site remediation seems like this must be something you guys have to deal with a lot. Would you say that's true?”

Response 17: *National Grid has performed many site remediation activities at this Site and in surrounding areas under the oversight of RIDEM.*

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Question 18: **Speaker:** Stephanie Strub **Transcript Page(s):** 98 **Line Number(s):** 16-19 – “So it seems to me, like, wouldn't this be really expensive? And kind of a follow-up to that is, where does the money come from to pay for that?”

Response 18: The cost of the STRAP activities are incorporated into the cost of the project.

Question 19: **Speaker:** William Hancock Branard **Transcript Page(s):** 102-103 **Line Number(s):** 19-24, 1-10 – “My question is: What is your long-term plan for the remediation of this site? Not just covering up yesterday's problems. But what is your plan for the future? I.e., in other words, what is your plan for 100, 200, 300 years from now? Are you thinking about the next generation, if there even is a next generation? And you don't have to answer that question. But I'm asking you since you are, right now, the mouthpiece for a multinational, that you're in this room, what are your hopes for the next generation? How do you want to be remembered? Do you want to be -- I mean, I'm sure right now you think -- you would prefer that in 1910 people hadn't started doing that. Do you want to be the next generation's problem is my question?

Response 19: The long term remedial plan for the overall Site is placement of an engineered cap, fencing, groundwater monitoring (including passive non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) recovery if detected) and filing of an Environmental Land Use Restriction (ELUR) to ensure compliance and the integrity of the engineered controls. The next step for the Site is to file a Site Investigation Report (SIR) Addendum, which will describe this long term remedial plan. These safeguards will protect the Site for future generations, public health, worker safety and the environment under future foreseeable uses of the Site as an industrial and commercial property.

Question 20: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 106 **Line Number(s):** 4-5 – “What is the specific surface area of the whole STRAP zone?”

Response 20: The STRAP area is approximately 4.9 acres.

Question 21: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 106 **Line Number(s):** 8-12 – “And I know you had the detectors kind of displayed out there. You don't have to get into specific chemistry, but are they taking it from the air or taking ground samples? Does someone actually have to use them?”

Response 21: These portable instruments are taking readings from the air. The readings from these portable instruments are displayed in real time on the units and monitored by field personnel. If readings above the action levels are encountered (defined in Attachment N), a visible and audible alarm is activated (including notification to field personnel). If the results of the monitoring indicate any sustained exceedances of the Site-specific action levels (as defined in Attachment N), all work will be stopped and engineered controls will be utilized to control dust and/or TVOCs at the Site. Work will not resume until results of air monitoring are below Site-specific action levels. Please refer to Attachment N for additional information concerning the STRAP air monitoring program.

Question 22: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 106, 107 **Line Number(s):** 24, 1-2, 6-8, 17-22 – “So would you, like, surround it? As the specific sites are being dug up, are you going to surround? ...

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And would it be surrounded completely? Will the detectors surround the work area completely? ... And do you have the ratio already or is that something you're going to have to figure out on the site of what your rules are for – if the dig site is this big, this much square meters, how many detectors you need to surround that area?"

Response 22: *We have no set ratio as described at this time. The locations of these portable instruments will depend on the work and other environmental conditions (such as weather or wind) that is occurring at the time. Please refer to Attachment N for additional information concerning the STRAP air monitoring program.*

Question 23: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 108 **Line Number(s):** 1-5 – "And what is the process for stopping the activity if a sensor goes off? I guess the question before that is, are they networked together or does someone have to check them individually?"

Response 23: *If readings above the action levels (defined in Attachment N) are encountered, a visible and audible alarm is activated, notifying field personnel. If the results of the monitoring indicate any sustained exceedances of the Site-specific action levels, all work will be stopped and engineered controls will be utilized to control dust and/or TVOCs at the Site. Work will not resume until results of air monitoring are below Site-specific action levels. Please refer to Attachment N for additional information concerning the STRAP air monitoring program.*

Question 24: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 108 **Line Number(s):** 8-11 – "So what would the process --- someone is now checking them. What happens after that? And if it's blinking red."

Response 24: *If the results of the monitoring indicate any sustained exceedances of the Site-specific action levels (as defined in Attachment N), all work will be stopped and engineered controls will be utilized to control dust and/or TVOCs at the Site. Work will not resume until results of air monitoring are below Site-specific action levels. Please refer to Attachment N for additional information concerning the STRAP air monitoring program.*

Question 25: **Speaker:** Joseph Dizollo, Jr. **Transcript Page(s):** 108,109 **Line Number(s):** 21-24, 1-3 – "And do you count for the facts that a lot of readers, the time of day affects the reading, the temperature affects the reading, and New England being as different weathers that we have, the levels are going to be changing as things are being dug up, the sun is shining, snow is blowing."

Response 25: *Weather, barometric changes and time differences are factored into the use of these portable instruments. Please refer to Attachment N for additional information concerning the STRAP air monitoring program.*

Question 26: **Speaker:** Jeanine Calkin **Transcript Page(s):** 110 **Line Number(s):** 17-20 – "And I would like to know what specific actions are going to be made or taken after this meeting in regards to all the concerns that have been voiced tonight?"

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Response 26: All questions received tonight and in the public comment period in regards to the STRAP will be addressed and included in the meeting summary. An additional meeting was also held on August 9, 2017 to provide further information about the project.

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ATTACHMENT H

**SUMMARY OF WRITTEN STRAP RELATED QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES
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Attachment H
Summary of Written STRAP-related
Questions and Responses from
July 13, 2017 Meeting
642 Allens Ave
Providence, Rhode Island

October 5, 2017
GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

- Question 1 **Name:** William Hancock-Brainerd **Question/ Comment:** I want to first register my total objection to this project. What happens to the toxic soil removed? And water recovery? I understand that STRAP is the short-term plan but, based on the toxic nature of what has previously happened at this site, a history you acknowledged in your opening comments, what is your long-term plan for the remediation of the toxins at this site? In other words, what is your 100, 200, 300-year plan for this site? What Since you are functioning as the mouth piece for National Grid would be your contribution to the next generation?
- Response 1 *National Grid will dispose of or recycle excess soil and groundwater from the Project at licensed and permitted receiving facilities.*

The long term remedial plan for the overall Site is placement of an engineered cap, groundwater monitoring and filing of an Environmental Land Use Restriction (ELUR) to ensure compliance and the integrity of the engineered controls. These safeguards will protect public health, worker safety and the environment under future foreseeable uses of the Site as an industrial and commercial property.
- Question 2 **Name:** Kristen Murphy **Question/ Comment:** If the LNG is approved will there be an independent agency that will oversee the deconstruction and construction? If so- who will it be and what type of oversight will be needed to ensure community, environmental, and public health safety?
- Response 2 *Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)-approved Short-Term Response Action Plan (STRAP). Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.*



ATTACHMENT I

MEETING INVITATION FOR THE AUGUST 9, 2017 MEETING (ENGLISH, SPANISH,
KHMER AND PORTUGUESE)
DISTRIBUTED TO THE MAILING LIST ON JULY 26, 2017

Second Public Meeting – Community Interviews

Wednesday, August 9, 2017

Open Table of Christ Church Community Room
1520 Broad Street, Providence

nationalgrid

HERE WITH YOU. HERE FOR YOU.

July 26, 2017

Proposed Short Term Response Action Plans (STRAPs) for the 121 and 125 Terminal Road Sites

ENGLISH

Due to the ongoing public interest in the above-referenced projects (or STRAPs), a second public meeting has been scheduled. At this meeting, representatives of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) will conduct community interviews to gather public comments on the soil and groundwater handling activities during construction of the proposed Fields Point Liquefaction Project at 121 Terminal Road/642 Allens Avenue, as well as during construction of a proposed new driveway for the Holcim plant at 125 Terminal Road. National Grid staff, as well as National Grid's consultant GZA, will also be available to answer any questions about these two STRAPs.

This notice is being provided to abutting property owners, tenants and members of the 642 Allens Avenue mailing list in accordance with requirements established in RIDEM's Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases (Remediation Regulations) and the June 2017 Public Involvement Plan (PIP) for the site. Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The community interviews will be held at Open Table of Christ Church, 1520 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island on August 9, 2017 between the hours of 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM. RIDEM representatives will be available for interviews with individuals or small groups of people for reasonable periods of time to discuss these STRAPs. If you are interested in participating in an interview, please contact National Grid to sign up for a time slot. Sign-up requests can be directed to Amy Willoughby at amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com or 888-275-6326. If you personally need translation assistance during your interview please notify me at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of your scheduled interview. In addition to the upcoming meeting, written comments on the technical feasibility of the proposed remedial action will continue to be accepted by RIDEM through August 10, 2017, and may be sent by email to joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov or by U.S. Postal Service mail to: Attention Joseph Martella, RIDEM Office of Waste Management, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

SPANISH

Debido al continuo interés público en los proyectos anteriormente mencionados (STRAP), se ha programado una segunda sesión pública. En esta sesión, los representantes del Departamento de Gestión Ambiental de Rhode Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, RIDEM) realizarán entrevistas comunitarias para recopilar comentarios del público sobre las actividades de manejo del suelo y de las aguas subterráneas durante la construcción del Proyecto de licuefacción de Fields Point propuesto en 121 Terminal Road/642 Allens Avenue, además de dichas actividades durante la construcción del nuevo acceso propuesto a la planta Holcim en 125 Terminal Road. Los miembros del personal de National Grid, junto con su consultor, GZA, también estarán disponibles para responder preguntas sobre estos dos STRAP.

Este aviso se brinda a los propietarios cercanos, arrendatarios y miembros de la lista de correos de 642 Allens Avenue de acuerdo con los requisitos establecidos en las Reglas y reglamentaciones para la investigación y corrección de fugas de materiales peligrosos de RIDEM (Reglamentaciones correctivas) y con el Plan de Participación Pública (Public Involvement Plan, PIP) de junio de 2017 para la obra. En caso de que sea el propietario de un inmueble arrendado, le solicitamos que les proporcione una copia de esta carta a sus arrendatarios.

Las entrevistas comunitarias se llevarán a cabo en Open Table of Christ Church, 1520 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island el 9 de agosto de 2017 entre las 3:00 p. m. y las 7:00 p. m. Habrá representantes de RIDEM disponibles para entrevistas individuales o con grupos pequeños con duraciones razonables para hablar sobre los STRAP. Si le interesa participar en una entrevista, comuníquese con National Grid para inscribirse en una franja horaria. Las solicitudes de inscripción pueden dirigirse a Amy Willoughby, a la dirección amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com o al teléfono 888-275-6326. Si necesita un traductor durante su entrevista, notifíqueme por lo menos setenta y dos (72) horas antes de su entrevista programada. Además de la próxima sesión, RIDEM continuará aceptando comentarios por escrito sobre la viabilidad técnica de la medida correctiva propuesta hasta el 10 de agosto de 2017, y dichos comentarios podrán enviarse por correo electrónico a joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov o por correo postal de los EE. UU. a la siguiente dirección: A/A Joseph Martella, RIDEM Office of Waste Management, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

This is an important notice. Please have it translated.

Este é um aviso importante. Quiera mandá-lo traduzir.

Este es un aviso importante. Sirvase mandarlo traducir.

Avis important. Veuillez traduire immédiatement.

Questa è un'informazione importante, si prega di tradurla.

Это очень важное сообщение. Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы вам его перевели. ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO QUAN TRỌNG. Xin vui lòng cho dịch lại thông cáo này

PORTUGUESE

Devido ao constante interesse público nos projetos acima mencionados (STRAP), foi agendada uma segunda reunião pública. Nessa reunião, os representantes do Departamento de Gestão Ambiental de Rhode Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, RIDEM) irão realizar entrevistas à comunidade para recolher as opiniões públicas sobre as atividades de gestão dos solos e águas subterrâneas durante a construção do Projeto Fields Point Liquefaction na 121 Terminal Road/642 Allens Avenue, assim como durante a construção de um novo acesso proposto para as instalações Holcim na 125 Terminal Road. O pessoal da National Grid (Rede Nacional), assim como a consultora GZA da National Grid, estarão igualmente disponíveis para responder a quaisquer questões sobre estes dois STRAP.

Esta notificação está a ser enviada para donos de propriedades adjacentes, inquilinos e membros da lista de distribuição 642 Allens Avenue, em conformidade com os requisitos estabelecidos pelos Regulamentos e Regulamentações para a Investigação e Reparação de Libertações de Materiais Perigosos (Regulamentação para Reparação) e pelo Plano para a Participação do PÚBLICO (Public Involvement Plan, PIP) no local em junho de 2017. Caso seja dono de uma propriedade arrendada, vimos por este meio solicitar que entregue uma cópia desta carta aos seus inquilinos.

As entrevistas à comunidade serão realizadas em Open Table of Christ Church, 1520 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island a 9 de agosto de 2017 entre as 15 h e as 19 h. Os representantes do RIDEM estarão disponíveis para fazer entrevistas individuais ou em pequenos grupos durante períodos de tempo razoáveis para debater estes STRAP. Se estiver interessado em participar numa entrevista, contacte a National Grid para reservar uma faixa horária. Os pedidos de reserva podem ser encaminhados para Amy Willoughby através do e-mail amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com ou do número 888-275-6326. Se precisar de serviço de tradução durante a sua entrevista, notifique-me com pelo menos setenta e duas horas (72) de antecedência da entrevista agendada. Para além da reunião que irá ser realizada, o RIDEM continuará a aceitar comentários por escrito sobre a viabilidade da ação de reparação proposta até 10 de agosto de 2017, podendo enviar o seu comentário por e-mail para joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov ou por serviço postal dos EUA para: Ao cuidado de Joseph Martella, RIDEM Office of Waste Management, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

KHMER

មានសារីសំប្បុរសលកខេវទៅ: Attention Joseph Martella,
RIDEM Office of Waste Management, 235 Promenade
Street, Providence, RI 02908.

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Questa è un'informazione importante, si prega di tradurla.

**Это очень важное сообщение.
Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы
вам его перевели.**

ĐÂY LÀ MỘT BẢN THÔNG CÁO
XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LAI

Site-Specific Mailing List

642 Allens Avenue

Providence, Rhode Island

Updated 6/23/2017

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

6/23/2017

Category	Plat	Lot	Property Address	Owner(s) / Name(s)	Mailing Address		
Abutter	55	196	610 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises	910 Louisiana Street	Houston, TX 77002
Abutter	55	196	610 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises LLC, Michael Sullivan, NE Complex Manager	520 Allens Avenue	Providence, RI 02905
Abutter	55	429	Allens Avenue	Alqonguin LNG, Inc.	Alqonguin LNG, Inc. c/o Properties Dept.	40 Sylvan Road	Waltham, MA 02451
Abutter	56	331	105 Terminal Road	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	101	493	655 Allens Avenue	Motiva Enterprises	Motiva Enterprises	910 Louisiana Street	Houston, TX 77002
Abutter	101	497	700 Allens Avenue	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	56	334	125 Terminal Road	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street	Providence, RI 02903
Abutter	56	327	175 Terminal Road	Univar USA INC.	Univar USA, Inc. Three Galleria Tower	13155 Noel Rd 12thFl	Dallas, TX 75241-5090
Abutter	56	348	75 Terminal Road	New England Petroleum Terminal LLC	New England Petroleum Terminal LLC	85-87 Terminal Rd	Providence, RI 02905
Abutter	56	6	Fields Point Drive	Hudson Terminal Corp	Hudson Terminal Corp	89 Ship Street	Providence, RI 02903-4218
Abutter	56	271	Terminal Road	Glen Falls Lehigh Cement Co	Glen Falls Lehigh Cement Co c/o Marvin F Poer And Company	PO Box 52427	Atlanta GA 30355
Tenant	56	316	121 Terminal Road	National Grid LNG, Inc.	National Grid LNG, Inc.	121 Terminal Road	Providence, RI 02905
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	201 Jones Road	Waltham, MA 02451
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	125 Terminal Road	Providence, RI 02905
Tenant	56	273	125 Terminal Road	Holcim US Inc.	Holcim US Inc.	24 Crosby Drive	Bedford, MA 01730
Easement Holder		NA	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street		Providence, RI 02903
Easement Holder		NA	Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District	Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District	235 Promenade Street # S500		Providence RI 02908-5734
Easement Holder		NA	Narragansett Electric Company	Narragansett Electric Company	40 Sylvan Road		Waltham, MA 02451-2286
Easement Holder		NA	New England Telephone dba Verizon New England	New England Telephone dba Verizon New England	140 West Street		New York, NY 10007
Municipality		NA	City of Providence	City of Providence	25 Dorrance Street		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Christopher Lauth	Christopher Lauth	743 Westminster Street		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Justice Gaines	Justice Gaines	304B Wickenden		Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific		NA	Christine Ergas	Christine Ergas	39 Windmill Street		Providence, RI 02904
Site-Specific		NA	Michael Alston	Michael Alston	162 Miller Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Viviane Hanna	Viviane Hanna	162 Miller Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Leo Schulz	Leo Schulz	369 Montgomery Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	David Ramos	David Ramos	1266 Broad Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Laura Perut	Laura Perut	16 Babcock Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Julian Drix	Julian Drix	93 Calla Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Gina Rodriguez	Gina Rodriguez	93 Calla Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Benjamin Chaplin	Benjamin Chaplin	181 California Avenue Apt 2		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Aleita Cook	Aleita Cook	85 Potter Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Teneta Cooke	Teneta Cooke	20 Spicer Street		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Monica Huertas	Monica Huertas	216 Ohio Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	J Huertas	J Huertas	216 Ohio Avenue		Providence, RI 02905
Site-Specific		NA	Leann Letellier	Leann Letellier	67 Gallatin Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Charisma Sampson	Charisma Sampson	107 Weslan Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Leslie Noriega	Leslie Noriega	74 Gallatin Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Justin Hernandez	Justin Hernandez	175 Roger Williams Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Erroll Lomba	Erroll Lomba	41 Woodmont Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Angela Ankoma	Angela Ankoma	16 Vineyard Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Patrick Him	Patrick Him	77 Mawney Street		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Suon Keo	Suon Keo	103 Alger Avenue		Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific		NA	Danny Svay	Danny Svay	649 Public Street		Providence, RI 02907

Site-Specific Mailing List
 642 Allens Avenue
 Providence, Rhode Island
 Updated 6/23/2017

GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60
 6/23/2017

Category	Plat	Lot	Property Address	Owner(s) / Name(s)	Mailing Address	
Site-Specific			NA	Tommy Svay	Tommy Svay	649 Public Street Providence, RI 02907
Site-Specific			NA	C.Kelly Smith	C.Kelly Smith	103 Holden Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Keith Oliveira	Keith Oliveira	63 Roanoke Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Kate Aubin	Kate Aubin	39 Moorland Avenue Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Seena Chhan	Seena Chhan	207 Wendell Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Jesus Holaguin	Jesus Holaguin	3 Bell Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Ivan Calderon	Ivan Calderon	10 Priscilla Avenue Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Sheila Calderon	Sheila Calderon	10 Priscilla Avenue Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Sabine Adrian	Sabine Adrian	67 Rosedale Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Eric Larson	Eric Larson	28 Sycamore Street Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Jaron Browne	Jaron Browne	2817 Birdsall Avenue Oakland, CA 94619
Site-Specific			NA	Cristina Cabrera	Cristina Cabrera	95 Park Place Pawtucket, RI 02860
Site-Specific			NA	Ronald Gagnon	RIDEM, Office of Customer & Technical Assistance	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Joseph Martella	RIDEM, Office Of Waste Mangement	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Kelly J. Owens	RIDEM, Office Of Waste Mangement	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Susan Forcier, Esq.	RIDEM, Office of Legal Services	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Gregory Swift	RIDEM, Office of Water Resources	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Ruth Gold	RIDEM, Office of Air Resources	235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Barbara Morin	RIDOH, Center For Healthy Homes and the Environment	3 Capitol Hill Providence, RI 02908
Site-Specific			NA	Rich Lucia	RI CRMC, Steadman Government Center Suite 3	4809 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
Site-Specific			NA	Kenneth J. Warn	FERC	888 First Street NE Washington, DC 20426
Site-Specific			NA	Robert E. Azar	City Of Providence Office of Planning and Development	25 Dorrance Street Providence, RI 02903
Site-Specific			NA	Dania Alejandra Flores-Heagney	Environmental Justice League of RI	1192 Westminster st Providence, RI 02909
Site-Specific			NA	Robin L. Main, Esq.	Hinckley Allen	100 Westminster Suite 1500 Providence, RI 02903

Notes:

Ownership and mailing addresses updated 6-13-17 (based on City of Providence Land Evidence Records : <http://gis.vgsi.com/providenceri/>)

There are no community well suppliers associated with any well head protection areas which encircle the 642 Allens Avenue Site.



ATTACHMENT J

TRANSCRIPT
(AUGUST 9, 2017 MEETING)

August 9, 2017

Page 1

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

2

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6 In re: Interview session "

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9

10 | INTERVIEW SESSION HELD AT:

11 | OPEN TABLE CHURCH

12 1520 Broad Street

13 | Providence, Rhode Island

14 | August 9, 2017 3:10 - 6:54 p.m.

15

16 | Also Present:

17 | Amy Willoughby

18 | Joe Martella

19 | William Howard

20

21

22

22 Court Reporter

1 MR. MARTELLA: Hi. Joe Martella,
2 DEM.

3 MS. ANDERSON: Hi. Kendra Anderson.

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby,
5 National Grid.

6 MS. ANDERSON: Yes, I remember you.
7 So I'm not quite sure how this
8 works.

9 MR. MARTELLA: If you have questions
10 or, you know, concerns or?

11 MS. ANDERSON: Big concerns. I was
12 part of the 2011 group that defeated the LNG in
13 Fall River. And I feel like the wool was pulled
14 over our eyes during that time with the transport
15 of, you know, natural gas or whatever under the
16 Mount Hope Bridge, and what a danger that posed.
17 And we were an affluent community and given a lot
18 of public comment on it.

19 And I remember the day we celebrated
20 when it was defeated.

21 And I just feel like I don't know
22 when it's going to be time to stop with fossil
23 fuels. And I just don't get it. I don't get it

August 9, 2017

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1 at all. And I feel like there is no thought for
2 the future generation and children. And when
3 Gina Rodriguez spoke about her children, that
4 moved me to tears because those are the people we
5 are not thinking about constantly.

6 And there is a group of kids right
7 now suing the government about the environment.
8 And they've got a leg to stand on. And they are
9 doing really well in their suit. And it's about
10 time to start thinking about them and stop
11 thinking about the instant gratification of being
12 able to have this kind of fuel. There are new
13 ways to do it. We've got to put all our energy
14 into that. So that's really all I wanted to say.

15 I actually work for National Grid.
16 I work for their energy efficiency programs. And
17 I'm very proud of that work that we're doing.
18 But I'm not proud of this.

19 So, that's all I have to say. Thank
20 you.

21 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you. I
22 appreciate you coming in.

23 MS. ANDERSON: And how do you notate

1 these things?

2 MR. MARTELLA: Well, it's,
3 basically, we're collecting all the comments.

4 MS. ANDERSON: But I didn't see
5 anyone writing about anything.

6 MR. MARTELLA: Stenographer.

7 MS. ANDERSON: You're a
8 stenographer. Okay.

9 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

10 MS. ANDERSON: You're so good that I
11 didn't even know. Okay. Well, that's good to
12 know. Okay. Thank you.

13 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Hello. Are you
15 both next?

16 MR. VEGA: Yeah.

17 MR. MARTELLA: I'm Joe Martella.

18 MR. VEGA: I'm Carlos Vega.

19 MR. MARTELLA: Nice to meet you.

20 MR. BONTRAGER: Terry Bontrager.

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby,
22 National Grid.

23 MR. VEGA: Carlos Vega.

August 9, 2017

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1 MR. BONTRAGER: From Beneficent
2 Church.

3 MR. MARTELLA: Oh, okay.

4 MR. BONTRAGER: Peace and justice.

5 MR. MARTELLA: Is that right in the
6 area or?

7 MR. BONTRAGER: Yes.

8 MR. VEGA: On Broad Street. I mean,
9 it's actually 300 Weybosset. Weybosset and
10 Broad.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: You said you're
12 Terry Bontrager?

13 MR. BONTRAGER: Yes.

14 MR. VEGA: Up the street from the
15 theater.

16 MR. MARTELLA: Okay.

17 MR. VEGA: Big collum church right
18 there. It's like a bank.

19 MR. BONTRAGER: Yeah, it looks like
20 a bank.

21 MR. MARTELLA: Everything around
22 there looks like banks.

23 MR. VEGA: Yeah, it's a round top

1 church.

2 MR. BONTRAGER: And you're the

3 Joseph I addressed in my letter?

4 MR. MARTELLA: Yes. Yeah.

5 MR. BONTRAGER: I just outline some

6 of my arguments. I'm strongly opposed to the

7 STRAP, giving permission to site their largely

8 because of the population that's living nearby

9 and the high rate of health problems that

10 occurred.

11 Also, I don't see this as a way to
12 really reach our renewable energy goals that the
13 governor set for our state. I think it's setting
14 us backwards. I think we should be focusing
15 money and energies on renewables, not on fossil
16 fuels. Go on. You want to --

17 MR. VEGA: No, you're doing pretty
18 good. He's more, like, our spokesperson. Knows
19 how to put everything just right.

20 MR. BONTRAGER: Also, that area --
21 well, first of all, it's right on the Providence
22 River and we're expecting to have 11 feet of sea
23 water by the end of the century, so.

August 9, 2017

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1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Can you hear okay?

2 Can you speak up a little bit?

3 MR. BONTRAGER: Yeah.

4 MR. VEGA: You want to switch?

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: She's our
6 stenographer.

7 THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.

8 MR. BONTRAGER: Concerned that the
9 site is on the Providence River and we're
10 predicted to have 11 feet of sea water in the
11 Providence area by the end of this century. So I
12 think it's pretty short sided to put a place like
13 this in -- practically in the water. So I think
14 that doesn't show much foresight.

15 Also -- I guess those are my main
16 points. Yeah. Largely concerned about it being
17 an area where a lot of minorities live. So it
18 seems that it's racially insensitive to the
19 community that's there.

20 MR. VEGA: Well, we had this meeting
21 earlier this week and that's pretty much what we
22 agreed on. I mean, I'm an Uber driver also. And
23 right now we have that scrap metal thing. And I

1 drive people from out of the state and out of the
2 country that come through here to our beautiful
3 hotels. They ask, wow, you have a junk yard in
4 the middle of the state, of the -- of Providence.
5 I'm, like, I think it's just there temporarily,
6 you know. The ships are going to take it away
7 soon. But it's an eyesore. And we would be
8 creating another eyesore, pretty much. It's
9 just -- we just don't see it feasible right now
10 to add something more than what we've already
11 got.

12 The light bills are not going down.
13 Right now it's going to be going up another 51%.
14 So, you know, last time, well, we'll put the
15 windmills up and that's going to help. You're
16 going to pay back into the system. The light
17 bills went up. Now we're putting solar panels.
18 And you're going to pay back into the system.
19 The light bill is still going up, you know.

20 And this is not going to lower the
21 light bills. They will find a way to raise the
22 light bill in other ways, so.

23 MR. MARTELLA: I understand your

1 concerns. I really do. I think from DEM's
2 standpoint, there are limits to our jurisdiction
3 on this. And we -- the limits of our
4 jurisdiction and one of the reasons we're here is
5 because the property itself, this 642 Allens
6 Avenue property is a contaminated site.

7 MR. BONTRAGER: It is.

8 MR. MARTELLA: It is. Like, to be
9 Frank, most of Allens Avenue, that area, has some
10 level of contamination that we're aware of.
11 There are a number of sites in that area. And
12 the area of this project, it's falling under our
13 jurisdiction as far as the clean up goes. We
14 don't have jurisdiction, DEM and the state does
15 not have jurisdiction over the liquefaction
16 project. It's a federal -- the permitting
17 process is the Federal Energy Regulatory
18 Commission, FERC. So --

19 MR. BONTRAGER: So we're complaining
20 to the wrong people?

21 MR. MARTELLA: Well, I understand.
22 There are certain things that we take seriously.
23 Like, making sure that the remedy and anything

1 they do that disturbs soil out there is done
2 safely. It's stuff that we're reviewing. We
3 have the plans for that.

4 But as far as, like, you know, to
5 say, DEM, don't allow this project. We don't
6 have that jurisdiction over that aspect. That's
7 a federally permitted project and there is a
8 process for that. You know, this is a black and
9 white copy of it, but there are sheets out front.
10 Let me give you one of these.

11 But, basically, the FERC docket is
12 open on this and they are accepting public
13 comments on it.

14 MR. BONTRAGER: I see.

15 MR. MARTELLA: I know it's not the
16 answer you want.

17 MR. BONTRAGER: But it's helpful.

18 MR. MARTELLA: It's already out.

19 MR. VEGA: Now, with the leak that
20 happened. I think it was last month or the month
21 before. That big gas leak.

22 MR. MARTELLA: Mm-hmm.

23 MR. VEGA: Can you guys guarantee

1 that's never going to happen? I mean --

2 MR. MARTELLA: Well, that's actually
3 the grid.

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Right. I mean,
5 right. And this evening we're here just to talk
6 about soil and groundwater handling activities
7 related to construction of this facility here and
8 also the Holcim driveway, so.

9 MR. VEGA: Okay.

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: So if you have
11 questions related to that we can -- I can take
12 that down on a comment card and --

13 MR. VEGA: Yeah.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're just asking
15 about the Allens Ave., like further down on
16 Allens Avenue.

17 MR. VEGA: Everything is all
18 connected. The leak from a couple of weeks
19 ago --

20 MR. BONTRAGER: That closed down the
21 highway and --

22 MR. HOWARD: Oh, okay, from the gate
23 station. Yup. The gas leak. What was the

1 question?

2 MR. VEGA: Can you guarantee that
3 there won't be something like that happening with
4 the new construction of --

5 MR. HOWARD: That -- yeah, that
6 happened to our pipeline, but it wasn't caused by
7 us. Someone else was doing construction and
8 caused that leak. So we know exactly -- we've
9 mapped out by radar, ground penetrated radar.
10 We've also done what's called pot holing to find
11 where that pipeline is on the property. So we've
12 identified it and we've mapped it. So we know
13 exactly where our pipeline runs across the
14 property. Because we actually need to know where
15 it is because we need to connect the system into
16 it.

17 MR. BONTRAGER: The Providence
18 Journal had an article about pipelines leaking
19 like a sieve. So that's very alarming.

20 MR. HOWARD: That's in regards to
21 the distribution lines. So distribution lines in
22 Rhode Island, up to 100 years old.

23 So right now we're replacing 60

1 miles of main per year. So National Grid took
2 over the gas company in 2008. They were
3 replacing 10 miles a year. They weren't even
4 keeping up with how fast the system is aging.

5 So, we're at a rate right now -- in
6 fact, we're going to ramp up to about 70, 80
7 miles a year in the next few years. Within the
8 next 10 years we'll have replaced all the mains
9 in Rhode Island to eliminate those. What we're
10 doing is prioritizing. So we go after leak-prone
11 piping first. So, piping that's bare steel.
12 It's not protected by erosion protection and
13 outer protection. And then the other type of
14 pipe that we have issues with is cast iron. Cast
15 iron is very good. Unfortunately it's very
16 brittle. Also the gaskets between the pipes.
17 The gas used to have a lot more moisture in it.
18 Now the gas is dry. So those gaskets actually
19 dry up. So we do go out. We do constant
20 surveys. We're constantly out there repairing
21 leaks. You know, obviously we have to prioritize
22 the ones we've repaired, but we know about it.
23 We're acting to it.

1 MR. BONTRAGER: I have a question
2 about the location. It's called Fields Point,
3 but it looked like there is another point even
4 closer than that. I don't remember. It starts
5 with an S.

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Sassafras Point?
7 MR. BONTRAGER: Yeah. Sassafras
8 Point.

9 MR. HOWARD: I can answer that one.
10 MR. BONTRAGER: Why is it not called
11 Sassafras Point?

12 MR. HOWARD: I don't know.
13 Somewhere along the line it became Fields Point.
14 Yes, technically, geographically, land is
15 Sassafras Point. Fields Point is where
16 Narragansett Bay has their office down on the
17 other end of Providence.

18 MR. BONTRAGER: Okay. I did
19 understand that correctly.

20 MR. HOWARD: We thought -- I think
21 the feeling was that's Sassafras Point. The
22 people wouldn't get it.

23 MR. BONTRAGER: Okay.

1 MR. MARTELLA: Fields Point is
2 where, Save the Bay has a facility --

3 MR. BONTRAGER: Yeah, exactly, which
4 didn't have much foresight either. They built
5 right on the water.

6 MR. MARTELLA: You know, I do think
7 there are, Amy, plans to raise --

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yeah, this area
9 will be built up 9 to 11 feet. The area will be
10 built up 9 to 11 feet. The work area.

11 MR. BONTRAGER: I see.

12 MR. MARTELLA: In that respect, at
13 least, it sounds like there is some thought going
14 into this.

15 MR. BONTRAGER: Uh-huh.

16 MR. VEGA: So it's going to be
17 filled in, that land there is going to be filled
18 in?

19 MR. HOWARD: We're going to raise
20 the base elevation of the facility to 21 feet
21 above sea level, which is anywhere from --
22 because the site is not perfectly level, anywhere
23 from 9 to 11 feet. And we've taken into account

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1 sea level rise over the life of the facility,
2 storms, and storm surges and storm waves.

3 MR. BONTRAGER: All right. Well,
4 that's all I have.

5 MR. MARTELLA: Can I keep this?

6 MR. BONTRAGER: Yes, sir.

7 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

8 Appreciate your time.

9 MR. VEGA: Thanks for listening to
10 us.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Nice meeting you.
12 Thank you.

13 MS. BROWN: Hello. So you're with
14 DEM?

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm with National
16 Grid. Amy Willoughby.

17 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella.

18 MS. BROWN: And you're with?

19 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm the court
20 reporter.

21 MS. BROWN: So I heard about this
22 meeting that it's kind of, like, the first real
23 opportunity people have had to give their input.

1 Because the first one was held at a police
2 station. It wasn't really widely available for
3 everybody that probably is affected and has
4 opinion on it from the state.

5 So it's really not a necessary
6 project. It's just another fossil fuel project
7 that when you're building all this fossil fuel
8 infrastructure, that these companies are just,
9 you know, they're just capitalizing on the
10 infrastructure itself and they're not concerned
11 about -- you know, you just mentioned sea level
12 rise. This is what's causing the sea level rise.

13 And it's going to be even more
14 disastrous than, you know, we're going to, you
15 know, take into account the sea level rise for
16 the lifetime of this facility, which is
17 ludicrous. Because the fossil fuel extraction
18 itself, which is what this facility is for, you
19 know, to store it somewhere and export it,
20 probably, is what's causing the sea level rise
21 and it's causing this heat outside that's not
22 normal.

23 So I don't know why people in your

1 position would entertain this kind of a company
2 project.

3 MR. MARTELLA: I think part of
4 this -- she's having trouble hearing me.

5 But part of this is -- one of the
6 reasons DEM is involved is because this property
7 here, 642 Allens Avenue site, where this facility
8 is proposed, is contaminated. So it's a site
9 within the department's program.

10 So the only reason we're involved
11 with this, the questions about the liquefaction
12 project, is because they're proposing to do it on
13 a site that has some contamination. If it wasn't
14 for that DEM wouldn't be involved, as far as the
15 site remediation program. So our jurisdiction is
16 limited to making sure that this area where
17 they're putting it gets cleaned up. We don't
18 have jurisdiction to say that you can't do
19 something that is part of a federally-regulated
20 project. You know, it's the FERC, the Federal
21 Energy Regulatory Commission, has that authority,
22 so.

23 MS. BROWN: Well, what branch of

1 government in the state does work with the FERC?

2 MR. MARTELLA: FERC?

3 MS. BROWN: FERC.

4 MR. MARTELLA: It's --

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: FERC has

6 jurisdiction over the actual construction.

7 MS. BROWN: I didn't ask you.

8 What branch of government in this

9 state --

10 MR. MARTELLA: There isn't really an
11 authority within the state that has an overriding
12 authority over FERC.

13 MS. BROWN: Okay. But there has to
14 be one that works with it. There has to be --
15 it's not like they're just going to do what they
16 want and --

17 MR. MARTELLA: In one respect, I
18 guess you could say that DEM is working with it
19 in the sense that we have a role in reviewing
20 this project, for the clean-up of this area. But
21 we can't -- we don't have the ability --

22 MS. BROWN: You already said that.
23 I didn't ask that because you already said that.

1 What -- I didn't ask that because you already
2 said that. You're going to repeat yourself.

3 MR. MARTELLA: I wasn't, but that's
4 okay.

5 MS. BROWN: Oh, good. What were you
6 going to say?

7 MR. MARTELLA: I was going to say we
8 don't have the authority to say to someone, you
9 can't clean up.

10 MS. BROWN: That is what you just
11 said. So what is new that you're saying?

12 MR. MARTELLA: I guess I'm mistaken
13 then.

14 MS. BROWN: Yeah, you already said
15 that.

16 So we have to figure out what branch
17 of government does work with FERC. I mean,
18 you're responsible for the contaminated soil,
19 obviously.

20 MR. MARTELLA: Yes, and the
21 groundwater.

22 MS. BROWN: Obviously. So, I mean,
23 that's normal. You're going to be taking care of

1 our soil and our groundwater. That's not, like,
2 mind-blowing. You understand that's your job.

3 But what branch of government works
4 with FERC that is deciding on whether or not we
5 want these projects here?

6 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know if there
7 is one in Rhode Island.

8 MS. BROWN: You don't know if there
9 is one?

10 MR. MARTELLA: No. It's not -- I
11 mean, I'm not sure if there is something through
12 the governor's office, but it's a
13 federally-regulated project. I don't know.

14 MS. BROWN: I know. Okay. So we
15 have to figure that out. And if you don't know
16 then I'm going to, you know, go find out.

17 So what's your name?

18 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella.

19 MS. BROWN: Can I borrow your pen?

20 MR. MARTELLA: Sure.

21 MS. BROWN: Because I'm going to say
22 that you don't know.

23 And how do you spell your last name?

1 MR. MARTELLA: M-A-R-T-E-L-L-A.

2 MS. BROWN: And what's your position
3 again?

4 MR. MARTELLA: The project manager
5 for the clean-up of this.

6 MS. BROWN: Okay. Which is all that
7 you're addressing here?

8 MR. MARTELLA: Right.

9 MS. BROWN: Okay. So that's a good
10 lead because now I know my next step of what I
11 need to research -- because that's, you know,
12 what my concern is, what my question was.
13 Because, obviously, I mean, you're going to be
14 taking care of the groundwater and the soil.
15 That's not, like, up for negotiation. You know
16 what I'm saying? Like, it's not, like, a
17 resident has to say, please take care of our soil
18 and our groundwater, you know, and come to a
19 public information session for that reason.

20 Obviously you would be charged with
21 that duty.

22 MR. MARTELLA: Correct.

23 MS. BROWN: So now I have my next

1 step. But you should know what branch of
2 government deals with FERC. I'm pretty sure you
3 should know that. So I'll try to find that out
4 myself.

5 MS. STENSON: Hello.

6 MR. MARTELLA: I'm Joe Martella.

7 MS. STENSON: Jessica Stenson. I
8 think --

9 MR. MARTELLA: Did you speak at
10 the --

11 MS. STENSON: Yes, I did.

12 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah, I remember.
13 The name sounds familiar.

14 MS. STENSON: Yes.

15 MR. MARTELLA: Hi.

16 MS. STENSON: So I live in
17 Pawtucket, but I've always been a big
18 environmentalist. I love to go fishing and in
19 the woods. And I'm fighting the power plant. So
20 it just boggles my mind that National Grid --
21 well, it doesn't boggle my mind that that kind of
22 a company wants to keep doing its thing.

23 But they really should be thinking

1 in the future of renewables and not doing what
2 they're doing.

3 But getting to the point of the
4 STRAP. The STRAP seems like a bad idea because
5 when they do try to put in the LNG-producing
6 plant and the storage tank, they'll have to just
7 dig up everything that they're trying to cover up
8 with the STRAP right now.

9 MR. MARTELLA: Well, I think -- it
10 isn't so much that they'll dig it up when they
11 put the plant in. But part of this area
12 already has some capping out there, but they have
13 to -- to build a facility they have to disturb
14 the soil. There's pilings that the facility will
15 sit on, et cetera.

16 And my office, the Office of Waste
17 Management, you know, I'm project manager for
18 this project. The only reason DEM is involved,
19 or at least our portion of DEM is involved in
20 this is because it's on a contaminated site.

21 So, you know, we are tasked with --
22 you know, any time somebody is disturbing
23 contamination on a property or if they haven't

1 cleaned it up yet, or cleaning it up, you know,
2 we have to make sure that the soil is managed
3 properly, the groundwater is managed properly.
4 You know, if somebody submits a plan to us -- in
5 this case it's the STRAP.

6 MS. STENSON: Well, to your mind, is
7 this whole site cleaned except for this area?

8 MR. MARTELLA: No. No, it's not.

9 And like most sites that are
10 industrial/commercial sites, it probably won't be
11 clean in the traditional sense of everything is
12 gone.

13 Most remedies for
14 industrial/commercial properties in Rhode Island
15 are some kind of combination of measures that
16 take into consideration the type of
17 contamination, how mobile it is, and how to
18 control it and remove exposure pathways.

19 So in a case like this where you
20 have contaminated soil, some contaminated
21 groundwater, the idea is to make sure that there
22 is no exposure to that.

23 MS. STENSON: Exposure to whom?

1 MR. MARTELLA: Anybody on the
2 property, working on the property, anybody near
3 the property.

4 So, in this case, it's kind of
5 two-tiered. We want the end remedy to be safe so
6 that there is no exposures, long-term, from
7 anybody, you know.

8 MS. STENSON: So, wind blowing into
9 neighborhoods wouldn't be affected. You think
10 that you can, by capping this, and not cleaning
11 up this --

12 MR. MARTELLA: Well, it's not that
13 this will not be cleaned up. It's just not being
14 done at the same time as this.

15 MS. STENSON: When is the plan for
16 this larger area to be cleaned up?

17 MR. MARTELLA: We are expecting an
18 investigation report to be submitted.

19 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Later this year.

20 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

21 MS. STENSON: So do you work
22 directly for the DEM yourself?

23 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah. I'm in the

1 office of waste management. I'm the program --
2 The program that I'm in is site remediation
3 program. So when there is a contaminated site --

4 MS. STENSON: No, I understand that.

5 But you understand my cynicism on
6 this when I got up and spoke and said that I had
7 called for the Town of Burrillville, many DEM
8 offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and in
9 Rhode Island, and they all said that they
10 couldn't do an impact study for Burrillville
11 because Invenergy was also their client. So
12 they're in bed with fossil fuel industry by
13 admitting that.

14 MR. MARTELLA: I'm not sure --

15 MS. STENSON: You may not, as an
16 employee, be aware of that. But me as somebody
17 who's looking into that and making calls and
18 talking to people, I'm finding this out.

19 MR. MARTELLA: Are you sure that DEM
20 said they were clients or consultants for --

21 MS. STENSON: Yes, they were all DEM
22 offices. Yup. So I'm a little bit cynical about
23 anything that comes from the DEM as like the big

1 word of the cleanest possible solution.

2 And also I'm here to say that when
3 this proceeds forward with LNG and any other
4 fossil fuel infrastructure, we're supposed to
5 have 11 foot rise in the seas by 2100, if not
6 sooner because it's hard to predict and
7 everything is going faster.

8 And when the water starts to creep
9 in, this -- I don't know how much below sea level
10 this is, but it's below sea level and it will be
11 one of the first areas to flood, which will
12 spread existing toxins and destabilize
13 infrastructure and storage tanks and all that.

14 So I am trying to make people aware
15 and it's way too dangerous and it doesn't make
16 any sense to clean up a little spot and have all
17 this still be contaminated with people living so
18 close by who are also already sick and near
19 hospitals. Rhode Island Hospital.

20 MR. MARTELLA: Right.

21 MS. STENSON: Women and Infants.

22 So what you're saying makes sense on
23 an industrial sense. It doesn't make sense on an

1 impact on living human beings who are breathing
2 this all day everyday.

3 MR. MARTELLA: I mean, as far as
4 the -- the entire site will eventually be cleaned
5 up. We allow, as part of our normal, you know,
6 business with responsible parties, parties that
7 are cleaning up their property. If it's an
8 active facility, we allow them to clean it up in
9 phases because not everyone is shut down.

10 MS. STENSON: Right. But people are
11 not breathing in phases. They're breathing
12 constantly.

13 MR. MARTELLA: Well --

14 MS. STENSON: They're not part of an
15 industrial or a business project. Their lives
16 are on going.

17 MR. MARTELLA: I understand that.

18 MS. STENSON: Yup.

19 MR. MARTELLA: But there aren't
20 active emissions coming from this property. The
21 contamination is underground.

22 MS. STENSON: Even here it's
23 underground?

1 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

3 MS. STENSON: So there is no

4 contaminated soil on the top blowing around?

5 MR. MARTELLA: There shouldn't be
6 any blowing around. Most of it is either capped
7 or --

8 MS. STENSON: Well, shouldn't is not
9 the same as there is not. There is a difference
10 in wording.

11 MR. MARTELLA: That's true.

12 MS. STENSON: Yup. And I understand
13 the position you're in, that you have to defend
14 going forward with this project. But I'm
15 defending people and their right to have healthy
16 lives.

17 MR. MARTELLA: It's not so much
18 defending as we, you know, we have to look at --
19 a party comes to us and presents a remedy for
20 their property, we have to look at that remedy,
21 you know.

22 And like I was saying before, it's
23 not uncommon for a facility where they have -- an

1 active facility where there is on-going work, to
2 approach that in a phased way because you can't
3 shut down an entire facility and just eat it all
4 up. It's just the way it is.

5 MS. STENSON: Right. No, I expect
6 you to give me an answer that goes along with
7 business and the project of a company. And you
8 want to keep your job. You can't really sit here
9 and say, I don't like what my company is doing.
10 You'd be out of a job. I understand that. I
11 respect that. But I'm here to give my opinion on
12 the impact to human health, safety, and lives.
13 Thank you for taking the time to listen to me --

14 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

15 MS. STENSON: -- and get me on
16 record.

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm sorry. What
18 was your name again?

19 MS. STENSON: Jessica Stenson. Do
20 you want a business card?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Did you give your
22 full name to the woman up there?

23 MS. STENSON: Yes.

1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Okay. Thank you
2 very much.

3 MR. MARTELLA: Hi.

4 MR. CARVALHO: Hi.

5 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella from
6 DEM.

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby.
8 National Grid.

9 MR. CARVALHO: New Bedford. Right?

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

11 MR. CARVALHO: Fall River.

12 So, I should probably just submit
13 this, the key points, and then I have a couple of
14 issues to bring up.

15 So I'm sure you're all familiar with
16 the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety
17 Administration.

18 MR. MARTELLA: I'm not.

19 MR. CARVALHO: I'm sorry. Who do
20 you work for again?

21 MR. MARTELLA: DEM. I'm the project
22 manager.

23 MR. CARVALHO: Oh, environmental

1 management.

2 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah. Project
3 manager for the clean-up of this property.

4 MR. CARVALHO: Okay.

5 MR. MARTELLA: So, regarding the
6 soil and groundwater clean-up.

7 MR. CARVALHO: Yeah. But I would
8 like DEM -- and even though I'm a Massachusetts
9 resident, I would like DEM to take a look. This
10 is a federal agency. Okay. It's called Pipeline
11 and Hazardous Material Safety Administration.
12 And it's under the U.S. Department of
13 Transportation.

14 So, if you put National Grid
15 liquefaction safety violations, you come up with
16 50 since 2009. So I didn't have the wherewithal
17 to go beyond that. So I would really, really
18 encourage DEM -- and I had a friend who used to
19 work there. She's retired. Janice Thurston.

20 So, really, implore you guys to take
21 a look at this. It's been invaluable to us.
22 We're fighting another LNG proposal over in
23 Acushnet. And a representative from FEMSA

1 (phonetic) came to the meeting and took
2 testimony.

3 So there is that piece.

4 And because my understanding is that
5 trucks will be coming in and out with LNG.

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: They already are.

7 MR. CARVALHO: They already are.

8 Wow. Good.

9 So back in May 20th of 2006, an LNG
10 tanker truck carrying, roughly, I guess, 25,000
11 or 20,000 gallons of LNG on the Mass Pike took
12 the Hopkinton Mass exit to go to a peak shaving
13 tank and turned over and spilled. 40 families in
14 Hopkinton were evacuated by the fire chief. And
15 in the Boston Globe article the fire chief stated
16 that it's a miracle that the leaked LNG did not
17 ignite.

18 And the bigger thing -- in some
19 ways. The Mass Pike was closed in both
20 directions for 10 hours. 10 hours. That's the
21 volatility of that stuff. So, you know, as
22 someone who's been involved in -- we actually
23 stopped one in Fall River. Of course, that was

1 going to be an import terminal. And now, of
2 course, we're concerned about export terminals
3 because of the glut of gas that we have from
4 fracking.

5 And then Scott Pruitt wonders why
6 there's a big kick in earthquakes in Oklahoma.
7 Listen. I probably got a 40 in science. Okay.
8 And I'm a former educator. Retired. But the one
9 thing I know about science is Newton's Law. So
10 for every action there's a reaction. So you want
11 to drill 10,000 -- you want to have 10,000 drills
12 around the country, then, know, that as deep as
13 you're going, there is going to be a reaction
14 somehow some way to that.

15 I know a family in Cleveland --
16 which I'm heading out to, actually, next month --
17 that moved from Cleveland, Ohio, to Maine because
18 of the earthquakes occurring in Ohio.

19 We've got the biggest uptick in
20 earthquakes around the country because of the
21 fracing. And, you know, it's a double-edge sword
22 because, on the one hand, we stopped it because
23 the price of gas went down and we didn't need to

1 import the LNG anymore all because of fracing.

2 But people have to try to figure
3 out, what are we going to do, destroy the planet
4 in a way just for somebody's profit margin, you
5 know.

6 And all of these LNG projects across
7 the country is, like, going back 30 years. 30
8 years. Instead of going away from fossil fuels,
9 we're going to depend more on them. As the
10 president says, you know, more coal mines, more
11 gas. They want to drill for oil off the coast
12 here. The Atlantic Ocean. I'm telling you,
13 it's -- it boggles the imagination. It really
14 does. I don't know how to make it any more
15 emphatic than that.

16 Plus the accidents. There was one
17 at an LNG plant out in Washington State. And
18 much in the way that National Grid grossly
19 underestimated the amount of gas that leaked from
20 Allens Ave., when that leak happened. They kept
21 the lid on exactly what happened at this LNG
22 facility out in Washington State. Please. You
23 know.

1 At the meeting at the police
2 station, like -- I forgot her name. Rodriguez,
3 Drix that said to you, if anybody knows about
4 chemical contamination, it should be you from New
5 Bedford. The Acushnet River is loaded with PCBs,
6 you know.

7 And, granted, you didn't -- your
8 company didn't load it, but you're contributing
9 with what you're doing now, with more LNG
10 facilities, more tanks, more trucks coming in and
11 out. God forbid. You know. I wouldn't want to
12 see one of these kinds of trucks, you know, spill
13 and ignite. Good Lord. And that's Hopkinton.
14 Hopkinton in Massachusetts -- and I know you have
15 one here in Rhode Island as well.

16 But Hopkinton in Massachusetts is
17 really a rural community for the most part, you
18 know, spread out, single-family homes. To
19 evacuate 40 homes in, like, a five or six-mile
20 radius from a spill is just, you know. Why
21 should you want to put people through that.

22 And, lastly -- and I'll just make
23 this my last point.

1 And like I said at the meeting at
2 the Providence Police Department, years ago in
3 the mid '70s, Exxon Mobile commissioned
4 scientists, some of their own and some outside
5 scientists, to do a study on whether or not the
6 burning of fossil fuels contributed to global
7 warming and climate change, in the mid '70s.

8 Really forward saying, you know.

9 So it took them three years to
10 complete this study. So this is scientists from
11 Exxon Mobile and independent scientists. And, of
12 course, the report that they came out with said
13 that, oh, yes, if you burn coal, gas, and oil
14 you're going to be contributing to climate change
15 and global warming.

16 So what does Exxon Mobile do once
17 they get the report? They spend the next three
18 years or four years, and at the expense of 30
19 million dollars, to refute the very study that
20 they commissioned to be done. You can go to the
21 Christian Science Monitor -- that's not some
22 fly-by-night newspaper -- and they have the
23 report.

1 So, with that, I'll end my comments.

2 It is kind of, like, though, you know -- and, by
3 the way, my Attorney General, Maura Healey in
4 Massachusetts, has actually sued Exxon Mobile, as
5 did the Attorney General, I believe, from New
6 York State. And there is several others who will
7 be coming along who is suing Exxon Mobile for
8 lying to the rest of the world about what happens
9 when you burn fossil fuels.

10 And Attorney General Healey also did
11 a study, independent study of the need, if there
12 was one, for all of this Atlantic northeast
13 pipeline, all of that. And the report came back
14 and said, no, we don't need all of this pipeline
15 and we certainly don't need these storage
16 facilities.

17 You may remember the keyspan, which
18 is now what these folks have. So it's really
19 just a step back in time with this project and
20 all the projects across the United States. It
21 just makes no sense.

22 Coal. You know. The coal companies
23 found a new way to get at the coal. You know

1 that. Mount top removal. You blow the tops off
2 the mountains so they can get at the coal easier.
3 And of course the brooks and the rivers that are
4 on either side of the mountaintop get polluted
5 and people breathe in stuff.

6 I'm actually a victim. I spend a
7 year back in -- back in '67, '68. So I'm acutely
8 aware. It made me 70% disability with the VA,
9 not that I wanted that, but. You know. So it's
10 just folly to pursue these kinds of projects in
11 2017 in the United States of America.

12 Thanks for the time.

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: What was your name
14 again?

15 MR. CARVALHO: Joe Carvalho.

16 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Carvalho. Thank
17 you, Joe.

18 MR. CARVALHO: I'm still the
19 president of the Coalition for Responsible
20 Sighting of LNG facilities. We stopped -- it
21 took us eight years, but we stopped them from
22 coming into Fall River.

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you, Joe.

1 MR. CARVALHO: Thanks.

2 MS. HUERTAS: Hello.

3 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella.

4 MS. HUERTAS: Oh, hi, Joe. I've
5 heard so much about you.

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy.

7 MS. HUERTAS: Hi, Amy. I'm Monica.
8 I'm the coordinator of this whole thing. I'm the
9 one who's been telling Erin and those folks to
10 call you guys and all that stuff.

11 I'm really concerned about this
12 project and the whole -- I know we're only
13 talking about the STRAP part, but I'm concerned
14 about this project. I live a quarter of a mile
15 away from the proposed facility. And it's just a
16 conglomerate of all the things that are in that
17 port right now are scary. They're incredibly
18 scary.

19 Why are we going to waste this
20 amount of money when, A, the whole world is
21 really moving away from building these structures
22 like this. And, B, when it's so dangerous and so
23 hazardous on many levels to our community, to my

1 community. Yeah. I mean, huh, Joshua? What you
2 got to say?

3 Unless you live in an area that's so
4 toxic you wouldn't understand. But it's just
5 like if you could imagine to, like, live there
6 with your kids.

7 A couple of weeks ago we had a gas
8 explosion. I didn't know what to do. I was,
9 like, what am I going to do? Am I going to run
10 out? Am I going to stay in the house? Because
11 it was this noise and it's, like, what is that
12 noise? We're used to a lot of noise in that
13 port. So we was, like, what is this? And then
14 it was -- I had four kids. I had just put them
15 to bed. And I'm, like, what am I going to do?
16 Am I going to run out? Am I going to stay in the
17 house? Like, what am I going to do? What are
18 the proper precautions? I don't know any of
19 them. And I would say I'm pretty, like, involved
20 in the community. So I would know what to do. I
21 had no idea what to do.

22 And it's, like, now we're going to
23 build this facility and it's more hazard, more

1 scary stuff on top of everything that we have.
2 The Univar chemical plant, which is not too far.
3 We can't see it. It has a 13-mile evacuation
4 radius. That one alone.

5 If something was to go in here,
6 anything, even that train. Before the gas leak
7 it was an ethanol train that derailed. If that
8 would have -- it was this close to the pipeline.
9 Like, seriously, it was right here. If that
10 would have went, that has a two-mile evacuation
11 radius. You know. This one has, like, a
12 three-mile evacuation radius. All these hazards
13 on top of this community. Why are we going to
14 keep building this on top? And keep doing the
15 old stuff. Clean it up, sure. But not to keep
16 putting up junk, you know. Not to keep, you
17 know, these little guys sick.

18 Ozone alert days, you know. You
19 know those days? We have to stay in the house.
20 We can't go outside. And we're lucky we have the
21 AC. I just turn the AC and blast the whole
22 house. But how about my neighbors that can't
23 afford to keep their electricity on, you know.

1 Let alone an AC running. You know what I'm
2 saying?

3 I'm just trying to think, like,
4 really pull at your heart strings here for the
5 sake of the kids. And a lot of people use them
6 to, like, you know, do these kind of things. But
7 it is really, like, literally for them. Because,
8 if not, if not now, when? When are we going to
9 stop building these things?

10 You know, that's all I have to say.

11 Let me tell you, I had no idea about
12 these things going on until, like, people, like,
13 who work. Who --

14 Thank you so much.

15 MS. KILPATRICK: You're welcome.

16 MS. HUERTAS: People who work.

17 Like, at 6:00 o'clock at night, like, knocking on
18 my door. Two and a half years ago, like,
19 knocking on my door. And hard working people.
20 Work from 8:00 in the morning until 6:00 o'clock
21 at night knocking at my door saying, have you
22 heard about this, this proposed thing. You know,
23 it's, like, heart broken people who are, like,

1 not people that -- usually a lot of people will
2 be saying that people have nothing to do or just,
3 like, oh, go get a job, stop being lazy. These
4 are people who are, like, working all day
5 knocking on my door saying, do you know about
6 this because they genuinely care about their
7 neighborhoods.

8 And I'm sick of people thinking,
9 like, Providence is a dumping ground or we can
10 just do it because it's there already. You know.

11 Is that all you want to say, Joshua?
12 You want me to stop talking? You're sick of
13 hearing LNG stuff.

14 Anyways, I just really implore you
15 guys not to permit this project. DEM, this -- I
16 know, I know, I know. This permit, not granting
17 them this permit. And National Grid needs to
18 stop this, you know, once and for all. When are
19 we going to stop using these kinds of fuel that
20 are no good? That's all.

21 MR. MARTELLA: There is limits to
22 DEM's jurisdiction on this project.

23 MS. HUERTAS: Right.

1 MR. MARTELLA: And when someone
2 comes to us to clean up their site.

3 MS. HUERTAS: Yeah.

4 MR. MARTELLA: We can't say, you
5 can't clean it up.

6 Now, the actual project itself is
7 federally permitted. It's outside of our
8 jurisdiction. So, you know, we can't -- we can't
9 stop, you know. We can't say, you can't do this,
10 in other words. We just don't have the authority
11 to do that.

12 MS. HUERTAS: I think you do. I
13 think you do. I think you do. And I think you
14 can say don't clean this up. Don't grant them
15 the permits. It's going to cause so much
16 hazards. All this stuff blowing in the air.
17 Little monitors to monitor it. When it rains
18 they're going to cover it up with a tarp. And
19 when it rains what's going to happen with that?
20 With all that toxicity when it goes in the rain,
21 in the water? It's going to be in my drinking --
22 in our drinking water. In our sight, in our
23 soil, in our air. You can't stop that. There is

1 no way to stopping that.

2 MR. MARTELLA: There is ways to
3 limit it. I mean, there is nobody drinking the
4 water from this property.

5 MS. HUERTAS: There is a lot of
6 people that fish out here. There is tons of
7 people that fish over here. The water is water.
8 Whether you want to -- where does that water end
9 up?

10 MR. MARTELLA: No, you're right.

11 The groundwater from here will go out --

12 MS. HUERTAS: Listen.

13 MR. MARTELLA: -- into the river.
14 You're right.

15 MS. HUERTAS: And the air and the
16 rain, it all goes all over. There's no way of
17 stopping that.

18 MR. MARTELLA: That's true.

19 MS. HUERTAS: These are fine, fine
20 toxins we're talking about, pollutions.
21 Cancer-causing, known cancer-causing materials.

22 So, National Grid, you know, we're
23 not going to stop at this either. We're not

1 going to stop at just this. We're going to fight
2 every permit, every little thing. But we're
3 prepared to go as far, you know, until the
4 bulldozers come to take us out of there, you
5 know, so.

6 Anyways, thank you.

7 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

8 MS. TUZZOLO: Hello.

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Hello.

10 MR. JAEHNIG: How are you?

11 MR. MARTELLA: Good. Nice to see
12 you.

13 MR. JAEHNIG: You, too.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby,
15 National Grid.

16 MS. TUZZOLO: Ellen Tuzzolo.

17 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella.

18 MR. JAEHNIG: Where are you from?

19 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm the court
20 reporter.

21 MR. MARTELLA: DEM, National Grid.

22 MR. JAEHNIG: Oh, I know who you two
23 are.

1 I guess, just bouncing off Monica's
2 reaction as she left the room. She was concerned
3 about your response regarding your abilities and
4 exactly what DEM's role is in either approving or
5 denying the permit.

6 And I guess my understanding of the
7 STRAP regulations is that in the guideline it
8 says that you can't -- the remediation project
9 must not create more harm than it would have --
10 than exists in its current state. And I know
11 that National Grid keeps trying to say that the
12 LNG facility is unrelated to this remediation
13 project, but if what's going to exist after the
14 soil is remediated is an LNG facility -- and
15 those dangers I can talk about from now until
16 tomorrow, that the end result would be
17 significantly more dangerous than leaving the
18 soil the way it is or remediating it and not
19 putting a liquefied natural gas facility on top
20 of it, I think, would be my first statement.

21 MR. MARTELLA: I mean, I think
22 you're getting to an area that's just outside our
23 jurisdiction.

1 MR. JAEHNIG: How so?

2 MR. MARTELLA: Well, we have
3 jurisdiction over the clean up of the soil and
4 the groundwater up there. What's contaminated.
5 We don't go beyond that. We can't get into
6 siting issues. We can't tell someone they can't
7 put a certain type of facility.

8 MR. JAEHNIG: Sure. But if
9 knowledge exists as to what facility is going to
10 exist on that property after it's remediated and
11 your guideline says that the danger cannot be
12 more so than it is as it currently exists --

13 MR. MARTELLA: It's related to
14 things we have jurisdiction over. We have
15 jurisdiction over the soil and the groundwater.
16 You know, it's -- I mean, you're getting into
17 stuff that's more zoning and more federal type
18 regulation.

19 MS. TUZZOLO: Can I just clarify?

20 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

21 MS. TUZZOLO: Because what I hear
22 you saying is that in your regulation itself,
23 your regulation, that it says that the, whatever

1 is going to be replacing whatever is currently
2 there can't be more hazardous than what is there.

3 That's your regulation. Is that your belief?

4 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know exactly.

5 MR. JAEHNIG: We can look it up.

6 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know what
7 you're citing. But that is consistent with the
8 regulations. We wouldn't want anything that's
9 worse -- you know, after the clean-up we
10 shouldn't be worse than before the clean-up.

11 MS. TUZZOLO: Okay. You don't want
12 anything worse than before the clean-up to exist
13 there after the clean up?

14 MR. MARTELLA: But related to what's
15 being cleaned up and what we have jurisdiction
16 over. The limits of our office's jurisdiction.

17 So, you know, if you brought
18 something there that was horrible --

19 MR. JAEHNIG: Like a methane-leaking
20 explosive liquefied natural gas processing
21 facility on the wrong side of the hurricane
22 barrier within 50 feet of the coastline?

23 MS. TUZZOLO: And within our Level 1

1 trauma center and neighborhoods where people live
2 and children go to school?

3 MR. MARTELLA: It's --

4 MR. JAEHNIG: Well, that was a yes
5 or no question. Is that more dangerous than
6 capped toxic soil?

7 MR. MARTELLA: It's not within our
8 jurisdiction.

9 MS. TUZZOLO: So you're from
10 National Grid?

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes, I am.

12 MS. TUZZOLO: So, why are you all
13 cleaning this site up?

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Because of the
15 compounds that are present on the site. The
16 project area is largely already capped. So we'll
17 be replacing --

18 MS. TUZZOLO: The project area for
19 what?

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: For the
21 liquefaction project and also the driveway on
22 Holcim.

23 MS. TUZZOLO: So you're cleaning

1 this up in order to put the liquefaction project
2 facility here?

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Regardless of what
4 project we'd be doing on this property we'd be
5 following the same guidelines.

6 MR. JAEHNIG: It's not regardless
7 because if you weren't doing that --

8 MS. TUZZOLO: I just want to know
9 why you're cleaning it up. Is it just for fun?
10 Is it for the benefit of the community? Like,
11 why are you cleaning it up?

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're following
13 Rhode Island DEM guidelines for both projects,
14 our driveway project and also the liquefaction
15 project.

16 MS. TUZZOLO: I guess I'm confused
17 because I heard you say that they're separate and
18 I'm hearing you say that they're connected.

19 MR. MARTELLA: This property, the
20 642 Allens Ave., is contaminated. That's why
21 DEM, the site remediation program that I work
22 under is -- that's why we're involved.

23 So they have a contaminated site

1 here. So when they need to disturb soil or do
2 anything out there they need to go through our
3 office.

4 MS. TUZZOLO: "They" is National
5 Grid?

6 MR. MARTELLA: They as National Grid
7 or any responsible party. Whoever owned this
8 property would have to do that. They will
9 eventually be cleaning up the entire property.
10 We're expecting the site investigation report
11 before the end of the year. That will address
12 the entire property.

13 But when you have an industrial
14 property like this where there is an active
15 facility, it's not uncommon for us to allow a
16 phased approach because you can't just shut
17 everything down at once to clean up the entire
18 property. So that's what they're proposing, a
19 phased approach to clean up.

20 One of the phases is this area, the
21 STRAP area for the liquefaction project.

22 MS. TUZZOLO: So your understanding
23 is that the purpose of the clean up is for the

1 liquefaction project?

2 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

3 MS. TUZZOLO: Okay.

4 MR. MARTELLA: They have to clean up
5 the area before they do it because they can't --

6 MS. TUZZOLO: In order to build the
7 liquefaction facility?

8 MR. MARTELLA: They can't clean it
9 up afterwards because they're putting a new
10 infrastructure on it.

11 MS. TUZZOLO: Okay. Was your
12 understanding -- because what I hear is that
13 people keep saying they're separate.

14 MR. JAEHNIG: At the last meeting
15 National Grid went to great lengths to tell
16 everyone that this project had nothing to do with
17 the liquefaction facility. So that's incredibly
18 confusing.

19 I had several people come up to me
20 and say they were leaving or left because they
21 were confused as to why that meeting was
22 happening and were told directly by National Grid
23 employees that this STRAP process had nothing to

1 do with the liquefaction facility.

2 MR. MARTELLA: I think there is a
3 line there and I know --

4 MR. JAEHNIG: Well, there either is
5 or there isn't. I mean --

6 MR. MARTELLA: What I'm saying --

7 MR. JAEHNIG: If National Grid --
8 which is part of the larger problem is that
9 National Grid has spent the last year telling
10 everyone that, A, they didn't need to participate
11 in this or participate in the public or with the
12 public or try to get out of this or try to assert
13 DEM's authority.

14 So it would seem that if they're so
15 good at this and it's so necessary and if it's
16 part of everyday life to do this on these
17 properties and this manner, then why would they
18 try so hard to get out of it. And you assert
19 your authority, and from what you're saying you
20 don't even have any.

21 MR. MARTELLA: We have authority
22 over the clean up of this parcel. We don't have
23 authority over the liquefaction project. And we

1 don't have the authority to tell a responsible
2 party that is responsible for the clean up of the
3 site --

4 MR. JAEHNIG: We're not asking you
5 to tell them not to build it.

6 MR. MARTELLA: We don't have the
7 authority to tell someone they can't clean up.

8 MR. JAEHNIG: So then why are we
9 doing this?

10 MS. TUZZOLO: Why are we here?

11 MR. MARTELLA: Because our
12 regulations require us to --

13 MR. JAEHNIG: So, basically, your
14 regulations don't do anything?

15 MR. MARTELLA: No. If there are
16 genuine concerns about how the property --

17 MR. JAEHNIG: You don't consider
18 these to be genuine concerns?

19 MR. MARTELLA: But they are concerns
20 extending outside the jurisdiction of our
21 program. We regulate the clean up of the soil.

22 MS. TUZZOLO: Can I share with you
23 my concerns about the actual clean-up?

1 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

2 MS. TUZZOLO: So I live about a mile
3 away from the proposed facility site, which is,
4 as I understand it, being -- this regulatory
5 process that's being requested in order to create
6 this LNG facility. The clean-up itself. I'm
7 completely opposed to the LNG facility.

8 And I'm opposed to the clean-up
9 because I have a four-month-old baby. And in the
10 morning, when I wake up in the morning, and my
11 four-month-old baby is coughing for a reason that
12 I really don't understand. I know I can smell
13 the port sometimes. I know that that -- the
14 smell that I can smell is coming from this exact
15 area, is traveling to my house. And when my baby
16 is coughing in the morning when I get up, and in
17 the afternoon, in the middle of the day and all
18 day long. I'm sitting there thinking what is
19 this, what's the connection? Is my baby coughing
20 because of the things that are coming out of the
21 port?

22 So when I -- my understanding of
23 your role is that you're supposed to be helping

1 protect us from the things that are happening
2 here.

3 And it's really -- it's really
4 unsettling to know that what appears to me to be
5 happening is that this process is just -- it's
6 already going to happen, no matter what we say or
7 what we do. And that it doesn't seem to really
8 matter that there is all of these -- I mean, the
9 list of the things that are going to be dug up
10 that are supposed to be dug up in 90 days, but
11 it's supposedly going to take two years to dig
12 them up.

13 So my baby is going to be exposed to
14 those things for two years? And then God only
15 knows what's getting into the water. I just
16 don't understand how -- like, why is this even a
17 question as to whether DEM would reject this
18 part? Like, why -- what's in your interest for
19 giving the permit?

20 MR. MARTELLA: I mean, our
21 regulations are designed to allow people to clean
22 up contaminated properties because it's better to
23 be cleaned up than not.

1 MR. JAEHNIG: It's not going to be
2 cleaned up. It's going to be replaced with an
3 incredibly hazardous methane-leaking explosive
4 facility on the wrong side of the hurricane
5 barrier exposed to weather events, terrorism --

6 You're smirking at me, Joe, but it's
7 all true. And you can --

8 MR. MARTELLA: I understand your
9 position. I get it. But it's -- you know,
10 it's --

11 MR. JAEHNIG: So if these lines are
12 so firm why did you let National Grid for a year
13 try and squirm around them? I mean, that's -- if
14 you're saying these lines are so firmly drawn in
15 the sand, but you've been --

16 MR. MARTELLA: The lines that you're
17 talking about were -- you know, when we started
18 this process, when the PIP petition came in,
19 right, we thought everything would fall under
20 that. So National Grid, their attorneys,
21 presented an argument that our DEM attorneys
22 looked at. And basically the argument was -- and
23 I'm not an attorney.

1 But fundamentally was that anything
2 to do with the FERC falls outside of the
3 jurisdiction of DEM. It is pre-empt --

4 MR. JAEHNIG: Well, except that
5 National Grid's application to FERC directly
6 referenced this permit. So; therefore, this is
7 within the FERC process because their application
8 to FERC included this.

9 MR. MARTELLA: Over the next several
10 months --

11 MR. JAEHNIG: That's day one. Their
12 application to FERC included this. So that is
13 within the FERC guideline. No? Yes or no?

14 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know.

15 MR. JAEHNIG: You don't know? You
16 just said that --

17 MR. MARTELLA: What's the question?
18 I'm not sure --

19 MR. JAEHNIG: You just told me that
20 DEM doesn't regulate things that FERC regulate
21 even though their application to FERC clearly
22 asked for this permit as part of the FERC
23 regulatory process. So that doesn't make any

1 sense.

2 For you to say that you're not part
3 of that process when their application to FERC
4 made you part of that process. And then we can
5 get back to that with the lawyers going back and
6 forth and then FERC saying that, in fact, that
7 assertion was true from day one is true and you
8 are behold and they are beholding to participate
9 in this process.

10 MR. MARTELLA: With regard to the
11 clean up of soil and groundwater on this.

12 MR. JAEHNIG: As part of an
13 authorization for a liquefied natural gas
14 facility.

15 MR. MARTELLA: But it almost doesn't
16 matter.

17 MR. JAEHNIG: Of course it matters.

18 MR. MARTELLA: But not for our
19 limited jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of --

20 MR. JAEHNIG: But that jurisdiction
21 is given to you through FERC related to this
22 specific property. You can't unrelated them. You
23 cannot. They don't exist without each other.

1 MR. MARTELLA: Our jurisdiction, the
2 whole -- the limits of the PIP, which fall into
3 the remediation regulations through our -- the
4 limits of what the remediation regulations
5 dictate, they dictate --

6 MR. JAEHNIG: You can't replace --

7 MR. MARTELLA: The investigation and
8 clean up --

9 MR. JAEHNIG: A cleaned-up site
10 can't be cleaned up and left in a worse way than
11 it started.

12 MS. TUZZOLO: Well, they're going to
13 clean it up and it's going to be better so that
14 they can put the LNG facility up.

15 MR. JAEHNIG: They can put the worse
16 thing on top of the better. I mean, come on,
17 Joe.

18 MS. TUZZOLO: Like, do you have a
19 family?

20 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

21 MS. TUZZOLO: So if you lived within
22 a mile --

23 MR. JAEHNIG: Would you live where

1 she lives? Would you raise your kid there?

2 MS. TUZZOLO: What would you say if
3 you were me sitting here?

4 MR. MARTELLA: If I was against it I
5 would argue against it, but I would argue to the
6 people who actually have authority over it. I
7 would argue to the FERC. The FERC is the
8 organization --

9 MR. JAEHNIG: And they said you have
10 the authority over it.

11 MR. MARTELLA: No. We have the
12 authority over the clean up of soil and
13 groundwater.

14 MR. JAEHNIG: Right. And that's
15 regulation.

16 MR. MARTELLA: We don't have any
17 authority about siting a facility there. And
18 that's what your -- your issue is not about the
19 clean up of soil and groundwater.

20 MR. JAEHNIG: But if the state of
21 the soil --

22 MS. TUZZOLO: Oh, it's both. It's
23 both.

1 MR. MARTELLA: You're saying you
2 don't want the soil and groundwater to be cleaned
3 up?

4 MS. TUZZOLO: The way that it's
5 being cleaned up, no. My understanding is that
6 the way they're proposing to clean it is not the
7 best way to clean it. And, as I understand, we
8 should be able to ask for a different way to
9 clean it up, like actually clean it up.

10 MR. MARTELLA: That's what this is
11 about. We're listening to comments on the
12 clean-up and how it's done. That's the whole
13 idea of the PIP. That's the whole intention of
14 that language.

15 MR. JAEHNIG: So then DEM should
16 authorize an independent environmental observer
17 or somebody outside of National Grid's
18 environmental clean-up authority? Someone to
19 monitor the clean-up?

20 MR. MARTELLA: I don't think so.

21 MR. JAEHNIG: Why not?

22 MR. MARTELLA: I don't think we have
23 that authority.

1 MR. JAEHNIG: You just said your
2 authority is to monitor how they clean up the
3 soil. And based on National Grid trying to
4 circumvent this process --

5 MR. MARTELLA: Our process is we
6 regulate the investigation and clean-up of the
7 soil. Right?

8 MR. JAEHNIG: Okay. So if the
9 people who have access to this process through
10 the public involvement plan don't trust National
11 Grid, then can't we put in place an independent
12 monitor outside of Amy, whom I don't trust to
13 oversee this in a safe way to watch the
14 day-to-day process?

15 She said a person was going to stand
16 out there occasionally with a doohickey and
17 decide if -- defendant or not with any concern
18 about the wind moved or the weather changed that
19 occasionally they'd go out there and see if toxic
20 soil was flying into the neighborhoods or not.

21 And we don't believe that that's an
22 adequate amount of regulation. And even if
23 National Grid agreed to increase or change the

1 way that they explained it early at the police
2 station a couple weeks ago, do that. We don't
3 trust that they would do that. And I don't trust
4 that they would do that. And I believe most
5 people who have followed this process for the
6 last year don't believe that National Grid will
7 responsibly do that.

8 And we would like to have
9 independent monitors of the clean up in place to
10 do this and report back to the community, as the
11 public involvement plan allows for the public to
12 be involved in these decisions and to oversee
13 this process that we very clearly and
14 respectfully don't trust National Grid to do it
15 in a way that we deem safe.

16 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know if we
17 have that authority or not, but I can find out.
18 You know. It's a legitimate comment. So. And
19 it's part of the record, so. We'll look into
20 that.

21 MS. TUZZOLO: And, you know, to be
22 able to have the opportunity to see what the
23 actual remediation plans are and to request

1 something alternative.

2 MR. MARTELLA: Well, that's what
3 this is about now. The remediation plan is the
4 STRAP. And to request something alternative, now
5 is the opportunity. I mean, you know.

6 MS. TUZZOLO: I'm not an expert in
7 toxic soil remediation. And I think, you know,
8 the other piece of this that I think is really
9 important to mention is that, you know -- and I'm
10 sure it's come up before. Is just that if this
11 was happening in an area where this community was
12 a whole bunch of white people, this would be
13 really different. This would look really
14 different. And I just have to say that, that I
15 think racism is a part of this.

16 And, you know, I don't feel like I,
17 as somebody -- I'm a working mom with two jobs
18 who just left my job to come here to be able to
19 talk about this with you all. There are many
20 other people who I'm sure would love to be here
21 to give comments. None of them are also soil
22 remediation experts. I don't think I should have
23 to be coming up with the solution.

1 I just know -- the little bit that I
2 know is that, in terms of soil remediation, the
3 best thing to do is to leave it alone.

4 Like, do we even really know what's
5 under there? Does this not terrify anybody else
6 but me?

7 MR. MARTELLA: There is lots of
8 samples.

9 MS. TUZZOLO: Do you think it's
10 scary? Like, I think it's terrifying to open up
11 the cap and let whatever -- it's like Pandora's
12 Box. Like, I mean, does this scare you?

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: No. We've studied
14 this area for years and we know what we're going
15 to be digging into and how to handle the soil and
16 groundwater that we're going to be managing. And
17 it's all -- we've detailed it all within the
18 STRAP project as the STRAP plan that we submitted
19 to Rhode Island DEM. It's all spelled out within
20 that report.

21 MR. JAEHNIG: Which people in the
22 community are supposed to find time to hire
23 someone to explain to them how and when and in

1 what free time, which is another reason why there
2 needs to be someone in place. Because,
3 obviously, you are very limited in what you are
4 allowed to do, which you very clearly explained
5 to us over and over again is that there are
6 significant limitations on what you can and
7 cannot do and there is a significant amount of
8 reasons why the community distrusts National
9 Grid.

10 MS. TUZZOLO: Including a BS letter
11 that I got in my mail slot explaining about how
12 there is no -- like, the LNG facility poses no
13 whatever. No, you know, potential harms in the
14 neighborhood. It's, like, that doesn't instill
15 trust. I'm just telling you as a person who
16 unfortunately pays my National Grid bill every
17 month. It does not instill trust.

18 MR. JAEHNIG: And even in those
19 signs over there. I don't know if they're the
20 same ones you had a couple weeks ago or you've
21 just edited them. But even the parts that
22 reference DEM regulations take out the word
23 hazardous and take out the word toxic in some

1 pretty significant places, I think, from what I
2 referenced them last time.

3 I didn't have time to go back and
4 look them over. But I did notice that there were
5 discrepancies between what's in the regulation
6 referencing those specific things and what's
7 required to explain about those specific things
8 and what has been in the notifications and what
9 has been on those signs and what National Grid
10 has been transparent about and what they haven't
11 related to those disclosures.

12 And use of those words, which, with
13 the very little time that people do have to spend
14 engaging with this process, if the materials
15 they're receiving are misleading or leaving out
16 the parts that would be most concerning to them,
17 it's pretty disingenuous, I think, and another
18 reason why nobody trusts National Grid to do
19 this.

20 You're right. At the end of the day
21 clean soil is better than dirty soil. But it's
22 not that simple and we all know it's not that
23 simple. We're not taking dirty soil and making

1 it clean for the good of the world. We're taking
2 dirty soil and making it clean to make it dirty
3 again and to put methane into the air and to
4 spill toxic soil all over the south side of
5 Providence.

6 MS. TUZZOLO: Which, again, is a
7 neighborhood that is full of people of color who
8 are mostly lower income. And I think that that
9 plays into this. Pretty clearly.

10 MR. JAEHNIG: I have some more
11 elaborate comments that I'll be submitting to DEM
12 tomorrow.

13 MS. TUZZOLO: Yeah. And I think,
14 you know, like I said, I'm not the expert in
15 remediation plans, but my request would be that
16 there's something other than unleashing,
17 uncapping this Pandora's Box of a whole lot of
18 things I don't think any of us want any of our
19 children breathing and ingesting and, you know.

20 My understanding is that you all do
21 actually have the power to deny the permit. And
22 I would really strongly -- I'm really interested
23 in the regulation that you cited, Aaron, about,

1 you know, that your purpose is to clean it up not
2 with the intention of something more harmful
3 going on it.

4 If you were going to say, let's
5 clean it up and put something beneficial to the
6 community there, that would be a different story.
7 Then maybe I'd even be compelled to understand
8 better some of these actual strategies to clean
9 it up.

10 But, to me, this just feels like a
11 rubber stamp process and kind of a waste of time
12 because it seems like it's happening. I mean,
13 we're going to do everything we can to stop it,
14 but it seems like kind of a disingenuous process
15 to me.

16 MR. JAEHNIG: And I think that
17 inherent racism is incredibly clear in the fact
18 that 10 years ago an even larger rubber stamp
19 agency than yours, FERC, and one of the only
20 times they've ever denied anything was when this
21 same LNG was going to be brought in by vessel
22 through the harbor disrupting leisure activities
23 of wealthy Rhode Island coastal vacation property

1 owners. People got mad enough to turn it down.

2 And now that mostly the people on
3 the south of Providence are the directly impacted
4 folks that nobody -- nobody is up in arms the way
5 they were when it was disrupting their vacations
6 and the dangers were along wealthy coastal
7 property owners. Sad. Really.

8 MS. TUZZOLO: So, the last thing I
9 would just say is that in your position if you
10 lived here, I just really want to encourage you
11 to think about what you would do with this permit
12 if that was your house and your kids were growing
13 up right next to this.

14 That's all I have to say.

15 MR. JAEHNIG: Thanks.

16 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you.

17 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

18 MS. DONOHUE: Hi. Shannon Donohue.

19 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella. DEM.

20 MS. DONOHUE: Joe Martella. Okay.

21 Where is your legend for this? How
22 much -- I mean, obviously it's not real size.
23 So.

1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Right. This is a
2 smaller version of the poster right there.

3 MS. DONOHUE: Right. But, you know,
4 there is nothing there that tells me what the
5 distance is from place to place. You know what
6 the circumference of this whole area.

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's not to
8 scale, no.

9 MS. DONOHUE: Not even close. So do
10 you think that you could perhaps provide one of
11 those in the next hearing so I have a better
12 idea?

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Within the
14 short-term response action plan we do have scaled
15 plans.

16 MS. DONOHUE: Well, see, you know
17 what? My biggest concern -- well, first of all,
18 the you need to know that I have tons of friends
19 who work at Rhode Island Hospital. Rhode Island
20 Hospital is the only level one trauma center in
21 the State of Rhode Island. The closest ones next
22 to us would be Boston and Hartford. And that
23 would have to be a big air flight. Should this

1 proposed facility be built, should an accident
2 happen, Rhode Island Hospital -- and I live in
3 Silver Lake. But, you know, as the crow flies
4 that's 3.7 miles from where this thing is going
5 to be. If this blows, I'm dead. You know. It's
6 like -- because just the concussion of the
7 explosion will kill all the people.

8 Just like that bomb, when you saw
9 that drop, like, (making sound.) Everybody for,
10 you know, miles around.

11 And I believe the statistic here is
12 either 14 or 15 miles. Everything in that radius
13 is going to be recovery. That means no one is
14 going to survive. Okay. So, that's problem No.

15 1. You know.

16 And you can tell me about all the
17 safety measures in the world. You know what?
18 You have all those in place and still had an
19 accident, and it wasn't that long ago and it
20 stunk like hell. Okay. And I had my friends
21 over at my house, my friends kids at my house
22 because their eyes were stinging and they were
23 crying. It looked like they were crying.

1 Because they couldn't get away from it. So No. 1
2 health concern is if this sucker ever blows, like
3 two thirds of the city would die. Or not
4 necessarily two thirds of the City of Providence,
5 but when you look around, you've got Providence,
6 you've got Pawtucket. You've got Warren over
7 here. Bristol over there. You know. Depending
8 on where the exact spot is, you draw your circle
9 and tell. Okay.

10 So that is exceedingly important to
11 me. I don't want this thing here.

12 Issue No. 2. This whole thing is
13 brown space. And as I recall, when this was
14 covered up, we were told it was never going to be
15 uncovered. We, the people of the State of Rhode
16 Island were told by National Grid and/or
17 representatives, never going to be touched again.
18 Cannot be touched because of the environmental
19 impact it would have. Because it's a
20 highly-populated area. Because it's --
21 because -- maybe because it's so close to the
22 hospital, too. I don't know. I just know we
23 were told many, many years ago that this would

1 never, ever be undone. So you guys lied. Maybe
2 not you guys, but people who represented the
3 company then lied. And I don't accept that. I
4 refuse to accept that.

5 Another -- the other issue is the
6 simple fact that I don't care how careful you
7 are. You can't deal with all of the poisons,
8 whether they're trucked in or come in through a
9 pipeline or whatever. Just digging under that
10 property -- I don't care how well you have it
11 covered, how many times you weigh it down. It's
12 not going to do anything. It will do minimal to
13 keep the poisons, the level of the poisons and
14 carcinogens, et cetera, down.

15 And, again, since I live here and
16 since I have tons of friends who live right
17 around this area, that's not acceptable because
18 their kids are going to get sick. That's lead
19 and arsenic and cyanide. Cyanide Is what we use
20 in gas chambers. Think about this. And you want
21 to put it up in the air. That's insane. It's
22 absolutely insane. And I don't care how many of
23 these little gosh damn monitors you have. Don't

1 mean a damn thing because no matter what that
2 measures, I can make it measure something
3 different all I have to do is recalculate the
4 sucker. It's easy. And I'm not a mechanical
5 genius or electronic genius, but I could change
6 that, so. I can make it say whatever I want it
7 to say.

8 Just as I can make statistics say
9 anything I want statistics to say, just as you
10 can make statistics say exactly what you want it
11 to say. You understand that? So I don't
12 believe, I just don't believe a damn word that's
13 coming from National Grid.

14 On top of all that, we have -- there
15 are federal guidelines for particles. You know.
16 For the number of particles that can be in the
17 air at any given time. The state is way, way,
18 way behind where it's supposed to be at this
19 point, according to federal regulation. On top
20 of that, that would make us the -- that would
21 make us, aside from the state, the city of
22 Providence is like way, way, way overboard. And
23 if you do this, it's going to be even worse.

1 And these are particles that people
2 breathe in that get on your skin, cause rashes.
3 You know, kids wind up with a little cancer, who
4 the hell cares? I do. Because, you know what, I
5 believe the children are the only ones who are
6 going to get this mess of ours straightened out.
7 And they will be the ones who actually stop
8 fossil fuel, but I'm here right now. I'm going
9 to make damn sure, no matter what it takes, that
10 this is not going to happen. You know. If that
11 means getting welded into the bucket of a
12 front-end loader, so be it. I will do whatever
13 it takes to make it stop. And you want to arrest
14 me, do it. I don't give a damn.

15 Oh, yeah. Forget. The water. See,
16 this place, where this is, this is actually very,
17 very close to the point that my church had --
18 actually, it's right here. Over here somewhere
19 is where my church used to go there and clean
20 like a mile of that shoreline. It's been fenced
21 off. We can't do it anymore. Thanks, guys.
22 Appreciate that.

23 And, by the way, who said you can

1 close the damn boat ramp? I mean, that's access
2 to the ocean. And, you know, people in the city,
3 a lot of them don't have particularly steady
4 trailers and things. You closed the damn city
5 boat ramp, one of the few in the area.
6 Especially one of the few in south Providence.
7 So, I mean, that's just stupid.

8 I heard a woman before me say that
9 she believes this entire plan is racism. I agree
10 with her completely. This wouldn't be happening
11 on the east side of Providence. Would not, under
12 any circumstances. You know. I think it's --
13 what is it, LPT, whatever. There is -- like the
14 tanks that they have in a facility in Pawtucket.
15 That blew. Not all of them, but a few tanks
16 blew, big fire. My family, my sisters live right
17 there. That was dangerous enough with many, many
18 tanks compared to what is going to be there.

19 Water. You know. You can't stop --
20 there is no way anyone can stop water from
21 seeking its own level. No one can stop that.
22 Fact of life.

23 So any water that is used, including

1 the water you use to rinse off the tires of the
2 trucks and rinse off whatever, you know, all that
3 goes back into the damn ground. That water,
4 eventually, goes into Narragansett Bay,
5 Providence River, Narragansett Bay, and the
6 ocean. Okay.

7 Haven't we killed enough species
8 already? I mean, the fishing industry in Rhode
9 Island is suffering greatly because of pollution
10 and because of standards that were put in place
11 because they -- the areas were being over fished.
12 A lot of that is your fault and it's your fault
13 because of this facility, the one that already
14 exists. And the covering, it's hysterical.

15 That's not even close to filtering what has to be
16 filtered. I don't give a damn what anybody says.

17 And I'm a nurse by trade. So I have
18 some of a science background, not that much. But
19 I'll tell you what, I know better than that.
20 That's just ridiculous.

21 Oh. And the other thing. This. It
22 says here you're going to do an environmental
23 analysis. I reject that, completely. You do a

1 full environmental impact study or don't do a
2 damn thing. If you can't do a full environmental
3 impact study you have no right to try to poison
4 any of us. And that's what you're going to do.

5 Have I made myself clear? You know.
6 I guess that's really -- this is what I want to
7 say. And I know -- I have a really good idea of
8 what it's going to take to stop this. It's okay.
9 I know how to do it. I've done other things like
10 this in the past. I will continue to do things
11 to protect the environment. I have children. I
12 have grandchildren. And I hope to have -- I hope
13 to live long enough to see my great
14 grandchildren. I hope that the City of
15 Providence has cleaner air than than it does now.
16 And it will never happen if you guys do this.

17 You want to do something smart, do
18 wind energy, do solar energy, do hydroelectric
19 somewhere. You can do it. I don't care. Do the
20 geothermal. Fine. No more fossil fuels. You're
21 killing us and you're killing the environment and
22 we're sick of it. And -- I don't know. You
23 know.

1 Rhode Island. People believe that
2 the first shot across the bough, shall we say, of
3 the American Revolution was the Boston Tea Party.
4 That's not true. The first action against the
5 king of England was the Burning of the Gaspee,
6 Gaspee Point in Pawtucket. So that's our
7 heritage. That's Rhode Island's heritage.

8 The other thing Rhode Island has
9 always stood for is religious. You know, and
10 that's fine. But Rhode Islanders will take the
11 first step, whatever it is. Rhode Islanders will
12 not walk away. We may be the smallest state in
13 the union, but we can be pretty damn big and
14 pretty damn loud any time we choose to be. And
15 you're biting off a lot more than you can chew.
16 Trust me. You really are.

17 I know my church is already
18 organizing around this. And through our
19 affiliation with other churches, you know, you're
20 going to have every faith organization in the
21 state picketing you guys. It's going to happen,
22 just so you know. And it doesn't matter if
23 they're Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Tibetan. It

1 doesn't matter because they will all be there
2 because none of us want this. And you really,
3 really, really need to come up with a very
4 different idea because if you don't we're going
5 to fight and we're going to keep fighting. And
6 if it takes years it will take years, but this is
7 is not going to happen, not in Rhode Island, not
8 in Providence. Ain't happening. Okay? Okay.
9 Thank you very much for your time.

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you, Shannon.

11 MS. DONOHUE: Appreciate it.

12 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

13 MS. DONOHUE: Next time I come, I'll
14 actually have a laminated map of the City of
15 Providence with certain things marked off so that
16 you guys will see what's going to happen and who
17 is going to be unrecoverable or simply recovered
18 or maybe damaged. And think of all the money
19 you're going to spend on all the bills or all the
20 health care that's going to have to be -- going
21 to have to be covered because of the pollutants
22 you guys are putting in the air. People all over
23 this part of the city -- I can't even smell it

1 from where I am, but I don't have to come that
2 far. I go to Seaplane Diner. I can smell that
3 place, you know, hydrocarbons, whatever, volatile
4 hydrocarbons, sure.

5 But you guys don't seem to get it.
6 People are sick of fossil fuels. They're sick of
7 poisoning the environment. And we in Rhode
8 Island are exceedingly sick of it because we only
9 have so much shoreline and so much freshwater
10 shoreline and we're not going to let you guys
11 poison it ever. Ever. Ever. Thank you.

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you.

13 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella, DEM.

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby,
15 National Grid.

16 You're Karen Blazer?

17 MS. BLAZER: Yeah. Okay. I'll just
18 start off by just saying, I'm surprised to see
19 you here. What is your name again?

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby.

21 MS. BLAZER: Amy, yeah, because I'm
22 really here for the DEM, so. But --

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's fine. I'll

1 just sit here.

2 MS. BLAZER: Yeah. Yeah. I asked.

3 And someone over there just said, well, you're
4 here to explain stuff. But I already heard it.

5 I don't mean to be rude.

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's fine.

7 MS. BLAZER: I'm the person who said
8 this the last time and I'll say it again. I'm a
9 mediator by trade. And I just see that this
10 is -- we live in a world, especially with our
11 president now, where corporations have so much
12 power. And; yet, the people have more, really,
13 if you look at the amount of people. We don't
14 use it a lot.

15 And, so, what I want to say is that
16 this meeting is backwards. DEM and National Grid
17 should be -- it should be a public meeting where
18 the public runs the meeting and you guys should
19 be trying -- especially National Grid, should be
20 asking us, trying to justify why we should let
21 something like that happen.

22 And, so, I would love to think that
23 I'm here talking to DEM and you're going to do

1 the right thing for the people. And I think it's
2 been a long time since the DEM has been doing the
3 right thing for the people, in general. Maybe in
4 small ways, but since probably Reagan. Maybe
5 Nixon even. It's just not been for the people
6 anymore.

7 So, I came into this a little late.
8 I do live in south Providence and I'm concerned.

9 And, so, I want to say that there is
10 a 14-mile radius that will be affected if Univar
11 gets -- if anything from whatever is going to
12 power the LNG facility that you guys are thinking
13 you're going to make, or they're thinking they're
14 going to make. And I get the sense that DEM is
15 right behind them all the way. That if anything
16 happens -- and it could because if there is no
17 storm barrier that's behind the hurricane barrier
18 to protect it from any kind of weather, that
19 could, and has in the past, affected that area.

20 And if that -- whatever it is that
21 powers that LNG blows up, and that has flammable
22 fluid in it, that Univar is right next door and
23 that is releasing so many toxic chemicals into

1 the environment.

2 So my -- what I want to see are two
3 things. I would like to see that made into a
4 Superfund site right there were there is all that
5 stuff in the soil, the lead, all that stuff
6 everybody has been talking about. Because that
7 is a waste site, basically. And that has a cap
8 on it now, which I thought was temporary until
9 they could do something more. And whatever they
10 are planning on doing -- I heard the last woman
11 say you can hose off how many tires you want,
12 that stuff goes right into the earth and it's
13 right at a port.

14 That place needs to be cleaned up.
15 That whole area needs to be cleaned up. We need
16 to think post oil. We need wind; we need water;
17 we need sun energy.

18 So, not only should it be a
19 Superfund site, but we need a health study, not
20 just an environmental, a complete environmental
21 study. We need a health study. Why is it that
22 south Providence has the highest asthma rate.
23 Before anything could be added to that area, this

1 should be way off the table until that health
2 study is done. I believe that's the highest
3 asthma rate in the country in south Providence
4 for children. Or it's just children that seem to
5 get it more.

6 So -- and somebody already mentioned
7 the hospital right there. It's the only trauma
8 center within a pretty huge radius. There are
9 300 schools in this 14-mile radius that would be
10 affected if anything happened where the Univar
11 chemical company right next door should get
12 affected. And that includes Edgewood and the
13 east side of Providence. And Warwick. My mother
14 lives in Warwick.

15 And, so, just now the Edgewood
16 people are getting to understand what's going on
17 here. Unfortunately there's been a lack of
18 information. But they are, believe me, talking
19 to wealthy people who stopped this last time.
20 These people are not going to put up with it.
21 They are well within the radius that's going to
22 be affected if anything happens here.

23 Mostly, I'm just against fossil fuel

1 and I have been forever. We don't need it. We
2 don't need the plastics that it makes. We don't
3 need the gas. We have hybrid. We can do -- we
4 can do all electric. We don't need it. And it's
5 not just we don't need it. This is like living
6 in the past, basically.

7 And, you know, I'd like to think
8 this could be a conversation. You know, and yet,
9 it's beyond that. We need that. We need that.
10 But I think with a conversation all parties have
11 to be kind of in good faith, you know,
12 negotiating in good faith. And I don't mean to
13 be insulting anyone personally, but corporations
14 are made of people. And I don't believe this is
15 being done in good faith.

16 Now, corporations used to have to
17 serve the people or they could be -- the CEO
18 could be fired, you know, only 100 or so years
19 ago. And that's what I would like to see again.
20 They had to better the environment.

21 And the other thing I would like to
22 see is, in the meantime, since I don't know what
23 it takes to have a Superfund site there. I do

1 know what it takes to have a health study and
2 it's not easy. And you guys would have to be
3 involved, I believe.

4 MR. MARTELLA: Department of Health,
5 I think.

6 MS. BLAZER: Department of Health.
7 That's right.

8 So what I wanted to say though was
9 something entirely different. Just -- my last
10 point. Can you hang on one second?

11 MR. MARTELLA: And if you don't
12 think of it, but you think of it later on, you
13 can email me. It's right on the notice.

14 MS. BLAZER: Right, I saw that.

15 MR. MARTELLA: So we're accepting
16 comments through tomorrow.

17 MS. BLAZER: Through tomorrow.
18 Through 5:00 o'clock -- until 5:00 o'clock
19 tomorrow?

20 MR. MARTELLA: Actually, by email,
21 11:59. Basically through the end of the 10th,
22 so. Even if think of something -- even if you
23 think of what you want to say, then think of

1 something else.

2 MS. BLAZER: All right. That sounds
3 good. I'm just going to -- if you don't mind,
4 I'm just going to sit for one second. It was
5 just on the tip of my tongue and then I asked you
6 that question about the health study.

7 MR. MARTELLA: That's fine.

8 MS. BLAZER: Okay. I can't think of
9 it. So I'll give you guys a comment and -- okay.
10 Well, I'm glad you had it not in the police
11 station this time. That was pretty good.

12 MR. MARTELLA: That was a pretty
13 clear message.

14 MS. BLAZER: Yeah. Yeah. And I
15 think that was a pretty clear message from
16 National Grid to have it at the police station,
17 actually. A strategy. And this may be a
18 strategy, even though I'm glad you're taking
19 comments because the people around us are not
20 hearing what we're saying. So I don't know if
21 it's a strategy to reduce the exposure of what we
22 have to say or not. But at least it's a comment
23 and -- okay. I'll think of the other thing.

1 Thanks very much.

2 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

3 MS. PERRI: Hello.

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm Amy Willoughby
5 from National Grid.

6 MS. PERRI: I'm Linda. I saw you on
7 You Tube I think it was.

8 MR. MARTELLA: I'm Joe Martella.

9 MS. PERRI: You're from DEM?

10 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

11 MS. PERRI: Yeah. And you're the
12 secretary. Oh, you're doing the thing on the --
13 okay. Okay.

14 My concern mostly is the monitoring
15 of the toxic elements. And, obviously, to make
16 sure that nothing is airborne and goes into the
17 air. I happen to live right here. Right here.
18 Well, in this neighborhood, New York Avenue.

19 MR. MARTELLA: Okay.

20 MS. PERRI: Happen to live in the
21 Washington Park area here, which is what this is.
22 Okay? This is Allens Avenue.

23 MR. MARTELLA: Right.

1 MS. PERRI: And New York Avenue

2 is -- goes east/west, right around here.

3 So I'm close. I live close by. And
4 my feelings are, you have a human, a person,
5 monitoring, which I just had a lengthy discussion
6 with them about it. Digitally, the three
7 different compounds that would be monitored.

8 And I feel, based on life
9 experience, there is too much of a risk for human
10 error to occur. I'm just saying, I don't trust
11 the people that are -- their job is to monitor
12 it.

13 And they told me that it would be
14 monitored by a person. That's their sole job.
15 And that they would have air monitors here. And
16 I feel there should be more. And they should be
17 linked together so if one goes off for one
18 element, you know, we stop, we figure it out and
19 we move on.

20 But based on what happened recently
21 in the neighborhood past year, we're
22 automatically a little resistant to --

23 MR. MARTELLA: You're talking about

1 the gas leak?

2 MS. PERRI: Talking about the train
3 derailment, talking about the gas leak, and now
4 this.

5 And this is -- this could have
6 repercussions, serious repercussions. You know.
7 Right now it's level with the water. They're
8 going to build it up. I don't know if they're
9 going to build it up as they -- as they unearth
10 it or, you know, they have to -- it's going to be
11 raised 11 feet because of the rising sea water.
12 I think that that could be accelerated. We don't
13 know. You know. We don't know how soon that
14 that level would be reached. Things are changing
15 rapidly. You know.

16 And I think that the EPA -- God
17 bless you and your position here to help with
18 this region. But I don't feel as if the EPA is
19 no longer a protection agency. I think it's an
20 obstacle agency for the people and the
21 environment. And I think that I have a right to
22 say that. And it's based on my observation. And
23 it seems like a constant fight, you know, with

1 the health and well-being of the people verses,
2 you know, government agencies.

3 We still never found out why the
4 train derailed. You know. We still haven't
5 really been told exactly why that big gas line
6 blew.

7 And I don't think that if -- I don't
8 think we would really ever find out why something
9 happened that would be a disaster here. It's
10 really not the why. It's, like, back up before
11 the why. It's, like, let's prevent it from
12 happening. Let's not have any disasters. I
13 think that we've had our share. I think I'm a
14 little skittish about having more risk,
15 environmental risk, especially being on the water
16 with the rising tide and it's south of the
17 hurricane barrier.

18 I think -- I know you guys have all
19 looked at everything, I'm sure. But I'm
20 concerned about what's going to possibly get
21 loosened up and exposed in the air.

22 I mean, when that gas line went off
23 I was looking out my kitchen window. I could

1 feel the vibration of the gas, of the air moving.

2 You know. You could almost see it. You know.

3 It was very disturbing. My house could have been
4 gone. My whole person could have been gone. You
5 know. I mean, a lot could have happened and it
6 didn't. Thank God. You know.

7 This is the kind of thing that, you
8 know, something goes up in the air, maybe 10
9 years from now we'll find out what the problem
10 is. Because it's toxins. It's not like you're
11 getting hit on the head or run over by a car.

12 You know. It's not an immediate knowing issue.

13 So I guess that's my feeling.

14 That's how I feel about it. You guys have --
15 want to put me at ease, you could try.

16 MR. MARTELLA: There are standards
17 and protocols in place. The idea is that they
18 don't want to have any kind of exposure from
19 this.

20 You know, Meg over there. I think
21 you were talking to Meg, GZA.

22 MS. PERRI: She knows what she's
23 talking about, yeah.

1 MR. MARTELLA: Well, they've been
2 doing this sort of stuff.

3 MS. PERRI: Yeah.

4 MR. MARTELLA: They do it -- there's
5 hundreds of contaminated sites all over the
6 state. They go through remediation. We're
7 dealing with that all the time. There are ways
8 to manage contaminated soil, contaminated
9 groundwater in ways that don't cause exposures.
10 You know. You just -- and you're monitoring,
11 you're monitoring and you have action levels and
12 thresholds that are well below a risk level. So
13 that if you get to that action level, you stop
14 work before you have a problem.

15 MS. PERRI: That's where I have the
16 problem because it's monitored by employees, by
17 people. And there is human error. And there is,
18 you know, somebody just wasn't feeling good that
19 day and -- you know. That's why -- that's how
20 the train derailed. That's how the pipe got
21 broken. You know. That's how -- I believe
22 that's how we're going to have a problem here.
23 It will be from human error. It won't be from

1 your due diligence and your experience and your
2 knowledge of how to do it, when to do it, what to
3 do. I think it's going to be human error.

4 So my feeling is more monitors. You
5 know. More monitors to back up the human. What
6 if his doesn't go off and the one that's
7 positioned over here on a tripod, that one goes
8 off. Do you still shut it down? You know.
9 Because he's, like, oh, this thing isn't working,
10 you know, maybe it needs a battery.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Well, the equipment
12 is maintained and calibrated and tested to ensure
13 that it's working properly.

14 MS. PERRI: Right. What if -- I'm
15 just saying, one isn't enough. I don't think one
16 is enough. This guy is going to be taking one
17 person, probably you have three shifts. You
18 know. 24-hour monitoring.

19 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We'll be monitoring
20 when we're doing the work on the site. And this
21 whole area, we won't be working necessarily in
22 this entire area. So the monitors will focus on
23 where we're actually doing the work at the

1 time.

2 MS. PERRI: Well, I'm just saying,
3 you know, whenever you have a person involved
4 that's when there is room for error. That's a
5 proven. And I would like to see or just have
6 that explained more thoroughly to people that,
7 you know -- just, you're going to be working
8 here. How do you know the guys ain't going to
9 leave that there and then go to another spot? I
10 mean, you just don't know. I think that you
11 should have permanent monitors. And when you're
12 working here, they're all on. And, you know.
13 Then this one will pick up the reading. This one
14 will pick up less of a reading. This one might
15 not pick up any. You know. And the guy -- the
16 hand-held one should be kind of a back up in
17 conjunction with.

18 Because, I'm telling you, a guy, a
19 person, any person, could be a woman, could be,
20 you know, somebody with a lot of experience or it
21 could be somebody that you just hired as a
22 subcontractor. You know. It's not going to --
23 you don't know. I'm just saying. When you have

1 human error you have human error. And we've
2 lived through two big close calls. And, you
3 know.

4 It wouldn't be -- it's not like it's
5 not a big deal. It is a big deal. Because
6 what's in here is a big deal. And that's why
7 you're going through all the work to, you know,
8 put the liner in, to raise it up, to take the
9 necessary precautions. It all could fail because
10 of somebody, somebody, some person, so. Who is
11 probably the least paid of them, you know, on the
12 site.

13 And I think he's probably, you know,
14 or her. I think -- if we're going to sleep at
15 night knowing that we're going to trust you guys
16 to set off an alarm and know that, you know,
17 that's working properly because a person, a
18 subcontractor, a union guy or who knows what it
19 is. You know. I'm not -- I don't have a lot of
20 faith in that.

21 That's how I feel. I'm just one.
22 I'm sure there are other people that feel the
23 same way because we lived through, like I said,

1 the train derailment and the pipe breaking. And,
2 you know, sort of your bad luck to be coming in
3 at this stage and wanting to do this. But, you
4 know.

5 Out of an abundance of caution
6 that's how I feel. I think there should be more
7 monitoring and have it integrated. And there
8 needs to be a whole alarm system for the region,
9 you know, that's based in this whole area. I
10 know there is one. And they do have -- they do
11 test it once in a while.

12 Are you integrated -- do you plan to
13 be integrated into that, the alarm system that's
14 at the pier, at the port?

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's not related
16 to the air monitoring that we'd be doing.

17 MS. PERRI: So the air monitoring,
18 the alarm would go off. It's just sort of like a
19 red line on his little machine?

20 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's an audible
21 alarm. So you can hear it.

22 MS. PERRI: And he hears it? They
23 hear it? The person who's managing the

1 equipment. He's the only one that hears it?

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: But then they
3 discuss what they're seeing with the workers that
4 are performing the work and then they decide if
5 they need to do a different method for their
6 construction or they discuss what they're seeing
7 and take action.

8 MS. PERRI: Yeah.

9 So that's the oversight process?
10 Your internal people. That's your oversight?
11 The EPA. That's your oversight?

12 MR. MARTELLA: DEM.

13 MS. PERRI: DEM.

14 MR. MARTELLA: We do rely on --
15 typically they're consultants, are the people who
16 are doing the work out there and monitoring.
17 They're contractors. So, you know, we do rely --
18 this is something we do, you know, for all the
19 responsible parties that are doing work on
20 contaminated sites across the state. You know.
21 We aren't on every site everyday. We do
22 periodically visit sites during the work. We
23 like to see it. But we're not out there all the

1 time overseeing it. We do rely on their
2 expertise and their ability to follow the plans.
3 And, you know -- which we've already reviewed in
4 this case. But we'll have already reviewed and
5 approved.

6 In this case the air thresholds that
7 are being proposed for use as action levels,
8 Barbara Morin from the Department of Health is
9 also reviewing those. So she's looking at it
10 with, you know, with the -- in mind --

11 MS. PERRI: The Department of
12 Health. The director of the Department of
13 Health?

14 MR. MARTELLA: No. Barbara Morin
15 works in the risk. The office of --

16 MS. PERRI: I was wondering about
17 that, you know. I would think the Department of
18 Health would be concerned as to what was going
19 out, what could possibly potentially be released.

20 MR. MARTELLA: Whenever there is
21 concerns about air issues, whether it's from
22 emissions from volatile organics or something
23 else that could be a volatile release or dust.

1 We typically will consult with the Department of
2 Health. Barbara is our contact person.

3 MS. PERRI: It would be dust, yeah.

4 MR. MARTELLA: It's both.

5 MS. PERRI: When you stick a shovel
6 in the ground it creates dust. Yeah.

7 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

8 MS. PERRI: Yeah. Did the
9 Department of Health have any findings on the gas
10 leak?

11 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know. I'm
12 not sure.

13 MS. PERRI: That was never discussed
14 that you know of?

15 MR. MARTELLA: Not about -- it
16 wasn't for this site.

17 MS. PERRI: Not for this site, no.

18 MR. MARTELLA: I'm not sure.

19 MS. PERRI: Okay. Because I guess
20 it wouldn't be under your DEM guidelines.

21 MR. MARTELLA: It's not related to
22 this project. I wasn't working on that project,
23 you know, if it is a --

1 MS. PERRI: I was just wondering out
2 of curiosity because we smelled it for quite a
3 while.

4 Okay. Well, I guess you know how I
5 feel. If it matters. I think there should be
6 more monitoring and extra precautions taken in
7 for the rising sea level that -- I think that
8 we're -- I think that we're being fooled if we
9 don't think it's going to be more than what they
10 think it is. I mean, if we look around the world
11 and we see what's going on. I think it could be
12 extended.

13 And what happens to this tank in the
14 event -- I mean, I know you're going to build a
15 wall over here they said. A nine foot or 11 foot
16 platform?

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're building this
18 site 9 to 11 feet.

19 MS. PERRI: Right. Because of the
20 rising sea level?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: And storm
22 protection.

23 MS. PERRI: And storm protection.

1 Does this get storm protection, too?

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That already has a
3 dike wall around it.

4 MS. PERRI: Uh-huh. A recessed
5 wall?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: A dike wall.

7 MS. PERRI: Is that what I'm looking
8 at over here, this shading here?

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's a road.
10 That's a road.

11 MR. MARTELLA: It's like a secondary
12 containment. It's like -- if you were to look at
13 it, it looks like a bathtub around it.

14 MS. PERRI: A dike wall. When you
15 say wall I think of a height, not a recessed.
16 But a dyke is a recessed. A recessed area that
17 contains overspillage of storm water.

18 Is this part of -- I know this is
19 the site that you're working on, but is this
20 protected as well from the rising sea water,
21 higher than what it is now?

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's protected by
23 the existing wall right now.

1 MS. PERRI: Do they feel that is
2 sufficient because this --

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I can't speak to
4 that tonight. We need to focus our questions to
5 this area specifically. That's not my area of
6 expertise at all. If you would want to write
7 that comment down, you could. But we're here to
8 focus on the soil and groundwater management.

9 MS. PERRI: I would think that
10 they're both closely related. Closely related so
11 that if you're raising this 9 to 11 feet,
12 whatever this dyke wall is going to be able to
13 accommodate in the event of a storm surge, that
14 the two should be in -- kind of, like, sistered
15 together. That's just a comment, an observation.
16 That seems logical to me.

17 But if this dyke wall is sufficient,
18 it hasn't been altered or changed for the rising
19 tide or the eventual rising tide. This is -- or
20 this will be -- can I take this?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yeah.

22 MS. PERRI: Okay.

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're going to have

1 all of those up on the DEM web site as well.

2 Actually, let me get -- let me ask somebody if
3 she has a different --

4 MS. PERRI: So lead gets airborne.

5 How much lead is in there?

6 MR. MARTELLA: There's lead. I
7 believe there's arsenic. All those things --

8 MS. PERRI: There's arsenic in my
9 baked potatoes when it comes out of the ground.
10 You know. What is that from originally? I mean,
11 what was that from? Industry that was there?

12 MR. MARTELLA: This facility,
13 originally back in the early 1900s was a
14 manufacturing gas plant. The way they used to
15 manufacture gas was to take coal, heat it up, and
16 they'd crack it. Essentially gas would come out.
17 There is a couple of different process for it.
18 But essentially that's what they were doing.

19 They'd cook the coal --

20 MS. PERRI: Dirty business, yeah.

21 MR. MARTELLA: And the gas itself
22 wasn't so dirty, but the residuals.

23 MS. PERRI: The byproduct.

1 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah. Would be
2 things like coal tar, which is, you know,
3 compared to -- it reminds you of the stuff you
4 use in the driveway.

5 MS. PERRI: Yeah, sticky.

6 MR. MARTELLA: Some of the residuals
7 in the gas holders. But that stopped back in
8 the, I think, 1950s. And there were a number of
9 other activities there, but essentially it's just
10 that industrial activity over the decades
11 contributed to it. And part of this land was
12 filled.

13 So, I think, I'm not positive, but I
14 think everything to the east of Allens Avenue was
15 made land.

16 MS. PERRI: Could have been. This
17 is all filled.

18 MR. MARTELLA: So what's the source
19 of that material?

20 MS. PERRI: It came from other
21 dumps.

22 MR. MARTELLA: It could be anywhere.
23 They were just filling the land, making the land,

1 pushing it out.

2 MS. PERRI: Yeah.

3 MR. MARTELLA: I mean, it could be
4 contamination from the activities there.

5 MS. PERRI: Do you do studies
6 downstream?

7 MR. MARTELLA: Typically we look at
8 the sediments off of a site. We don't typically
9 go downstreams. There are studies. We know
10 there's contamination in the Providence River.
11 But a lot of times with a facility like this,
12 it's hard to --

13 MS. PERRI: You don't know where
14 it's coming from.

15 MR. MARTELLA: It's hard to pinpoint
16 attribution and it's not typically something you
17 can identify as an exclusive source. What the
18 goal here is, is to stop this from being a
19 source --

20 MS. PERRI: Contain it.

21 MR. MARTELLA: -- from the future.

22 MS. PERRI: Sure. Yeah.

23 MR. MARTELLA: So you have --

1 MS. PERRI: Contain it.

2 MR. MARTELLA: -- no migration. At
3 the end of this remedy.

4 MS. PERRI: Yeah.

5 MR. MARTELLA: You've got a limited
6 remedy here, but the entire property will be
7 eventually remediated.

8 MS. PERRI: I see.

9 MR. MARTELLA: Over time.

10 MS. PERRI: But the permit is now
11 just for this?

12 MR. MARTELLA: Correct. Yeah.

13 MS. PERRI: Okay. Which is, do you
14 consider that being the worse part of it or just
15 the part that you need because of this tank in
16 the proximity to your --

17 MR. MARTELLA: I would say it's more
18 the part that --

19 MS. PERRI: -- delivery system?

20 MR. MARTELLA: -- needs to be done
21 before --

22 MS. PERRI: Because of the industry?

23 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Regardless of any
2 project we do on the site, we'd be following the
3 same soil and groundwater handling procedures.

4 MS. PERRI: Yeah. Right. Mm-hmm.

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I just want to be
6 mindful of other folks who are waiting.

7 MS. PERRI: I'll go. I took a lot
8 of your time.

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: You have a lot of
10 good questions. I just want to make sure we're
11 accommodating other --

12 MS. PERRI: What are your feelings
13 about rising it -- looking at that and rising it?

14 MR. MARTELLA: It sounds like
15 they're taking that into account by raising it
16 up.

17 MS. PERRI: But I think, like, daily
18 more information comes out about it. You know.
19 And like the EPA is trying to stifle it. But
20 daily it comes out. So, I mean, if you looked --
21 I'm sure you've looked at other countries, you
22 know.

23 MR. MARTELLA: No, it's a legitimate

1 concern.

2 MS. PERRI: Yeah. Thank you very
3 much. You've been a little reassuring.

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thanks, Linda.

5 MS. PERRI: Thanks, bye. Thanks for
6 the picture.

7 MS. AGUDELO: Hi. Am I talking to
8 both of you or just you?

9 MR. MARTELLA: I'm Joe Martella from
10 DEM.

11 MS. AGUDELO: Hi, nice to meet you.

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Amy Willoughby from
13 National Grid.

14 MR. MARTELLA: So it's up to you, I
15 guess.

16 MS. AGUDELO: So, you know, I'm not
17 an expert on this. I don't think that I should
18 have to be as, like, a citizen, right? I'm an
19 expert on other things, but not on natural gas
20 facilities.

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I didn't get your
22 name. I'm sorry.

23 MS. AGUDELO: Eva Agudelo.

1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Eva?

2 MS. AGUDELO: Yup. I'm a resident
3 of south Providence. I am a homeowner in south
4 Providence. My son attends Meeting Street, which
5 is really close to this facility.

6 And, yeah, so, like, I want to
7 respect the fact that you guys obviously eat and
8 drink this whole thing and I don't know a lot
9 about it. And at the same time it throws up a
10 lot of red flags for me as a resident of the area
11 knowing that the risks that exist.

12 Like, when the explosion happened,
13 you know, my son is within a mile of this site
14 everyday all day. And there are a lot of school
15 children that are in that facility. And mistakes
16 happen, right? Like, that was a mistake. It
17 happened. And it was horrifying, what could have
18 potentially happened.

19 CHILD: Mom?

20 MS. AGUDELO: Yeah, bud?

21 CHILD: What does blue line mean?

22 MS. AGUDELO: I don't know. You
23 want to come show me?

1 So I just want to ask both of you
2 what you're doing to keep him safe.

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Well, we're --
4 within our short-term response action plan we
5 detail how we will be handling the soil and
6 groundwater during construction and the air
7 monitoring that we're going to do during those
8 activities.

9 MS. AGUDELO: How are you going to
10 do that? Do you want me to read the plan, like,
11 while we're sitting here or do you just want to
12 explain it to me or?

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: So during
14 construction activities we will have
15 environmental monitors or designated people that
16 work on the site to watch the construction
17 activities. They have the monitoring equipment.
18 We actually have a couple examples up on the
19 posters to monitor for volatile organic
20 compounds. We monitor for dust. And ensure that
21 the thresholds that are set within our plan of
22 one part per million per volatile, total volatile
23 organic compounds and 150 micrograms per cubic

1 meter for dust.

2 MS. AGUDELO: Did DEM set that
3 standard?

4 MR. MARTELLA: No, actually we
5 review it. But also Barbara Morin from the
6 Department of Health who is the ecological risk
7 or environmental risk person has looked at it,
8 too.

9 MS. AGUDELO: Is it based on a
10 federal standard of some kind or?

11 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know if there
12 is a standard.

13 MS. AGUDELO: For volatile organic
14 compounds?

15 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah. She's from
16 human health risk.

17 MS. AGUDELO: So where is she
18 getting the data? At what point -- so somebody
19 is going to monitor it, right? They're going to
20 look at the numbers. There is a number at which
21 someone will say, this has become a problem.
22 What is that number and how is that number
23 determined?

1 MR. MARTELLA: Hopefully, the way
2 it's set, the action level, that threshold, is
3 well below the level that's a problem. So that
4 you can stop work before it becomes a problem.

5 MS. AGUDELO: So who sets the actual
6 threshold?

7 MR. MARTELLA: National Grid
8 proposes a number. We review it. Department of
9 Health reviews it.

10 MS. AGUDELO: Based on, in
11 compliance with some other external standard of
12 some kind?

13 MR. MARTELLA: I'm not sure. I'd
14 have to ask Barbara about that.

15 MS. AGUDELO: Okay.

16 MR. MARTELLA: She's an expert on
17 this.

18 MS. AGUDELO: So I'd be really
19 interested to hear what the external standard is
20 that it's being held to. I know that those
21 standards are set by people who are not
22 necessarily always meeting my standard, right, or
23 the standard of maybe other health advocates. I

1 feel like that would be a really key thing to
2 communicate out to people is what that standard
3 is and where it's coming from and whether it's
4 really based on reality and whether it's going to
5 be sufficient to protect the health of children.

6 He's already breathing significant
7 particulate matter from '95, right? So it's
8 already an area that's experiencing some
9 environmental damage, right? So children in this
10 area are going to be more likely to experience
11 asthma, other immune deficiency issues, right?

12 So you're sort of adding potentially
13 to that, which I think is a real concern for
14 people.

15 MR. MARTELLA: Hopefully -- I mean,
16 this is a limited project. So the clean up of
17 than area, this facility is limited in duration.
18 This is not, like, something that's being
19 introduced as a daily type of event. And
20 hopefully when it's done --

21 MS. AGUDELO: So, are we supposed to
22 be restricting our conversation here specifically
23 to the STRAP permit? Is that what it is? It's

1 not about, like, our feelings about the facility
2 as a whole, it's just this particular permit?

3 MR. MARTELLA: Basically, yeah.

4 That's all we have authority over, DEM. We have
5 authority over, basically, releases to -- release
6 of contamination or hazardous materials to the
7 soil or groundwater and the clean up of that. So
8 that's why we're here.

9 MS. AGUDELO: And does this permit
10 need to be issued for National Grid to move
11 forward in construction of the facility?

12 MR. MARTELLA: Yes, I think so
13 because they need to clean up the site. It's the
14 whole property, the whole 642 Allens Avenue
15 property as a site. That's the only real reason
16 that DEM is involved because it's a contaminated
17 property.

18 MS. AGUDELO: So this is really the
19 point of leverage that citizens have to sort of
20 stop this facility from being constructed?

21 MR. MARTELLA: Well, it's not
22 something we have jurisdiction or authority to
23 deny just without cause.

1 MS. AGUDELO: The permit.

2 MR. MARTELLA: The permit.

3 MS. AGUDELO: Right.

4 MR. MARTELLA: They're proposing a
5 reasonable remedy. We can't deny issuing that
6 remedy, issuing that permit for that remedy.

7 MS. AGUDELO: Got it. Okay. Yeah.

8 So, yeah, I think it's really important that we
9 know what that standard is and that you're going
10 to be holding to a standard that is meaningful
11 and is realistic and that will prevent damage to
12 people in that area.

13 And, then, does it have anything
14 else to do with, like, the -- so this is just
15 containment, right, of what is existing? Like,
16 the existing issues? Not so much like the
17 construction of the facility afterwards or
18 whatever is --

19 MR. MARTELLA: Right.

20 MS. AGUDELO: What video do you
21 want, sweetie?

22 Sorry. It's this or screaming.

23 So, what else is part of this plan

1 as far as remediating? What's going on there?

2 MR. MARTELLA: The other STRAP,
3 which is the road area, which is a very limited
4 area. I don't know if you want to --

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yeah. So, on the
6 southeastern part of the property we have a
7 tenant Holcim. And they've asked to install a
8 new driveway to their facility. So the second
9 project that we're talking about, a proposed
10 STRAP for a driveway, which would be cutting into
11 the hillside along this other part of the
12 property. We'd be cutting into the hillside. So
13 we're not necessarily digging down. We're just
14 digging into that hillside and putting in a paved
15 driveway for that facility.

16 MS. AGUDELO: So is this the only
17 avenue that you're going to have for people to
18 learn more about this and provide feedback or do
19 you have other opportunities for people to engage
20 and hear more about it and --

21 MR. MARTELLA: As far as commenting
22 on the remedy, this is pretty much -- this is
23 pretty much it. The files are public. We set up

1 a web page.

2 MS. AGUDELO: Do you think you're
3 reaching everyone in the neighborhood that might
4 be concerned?

5 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know for
6 certain. I mean, we've made the information
7 available.

8 MS. AGUDELO: Mm-hmm.

9 MR. MARTELLA: There were almost 100
10 people at the last --

11 MS. AGUDELO: Where is it available?

12 MR. MARTELLA: It's available in our
13 office. It's available on-line. There is a web
14 page dedicated to all the information that's been
15 submitted to date on this project.

16 MS. AGUDELO: How are you promoting
17 that to the south Providence community?

18 MR. MARTELLA: I mean there have been
19 notifications about these meetings.

20 MS. AGUDELO: How were those
21 released?

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: There is the public
23 involvement plan mailing list that was requested

1 last year. So we have a public involvement plan
2 or PIP for short for this property. People have
3 signed up to be on that mailing list. So we've
4 distributed updates through that mailing list.
5 We've notified folks of public repository.

6 MS. AGUDELO: Is that opt-in? So
7 people have to sign up specifically for that
8 mailing list?

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes. And you can
10 do that tonight. If you want to sign up for that
11 mailing list you can give us your name, your
12 mailing address and we'll add you to that mailing
13 list.

14 MS. AGUDELO: Mm-hmm. And are you
15 putting anything in, like, the newspapers or
16 releasing any sort of broader information besides
17 people who sort of already know? And how are you
18 dealing with people who don't necessarily speak
19 English? Because there is a large Spanish
20 population in the area.

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We did distribute
22 the public notices to centers; such as, this
23 facility. To different public facilities. I'm

1 just trying to think of the list. We went to
2 places of worship. Communities centers. I need
3 to make sure she can hear me. Places of worship.
4 Community centers. We've included a grocery
5 store. We did publish it in four languages,
6 Khmer, Portuguese, Spanish and English.

7 So we were trying to make sure that
8 we could get it out to the community in that
9 way.

10 MS. AGUDELO: Okay. Well, I don't
11 feel like utility companies, in general, have a
12 great track record of being concerned with public
13 health. Like, it's just not something that I've
14 ever had an experience of saying, like, oh, wow,
15 that public utility is taking real good care of
16 the community. Like, there is always sort of a
17 profit motive and it's just really hard to build
18 a trust, I think, with a company that is --
19 doesn't seem like it's really been listening very
20 well.

21 So I just think having only one
22 session like this where people can come in,
23 express themselves or hear what's going on or get

1 more information doesn't really help with that,
2 right? It makes it seem a little bit like you
3 don't really care what the community wants.
4 You're just sort of trying to barrel through and
5 do the thing.

6 And I know this session only
7 happened because people made a big stink about
8 it, right? It's not like you were going to do
9 this voluntarily without people sort of demanding
10 it.

11 MR. MARTELLA: This came out of the
12 first meeting.

13 MS. AGUDELO: At the police station?

14 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

15 MS. AGUDELO: Oh, what a safe and
16 cozy environment for people who are experiencing,
17 like, any sort of challenges with law
18 enforcement. Sarcasm. Yeah, that didn't seem
19 like it was a real welcoming place for people to
20 come and express their discomfort with these
21 plans.

22 So, yeah, I would say, like, I don't
23 really have -- I'd say, like, the bar is set

1 pretty low for you, in general, across the board
2 because there is no, like -- you're saying, there
3 is no sort of, like, public recourse if people
4 don't want this facility to go through, right?
5 Like, we don't get a say.

6 MR. MARTELLA: If you're objecting
7 to the facility, you should be talking to the
8 agency that regulates the facility, which is the
9 FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is
10 the authority who issued that permit to National
11 Grid.

12 MS. AGUDELO: Do you have the
13 contact information for them?

14 MR. MARTELLA: Actually, I think
15 it's on here.

16 MS. AGUDELO: Great. Thank you.

17 Yeah, I think sort of providing
18 opportunity for people to engage in this process
19 is just really important. And I don't have a lot
20 of faith in your monitoring process, however
21 strict that you say that it is, is really set up
22 to prioritize the health and well-being of the
23 residents of the area versus moving forward with

1 the project, right? Because we see people cut
2 corners around construction all the time. I
3 think maybe Rhode Island has a history of that,
4 perhaps.

5 If there is, like, a contractor that
6 you're working with, like, how do we guarantee
7 that they're being held accountable? Who's
8 providing oversight of that? Like, I just feel
9 like I want to see it more detailed about what
10 that plan looks like. And not having information
11 about what the guidelines are around particulate
12 matter in the air just feels like that's a real
13 oversight.

14 And maybe not everybody is like me
15 and wants to know, like, what that actually looks
16 like. But I want to go do research and find out,
17 like, is that real? Is it high enough? Is it
18 low enough? Is it something that we need to be
19 able to negotiate a little bit more?

20 I'm sorry, like, about the
21 hostility. But at the same time I just feel like
22 it's inherently hostile that you're, like, coming
23 into my neighborhood and taking a bunch of shit

1 into the air and not really seeming that
2 concerned about, like, how our community feels
3 about that or, like, the health and well-being of
4 our children.

5 So I hope you keep that in mind and
6 just consider maybe, like, the choices and
7 decisions that you're making incorporating that
8 in. And maybe you already feel like you are. Is
9 that true?

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I feel that we're
11 being very protective of the neighborhood and the
12 residents around the facility.

13 MS. AGUDELO: Yeah. So what is the
14 plan then also for communicating how you're being
15 accountable and what that level of accountability
16 and oversight would be and letting people know,
17 you know, if there is an issue or if something
18 happens? Like, are you being transparent about
19 that or do you have a plan for transparency
20 around that kind of stuff?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: At this time our
22 plan is a closure report once we're done with the
23 actual project.

1 MS. AGUDELO: So after any potential
2 issue would already have arisen and have created
3 a problem you'll then create a report that tells
4 us what that problem was. Is that what you're
5 saying?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The way our
7 monitoring is set up on the site is that if we
8 approach our action limits we would stop
9 construction and just address the situation
10 immediately, so.

11 MS. AGUDELO: How do you address
12 that?

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We would -- if
14 we're experiencing dust, we would import dust
15 control. If there is odors we can use an odor
16 suppressant foam or cover piles with poly
17 sheeting to control the odors.

18 MS. AGUDELO: Are there studies that
19 have been done that show how effective that is in
20 addressing any issues that arose? Like, in other
21 facilities that have been constructed, is there
22 evidence that's actually effective?

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: These are

1 engineered controls that we implement all the
2 time. So we have experience doing it. So we
3 know that it works.

4 MS. AGUDELO: Are there sort of
5 external or, like, anything peer-reviewed or
6 anything that's been demonstrated over time --

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: None that I can
8 reference for you right now.

9 MS. AGUDELO: I think that would be
10 another really helpful thing to be able to
11 release to people to say, like, we have evidence
12 and we can show, not just our word. That, you
13 know, we have to also trust that you say that you
14 know how to do this thing.

15 But maybe some examples of previous
16 projects that have been done and studies that
17 show that there have been no negative impacts on
18 the surrounding area.

19 I think that would go a long way to
20 helping people feel a little bit more comfortable
21 about the things that you're saying are
22 effective. Because it's hard for us to know.
23 Like, I mean, I sat down and I was, like, I don't

1 know. I'm not an engineer. Like, I'm not an
2 expert in this and you are. But then help us
3 understand. If you are doing that and you are
4 making a good-faith effort, like, I think we
5 can't just take it on your word, right? We have
6 to know that there is real data and evidence that
7 supports that that's going to be sufficient.

8 Is that something that you can
9 offer?

10 MR. MARTELLA: I mean, you guys must
11 have something --

12 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yeah. I mean, it's
13 something we can definitely look to provide to
14 the public.

15 MS. AGUDELO: Yeah, just some proof
16 that what you're doing is actually going to be
17 enough. I mean, I want to believe you, right?
18 And, like, people lie to people all the time
19 with, like, nefarious purposes. And that sucks,
20 right? But, like, I would be naive if I didn't
21 ask for some sort of proof or evidence that
22 that's real.

23 You know, not everybody can absorb

1 that information. So there's also the question
2 of, like, the people in this neighborhood who
3 don't have advanced degrees. Right? And, like,
4 how do you make that information accessible to
5 people who don't necessarily -- you know, there
6 is a lot of work around, like, people with low
7 literacy or training and how to educate folks and
8 help it become a little bit more accessible.

9 I think that would be really useful.
10 I think, yeah, like, the on-going participation
11 and decision-making. Like you said, this is the
12 only opportunity to engage in any of this kind
13 stuff?

14 MR. MARTELLA: Like, with regards to
15 the remedial work associated with the soil and
16 groundwater. That's our process. If there is
17 interest in the whole LNG facility process,
18 that's the FERC process. So that's not resolved.
19 It's not done. So there is opportunity for
20 public comment.

21 MS. AGUDELO: So this is saying that
22 this is not the appropriate form of permit.
23 That's what it says on the hand out. Can you

1 talk a little bit more about that?

2 MR. MARTELLA: I'm not sure.

3 MS. AGUDELO: Yeah. So, that it
4 doesn't qualify for a STRAP because they're
5 granted for activities immediately following the
6 release of a hazardous material. So DEM issued a
7 letter of responsibility in 1998 declaring the
8 site poses no imminent hazard and has not
9 re-evaluated that decision since.

10 So, if this project-is-creating an
11 imminent hazard --

12 MR. MARTELLA: I don't think it's --
13 this project isn't creating --

14 MS. AGUDELO: Why would you need a
15 plan to address hazard if it wasn't creating a
16 hazard?

17 MR. MARTELLA: We have an active
18 facility that, you know -- because it's an active
19 facility you can't just shut it down to clean up
20 the project, to clean the property. It's not
21 uncommon for the department to allow a phased
22 approach where you basically go in, investigate
23 and clean up a certain area while the other parts

1 of the facility are still active. So that's --
2 we deal with that to a STRAP. It's a limited
3 clean up. It's not the entire site. We're
4 expecting an investigation report and a proposed
5 remedy for the entire site to come in, hoping
6 this year.

7 But, you know, it's an active
8 facility. You can't just shut everything down.
9 So we're allowing them to handle it with a STRAP
10 because they have to work on a portion of it.

11 A. MS. AGUDELO: And the issue around
12 the flood plan. Is this addressing the flooding
13 potential? So if there is 100-year storm like
14 happens now every five years, is there -- and it
15 happens, like, during the clean up, what's the
16 plan for addressing the fall-out from that?

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We have procedures
18 that we follow during construction, during storm
19 events to ensure that all the materials that
20 we're currently working with are secured during
21 the storm events. And all the equipment is
22 properly stored away. So if we have a
23 significant storm coming we have advanced

1 warning. We just do. We monitor weather
2 forecasts. And we have time to secure everything
3 and secure whatever parts of the site we're
4 currently working on.

5 MS. AGUDELO: So if there is ground
6 that's exposed during a flood, right? Because
7 you're breaking ground and there is toxicity in
8 the ground, right? So you're saying that if a
9 storm comes, you're going to be able to secure
10 and prevent run off from the entire exposed area?

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We do set up
12 erosion controls around the entire perimeter of
13 the work area.

14 MS. AGUDELO: What do those look
15 like?

16 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We actually have
17 some pictures of them up there. We can use a
18 combination of -- in the first picture under
19 soil. Those are called filterxx socks. We can
20 also use silt fence with staked hay bails. So we
21 have a variety of different types of erosion
22 controls that we set up.

23 MS. AGUDELO: I guess I would repeat

1 my previous question about sort of proof or
2 evidence that those types of things are
3 sufficient for actually addressing storm water
4 run-off under those circumstances. And I don't
5 think without that proof we could be expected to
6 know -- like, I mean, I think the socks you're
7 talking about are the long things with hay in
8 them, right?

9 I just feel like a Hurricane Sandy
10 level event, right? Like that sock with that hay
11 is not sufficient.

12 So is there evidence of previous
13 events like this that have happened around
14 construction projects like this where it's been
15 shown that there is no run-off from a site? Do
16 you know?

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Do you have -- I
18 guess speaking to a specific storm? No, I
19 don't.

20 MS. AGUDELO: Like a study or a
21 report or any sort of proof?

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I am sure that
23 there are studies out there that we would be able

1 to refer to.

2 MS. AGUDELO: I think that would be
3 really helpful. Again, to have some sort of
4 documentation that those are sufficient rather
5 than, like, your word. Which I feel bad because
6 I know you're, like, a person and I don't want to
7 say that you're, like, lying to me, right?

8 Because that's shitty. But, like, also, like,
9 companies lie to people all the time and do
10 horrible things, so.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I need to be
12 mindful of other people that are waiting. I
13 definitely appreciate your comments. I just want
14 to make sure that we have the ability to
15 accommodate other folks.

16 MS. AGUDELO: You can consider
17 having another event if you really want to make
18 sure you were accommodating everybody or perhaps
19 multiple events overtime so there's not such a
20 restricted window where people can't really get
21 their thoughts heard. Or perhaps having an event
22 where there is multiple people instead of just
23 one person at a time doesn't seem like the best

1 way to get everybody's voices heard.

2 So I would really recommend having
3 more events. And rather than telling us we can't
4 get all of our questions answered because you
5 don't have enough time --

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: You can submit
7 comments online as well.

8 MS. AGUDELO: What happens to these
9 comments?

10 MS. WILLOUGHBY: They get
11 incorporated into the record and they'll be made
12 available on the web site.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: Is anybody taking
14 anything down?

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We have a
16 stenographer.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: This is kind of
18 weird. People are asking the same questions to
19 you, wasting your time, wasting our time.

20 MS. CABRERA: Wasting everybody's
21 time.

22 FROM THE FLOOR: Rather than have
23 this in a public forum. How many of the same

1 questions have been asked here? How many? Same
2 questions. Same questions you're telling them.

3 MS. CABRERA: This is not a
4 conversation or dialog. This is not even
5 community participation.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: You're limiting --

7 MS. CABRERA: This is a doctor's
8 office waiting room back there and people are
9 getting tired of waiting and are going to get up
10 and leave.

11 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Who's next?

12 MS. CABRERA: And I am next.

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Okay.

14 MS. CABRERA: So, I am asking, who
15 set up this format? Who is responsible for
16 setting up this format for a community
17 participation meeting?

18 MR. MARTELLA: We are responding to
19 requests for --

20 MS. CABRERA: One word, who?

21 MR. MARTELLA: DEM and National
22 Grid.

23 MS. CABRERA: You? Who makes the

1 final decision?

2 THE COURT REPORTER: Can I just ask
3 a question? Can you move over closer to me,
4 please?

5 MS. CABRERA: No. No. No. No. I
6 am sitting where I want to sit.

7 Who makes the final decision?

8 MR. MARTELLA: I guess it's DEM.

9 MS. CABRERA: You? Joe Martella.
10 It's just concerning, we went through a first
11 hearing where nobody in the community was in
12 agreement with what's happening in the Port of
13 Providence and with the future plans of the LNG
14 facility. Nobody. There are regulations that
15 require community involvement and participation.

16 But the community voice apparently
17 doesn't have any value in DEM's eyes because here
18 we are at a second hearing, which is not a
19 hearing and is not a community participation
20 discussion. It's, like, a panel of three judges
21 with one community member who doesn't have the
22 context, who hasn't been part of the
23 presentation. It comes in a vacuum. And you're

1 taking notes on that community member. Quite
2 frankly, it's an abuse of authority. You have to
3 see it that way. I'm sorry. It is abuse of
4 authority and the decision-making power that you
5 are taking on and not allowing the community to
6 have a voice.

7 So I'm really saddened about this
8 scenario and this situation. I'd like to know
9 who you answer to? Who is your boss?

10 MR. MARTELLA: Ultimately it's the
11 director of the department.

12 MS. CABRERA: Janet?

13 I was making some notes. My
14 background is in construction. You know.
15 Talking about the little details of how this road
16 and this infrastructure or this is going to be
17 made. There is always going to be human error.
18 But you know what what the procedures are and you
19 know what the regulations are. And, quite
20 frankly, this is not -- there is greater concerns
21 in the community rather than these little bits
22 and pieces that you're trying to do, fragmenting
23 the big project.

1 The end result is a natural gas
2 facility. And you need to understand that
3 bringing it down and circumventing conversations
4 only on this phase one or phase STRAP or this. I
5 don't know who you're -- who we're kidding
6 because the end result is the whole purpose is
7 the LNG facility. And this is what people in the
8 community is worried about and this is what the
9 community has said no over and over again.

10 Now, in terms of the STRAP. The
11 STRAP is there when there has -- a hazardous
12 situation has been created. And it's a form to
13 immediately address a situation where hazardous
14 materials have been exposed and cleaned up. The
15 facility is active and operating. What kind of
16 situation has created a hazardous condition that
17 requires a STRAP clean up?

18 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's not the
19 operation of the facility itself. It's when
20 we're doing the construction, any construction
21 activities on the site, we're going to follow
22 certain soil and groundwater handling activities.
23 And that's what we're talking about in the

1 short-term response action plan.

2 MS. CABRERA: Right. So if a
3 hazardous situation hasn't been created for a
4 STRAP clean-up to happen, why then are we going
5 through the STRAP process? I don't --

6 MR. MARTELLA: It's a contaminated
7 site, regulated by the department because of
8 releases to soil and groundwater on the property.
9 The STRAP is to address those releases in the
10 area of this project.

11 MS. CABRERA: But isn't the STRAP
12 process in place so when there is a hazardous
13 situation happening, not when it's preplanned and
14 precreated and predesigned?

15 MR. MARTELLA: That's an emergency
16 response. But a STRAP can be used in a number of
17 different ways. When you have an active facility
18 where you can't just shut down the entire
19 facility to do a clean up, you can approach it in
20 a phased approach when you address a certain
21 area.

22 MS. CABRERA: Why is DEM not --
23 hearing -- after DEM hearing all the community

1 voices, why has DEM not listened and stopped this
2 process?

3 MR. MARTELLA: We don't have
4 authority to stop the liquefaction project.

5 MS. CABRERA: So what is the
6 regulation --

7 MR. MARTELLA: It's a FERC regulated
8 facility. So the FERC -- that process is still
9 on-going. It's still open to public comments.
10 But we don't regulate that. We regulate the
11 clean up of releases to soil and groundwater.
12 That's why we're here. The PIP process that was
13 established under our regulations is limited to
14 what we have authority over. We only have
15 authority over clean up of releases to
16 groundwater and releases to soil. That's what
17 National Grid is doing under our authority. The
18 other part of the project is not under DEM's
19 authority.

20 MS. CABRERA: Yes. It's just
21 interesting how Massachusetts did not have to
22 wait for the FERC to stop this and was able to
23 stop it. This same facility in Boston and in

1 Fall River way before the FERC got involved. So,
2 yes, CRMC has a slice of jurisdiction and DEM has
3 a slice of jurisdiction, the City of Providence,
4 who, by the way, the mayor came forward and said,
5 no, I do not support this facility.

6 So you've got a municipality.

7 You've got residents opposing movement to
8 movement to where it's fossil fuel planned. Yes,
9 you allow it to move forward and wash your hands
10 and say, oh, it's the FERC.

11 MR. MARTELLA: It's not something we
12 have the authority to not allow. We don't have
13 that authority. So when you say we're allowing
14 it, we can't. We don't get into siting issues.
15 We don't say what you can build on your property.
16 We don't have that authority at all.

17 MS. CABRERA: What you can build on
18 your property that's creating all these toxins
19 and problems, yes. Because now we're talking --
20 now we're talking -- who is doing the air quality
21 monitoring? National Grid. A third party should
22 be doing it. DEM should be taking care of its
23 community and a third party should be doing,

1 monitoring air quality. We're monitoring air
2 quality around the Port of Providence. We're
3 doing it with the Department of Health. We're
4 doing it with EPA, too. And where is the third
5 party monitoring --

6 MR. MARTELLA: The Department of
7 Health is reviewing the plan for what -- how
8 we're going to be doing the monitoring.

9 MS. CABRERA: Yeah. But they're not
10 monitoring. I work because I work closely with
11 them.

12 MR. MARTELLA: Correct. The
13 Department of Health is not doing the work.

14 MS. CABRERA: Yeah, they're not. So
15 who is the third party that's going -- that
16 they're going to become -- how do you think the
17 community feels for a corporation that's looking
18 out for their interests, monitoring and tracking
19 themselves without a third party objective
20 monitoring and trust. You're not making -- this
21 process is not making me comfortable. Hearing
22 all the voices of resistance that have been
23 unheard. That makes me feel uncomfortable. Not

1 having a third party for all monitoring does not
2 make the community comfortable.

3 So what is it you're doing for the
4 community as DEM under the regulations? Nothing.
5 Nothing. I'm serious. I'm not attacking you as
6 a person. I am really saying the position and
7 the actions that you have taken are leaving the
8 community exposed and really worried, especially
9 knowing what the end result is going to be, a
10 liquefied natural gas project that nobody wants.

11 So that is National Grid -- I know, your time.
12 Because you set it up this way. So, I'm sorry,
13 but you'll have to bear with me. And I'll ask
14 people to come with their chairs and sit and
15 listen so that nobody's time is wasted.

16 And you need to see the racial
17 environmental issues that you're raising. And
18 need to go in sync with working with labor
19 movement, with jobs of justice, the workers are
20 working with us to move from an extractive
21 economy to a regenerative economy.

22 National Grid and any corporation in
23 the United States that wants to stay alive, you

1 need to look at innovation. You're staying
2 behind all the disasters. You're not even
3 staying ahead of your times. You're going
4 backwards.

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I really appreciate
6 your comments, but I need to make sure that we
7 have a chance to talk to everyone here tonight.
8 So I want to --

9 FROM THE FLOOR: Have another one.
10 Extend the time.

11 MS. CABRERA: I have to say that
12 Massachusetts -- I have met with Massachusetts
13 leaders and they're not happy. Because the
14 radius of the impact for this LNG plant will
15 reach Massachusetts if there is such a disaster.

16 So I'll tell you, we will fight and
17 resist until the end. And it will be Rhode
18 Island and Massachusetts. You'll have to hear
19 everybody's voices. And, DEM, you need to make
20 yourself responsible. You really need to step up
21 to the plate here and stop saying our hands are
22 tied. We can't do this and we can't do that.
23 And allow corporations to these install these

1 flammable -- highly flammable plants in chemical
2 facility that's already creating the highest
3 asthma hot spot area in the state where children
4 are going into the ER nonstop.

5 There needs to be an understanding
6 of the impact you're creating in the port and the
7 public health. And you don't care as DEM. Like,
8 what is DEM -- DEM needs to shut down. Your job
9 needs to be canceled. If you can't protect the
10 community and you don't have jurisdiction for any
11 protection, then there is no -- there is no
12 reason for you to assist.

13 MR. MARTELLA: Again, our
14 jurisdiction is limited to the clean up of a site
15 like this. It's not the siting of the facilities
16 on these properties. It's different. It's a
17 different thing. There is federal authorities
18 that are responsible for that.

19 MS. CABRERA: I will be talking with
20 Janet and we'll be getting her same sing songs.
21 But all I can say is that we'll have to take it
22 to a legal level, we'll just have to take it to
23 other states. But what you're doing here is

1 completely irresponsible. And you're going
2 backwards. I don't care if you fail as a
3 business. Really. It's an abuse of power and
4 it's really irresponsible, so.

5 I don't need to tell you all. You
6 received from us our position paper. You know
7 what's happening with the hurricane barrier, the
8 exposures that they have. You know the chemicals
9 that are produced there. You're fully aware of
10 it.

11 Oh, well, the gas chamber in the
12 Holocaust, I'm just -- regulation tells me that I
13 just have to supply the gas. If it kills people,
14 I don't know. But I'm being -- this is my job
15 and I'm being told that I have to supply the
16 gases. And if all these people die it's not my
17 fault. This is a very, very serious, horrible
18 position to take when you're impacting so many
19 community members. And I don't like that smirk
20 on your face, so.

21 No. No. Really. Think about
22 saying I am tied with my hands tied. I'm not
23 responsible when the impact that you're creating

1 is huge to the community. It is what it is.

2 MS. SARAND: Hi. Good evening. My
3 name is Lorraine Sarand. I don't live in the
4 area. I live in Central Falls. Let me just tell
5 you a little story about what happened to me, why
6 I'm here, why this is just awful, just awful,
7 just awful.

8 Back in 1989, Solid Waste Management
9 Corporation wanted to burn their trash. They
10 wanted to burn it in Central Falls, 750 ton a
11 day, trash burning, in our southwest corner, and
12 the wind blows right into Central Falls. That
13 was racist. Poor community. Black community,
14 Latino community. Just awful. And this, this is
15 the same thing. This is the same thing.

16 And they've got a Burrillville thing
17 going up. There is a whatever in Burrillville.
18 That's awful, too.

19 My question to National Grid is
20 when, when was the decision made to have this
21 facility? This, not the clean-up, but to make a
22 liquefied natural gas facility here in the
23 poorest, the sickest part of this state, the

1 sickest. Asthma. When was this? You don't
2 know?

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm here to talk
4 about the STRAP activities for storm and
5 groundwater. Your question is noted for the
6 record, but I'm not here to -- that's not my
7 area.

8 MS. SARAND: Well, when that
9 decision was made it should have come to the
10 public then, not now at the end of this process,
11 at the end of this process. All right. We
12 stopped this thing in Central Falls because we
13 found out about it early. Early.

14 But I have this feeling that here,
15 here, National Grid, I'd say 10 years ago this
16 began. Don't they have pipes coming out, under
17 the bay to this facility? Don't they?

18 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes, we do. Yes.

19 MS. SARAND: That took years. That
20 took years. And where was the public input
21 there. Was there any public input there? No.
22 So you guys have made a decision years ago and
23 this is the end run of it. This is awful. This

1 is just awful. Awful. Awful.

2 A man over there told me, and I am
3 going to find out if it's true, that Allens
4 Avenue is 20 feet above sea level. Is that so?

5 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know.

6 MS. SARAND: You don't know. That's
7 what he said. 20 feet above sea level.

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I think he's
9 talking about the project area when it's done.

10 MS. SARAND: No, he said Allens
11 Avenue. And then that this property is then 11
12 more feet over that, that the build-up of
13 whatever. And then it's going to be another 11
14 feet. So we're going to have a mountain there?

15 This is what he said. This is what he said. And
16 I believe, I believe, National Grid will say
17 anything, anything, to shut us up. Anything.
18 Anything.

19 And that's all I have to say.

20 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

21 MS. SARAND: You're welcome.

22 MS. ALMAND: Hello. I'd like to
23 know how many people in this room are associated

1 with National Grid?

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Eight.

3 MS. ALMAND: So, essentially this is
4 a sales meeting and we have walked into a sales
5 room surrounded by glossy sales material and
6 speaking with sales persons.

7 Who is the DMV person?

8 MR. MARTELLA: DEM?

9 MS. ALMAND: I'm sorry. You are?

10 MS. MARTELLA: Yes.

11 MS. ALMAND: So you are -- actually,
12 you are the only person that I came to speak with
13 because everyone else here is part of the sales
14 team that is trying to be persuasive. So I'm
15 very uncomfortable having my conversation with
16 you, as an individual, because all of them are
17 listening and monitoring.

18 When you did your presentation in
19 the police office, the police building, you spent
20 a great deal of time looking across us and
21 checking the eyes of the people who were standing
22 at the perimeter and rear, which meant that you
23 were a spokesperson for an ensemble of persons

1 and you were gaining both emotional and
2 structural support from those persons and were
3 not actually engaged in the dialog with the
4 people who came to speak to you.

5 So, that said, I'm here to speak
6 against this to the only set of eyes that I
7 really care to speak to.

8 It should not be that something,
9 which is structurally and environmentally harmful
10 to the community should be brought into the
11 community. The DEM is there to protect the
12 community, not to protect the power and economic
13 structural interest that are trying to make a
14 profit off the community.

15 There is -- it's economic racism to
16 begin with. I live in the community which is on
17 the more affluent side of Elmwood Avenue. it's
18 called the friendly community of Cranston. My
19 neighbors are ignorant of the LNG because, while
20 you say that people can come to a web site, that
21 is a passive dissemination of the information,
22 not an active.

23 This is not a -- I see no major

1 media here, which means that the primary
2 dissemination of information in the state, which
3 is now through broadcast media is not carrying
4 this information out into the general public. It
5 is a very refined public that is aware of this.

6 So a decision made on behalf of all
7 the stakeholders is not being -- the stakeholders
8 are not informed that there is a decision in
9 process. They will not know until after -- the
10 woman who was most recently here speaking said
11 this has been a 10-year process. They won't be
12 aware of the culmination of it until the
13 structure is being erected, at which point it is
14 too late.

15 So you, DEM, need to protect the
16 interests of this generation and the ensuing
17 generations by taking an action that is prudent
18 and helpful, not profitable for the participants
19 in our society. So, that's my case.

20 Opportunity.

21 MR. ALMAND: I'm Reverend Jonathan
22 Almand. I'm United Methodist clergyman retired.
23 My church is Mathewson Street United Methodist

1 Church in the heart of downtown Providence.

2 As I look at the STRAP information
3 that's here, it's very nicely presented. I know
4 that National Grid has segmented this so there is
5 no opportunity to look at, down the road, how
6 much this is going to cost. Is the LNG going to
7 be exported. What kind of ramifications are
8 there for roads, traffic, trucks, et cetera,
9 going in and out of the Allen Avenue entrance.
10 All of those concerns involve the populations
11 that are in a three-mile radius, immediate
12 three-mile radius of this terminal that includes
13 Cranston residents. It includes downtown
14 Providence residents. It includes hospital
15 residents. It includes the vast majority of our
16 medical community in the City of Providence.

17 So I have that concern that I don't
18 believe that this is the time to bring LNG into
19 the Port of Providence.

20 The second concern is climate
21 change. And I know that all of this is to take
22 care of immediate residual effects of the last
23 100 years on this site. But looking to the

1 next -- how many years is this LNG facility going
2 to be operated, 60, 20, 30, 40, more than that?
3 What's going to happen with the climate change
4 that's going to impact this site, which means
5 rising sea levels.

6 And if you look at all the maps that
7 project what the rising sea levels are going to
8 be by 2050, this is all going to be under water.
9 If you have rain bombs that shower down on the
10 City of Providence in this area, they'll be 8,
11 10, 12 inches of rain in four or five hours. Is
12 this kind of remedial work going to take care of
13 the run-off and all of the problems that will
14 come from that? That's the second concern.

15 The third concern is that the
16 economic racism against this immediate community
17 and the south Providence community that affects
18 all of those people that live in these areas that
19 have children and adults that are going to be
20 harmed by the effects of whatever debris is being
21 raised up into the area, no matter how many
22 sensors you have and no matter how much you've
23 put in the place of trying to contain the

1 groundwater, et cetera. There is going to be
2 some environmental concerns that will affect the
3 population of this area, south Providence, and
4 even my section of Cranston just over the line
5 here.

6 The forth concern is the economics
7 of people who are now National Grid customers.
8 Who is going to be paying for this and how long
9 are we going to be paying for this. And how does
10 that get regulated? Because I suspect this is a
11 pass-through to all of the customers of National
12 Grid. That's something that DEM needs to be
13 considering, not just STRAP, but also the
14 long-term effects of what's happening here.

15 My concern as the pastor is to take
16 care of the spiritual well-being of my
17 parishioners. And that often means the physical
18 well-being as well.

19 And so I'm against LNG coming in to
20 the Port of Providence. And the work that's
21 being done here looks great, but it's with
22 problems down the road.

23 MS. ALMAND: And the process of

1 allowing people, who are economically and
2 structurally marginalized, to have an opportunity
3 to speak their peace and be knowledgeable about
4 it when people are working two and three jobs and
5 have difficulty with child care and when the
6 stresses upon their lives are already immense.
7 To expect them to have the time ability to come
8 out to public meetings on this issue when there
9 are many other issue that affect their
10 communities is -- the presence of each person who
11 speaks to you needs to be amplified tenfold
12 because for every voice that has been able to get
13 their body here to talk or to make a comment
14 structurally, there are so many people who
15 couldn't get away from work, who couldn't come,
16 who are intimidated talking to authority.

17 So as you proportionalize the
18 comments, proportionalize and keep that in mind
19 that for every spoken voice there are silent
20 voices in assent.

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: These people come
22 still comment on-line. They can still submit
23 comments --

1 MS. ALMAND: That is still -- oh,
2 you sweet, middle-class white person.

3 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm just making
4 sure you understand.

5 MS. ALMAND: Yes, like me. That's
6 right. That's right. That is -- yup, that's
7 racism right there because that expects that --

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's my duty to
9 inform you that that is available to you. That
10 is available to you.

11 MS. ALMAND: That expects a
12 computer. That expects things that are
13 unreasonable for the community to be able to
14 have.

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you very much
16 for the comments.

17 MR. ALMAND: Thank you for bringing
18 this to a place that is accessible, that doesn't
19 have the institution of the police behind it.

20 MS. ALMAND: What this woman spoke
21 was very accurate in terms of it is not --

22 MR. ALMAND: We know you have a very
23 difficult job.

1 MS. ALMAND: It is not what it is
2 purported to be. So thank you. Bye.

3 MS. PENDZELA: Are you the only DEM
4 person here?

5 MR. MARTELLA: I'm the only DEM
6 person At this table. There are two other DEM
7 people behind me.

8 MS. PENDZELA: What are they doing?

9 MR. MARTELLA: I think one is DEM
10 attorney. So if you have legal questions. The
11 other one is my boss making sure I'm here.

12 MS. PENDZELA: Making sure you're
13 here.

14 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

15 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. Nice seating,
16 so that the person sitting here gets this blown
17 on you. Very thoughtful.

18 You've got that same look you had on
19 at the police station, like you're frightened.
20 Okay.

21 So I know this is about the soil;
22 however, what I'm choosing to speak on is your
23 own policy about environmental justice. So this

1 was created in 2009. I read it.

2 MR. MARTELLA: What was created?

3 MS. PENDZELA: This is your policy
4 on environmental justice. I'm sure you read it.

5 You've been there for a long time, right?

6 MR. MARTELLA: Yes.

7 MS. PENDZELA: What is your name
8 again?

9 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella.

10 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. Yeah. I think
11 your name may also --

12 MR. MARTELLA: My name is all over
13 this project on DEM's side.

14 MS. PENDZELA: Nope. Yeah, I saw it
15 on something.

16 So just having read this and the
17 stuff that I highlighted and then walking in the
18 room tonight, the feeling that I had is very
19 similar to the feeling that I had at the police
20 station; which is, who's running the meeting.

21 DEM's responsibility in terms of the relationship
22 to the community is spelled out very clearly for
23 the community people and all the other partners

1 are equal. That's not what it feels like coming
2 into this room. It feels exactly the same that
3 it did at the police station except that we don't
4 have the -- you're the engineer? Amy? Is that
5 your name?

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

7 MS. PENDZELA: You're an engineer?

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm an
9 environmental scientist.

10 MS. PENDZELA: Environmental
11 scientist. Excuse me.

12 So instead of having people on the
13 stage, you know, it's sort of the same thing. I
14 kind of feel like it's a job interview or
15 something. And that's not at all, in your own
16 language, what it's supposed to be. And, as a
17 matter of fact, they said you should not be
18 having panels, not to use an auditorium, not to
19 have people on stage, not to have end tables. So
20 that's not what you're doing. This isn't a
21 meeting. This is, like, an interview where we're
22 faced with all of this and then we're supposed
23 to, like, make a case for ourselves; wherein, as

1 in this document, what you say, is that DEM takes
2 the responsibility of being a partner with the
3 community. It's not an adversarial relationship.
4 Okay. And that's not what I've seen so far.

5 Okay. I feel that you are here
6 under duress.

7 And, so, the feeling that I have is
8 that somewhere along the line between this
9 document dated June 26, 2009, and where we are
10 today, DEM has advocated their responsibility.

11 Just in terms of this particular document.

12 That's all I'm talking about. And whatever
13 corporations are working. And any kind of
14 permitting process is running the show. Okay.

15 That's what I see. And I think that's -- you
16 know. So what's the point of having this if
17 that's what the point is.

18 I had a couple of questions on here.
19 So, in terms of -- it talks about outreach to
20 community and the populations that might be
21 affected by historically not being part of any
22 process.

23 So has DEM, on its own, reached out

1 to any of the other people in the area besides
2 the sort of community activist groups? Like,
3 have the hospitals been included in these
4 conversations, the schools, the businesses on
5 Allens Avenue, the businesses and schools in
6 Washington Park, Providence Community Health
7 Center, Brown University Medical School? These
8 are all within the compact impact zone. They've
9 not been brought in for any sort of conversation?

10 MR. MARTELLA: Not normally, no.

11 No. It's a public process.

12 MS. PENDZELA: But how do people
13 know? See? You talk a lot about that in here.
14 And it used DEM a tremendous amount of
15 responsibility for how it reaches out to the
16 community and the documents that you're supposed
17 to prepare that will let people know on an
18 on-going basis, not just by project. On an
19 on-going basis of trying to let people know what
20 DEM does and what its responsibilities are.

21 So if it's a public process, how
22 might we assume any of these other partners might
23 know?

1 MR. MARTELLA: The way our
2 regulations are set up, we notify abutters, we
3 notify, you know, parties we know are interested.
4 So if people identify themselves as interested
5 parties they go on a list. It's basically the
6 responsibility of whoever the responsibility
7 party is to actually do the mailings.

8 MS. PENDZELA: So National Grid
9 should be doing the reach out?

10 MR. MARTELLA: They are. They've
11 prepared the facts sheet in multiple languages.
12 They've done the notifications in multiple
13 languages.

14 MS. PENDZELA: Mm-hmm.

15 MR. MARTELLA: You know, we did set
16 up a web page with all the documents.

17 MS. PENDZELA: Great for people who
18 have a computer.

19 MS. WILLOUGHBY: There is also a
20 public repository at the Knight Library.

21 MS. PENDZELA: I was going to ask
22 about that because it mentions that you have to
23 set one up.

1 MS. WILLOUGHBY: The documents are
2 all available for people to view at the library.

3 MS. PENDZELA: My concern goes to
4 the type of outreach. And I know, because of
5 what was said at the police department, that
6 National Grid has done some.

7 But this is a very interesting
8 document that DEM put out because it makes it
9 clear the difficulty of doing outreach and the
10 variety of steps that have to be incorporated in
11 order for that to be successful. And also the
12 acknowledgement that it's not a one-time deal.
13 And we all know that by the number of people who
14 have showed up here. A little more successful at
15 the police station. This, I think, has to do
16 with the hours.

17 But it talks about the fact that you
18 constantly have to reach out to people otherwise
19 you're not really following through on what you
20 say you're going to do.

21 And I don't get the sense, in terms
22 of the steps. You just said it because the
23 federal government or someone told you to say it.

1 It seems very genuine to me.

2 So, I mean, my question is what has
3 happened, you know, since then? There are all of
4 these steps, the repository, which you addressed.

5 The, you know, web site, which you addressed.

6 But it talks about the on-going -- you know, the
7 only thing it doesn't say is door knocking, which
8 actually, probably, would be a good idea. To let
9 the broader community know. People, even beyond
10 the environmental justice definition of how much
11 area, how much space that covers, how far does it
12 go out. People who live anywhere near the area
13 have a right to know.

14 I mean that area, I don't believe,
15 since 1910 that soil has ever been fully
16 remediated.

17 And it has been industrial land
18 that's been completely remediated?

19 MR. MARTELLA: No. No. No. It's
20 industrial. You're right.

21 MS. PENDZELA: So it's toxic on top
22 of toxic on top of -- God only knows. God only
23 knows what's in that soil.

1 So that brings into question your
2 remediation.

3 How far down do you have to go? Is
4 that your decision?

5 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We're capping.

6 We're actually capping the area.

7 MS. PENDZELA: You're not taking any
8 of the soil out?

9 MS. WILLOUGHBY: For when we install
10 piles or utility trenches we will be --

11 MS. PENDZELA: In any case, how deep
12 is the -- you are required to dig down to a
13 certain level?

14 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Just for the
15 installation of the utilities.

16 MS. PENDZELA: And how deep is that?

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: They range from 3
18 to 5 feet below.

19 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. And who
20 determines that?

21 MS. WILLOUGHBY: It's a construction
22 standard.

23 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. So that has

1 nothing to do with DEM?

2 MR. MARTELLA: Well, it does in the
3 sense that -- our jurisdiction is limited to
4 releases to -- of contamination to soil and
5 groundwater.

6 The reason that we're here at this
7 meeting is because that 642 Allens Avenue
8 property is a contaminated site.

9 MS. PENDZELA: Yup.

10 MR. MARTELLA: A portion of this
11 property that is addressed under the STRAP has
12 contamination. Since National Grid is proposing
13 to do work on that portion they have to do some
14 clean up of that to do it. That's why we're
15 involved. So they have to supply us with a plan,
16 that's STRAP, for what they plan to do.

17 MS. PENDZELA: Yup. And, so, there
18 is nothing in any of their plan that is of
19 concern to you at this point? You feel that --

20 MR. MARTELLA: I haven't completed
21 my review of the plan. This is part of the
22 process. We're accepting comments on it. So if
23 there are substantive comments on the plan itself

1 that reflect how the groundwater is going to be
2 remediated, how the soil is going to be
3 remediated, how the monitoring is going on.
4 Those things may be incorporated into our
5 comments on the plan because if people have valid
6 comments on that, we take that into
7 consideration. That's part of that whole process
8 where we're soliciting, you know, the communities
9 comments on it. Under the limits of our
10 jurisdiction that's what we want to hear from the
11 community.

12 MS. PENDZELA: Now, I have a
13 question related to this in terms of, as you
14 admitted, the contaminated soil.

15 How far above sea level is this
16 site? Is the site where you want --

17 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Bill? Meg or Bill?
18 What's the elevation of the site right now?

19 MR. HOWARD: The elevation of the
20 site right now is between 9 and 11 feet.

21 MS. PENDZELA: Above sea level?

22 MR. HOWARD: Correct.

23 MS. PENDZELA: So a concern that I

1 have, between these two responses, and given that
2 you agree that it's never been fully remediated,
3 it would seem as if anything that happens there
4 that disrupts the soil or adds any level of
5 possible deterioration or damage of any sort to
6 the area would be dangerous in and of itself.

7 MR. MARTELLA: If it was done
8 indiscriminately, yes. If you follow a plan,
9 there are ways to manage contamination. Every
10 site that is contaminated in the state -- there
11 is hundreds of sites within the state that are
12 contaminated. They come to us with a plan for
13 how to remediate it in a safe way. There are
14 safe ways to handle contaminated soil. There are
15 safe ways to handle contaminated groundwater
16 without exposing the workers, the public, in
17 general. There are safe ways to do these things.

18 And that's hopefully what we get in
19 a plan and what we review and approve.

20 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. I want to go
21 back.

22 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I need to make sure
23 that we accommodate --

1 MS. PENDZELA: Well, I have --

2 MS. WILLOUGHBY: We need to

3 listen.

4 MS. PENDZELA: I have a question on
5 this map over here.

6 Can we all agree these are houses
7 that people live in right here, this area here?

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

9 MS. PENDZELA: Okay. So that goes
10 back to my environmental justice concerns is that
11 it's right there. It's right there.

12 Okay. So when you were talking --
13 and let's say this. I acknowledge the difficulty
14 that, as far as I can tell, the National Grid
15 people who were at that meeting at the police
16 station were not local folks. So you don't know.

17 When you were talking about the
18 driveway and the trucks will be on Allens Avenue,
19 they don't know. They don't know. You don't
20 know what is in that neighborhood.

21 Have you ever been to that
22 neighborhood and gone up and down and --

23 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I go every week.

1 MS. PENDZELA: But do you go through
2 the neighborhoods and so you know. It's just --
3 you know. I know we're supposed to be just
4 concentrating on the soil and separating it from
5 the plant. But, of course, I mean, on some
6 level, that's very disingenuous because you
7 wouldn't be having the conversation about the
8 soil if we weren't talking about the plant in the
9 big picture.

10 So, you know, the concern I have is
11 that that port is already filled with, not only
12 the toxicities that's been there since 1910, but
13 all of the other chemicals that are there. I'm
14 sure you know what they are. I'm sure you know
15 the full inventory of what those chemicals are
16 down there. You have nothing more to do than to
17 drive down and smell them. Because everyday it's
18 frightening.

19 And I just say that this adds, to
20 me, an unacceptable threat. And as I said
21 before, and you said that's not true when I said
22 it, the feeling that I have is that for National
23 Grid the wide area beyond that is acceptable

1 collateral damage. And it doesn't really matter,
2 in the big picture, if people are affected,
3 whether their businesses or whether the people
4 who live in those houses.

5 And DEM has been somewhat curtailed
6 from doing their job by our governor who, as we
7 all know, has issues regarding fossil fuel
8 companies. Seems to be very cozy. And I'm sure
9 that the thumbs come down.

10 So my concern is that you should
11 realize going forward that the people who have
12 expressed themselves are not going to go away
13 because there is nothing to go away from. This
14 is peoples' lives. And it doesn't even just
15 relate to the wider picture of an environmental
16 justice impacted area. It's the whole state.
17 It's the whole bay.

18 The only reason Save the Bay isn't
19 sitting here with us is because they get a hefty
20 sum from National Grid; otherwise, they would be
21 sitting here. Okay?

22 So it just seems to me as if
23 corporations are sort of taking over our lives in

1 every way. And I know it's just a job for you.
2 I get that. People don't seem to matter very
3 much anymore. Keep that in mind. This is
4 peoples' lives; it's not just about money. Thank
5 you.

6 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Thank you.

7 MR. MARTELLA: Thank you.

8 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Who's next, please?

9 MS. SANDERSON: Hi.

10 MR. MARTELLA: Joe Martella from
11 DEM.

12 MS. SANDERSON: Okay. Great.

13 MS. WILLOUGHBY: I'm Amy Willoughby
14 from National Grid.

15 MS. SANDERSON: Okay. Good to meet
16 you. I'm Megan Sanderson. This is Aiden.

17 MR. MARTELLA: Nice to meet you.

18 MS. SANDERSON: Are you a neighbor?

19 MS. CABRERA: I'm Christina Cabrera
20 from the Environmental Justice League of Rhode
21 Island.

22 MS. SANDERSON: Oh, excellent.

23 So I'm here today, really, to just

1 register my opposition. I know that today we're
2 talking specifically about the permit, STRAP
3 permit. You know. I guess, first, I'd like to
4 say, like, I'm, you know, a Washington Park
5 resident. I'm a single mom. I have three kids.
6 I live about -- I live on New York Avenue.
7 Allens and New York. So my proximity to this
8 proposed facility is close.

9 And I'd like to say, I'm a
10 therapist. I have a college degree. So on, so
11 forth. How is any average citizen supposed to
12 understand all of this? So that's just crazy to
13 me that you're bringing the community here and
14 you're -- I mean, I can read through that. I
15 read everything I have in the mail. But you all
16 should be ashamed of yourself for even proposing
17 this.

18 And my understanding is that your
19 agency doesn't feel as if you somehow have the
20 authority to deny it. I could read the talking
21 points here and understand that there is lots of
22 reasons this does not meet the qualifications
23 where -- and that you can, absolutely, deny this

1 permit. And I encourage you to.

2 MR. MARTELLA: We have authority
3 over the releases of contamination to the
4 groundwater and the soil. So the actually LNG
5 facility, which I'm presuming, you know, that
6 that's what you have a concern about.

7 MS. SANDERSON: I'm in opposition to
8 this. I don't think anyone should dig up the
9 soil that's got a bunch of carcinogens and toxins
10 in it. So I understand that that's what we're
11 talking about, right?

12 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

13 MS. SANDERSON: Yeah.

14 MR. MARTELLA: So, we also don't
15 have the authority to tell someone they can't
16 clean up their property. I mean, we can tell
17 them -- we can tell them to submit a plan to show
18 us how they're going to do it, but we can't say
19 you can't clean up your property. Part of our
20 regulations is designed to --

21 MS. SANDERSON: I can go over the
22 key points -- I mean, obviously someone has
23 already made these key points, right? I mean,

1 you've got this in front of you?

2 MR. MARTELLA: Yeah.

3 MS. SANDERSON: Are they untrue?

4 MR. MARTELLA: I haven't gone
5 through this.

6 MS. SANDERSON: Really?

7 MR. MARTELLA: Well, since it was
8 handed to me today.

9 MS. SANDERSON: I mean, I can read
10 it for you.

11 MR. MARTELLA: If you'd like to,
12 that's fine.

13 MS. SANDERSON: Should I read this
14 so it's on record?

15 MR. MARTELLA: This will be part of
16 the record.

17 MS. SANDERSON: Okay.

18 MR. MARTELLA: I'm accepting written
19 comments also. So, it's not like this is -- it's
20 not like I'm ignoring this. I just haven't had a
21 chance to read it because I've been speaking to
22 people for the last three and a half hours.

23 MS. SANDERSON: Yeah, I understand.

1 MR. MARTELLA: So I don't know what
2 this says because I haven't read it.

3 MS. SANDERSON: Well, it says that
4 National Grid's project would create an imminent
5 hazard and the potential for harm to the
6 community that doesn't currently -- a harm that
7 doesn't currently exist. With exposed
8 contaminated soil and groundwater to end in
9 rainwater. The site is in 100-year flood plain
10 and a flood or high wind undue efforts to contain
11 the contaminated materials.

12 MR. MARTELLA: You know, if you do
13 the remedy properly, it shouldn't be impacted
14 severely. I mean, you can't -- there's only so
15 many things you can do on a property like this,
16 so. You know, there is a plan that's proposed.
17 And it's under review.

18 If you have comments on the plan, if
19 they apply to the plan, we'll look at that. You
20 know. We want this to be safe. People do
21 clean-ups. There is hundreds of contaminated
22 sites in Rhode Island. People do clean-ups on
23 them all the time. Everyday. There are safe

1 ways to manage contaminated soil, to clean it up
2 in a way that doesn't expose anyone to a risk.
3 There are safe ways to deal with contaminated
4 groundwater so it doesn't pose a risk. There are
5 ways to do this that are safe.

6 MS. SANDERSON: National Grid has a
7 history of noncompliance with safety regulations.

8 MR. MARTELLA: I don't know about
9 that.

10 MS. SANDERSON: Okay. I'd like to
11 register my opposition. And, yeah. I mean, I
12 can't argue a bunch -- I can read these to you.
13 I'm pretty sure everybody has read them. It's
14 ridiculous.

15 And you, in particular, I bet --
16 would you like your kids to go to school here,
17 live here? I'm pretty sure you don't live here.
18 That's about all I got. I can't move. I'm
19 upside down in my mortgage. Would you send your
20 kids to school? Little facility it's going to be
21 so safe. You're going to send your kids to
22 school right next to it? It's going to be so
23 safe. That's all. Pretty sure your kids go to a

1 nice school community area.

2 MS. CABRERA: Does National Grid own
3 the property?

4 MS. WILLOUGHBY: Yes.

5 MS. CABRERA: You're not leasing
6 from the Port of Providence?

7 MS. WILLOUGHBY: No.

8 MR. MARTELLA: I think that's beyond
9 the Port of Providence limits. Port of
10 Providence -- actually, I think Port of
11 Providence leases from the City of Providence,
12 part of their property.

13 MS. CABRERA: Yes. Yes. X number
14 of years.

15 MS. WILLOUGHBY: That's the last
16 appointment.

17

18 (Interview session concluded)

19

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22

23

August 9, 2017

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1 STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
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7 I, Jessica M. DeSantis, Court Reporter, do
8 hereby certify that the foregoing testimony is
9 true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and
10 ability.

11
12 WITNESS MY HAND, this 16th day of August,
13 2017.
14
15
16

17 
18 -----
19

19 Jessica M. DeSantis
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21
22
23 jmd



ATTACHMENT K

**SUMMARY OF STRAP RELATED QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES RECEIVED DURING THE
AUGUST 9, 2017 MEETING**

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- Question 1: **Speaker:** Terry Bontrager **Transcript Page(s):** 15 **Line Number(s):** 16-18– “So it’s going to be filled in, that land there is going to be filled in?”
- The land is already filled in and has been for many decades. The Short-Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) area associated with the proposed Liquefaction project will be raised between 9 and 11 feet above the current ground surface.*
- Question 2: **Speaker:** Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 25 **Line Number(s):** 6-7– “Well, to your mind, is this whole site cleaned except for this area?”
- Portions of the Site (including the STRAP area) have been remediated with engineered controls (including capping and fencing). The remainder of the Site will remediated using engineered controls (including capping) in the future.*
- Question 3: **Speaker:** Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 25 **Line Number(s):** 23– “Exposure to whom?”
- The remedy is designed to prevent both short and long-term exposure to pedestrians, people living nearby and people working at or near the STRAP area.*
- Question 4: **Speaker:** Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 26 **Line Number(s):** 15-16– “When is the plan for this larger area to be cleaned up?”
- The long term remedial plan for the overall Site is placement of an engineered cap, fencing, groundwater monitoring (including passive non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) recovery if detected) and filing of an Environmental Land Use Restriction (ELUR) to ensure compliance and the integrity of the engineered controls. The Site Investigation Report (SIR) Addendum is planned to be submitted in early 2018, which is the next step in the cleanup process.*
- Question 5: **Speaker:** Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 26 **Line Number(s):** 21-22– “So do you work directly for the DEM yourself?”
- Joseph Martella of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) stated that he does.*
- Question 6: **Speaker:** Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 28 **Line Number(s):** 9-13– “I don’t know how much below sea level this is, but it’s below sea level and it be one of the first areas to flood, which will spread existing toxins and destabilize infrastructure and storage tanks and all that.”
- The STRAP Area and remainder of the Site is currently above sea level. The area associated with the proposed liquefaction facility will be raised between 9 and 11 feet above the current ground surface elevation to a final elevation of approximately 20 to 22 feet NAVD88 to protect it from flooding events.*

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Question 7:

Speaker: Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 29 Line **Number(s):** 22-23—“Even here it’s underground?” (*Commenter was referring to comment that soil and groundwater impacts is underground*)

Response 7:

Yes, the soil and groundwater impacts (defined herein as soil and groundwater with exceedances of RIDEM Method 1 Criteria as defined in the Remediation Regulations) located at the Site (and STRAP area) are underground.

Question 8:

Speaker: Jessica Stenson **Transcript Page(s):** 30 Line **Number(s):** 3-4—“So there is no contaminated soil on top blowing around?” (*commenter is referring to Site wide uncapped areas*)

Response 8:

Engineered controls (such as dust control and impacted soil stockpile covering) are currently used and will be utilized at the Site during STRAP activities to prevent any impacted soil from leaving the Site as dust. Additionally, air monitoring will be conducted for total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) and respirable dust during all earthwork activities. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 9:

Speaker: Monica Huertas **Transcript Page(s):** 46 Line **Number(s):** 18-21—“And when it rains what’s going to happen with that? With all that toxicity when it goes in the rain, in the water?”

Response 9:

Prior to any earthwork, erosion controls (staked haybales and silt fence or Filtrexx siltsox, silt sacks, etc.) will be installed to limit the potential for migration of soil contaminants with storm water runoff. These erosion controls will be inspected on a daily basis and maintained as needed. Furthermore, the existing boom along the Providence River will be monitored and maintained during the STRAP activities. This boom is in place to capture any sheens proximate to the cove area. If any deficiencies are noted in the boom or excessive sheen generation occurs and cannot be reasonably controlled by the boom, the boom configuration will be augmented, repaired or replaced as needed.

Question 10:

Speaker: Monica Huertas **Transcript Page(s):** 47 Line **Number(s):** 8-9—“Whether you want to—where does the water end up?”

Response 10:

Groundwater from the STRAP area flows towards the Providence River.

Question 11:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 52 Line **Number(s):** 12-13 “So, why are you all cleaning up this Site?”

Response 11:

Compounds in excess of the RIDEM Method 1 Criteria (defined above in Response 7) were detected in soil and groundwater within the STRAP area.

Question 12:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 52 Line **Number(s):** 18-19 “The project area for what?”

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Response 12:

For the proposed liquefaction project and Holcim driveway.

Question 13:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 52-53 Line **Number(s):** 23 and 1-2 “So you’re cleaning this up in order to put up the liquefaction project facility here?” (Commenter repeated this question on page 54 & 55)

Response 13:

The STRAP area has already been environmentally remediated in accordance with the RIDEM Remediation Regulations. The STRAP is a plan used to monitor and restore any areas of the Site that are disturbed by the proposed Liquefaction project, to its remediated condition. These are typical soil and groundwater management activities that would be performed regardless of the type of project.

Question 14:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 53 Line **Number(s):** 8-11 “I just want to know why you’re cleaning it up. Is it just for fun? Is it for the benefit of the community? Like, why are you cleaning it up?”

Response 14:

Soil and groundwater at the Site (and STRAP area) are impacted with compounds detected in excess of the RIDEM Method 1 Criteria (defined above in Response 7).

Question 15:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 54 Line **Number(s):** 4-5 “They is National Grid?”

Response 15:

Yes. National Grid and/or NGLNG is performing the remedial activities.

Question 16:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 57 Line **Number(s):** 10 “Why are we here?”

Response 16:

This meeting is to provide the public a chance to weigh in on the proposed remedial activities.

Question 17:

Speaker: Aaron Jaehnig **Transcript Page(s):** 57 Line **Number(s):** 8-9, 13-14 and 17-18– “So then why are we doing this?” “So, basically, your regulations don’t do anything?” You don’t consider these to be genuine concerns?”

Response 17:

RIDEM’s jurisdiction under its Remediation Regulations is to review National Grid’s plan to handle, manage and, if applicable, dispose of impacted soil and groundwater during construction of the proposed project. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has jurisdiction over the construction and operation of the proposed Liquefaction project. For more information on proposed Liquefaction project please visit <https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point/>.

Question 18:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 57 Line **Number(s):** 22-23 “Can I share with you my concerns about the actual clean-up”

Response 18:

Yes. The purpose of this meeting is to provide the public a chance to weigh in on the proposed remedial activities.

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Question 19:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 58 Line **Number(s):** 18-21 “I’m sitting there thinking what is this, what’s the connection? Is my baby coughing because of the things that are coming out of the port?”

Response 19:

During all earthwork activities, procedures will be in place to ensure that public health, worker safety and the environment are protected. We have established procedures, such as dust control, odor management, and air monitoring, to ensure the proposed work does not affect surrounding businesses and communities, or neighboring water bodies. (Please refer to Attachment N for additional information regarding the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 20:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 59 Line **Number(s):** 13-19 “So my baby is going to be exposed to those things for two years? And then god only knows what’s getting into the water. I just don’t understand how –like, why is this even a question as to whether DEM would reject this part? Like, why—what’s in your interest for giving the permit?”

Response 20:

The proposed soil and groundwater handling activities include safeguards, based on our experience conducting work like this, that are designed to ensure that no health effects will occur. We will control soil erosion and dust, contain and dispose of any groundwater we encounter, and monitor the air TVOCs and respirable dust during all STRAP earthwork activities. The project will include reinstalling engineered caps throughout the entire STRAP area. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 21:

Speaker: Aaron Jaehnig **Transcript Page(s):** 60 Line **Number(s):** 11-13– “So if these lines are so firm why did you let National Grid for a year try and squirm around them?”

Response 21:

Both National Grid and RIDEM believed that a STRAP was unnecessary as the proposed Liquefaction project is governed by federal regulations, not the RIDEM remediation regulations. After further discussions between FERC staff and RIDEM, FERC staff requested that RIDEM review this project, which RIDEM said it would do under its Remediation Regulations. As such, National Grid prepared the STRAP and expressly stated that it was doing so without waiving any of its arguments concerning preemption under the federal regulations.

Question 22:

Speaker: Aaron Jaehnig **Transcript Page(s):** 61 Line **Number(s):** 11-13– “That’s day one. Their application to FERC included this. So that is within the FERC guideline. No? Yes or No?”

Response 22:

Both National Grid and RIDEM believed that a STRAP was unnecessary as the proposed Liquefaction project is governed by federal regulations, not the RIDEM remediation regulations. After further discussions between FERC staff and RIDEM, FERC staff requested that RIDEM review this project, which RIDEM said it would do under its Remediation Regulations. As such, National Grid prepared the STRAP and expressly

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stated that it was doing so without waiving any of its arguments concerning preemption under the federal regulations.

Question 23:

Speaker: Aaron Jaehnig **Transcript Page(s):** 65 **Line Number(s):** 15-19- "So then DEM should authorize an independent environmental observer or somebody outside of National Grid's environmental clean-up authority? Someone to monitor the clean up?"

Response 23:

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 24:

Speaker: Aaron Jaehnig **Transcript Page(s):** 66 **Line Number(s):** 8-14- "Okay. So, if the people who have access to this process through the public involvement plan don't trust National Grid, then can't we put in place an independent monitor outside of Amy, whom I don't trust to oversee this in a safe way to watch the day-to-day process."

Response 24:

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 25:

Speaker: Ellen Tuzzolo **Transcript Page(s):** 69 **Line Number(s):** 4-6 and 9-12 - "Like, do we even really know what's under there? Does this not terrify anybody else but me?" ... "Do you think it's scary? Like, I think it's terrifying to open up the cap and let whatever – it's like Pandora's Box. Like, I mean, does this scare you?"

Response 25:

National Grid knows what impacts are present within the STRAP area, as described in the May 2017 STRAP, and will address them under the Remediation Regulations.

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Question 26:

Speaker: Shannon Donohue **Transcript Page(s):** 74 and 75 **Line Number(s):** 21 and 9-12 “Where is your legend for this?” and “So do you think that you could perhaps provide one of those in the next hearing so I have a better idea? (Commenter is referring to 11”x17” print out of STRAP area poster)

Response 26:

All posterboards are included in the meeting summary (please refer to Attachment C).

Question 27:

Speaker: Shannon Donohue **Transcript Page(s):** 78 **Line Number(s):** 9-14 “Just digging under that property -- I don’t care how well you have it covered, how many times you weigh it down. It’s not going to do anything. It will do minimal to keep the poisons, the level of the poisons and carcinogens, et cetera, down.”

Response 27:

The STRAP Area will be completed with an engineered cap which acts as a barrier to impacted soil. Engineered caps prevent direct contact and exposure to underlying impacted soil and groundwater.

Question 28:

Speaker: Shannon Donohue **Transcript Page(s):** 81-82 **Line Number(s):** 23 and 1-3 “So any water that is used, including the water you use to rinse off the tires of the trucks and rinse off whatever, you know, all that goes back into the damn ground.”

Response 28:

All water generated during decontamination procedures will be containerized, transported and disposed at a licensed and permitted off-Site facility.

Question 29:

Speaker: Karen Blazer **Transcript Page(s):** 89 **Line Number(s):** 14-15 “That place needs to be cleaned up. That whole area needs to be cleaned up.”

Response 29:

National Grid is currently preparing a SIR Addendum for the entire Site, anticipated to be submitted in early 2018. The remedial actions proposed in the STRAP are consistent with those required under the Remediation Regulations (i.e., placement/restoration of an engineered control) and those that would be considered under a SIR.

Question 30:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 100 and 101 **Line Number(s):** 7 and 7-8 “Do you still shut it down?” and “How do you know the guys ain’t going to leave that there and then go to another spot?” (Commenter is referring to air monitoring equipment)

Response 30:

We have included three unmanned continuous air monitoring stations located along the perimeter of the STRAP work area. These stations will be positioned in the direction of the nearest receptors (primarily along the southwestern and southeastern STRAP work area perimeter).

In the event the Site-specific action levels (defined in Attachment N) are exceeded at sustained levels at the perimeter locations (i.e., in excess of the respective threshold levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will identify the likely cause, and the Contractor will implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices (including potentially stopping work).

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For additional information please refer to Response 23.

Question 31:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 103 and 104 **Line Number(s):** 12-14, 17-19, 22-23 and 1 “Are you integrated –do you plan to be integrated into that, the alarm system that is at the pier, at the port?” “So, the air monitoring, the alarm would go off. It’s just sort of like a red line on his little machine?” “And he hears it? They hear it? The person who’s managing the equipment. He’s the only one who hears it?” (Commenter is referring to air monitoring equipment alarms)

Response 31:

The readings from these portable instruments are displayed in real time on the units and monitored by field personnel. If readings above the action levels are encountered (defined in Attachment N), a visible and audible alarm is activated (including notification to field personnel). The air monitoring equipment is not and will not be tied into the Port of Providence alarm system. For additional information please refer to Responses 23 and 30.

Question 32:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 104 **Line Number(s):** 9-11 “So that’s the oversight process? Your internal people. That’s your oversight? The EPA. That’s your oversight?”

Response 32:

RIDEM will review and approve any air monitoring program, but National Grid is relied on to perform all air monitoring. For additional information please refer to Response 23.

Question 33:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 105 **Line Number(s):** 11-13 “The Department of Health. The director of the Department of Health?”

Response 33:

RIDOH is also relied upon to provide expertise on air monitoring programs.

Question 34:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 109 **Line Number(s):** 10-15 and 17-19 “Closely related so that if you’re raising this 9 to 11 feet, whatever this dyke wall is going to be able to accommodate in the event of a storm surge, that the two should be in – kind of, like, sistered together. ... But is this dyke wall is sufficient, it hasn’t been altered or changed for the rising tide or the eventual rising tide.”

Response 34:

The existing dike wall is currently protective and will not be altered during the STRAP work. The existing LNG tank is protected from storm surges and flooding by the containment or dike wall. The dike wall is located approximately 18 to 20 feet above the elevation of the STRAP area and well above the mean high water in the Providence River.

Question 35:

Speaker: Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 110 **Line Number(s):** 4-5 and 8-11 “So lead gets airborne. How much lead is in there?” and “There’s arsenic in my baked potatoes when it comes out of the ground. You know. What is that from originally? I mean, what was that from? Industry that was there?”

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- Response 35:* *Soil and groundwater impacts (defined above in Response 6) at this Site (including lead and arsenic) are likely from historical use of the Site as a manufactured gas plant (MGP).*
- Question 36:* **Speaker:** Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 112 **Line Number(s):** 5-6 “Do you do studies downstream?”
- Response 36:* *No such studies are required here. Please refer to Response 9.*
- Question 37:* **Speaker:** Linda Perri **Transcript Page(s):** 113 **Line Number(s):** 10-11 “But the permit is now just for this?” (Commenter is referring to the STRAP permit versus the entire Site remedial permit)
- Response 37:* *Correct, the permit is just for the STRAP activities.*
- Question 38:* **Speaker:** Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 117 **Line Number(s):** 1-2 “So I just want to ask both of you what are you doing to keep him safe?” (Commenter is referring to her son that attends the Meeting Street School)
- Response 38:* *During all earthwork activities, procedures will be in place to ensure that public health, worker safety and the environment are protected. We have established procedures, such as dust control, odor management, and air monitoring, to ensure the proposed work does not affect surrounding businesses and communities, or neighboring water bodies. (Please refer to Attachment N for additional information regarding the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)*
- Question 39:* **Speaker:** Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 117 **Line Number(s):** 9-12 “How are you going to do that? Do you want me to read the plan, like, while we’re sitting here or do you just want to explain it to me or?” (Commenter is referring to the proposed air monitoring program).
- Response 39:* *Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)*
- Question 40:* **Speaker:** Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 118 and 119 **Line Number(s):** 2-3; 9-10; 13-14; 17-23; and 5-6; 10-12 “Did DEM set that standard?” and “Is it based on a federal

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standard of some kind or?" and "For volatile compounds?" and "So where is she getting the data? At what point—so somebody is going to monitor it, right? They're going to look at the numbers. There is a number at which someone will say, this has become a problem. What is that number and how is that number determined?" "So, who sets the actual threshold?" "Based on, in compliance with some other external standard of some kind?"

Response 40:

RIDEM (with the assistance of RIDOH) will review and approve any air monitoring program, including the set Site-specific action levels. Action levels were set to be conservative and protective of public health, worker safety and the environment. For additional information, please refer to Responses 23 and 30.

Question 41:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 122 and 123 **Line Number(s):** 13-18; 23 and 1 "and, then, does it have anything else to do with, like, the—so this is just containment, right, of what is existing? Like, the existing issues? Not so much like the construction of the facility afterwards or whatever is—" and "So, what else is part of this plan as far as remediating? What's going on there?" (commenter is referring to the Holcim Driveway STRAP)

Response 41:

The proposed driveway is for National Grid's tenant Holcim. They would like to install a new driveway. The project includes cutting into an existing filled hillside to install the new driveway. The driveway will be restored with an engineered cap.

Question 42:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 123 **Line Number(s):** 16-20 "So is the only avenue that you're going to have for people to learn more about this and provide feedback or do you have other opportunities for people to engage and hear more about it and—"

Response 42:

Yes, the public comment period for the STRAP activities ran between May 12, 2017 and August 10, 2017.

Question 43:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 124, 125 **Line Number(s):** 2-4; 11; 16-17; 20-21; and 6-8 and 14-20 "Do you think you're reaching everyone in the neighborhood that might be concerned?" and "Where is it available?" and "How are you promoting that to the South Providence community?" and "How were those released?" and "Is that opt-in? So, people have to sign up specifically for that mailing list?" and "And are you putting anything in, like, the newspapers or releasing any sort of broader information besides people who sort of already know? And how are you dealing with people who don't necessarily speak English? Because there is a large Spanish speaking population in the area."

Response 43:

RIDEM noted that all information is available online on their website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>) and there have been notifications of the STRAP meetings to the Site-specific mailing list, the Fields Point Liquefaction Plant mailing list and informational repositories (Knight Memorial Library). Anyone can join the Site-specific mailing list at any time.

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Please contact Amy Willoughby (781-907-3644, amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com, 280 Melrose Street, Providence, RI 02907) to join the Site-specific mailing list. The initial notification (date sent – June 23, 2017, included in Attachment A) was provided in two languages, Spanish and English. The latest notification (date sent – July 26, 2017, included in Attachment I) was provided in four languages, Khmer, Portuguese, Spanish and English. Interpreter services were also made available for both the July 13th and August 9th meetings. Additionally, the latest notification was posted at several public places, including community centers, places of worship, grocery stores and libraries within the Washington Park neighborhood.

Question 44:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 129 **Line Number(s):** 5-8 “If there is, like, a contractor that you’re working with, like, how do we guarantee that they are being held accountable? Who’s providing oversight of that?”

Response 44:

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 45:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 129 **Line Number(s):** 16-19 “But I want to go do research and find out, like, is that real? Is it high enough? Is it low enough? Is it something that we need to be able to negotiate a little bit more?” (Commenter is referring to air monitoring action levels).

Response 45:

RIDEM (with the assistance of RIDOH) will review and approve any air monitoring program, including the set Site-specific action levels. Action levels were set to be conservative and protective of public health, worker safety and the environment. In the event the Site-specific action levels (defined in Attachment N) are exceeded at sustained levels at the perimeter locations (i.e., in excess of the respective threshold levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will identify the likely cause, and the Contractor will implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices (including potentially stopping work).

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP In addition,

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National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 46:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 130 **Line Number(s):** 5-9 “So I hope you keep that in mind and just consider maybe, like, the choices and decisions that you’re making incorporating that in. And maybe you already feel like your are. Is that true?”

Response 46:

Protecting public health, worker safety and the environment is National Grid’s priority.

Question 47:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 130 **Line Number(s):** 13-20 “So what is the plan then also for communicating how you’re being accountable and what that level of accountability and oversight would be and letting people know, you know, if there is an issue or if something happens? Like, are you being transparent about that or do you have a plan for that transparency around that kind of stuff?”

Response 47:

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 48:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 131 **Line Number(s):** 1-5 “So after any potential issue would already have arisen and have created a problem you’ll then create a report that tells us what the problem was. Is that what you’re saying?”

Response 48:

National Grid will report any and all exceedances of Site-specific action levels as described in Attachment N. National Grid will also provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). For additional information, please refer to Responses 23 and 30.

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Question 49:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 131, 132 and 133 **Line Number(s):** 18-22 and 4-6 and 3-5 and 8-9 “How do you address that?” and “Are there studies that have been done that show how effective that is in addressing any issues that arose? Like, in other facilities that have been constructed, is there evidence that it is actually effective?” and “Are there sort of external, or, like, anything peer-reviewed or anything that’s been demonstrated over time- ““if you are doing that and you are making a good faith effort, like, I think we can’t just take it on your word, right?” “Is that something you can offer?” (commenter continued along the same discussion on page 133 lines 16-19)

Response 49:

RIDEM (with the assistance of RIDOH) will review and approve any air monitoring program, including the set Site-specific action levels. Action levels were set to be conservative and protective of public health, worker safety and the environment. In the event the Site-specific action levels (defined in Attachment N) are exceeded at sustained levels at the perimeter locations (i.e., in excess of the respective threshold levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will identify the likely cause, and the Contractor will implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices (including potentially stopping work).

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Prior to any earthwork, erosion controls (staked haybales and silt fence or Filtrexx siltsox, silt sacks, etc.) will be installed to limit the potential for migration of soil contaminants with storm water runoff. These erosion controls will be inspected on a daily basis and maintained as needed. Furthermore, the existing boom along the Providence River will be monitored and maintained during the STRAP activities. This boom is in place to capture any sheens proximate to the cove area. If any deficiencies are noted in the boom or excessive sheen generation occurs and cannot be reasonably controlled by the boom, the boom configuration will be augmented, repaired or replaced as needed. Regarding major storm events, we know in advance when extreme weather is expected and will reinforce Best Management Practices (BMPs) accordingly.

National Grid does not have any specific studies available regarding storm events and construction projects. STRAP work and/or construction will not proceed during major storm events (i.e., hurricanes, blizzards). In advance of a major storm all earthwork

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activities and associated equipment will be secured. During all earthwork activities, National Grid and its contractors will follow standard BMPs and industry standard construction management practices. BMPs were carefully chosen to be utilized at the Site based on guidelines established in the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, published by the Rhode Island State Conservation Committee, dated 1989 (last revised in 2016) and Air Pollution Control (APC) Regulations No.5 (Fugitive Dust), No.17 (Odors) and No.22 (Air Toxics) as published by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.

Question 50:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 134 **Line Number(s):** 10-13 “I think, yeah, like, the on-going participation and decision-making? Like you said, this is the only opportunity to engage in any of this kind of stuff?”

Response 50:

Yes. The public comment period for the STRAP activities ran between May 12, 2017 and August 10, 2017. The public can comment to FERC regarding the proposed Liquefaction project at any time.

Question 51:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 134 and 135 **Line Number(s):** 21-23 and 1, and 14-16 “So this is saying that this is not the appropriate form of permit. That’s what it says on the hand out. Can you talk a little bit more about that?” and “Why would you need a plan to address hazard if it wasn’t creating a hazard?” (Commenter is referring to the STRAP process)

Response 51:

National Grid and its predecessors have completed investigation and remediation activities across the 642 Allens Avenue Site since RIDEM issued the Letter of Responsibility (LOR) in 1998. The area associated with the proposed STRAP work was subject to remedial work under a Remedial Action Work Plan (dated 1998, modified in 2001), as documented in the November 2002 Remedial Action Closure Report submitted to RIDEM. A Site Investigation Report (SIR) was submitted to RIDEM in April 2003 and a Soil Management Plan was submitted in 2009 (later updated in 2012). National Grid is currently preparing a SIR Addendum for the entire Site, anticipated to be submitted in early 2018. The remedial actions proposed in the STRAP are consistent with those required under the Remediation Regulations (i.e., placement/restoration of an engineered control) and those that would be considered under a SIR.

Question 52:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 136 and 137 **Line Number(s):** 11-16 and 5-10 “And the issue around the flood plan. Is this addressing the flooding potential? So, if there is 100-year storm like happens now every five years, is there –and it happens, like, during the cleanup, what’s the plan for addressing the fall-out from that?” and “So if there is ground that is exposed during a flood, right? Because your breaking ground and there is toxicity in the ground, right? So, you’re saying that if a storm comes, you’re going to be able to secure and prevent run-off from the entire exposed area?”

Response 52:

As part of the initial construction work, the majority of the STRAP area will be incrementally raised with clean fill approximately 9 to 11 feet above existing grade,

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bringing the STRAP area to an elevation that will protect it from major storm events. The STRAP earthwork will proceed from this raised elevation on a clean soil working platform, thus limiting the potential for migration of surface soils from flooding events. Furthermore, we have advanced warning of storms and have experience preparing construction sites for major storm events to ensure that the environment and public health are protected.

Question 53:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 137 and 138 **Line Number(s):** 14-15 and 23, 1-8 and 9--16 and 20-21 “What do those look like?” and “I guess I would repeat my previous question about sort of proof or evidence that those types of things are sufficient for actually addressing storm water run-off under those circumstances. And I don’t think that without that proof we could be expected to know –like, I mean, I think the socks you’re talking about are the long things with hay in them, right?” and “I just feel like a Hurricane Sandy level event, right? Like that sock with that hay is not sufficient. So, is there evidence of previous events like this that have happened around construction projects like this where it’s been shown that there is no run-off from a site? Do you know?” and “Like a study or report or any sort of proof?”

Response 53:

Prior to any earthwork, erosion controls (staked haybales and silt fence or Filtrexx siltsox, silt sacks, etc.) will be installed to limit the potential for migration of soil contaminants with storm water runoff. These erosion controls will be inspected on a daily basis and maintained as needed. Furthermore, the existing boom along the Providence River will be monitored and maintained during the STRAP activities. This boom is in place to capture any sheens proximate to the cove area. If any deficiencies are noted in the boom or excessive sheen generation occurs and cannot be reasonably controlled by the boom, the boom configuration will be augmented, repaired or replaced as needed.

Regarding major storm events, we know in advance when extreme weather is expected and will reinforce BMPs accordingly.

National Grid does not have any specific studies available regarding storm events and construction projects. STRAP work and/or construction will not proceed during major storm events (i.e., hurricanes, blizzards). In advance of a major storm all earthwork activities and associated equipment will be secured. During all earthwork activities, National Grid and its contractors will follow standard BMPs and industry standard construction management practices. BMPs were carefully chosen to be utilized at the Site based on guidelines established in the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, published by the Rhode Island State Conservation Committee, dated 1989 (last revised in 2016) and Air Pollution Control (APC) Regulations No.5 (Fugitive Dust), No.17 (Odors) and No.22 (Air Toxics) as published by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.

Question 54:

Speaker: Eva Agudelo **Transcript Page(s):** 140 **Line Number(s):** 8-9 “What happens to these comments?”

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Response 54:

All questions/comments and responses related to the STRAP activities are included in this meeting summary.

Question 55:

Speaker: Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 141, 142, 143 **Line Number(s):** 14-17; 20-23; 1, and 8-9 “So I am asking, who set up this format? Who is responsible for setting up this format for a community participation meeting?” and “One word, who?” and “You? Who makes the final decision?” (repeated on page 142 line 6) “I’d like to know who you report to? Who is your boss?”

Response 55:

RIDEM set up the interview format. Joseph Martella of RIDEM indicated that his boss is Kelly Owens and ultimately Janet Coit, the Director of RIDEM.

Question 56:

Speaker: Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 144 and 145 **Line Number(s):** 15-17 and 2-5 “What kind of situation has created a hazardous condition that requires a STRAP clean up?” and “So if a hazardous situation hasn’t been created for a STRAP clean-up to happen, why then are we going through the STRAP process?” (repeated page 145 lines 10-13)

Response 56:

National Grid and its predecessors have completed investigation and remediation activities across the 642 Allens Avenue Site since RIDEM issued the Letter of Responsibility (LOR) in 1998. The area associated with the proposed STRAP work was subject to remedial work under a Remedial Action Work Plan (dated 1998, modified in 2001), as documented in the November 2002 Remedial Action Closure Report submitted to RIDEM. A Site Investigation Report (SIR) was submitted to RIDEM in April 2003 and a Soil Management Plan was submitted in 2009 (later updated in 2012). National Grid is currently preparing a SIR Addendum for the entire Site, anticipated to be submitted in early 2018. The remedial actions proposed in the STRAP are consistent with those required under the Remediation Regulations (i.e., placement/restoration of an engineered control) and those that would be considered under a SIR.

Question 57:

Speaker: Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 147 **Line Number(s):** 19-21 “Because now we’re talking - who is doing the air monitoring?” (Commenter is referring to making a demand that third party independent air quality monitoring be conducted)

Response 57:

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

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Question 58:

Speaker: Lorainne Sarand **Transcript Page(s):** 153 **Line Number(s):** 19-21 "My question to National Grid is when, when was the decision made to have this facility?"

Response 58:

NGLNG committed to moving forward with the liquefaction project in the Spring of 2015. Prior to that time NGLNG conducted various preliminary studies related to the project.

Question 59:

Speaker: Lorainne Sarand **Transcript Page(s):** 155 **Line Number(s):** 2-4 and 10-14 "A man over there told me, and I am going to find out if it's true, that Allens Avenue is 20 feet above sea level. Is that so?" and "And then that this property is then 11 more feet over that, that the build-up of whatever. And then it's going to be another 11 feet. So, we're going to have a mountain over there?"

Response 59:

The western most portion of the Site immediately abutting Allens Avenue ranges in elevation from approximately 12 to 19 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). The elevation of the existing ground surface within the STRAP area is approximately 11 feet NAVD88. The majority of the footprint of the STRAP area will be raised approximately 9-11 feet above existing grade with clean fill to a final elevation of approximately 20 to 22 feet NAVD88. Please refer to Response 6.

Question 60:

Speaker: Ms. Almand **Transcript Page(s):** 157 **Line Number(s):** 18-22 "My neighbors are ignorant of the LNG because, while you say that people can come a website, that is a passive dissemination of the information, not an active."

Response 60:

RIDEM noted that all information is available online on their website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>) and there have been notifications of the STRAP meetings to the Site-specific mailing list, the Fields Point Liquefaction Plant mailing list and informational repositories (Knight Memorial Library). Anyone can join the Site-specific mailing list at any time. Please contact Amy Willoughby (781-907-3644, amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com, 280 Melrose Street, Providence, RI 02907) to join the Site-specific mailing list. The initial notification (date sent – June 23, 2017, included in Attachment A) was provided in two languages, Spanish and English. The latest notification (date sent – July 26, 2017, included in Attachment I) was provided in four languages, Khmer, Portuguese, Spanish and English. Interpreter services were also made available for both the July 13th and August 9th meetings. Additionally, the latest notification was posted at several public places, including community centers, places of worship, grocery stores and libraries within the Washington Park neighborhood.

In addition, NGLNG launched a public website in June 2015 to publicly provide information about the proposed liquefaction project (the "Project"). In July 2015, NGLNG provided first class mailing to all landowners within the half-mile radius of the Project detailing initiation of FERC's pre-filing review process and open house date. NGLNG held an open house during the summer of 2015 followed by the FERC scoping meeting in fall 2015. Starting in fall 2015, NGLNG established a newsletter

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regarding the Project which is periodically sent to stakeholders and members of the public who requested to be kept informed. This newsletter has been sent to interested parties approximately every other month since fall of 2015. In the spring of 2016 notification of FERC application was sent by first-class mail to approximately 700 landowners within a half-mile radius of the Project with description of the Project, the FERC process, and public participation information. This mailing was followed by a distribution of flyers to the surrounding neighborhood about the Project. Public notice of the FERC application was published in the Providence Journal and Nuevos Horizontes in April 2016. For more information on the proposed Liquefaction project please visit, please visit <https://www.nationalgridus.com/FieldsPoint/>.

Question 61:

Speaker: Reverend Jonathon Almand **Transcript Page(s):** 160 **Line Number(s):** 11-14
“Is this kind of remedial work going to take care of the run-off and all of the problems that will come from that?”

Response 61:

Yes, that is the purpose of the STRAP and the methods are being reviewed by RIDEM, the authority having jurisdiction over the STRAP work. For additional information, please refer to Response 9.

Question 62:

Speaker: Ms. Pendzela **Transcript Page(s):** 167-168 and 169 - 171 **Line Number(s):** 23 and 1-9 and 12-13 and 21-23 and 8-9; 2-3 “So has DEM, on its own, reached out to any of the other people in the area besides the sort of community activist groups? Like, have the hospitals been included in these conversations, the schools, the businesses on Allens Avenue, the businesses and schools in Washington Park, Providence Community Health Center, Brown University Medical School? These are all within the compact impact zone. They’ve not been brought in for any sort of conversation? And “But how do people know? See?” and “So if it’s a public process, how might we assume any of these other partners might know?” and “So National Grid should be doing the reach out?” and “So, I mean, my question is what has happened, you know, since then?”

Response 62:

RIDEM noted that National Grid is responsible for performing notifications in accordance with the Remediation Regulations. For additional information, please refer to Response 43.

Question 63:

Speaker: Ms. Pendzela **Transcript Page(s):** 171 and 172 and 173 **Line Number(s):** 17-18; 1-23, and 1 and 17-19 “And it has been industrial land that’s been completely remediated?” and “So that brings into question your remediation. How far down do you have to go? Is that your decision?” “You’re not taking any of the soil out?” “In any case, how deep is the—you are required to dig down to a certain level?” “And how deep is that?” “Okay. And who determines that?” “Okay. So that has nothing to do with DEM?” (173 lines 16-18) “yup. And, so, there is nothing in any of their plan that is of concern to you at this point?”

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Response 63:

Soil and groundwater at the Site (and STRAP area) has historical impacts in excess of the RIDEM Method 1 Criteria (defined above in Response 6), which is why National Grid has proposed the STRAP. The proposed STRAP area remedy is similar to approved remedies for many industrial / commercial properties in Rhode Island. The remedy is a combination of measures that take into consideration the type of contamination, how mobile it is, and how to control it and remove exposure pathways. The remedy is planned so there is no exposure to impacted soil and groundwater. RIDEM has jurisdiction over these remedial decisions.

Question 64:

Speaker: Megan Sanderson **Transcript Page(s):** 180 **Line Number(s):** 11-12 “How is any average citizen supposed to understand all of this?”

Response 64:

There have been two public informational sessions (July 13, 2017 and August 9, 2017) with representatives from RIDEM, National Grid and GZA, National Grid’s environmental consultant, in attendance where the public can ask questions and learn more about the STRAP activities. The July 13, 2017 technical information session presented information regarding the STRAP for the proposed Liquefaction project and the STRAP Addendum for the new Holcim driveway. The session consisted of a posterboard session, presentation by National Grid and a question and answer period with National Grid. At August 9, 2017 interview session, representatives of RIDEM conducted community interviews to gather public comments on the STRAP for the proposed Liquefaction project and the STRAP Addendum for the new Holcim driveway. National Grid staff, as well as National Grid’s consultant GZA, were also available to answer any questions about these two STRAPS.

Question 65:

Speaker: Megan Sanderson **Transcript Page(s):** 181 **Line Number(s):** 8-11 “I don’t think anyone should dig up the soil that’s got a bunch of carcinogens and toxins in it. So, I understand that that’s what we’re talking about, right?”

Response 65:

The proposed soil and groundwater handling activities include safeguards, based on our experience conducting work like this, that are designed to ensure that no health effects will occur. We will control soil erosion and dust, contain and dispose of any groundwater we encounter, and monitor the air TVOCs and respirable dust during all STRAP earthwork activities. The project will include reinstalling engineered caps throughout the entire STRAP area. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.)

Question 66:

Speaker: Christina Cabrera **Transcript Page(s):** 185 **Line Number(s):** 2-6 “Does National Grid own the property?” “You’re not leasing it from the Port of Providence?” (Commenter is referring to the Site legal property ownership)

Response 66:

The Site is owned by The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) doing business as (dba) National Grid.



ATTACHMENT L

AUGUST 18, 2017 STRAP COMMENT LETTER ISSUED BY RIDEM OFFICE OF WASTE
MANAGEMENT TO NATIONAL GRID
(SUMMARIZING PUBLIC COMMENTS)



**RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908-5767

TDD 401-222-4462

Request for Response to Public Comments on STRAPs

August 18, 2017

File No. SR -28-1152

Formerly Case No. 98-004

Amy A. Willoughby
Lead Environmental Scientist
New England Site Investigation & Remediation Group
National Grid
40 Sylvan Road, E3.691
Waltham, MA 02451

RE: Providence Gas Co. – AA
A.k.a. Former New England Gas Company MGP property
642 Allens Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island
Plat Map 56 / Lot 5, Plat Map 101 / Lot 1

Dear Ms. Willoughby:

On November 9, 2011, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (the Department) Office of Waste Management (OWM) amended the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases (the Remediation Regulations). The purpose of these regulations is to create an integrated program requiring reporting, investigation and remediation of contaminated sites in order to eliminate and/or control threats to human health and the environment in a timely and cost-effective manner.

In the matter of the above-referenced property (the Site), the Department's OWM has received the attached sixty-three (63) public comments regarding the technical feasibility of the remedial actions proposed in the Liquefaction Project Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) and the Holcim Driveway STRAP Addendum. Some of the submitted comments address topics beyond the scope of the STRAPs and the Remediation Regulations, concerning the siting and federal licensing of the liquefaction facility. As such, a copy of this letter and attached comments is also being sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Please review the attached comments, the stenographer's records from the July 13, 2017 and August 9, 2017 Public Meetings, and any other written comments submitted to National Grid at the meetings, and prepare written responses to each of them, as appropriate. A completed document, incorporating responses to all of the comments, must be submitted to the Department for review and approval. The Department will be conducting a review of comments specific to the Department and the Remediation Regulations, and will prepare responses to those comments, as applicable.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or would like the opportunity to meet with Department personnel, please contact me by telephone at (401) 222-2797, extension 7109 or by e-mail at joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov.

Sincerely,



Joseph T. Martella II
Senior Engineer
Rhode Island DEM
Office of Waste Management

cc: Ronald Gagnon, RIDEM/OCTA
Kelly J. Owens, RIDEM.OWM
Susan Forcier, Esq., RIDEM/OIS
Gregory Swift, RIDEM/OWR
Ruth Gold, RIDEM/OAR
Barbara Morin, RIDOH/Center for Healthy Homes & Environment
Rich Lucia, RI CRMC
Dave Reis, RI CRMC
Kenneth J. Warn, FERC
Robert E. Azar, Providence Planning and Development
Dania Alejandra Flores-Heagney, EJLRI
Robin L. Main, Esq., Hinckley Allen
Margaret S. Kilpatrick, GZA

Comment No. 1

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Jessica Stults
Sent: Thursday, July 20, 2017 10:37 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : public comment re strap permit for lng plant

Dear Mr. Martella,

I'm writing as a member of the community to express my opposition to allowing the STRAP permit for National Grid's LNG facility on Allens Avenue.

It seems clear to me that the affected community is united in opposition to the proposed plant and that these concerns have not been adequately taken into account. I am personally concerned about the impact of this plant on human health and feel that the community must have a greater say in whether plans to build this plant go forward.

I hope that RIDEM will do everything possible to facilitate community participation in this decision, and that you will work to protect the lives and health of Rhode Islanders both in the short and long term.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,
Jessica Stults

Comment No. 2

Christine Rayner

Providence, RI
02907

Attention: Joseph Martella
RIDEM Office of Waste Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI
02908
joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov

Dear Mr. Martella,

July 21, 2017

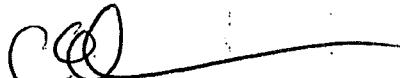
As a resident of a neighborhood two miles from Field's Point, and as a citizen concerned about the already high levels of pollution in Providence, I am alarmed by the plans of National Grid to build a liquefied natural gas facility on Field's Point.

There was a hearing on July 13 regarding the STRAP permit that National Grid is seeking. First of all, I was disgusted by the hearing location, at the Public Safety Complex (main police station). Let's not sugarcoat this - people of color, particularly urban, low-income people of color, do not generally experience the high levels of trust for the police that white people like myself enjoy. I can understand that this location is sometimes used for public hearings, but in this particular situation, it was unwise and unfair, as many of those who would be affected by the facility are, in fact, low income residents of Providence. This choice does not lead to the goal stated in DEM's own rules: "An atmosphere of "equal participation" among all involved should be established" (DEM's rules for investigation of hazardous substances, Section 7.07 Part C). In addition, National Grid started the meeting an hour later than scheduled, so some people left, and it put an undue burden on people who could only attend the meeting with children. No childcare was provided.

I am alarmed and concerned that National Grid is attempting to SEPARATE the issue of soil remediation from the REASON they want the soil removed, which is to build a liquefied natural gas plant at Field's Point. There has already been a gas leak and explosion in the area in late March, which could have destroyed the hospitals and neighborhood. The risk would be even greater with the construction of another liquefied natural gas facility. Low income people who are forced to live in this area because it is cheap are at undue risk in case of explosion. In addition, the added fossil fuel infrastructure is not needed by our state, which needs to be working to get away from fossil fuel energy and working TOWARDS renewable, clean energy sources.

Please deny the STRAP permit that National Grid is seeking.

Yours sincerely,



Christine Rayner

Comment No. 3

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Jenkins, Melissa
Sent: Friday, August 04, 2017 10:08 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG in PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I'm submitting public comment on the plan to build an LNG liquefaction facility at Fields Point. I understand that you are seeking comments specifically on soil and groundwater contaminants at this point, but please hear me that the entire proposal to place such a facility in a densely populated area adjacent to hospitals and schools and along a main travel artery to Providence is a dangerous and completely unnecessary endeavor. There have already been 2 recent accidents relating to transport of hazardous materials through that area that were life-threatening and extremely frightening to residents of the area, myself included. Now you want to dig up hazardous chemicals from the soil and distribute them into the air we all breathe. Seriously? This area is largely comprised of poor and minority residents. It has one of the highest rates of childhood asthma in Rhode Island, a deadly disease. You want to further endanger the health of these residents in the service of cheap energy? This is environmental racism, plain and simple.

I live a mile from this proposed facility. As a bicycle commuter through the area daily, I can attest that the air quality is already terrible. I develop asthma symptoms myself when I bike along Allens Avenue. I arrive at work covered with grime and metal dust. I do not think that adding toxic chemicals to the air is in any way acceptable. Furthermore, I intend to insist on the cleanup of the other polluting companies along that corridor.

An LNG facility carries a very high risk to the surrounding community, which includes me and my neighbors, Rhode Island Hospital, Hasbro Children's Hospital, and the Meeting Street School, which cares for children with special needs. Those children breathe the air that you want to pollute. They travel the roads you want to fill with trucks, further reducing air quality and road safety. They sleep in that neighborhood every night – in peril from hazardous material spills and train derailments. What on earth are you thinking?

Please do everything in your power to halt this proposed project. We do not want it, we do not need it, and we will not allow it. Build wind turbines and solar power arrays. Develop conservation protocols. Build bike lanes that help more people to avoid polluting with cars. We, as a community, will rally around these measures. But we are not going to support industrialization and sacrifice of our neighborhood in the service of cheap energy. We want clean energy, and we need clean air.

Thank you for hearing my comments.

--
Melissa Jenkins, Ph.D.
Clinical Neuropsychologist, BRAINWORKS RI
Clinical Assistant Professor, Alpert School of Medicine at Brown University

Comment No. 4

8-8-17

Voice Mail Message – 642 Allens Ave., Providence – STRAP Comment

Laura Westberg

Resident of Providence. Calling to oppose an LNG facility in Providence and asking DEM to deny the STRAP Permit National Grid is asking for.

Comment No. 5

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Daisy Schnepel
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 10:56 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Comment About STRAP

Dear Mr. Martella,

As a resident in close proximity to the Allens Avenue National Grid site and as a leader within the Fox Point Neighborhood Association I am urging DEM to not approve the STRAP permit that will allow National Grid to dig in toxic soil that will put our neighboring communities, schools and Health Centers at risk. Please insist that National Grid clean up the whole property or leave it alone so as not to make things worse. This is the only responsible solution to their request to do major construction at the site.

Sincerely,

Daisy Schnepel

Providence, RI 02906

Vice-president FPNA

Comment No. 6

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kate Blacklock
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 12:28 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : DENY THE STRAP

Mr. Martella,

I am a resident of Providence and a very concerned citizen. I am totally against the building of the liquefaction center for LNG manufacturing. I am concerned about the extreme safety and environmental issues this will cause for the neighborhood I live in. I write to usage you to deny the STRAP permit to National Grid and STOP this plant from being constructed.

We should be supporting renewable energy projects NOT THIS DANGEROUS PLAN>

Sincerely,

Kate Blacklock

Providence, RI 02906

Comment No. 7

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Mary Pendergast
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 10:31 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

The Sisters of Mercy Ecology office is in strong opposition to the STRAP permit in preparation for the LNG storage tank in Providence.

The poorest people of the community live in that area and it is another example of environmental racism.

Sincerely,

Mary Pendergast, RSM

Comment No. 8

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Pat Jaehnig
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 7:45 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please say NO! To STRAP permit

Sent from my iPad

Comment No. 9

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Lincoln, Evelyn
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 10:53 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : STRAP permit for National Grid

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am a resident of Fox Point, and I oppose National Grid digging in toxic soil on Allen's Avenue to install a liquid gas facility. I would be in favor of development of the area if it was stringently decontaminated first, and then developed for use according to the STRICTEST provisions for cleanliness and safety. Our waterfront is our most valuable and beloved resource and the seabirds and aquatic life there are our responsibility to care for. The land around that area should be used in accordance with the ecology of the bay. Please be a voice of sanity in this conversation.

Thank you so much,
Evelyn Lincoln

Providence, RI 02906

Evelyn Lincoln
Professor, History of Art & Architecture and Italian Studies
415 List Art Center, Brown University
Box 1855/ 64 College Street
Providence, RI 02912-1855 USA

Comment No. 10

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Cris Monteiro
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 4:46 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG in Providence! No to STRAP permit

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing you today to urge the RIDEM to deny National Grid a STRAP permit for the proposed LNG liquefying site in Providence. As you know this site has been a dumping ground for toxins since the earlier part of the last century.

As a concerned citizen, I respectfully demand that the public be involved in whatever plans go forward for this site. If the site is to truly be remediated for toxins, it is imperative that public meetings and transparent processes be required from National Grid. Ultimately public health must come before any corporate bottom line regarding this matter.

Furthermore there has been contradictory and questionable information about what should be done to remediate the area where National Grid wants to build this facility. Many say that the protective cap should not be removed, others say that the area shouldn't be disturbed at all. National Grid wants to do both remove the cap and move contaminated soil around. If a safe and complete removal of the toxic soil was possible, who would be responsible to pay for that?

There are just too many unanswered questions to proceed at this point. The meeting this week is a good first step, but it comes too soon to the deadline, so I must again respectfully ask that DEM deny the STRAP permit at this time.

Thank you,

Cris Monteiro
Providence Community Acupuncture
1055 Westminster Street
Providence, RI 02903

Comment No. 11

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: green hills
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 5:00 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : DENY National Grid's STRAP permit

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to ask you and the DEM to deny National Grid's STRAP permit for the LNG plant in Providence.

I am a former Providence resident and current Scituate resident, but this issue is still very important to me because environmental issues do not follow municipal boundaries and everyone deserves to live in a safe neighborhood.

For the past year, community members have been demanding public involvement around the toxic soil. National Grid tried everything possible to avoid it, even going to the federal government to undercut state laws. We had to fight to get them to hold public meetings.

"STRAP" soil permits are for cleaning up contamination, not building more polluting facilities. We have the right to request alternative remediation plans, such as leaving the toxic soil alone or actually cleaning up the site.

National Grid is planning to remove a protective cap that was added during previous clean up work in order to build the liquefaction facility. This is the opposite of what should be done to remediate the site.

DEM has the power to deny National Grid the STRAP permit. This would stop the LNG liquefaction facility from being able to be built. Please do what is best for public interest, NOT corporate interests. Let's make RI an example for the rest of the country.

Thank you,
Rose Catania

Comment No. 12

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: rachel playe '
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 12:39 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am unable to come into the comment period today at Christ Church, but I wanted to voice my option of the STRAP permit.

I believe we do not need to support fracking by furthering development on the LNG. My understanding is by digging up toxic soil and "pile driving" into the bedrock can risk contamination. I don't want this to open in my city. This project is unnecessary. We need to be putting more energy and money into building efficient renewable energy. Support fossil fuels is the way of the past. By denying the STRAP permit you can send a message that we do not need to expand our use of fossil fuels.

Thank you
Rachel Playe

Comment No. 13

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Liz Downing <
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 1:43 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : National Grid STRAP application comment letter

Dear Mr. Martella,

I respectfully request that RI DEM deny National Grid's application for a STRAP application for the proposed LNG facility on Allens Avenue. There is clearly no evidence that National Grid's proposed work on this site falls within the guidelines of the STRAP application. National Grid should follow the correct procedure to fully remediate this toxic site and contribute to the community that supports its business. Cutting corners on the remediation of a site so contiguous with other dangerous and polluted areas as well as a large volume of residents is irresponsible and careless. There is no reason why National Grid should be held to anything less than the utmost standards for preventing public health and environmental catastrophes. We rely on RI DEM to make sure these standards are fair, enforced and followed.

Thank you,

Liz Downing

Providence, RI 02906

Comment No. 14

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From:
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 5:54 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: amy.willoughby@nationalgrid.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Proposed LNG site in PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I'm writing to request that DEM deny National Grid the STRAP permit needed to begin construction on the proposed LNG site on Allens Ave.

As a life long Rhode Islander, I object to this project for multiple reasons. Mainly, not only is the soil at this site contaminated with multiple toxic substances that should never be given the opportunity to become airborne, but this LNG terminal is not in the best interest of residents, businesses and organizations in the local area.

Moreover, any activity at 642 Allens Ave. should be focused on remediation of the soil akin to what is appropriate at "superfund" sites. Following that, the best development of this area would certainly be something commercial, residential or open space in nature that does not possess such a high degree of risk or potentially life-threatening consequences.

As a Project Manager in the Office of Waste Management, you have the authority and capacity to stop this ill conceived proposed development. Moreover, as a public servant charged with keeping the best interest of all Rhode Islanders in mind, it is incumbent upon you to consider the impact the construction and resulting LNG terminal will have on the area at large.

As Rhode Islanders, we can do better with this waterfront property in our state's capital. Will you please exercise the powers of your office to ensure we do just that?

Jeremy LaVena

Warwick, RI
02886

Jeremy LaVena

Sent from my iPhone

Comment No. 15

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Sam Hampton
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 9:31 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG Plant

Dear Mr.Martella,

Please do not allow the LIquid Natural Gad Plant to move forward. It will be harmful to the environment and dangerous to the surrounding community. We need to focus on renewable resources and making the planet a better place for future generations.

Thank you,
Samson Hampton

Comment No. 16

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur -----
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 9:41 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO to LNG PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to urge you to eject giving National Grid permission to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built.

Mikaila Arthur

Providence, RI 02906

--
Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur

Comment No. 17

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Moira Hinderer
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 9:47 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : National Grid STRAP Permit Request for Allens Ave Site (public comment)

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am a resident of Providence, RI and I'm writing to submit a comment about National Grid's request for a STRAP permit at the Allens Ave site. As a Providence resident, I'm very concerned about the proposal to remove the protective cap at this site and disrupt the contaminated soil at the site. It is my understanding that residents of south Providence already suffer from higher rates of asthma, cancer, and other diseases associated with environmental contamination. As a person with asthma who is also raising a young child who has asthma, I want to see Providence become a cleaner and safer city, and I worry that they proposed National Grid project will move us in the opposite direction. After listening to National Grid spokespeople present, I do not believe they have a comprehensive plan for the safe remediation of the site. I hope that this permit request will be denied.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Best,
Moira Hinderer

Providence, RI 02906

Comment No. 18

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Camille Williams <[Camille Williams <](#)

Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 10:09 PM

To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)

Cc: [NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com](mailto>NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com)

Subject: [EXTERNAL] : National Grid's LNG plant proposal.

Dear Mr. Martella,

I came to the public comment event today but had to leave before my name was called, so I am writing to you instead. I own a home on Michigan Ave, a short distance from the proposed site. My husband and I lived in that house for nine years, and both our children were born during that time. If we were still living there, I would be afraid for my family's health and safety in the face of National Grid's LNG plant proposal, so I sympathize with the grave concerns of the residents you are hearing from.

After we moved six years ago, we kept the house on Michigan Ave. and we rent it to a lovely family with three little girls. I do not want my tenants to have to worry about their family's health and safety.

I am white and middle class, as are my tenants, however I understand that these demographics represent the minority in this neighborhood. I am very concerned about families who are too busy functioning in survival mode due to poverty and therefore lack the bandwidth to make their voices heard on this issue. I am also very concerned that this project is an act of environmental racism against some of our city's most vulnerable and marginalized residents. *We all know that this project would never see the light of day in my current zip code, 02906.*

Of course, there are farther reaching issues at hand as well. The evidence is clear that we must move away from fossil fuel dependence if ANY of our children and grandchildren are to have any hope of inheriting a safe planet. Rhode Island DEM needs to focus on supporting the development of green, renewable energy and create jobs in the process.

Last and least, but not insignificant, this project has the potential to tank my property value, which I don't appreciate.

Please be courageous, do the right thing, and stop this dangerous, expensive, unnecessary and discriminatory project from going any further.

Thank you,

Camille Williams
Current property owner and former resident of
Michigan Ave.
Providence, RI 02905

Comment No. 19

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kathleen Prindiville <
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 10:22 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO LNG in PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

Please do not approve the STRAPs proposal from National Grid to build their natural gas liquefaction facility on the dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence.

It is a danger not only to my neighborhood of South Providence, but to all of Providence.

It is not being built behind the hurricane barrier, in the event of a major weather event or accident *HOSPITALS*, downtown, and the universities will be affected. Building so close to a city center is reckless and could be catastrophic. It is a risk to our water, soil, air, to the public safety and to our beautiful Narragansett Bay.

Building on the contaminated site will expose residents of the community and the delicate ecology of the bay to numerous toxic substances. If I grow vegetables in my yard, will I be able to eat them? South Side Community Land Trust has many community gardens in the neighborhood that provide much needed produce to people who have limited access to healthy, fresh foods in the 'food desert' that is South Providence.

When the gas pipeline leak/explosion happened in March, we were torn whether we should seek shelter at 10:30pm at night, which is when we first heard about the leak, we didn't know whether it was safe to sleep in our homes.

On top of the anxiety of our immediate safety, we (residents) ended up not being informed about the explosion, or of the toxic chemicals released into the air surrounding our homes. I found out about the chemicals in JUNE.

I'm incredibly alarmed by the way National Grid has been handling the situation, they are actively minimizing the risks out of their own self interest.

- What type of warning system would be put in place if such an event were to happen at this new facility?
- How will National Grid improve communications with the public and local residents in the immediate danger zone if this facility is built?
- Does National Grid plan to be more transparent about events that take place and less dismissive of accidents and leaks at facilities they operate?

- Why would the RI government be willing to put so many vulnerable people at risk for a energy source that is destroying the environment of the US, increasing the rate of earthquakes, contaminating water and land, and many other risks to public health?
- Will there be reimbursements for food, housing and transportation costs for residents in the event we have to evacuate?
- If this project is allowed to move forward, how will we know we are safe in our homes?
- How will we know that the food we are eating from our gardens are not contaminated?
- How can we be sure we are not putting our loved ones at risk because we live in this neighborhood? It is one of the last affordable places to live in Providence. Many in my community are vulnerable, are not aware that this project is happening, or that their health, and the environment's health is at stake.

PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW NATIONAL GRID TO BUILD THIS FACILITY.

It will be a failure to the people of this amazing city. We can do better and find more creative ways to bring revenue and interest to this incredible place. We have so much to offer, please don't let LNG build their dangerous facility on our doorstep and put so many at risk. It is a short sighted plan that will have terrible consequences for the people that make this city so unique and vibrant.

Please feel free to call or email me, I am looking forward to your reply and hope you can side with the people and reject this terrible plan for RI.

Thank you for your time,

Kathleen Prindiville and Jonathan Stone

--
Kathleen Prindiville

Comment No. 20

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Pamela Poniatowski <
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 10:23 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No to LNG PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to ask you to deny permission to National Grid to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence. This facility would expose residents to harmful substances. It is not in the best interest of Rhode Islanders to have LNG in our state.

Looking forward to a cleaner future,

Pamela Poniatowski

Sent from my iPad

Comment No. 21

Providence, RI 02908
9 August 2017

Mr. Joseph Martella
Office of Waste Management
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Dear Mr Martella:

I oppose construction of the natural gas liquefaction facility in the Port of Providence for several reasons. Chief among them are the following:

1. The proposed site is in an area of where people of low income live. The incidence of respiratory problems and other environment-related complications is already high for that population. Construction of the plant and its operation will increase health-related illnesses.
2. The proposed site is one with high levels of contaminants in the soil. It is also an area where highly explosive materials are stored. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) would only amplify the conflagration if an explosion were to occur.
3. Investing in fossil fuels impedes our progress toward the goals that our Governor has set for transitioning to renewable energy in this state.
4. The proposed site is on the Providence River, an area predicted to be under 11 feet of seawater by the end of this century. Building in this area is short-sighted and doomed to have unrecoverable capital losses.
5. Perpetuating the state's reliance on fossil fuels means continuing our reliance on other states where those fuels are resourced. We should instead be investing in energy sources within our state; sources that will employ and enrich our own citizens.

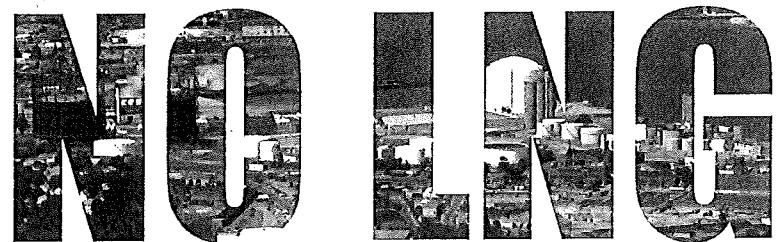
As a concerned citizen and a person of faith, I implore the Department of Environmental Management not to approve National Grid's proposal.

Sincerely yours,



Terry Bontrager
Climate Action RI
Peace and Justice Committee, Beneficent Congregational Church

Comment No. 22



Key points:

- *The proposed National Grid project does not qualify for a STRAP. STRAPs are granted for activities **immediately** following the release of a hazardous material in order to clean up or treat the materials and remove any imminent hazard, if it exists. The RI Dept. of Environmental Management issued a letter of responsibility in 1998 declaring that the site poses no imminent hazard, and has not reevaluated that decision since.*
- *The proposed National Grid project would **create** an imminent hazard and a potential for harm to the community that doesn't currently exist. It would expose contaminated soil and groundwater to wind and rainwater. The site is in the 100-year floodplain, and a flood or high winds could undo efforts to contain the contaminated material.*
- [The third point from the Coalition letter is intelligible as it stands.]
- *STRAP permits are good for 90 days, but this project is projected to start in 2017 and continue through 2019, with digging not expected to begin until 2018. This is obviously longer than 90 days and thus a STRAP is not the right kind of permit.*

Additional points:

- National Grid has refused to discuss with the public the ways in which this project could threaten community health and safety or respond to public inquiry about these risks. They also refused to discuss with the public the eventual use of the site, which would pose further risks to community health and safety in the form of possible leaks and explosions.
- National Grid has a history of non-compliance with safety regulations for workers, and has made no statement about the training they would receive in handling hazardous materials.

Comment No. 23

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kevin Descoteaux <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 6:38 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG facility in Providence

Hi Joseph. I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed LNG facility in Providence. Any site remediation should not be connected in any way with further development of the site. Remediation should decrease not increase the risk to me and others in the area. As per DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.07(C)(2): "Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to document community comments and concerns about the investigation, clean-up, and reuse of the Contaminated-Site" the risk of BOTH remediation and future development must be considered. I would also say that the following part of the regulations are cause to deny the STRAP: "No Emergency or Short-Term Response Action undertaken by the Responsible Party may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.01).

Thank you

Kevin Descoteaux

Providence

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Droid

Comment No. 24

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Adria Marchetti
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:37 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to you to urge you to say NO to National Grid's plans for an LNG plant in Providence. The community is asking you to deny National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

Please do not allow this to happen.

Sincerely,
Adria Marchetti

Sent from my iPhone

Comment No. 25

Beneficent

Beneficent Congregational Church, UCC
300 Weybosset Street
Providence, RI 02903-3731
Tel 401.331.9844 Fax 401.331.0021
www.BeneficentChurch.org
Reverend Michelle Madsen-Bibeau

Mr. Joseph T. Martella II
RIDEM Office of Waste Management
Site Remediation Program
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

August 9, 2017

Dear Mr. Martella:

I write to express my personal opposition to National Grid's proposed construction of a Liquified Natural Gas facility in South Providence, and on behalf of the Peace and Justice Committee of Beneficent Church to express concern over both the project and the process to date.

The United Church of Christ affirmed at its 2017 Synod Gathering the denomination's commitment to public witness and advocacy as regards the dangers of climate change in what we view as a critical moment in history. Use of resources to increase our dependence on outmoded and dangerous fossil fuels is counter-productive to the shift we must make to truly renewable and clean sources of energy.

But even if one were inclined to dedicate resources to infrastructure for fossil fuels, it is a breach of public trust to do so on a site whose disruption will expose community members to hazardous toxins. The Department of Environmental Management should reject the STRAP permit, and instead demand full remediation and cleaning of the area.

In addition, Beneficent Church as a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, economically-diverse congregation has a profound concern for the inclusion of affected community members in decisions about siting facilities with potential health and safety risks. Though I am glad that a forum for residents' concerns is being provided today by the Department at Open Table of Christ Church, it is disturbing that community consultation was not previously prioritized. We continue to struggle with the effects of racism and economic disparity in areas of housing, access to services, and political voice. I trust that when those most directly impacted speak today, you will listen, privileging their concerns over expediency or corporate interests. These individuals are, after all, the citizens you represent.

Our congregation is in the midst of a transition in leadership, but I am happy to work with you during my tenure to facilitate conversations in this wonderful Providence community for the common good which is our shared goal.

Blessings,

Michelle Madsen-Bibeau

Michelle Madsen-Bibeau
Interim Minister

Comment No. 26

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kyle Stumpe
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:52 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG Plant in Providence

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to you to urge you to say NO to National Grid's plans for an LNG plant in Providence. The community is asking you to deny National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

For the sake of our children and our loved ones, please do not allow this to happen. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kyle Stumpe
Providence, RI 02909

Comment No. 27

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: April Olmstead
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:57 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO to National Grid's plans for an LNG plant in Providence

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to you as you deny National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

Thank you

April Olmstead

Hope Valley, RI

Comment No. 28

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: mark lennon <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:01 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: noLnginPVD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : National Grid LNG plant

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to let you know that as a long-time Providence resident and life-long RI citizen, I oppose the installation of this LNG liquification plant in Providence, as it poses great danger to our residents.

Thank you

Mark Lennon

Comment No. 29

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Karen Lee
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:30 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

Please consider why it would be sensible to place a LNG plant on the waterfront, where sea levels will rise?

Why would it be sensible to place such a plant where the air flow moves inland across it and into the city?

Why put a terrorist target near a large population?

It's not sensible at all.

Please say no.

Karen Lee

--

Karen Lee

See my blog about what I'm up to

Comment No. 30

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Rebecca Kislak
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:44 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO to LNG in PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I'm writing as a Providence resident to express my hopes that you will please reject National Grid's request for permission to build a liquefaction facility in Providence. We very much need to be building infrastructure for sustainable energy here in Providence, not building potentially dangerous facilities on a toxic site near so many residents of Providence. The gas leak in the high pressure gas lines in Providence in March really underscores the dangers and the geography of what happens if something goes wrong? This is the wrong energy policy, and in the wrong place. Please request the request.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best wishes,
Rebecca

--
Rebecca Kislak, Esq.
Kislak Consulting LLC
P.O. Box 40143
Providence, RI 02940

| |
www.kislakconsulting.com

Comment No. 31

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: luke krafft¹
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:57 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No LNG please

If our politicians can't be trusted to protect us and guide us in the direction of safe, sustainable, energy technology, then the educated folks that work for the state are our last hope. Please take the side of the people, present and future, despite whatever the personal cost may be.

Comment No. 32

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Sarah
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:17 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG

Please, no LNG plant in Providence. Just please no.

Sent from my iPhone

Comment No. 33

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Heidi Dennigan >
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:51 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: nolnginpvd@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please STOP this STRAP permit for National Grid!

Hello Joseph,

Please, please consider stopping the STRAP permit in Providence for National Grid! As a Providence resident, I fair for the health of my family especially by 1 year old son. Do you live near this site? Imagine if you did. How would you feel? This is scary. You need to do what is right for the residents of Providence and NOT put our health a risk. Health is way more important then money. PLEASE!

I urge you to put a stop to this!

Thank you,
Heidi Dennigan (Providence resident)

Comment No. 34

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Darcie Dennigan
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:52 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com; Gabe Burnstein
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Deny the STRAP permit

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am asking you, senior sanitary engineer for DEM, to please deny National Grid's STRAP permit for Allens Ave.

I write as a RI resident and also as a mother. For half of every week, my daughter lives with her dad, my ex-husband, less than 1.7 miles from the proposed site. She lives on a lovely street with lots of young families and a nice park nearby.

If digging begins on this site, I would not want her playing at the park. You and I both know that no matter the precaution, the STRAP permit means a list of highly toxic substances being released into an already polluted area. You and I both know that the STRAP permit is just the beginning. It's the first step in further polluting and ruining this area. -- AND in further polluting and ruining our soil and air and water-- AND my beautiful daughter's lungs and body.

And if DEM doesn't listen and doesn't care and digging begins on this site, please be sure that people will not be quiet. Please be sure that this is the beginning of a very large and loud headache for all involved.

No one in any neighborhood deserves to have a liquified natural gas plant built or operating near them. No one deserves that pollution and no one deserves that danger. Please protect this site from National Grid's plans. Please protect all the kids, families, pets, park-goers and hospital patients who would be affected by this proposal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Darcie Dennigan

Providence, RI 02906

Comment No. 35

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Dimitri <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:58 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG Project

Dear Mr. Martella:

I'm very concerned about the proposed LNG-National Grid cleanup project on Allens Ave. I'm skeptical of National Grid's commitment to public and environmental health and public safety.

I'm also disappointed in the lack of information given to the people of Providence and the lack of public access to the project meetings.

The people of these communities need to be fully informed and kept abreast of developments. I expect the DEM's commitment is to environmental and public health, not to the success of the fossil fuel industry.

Providence resident,
Carl Dimitri

Comment No. 36

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Joe Blank
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 10:19 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO LNG plant

Hello

As I lifelong Rhode Island resident I strongly urge you to not go ahead with a dangerous, toxic, and outdated LNG facility in Providence

Thank
Joe

Comment No. 37

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Lynn Sommerville ·
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 11:01 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG processing plant proposal

Dear Sir,

I strongly oppose the construction of a LNG processing plant in Providence. The construction itself has health implications for both Providence and Cranston, both densely populated areas and the plant itself is a health risk to the local population. It is vulnerable to hurricane and other weather vagaries that the coming climate change will make more extreme. It is not fair to the local population , particularly South Providence, which is working hard and successfully to re-invent itself The choice of site would appear to be associated with the perceived economic state of south Providence compared with alternatives such as Quonset which is less densely populated but wealthier. I hope this is not the case as the health of all our populace should be of the first importance.

I urge you to carefully consider or re-consider this proposal and do what is best for our citizens.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lynn H. Sommerville, M.D., Ph.D.

Comment No. 38

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Geerah, Sumintra L. <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 11:59 AM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Say NO to National Grid!

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to you to urge you to say NO to National Grid's plans for an LNG plant in Providence. The community is asking you to deny National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

Please do not allow this to happen.

Sincerely,
Sumintra L. Geerah

Comment No. 39

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Matthew Bessette <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NG STRAP permit

August 10, 2017

Joseph Martella
235 Promenade St.
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Mr. Martella:

I am writing to you regarding National Grid's Liquefaction Project at Fields Point. My request is that RI DEM deny its application for a STRAP permit. As you well know, such a permit is for remediation purposes, not for building more polluting facilities. And although this project differs from KeyPoint's 2005 bid to construct a new LNG import facility, it would nonetheless expand and augment an existing facility located on contaminated water and soil.

The truth is that National Grid's argument hinges on attrition – on decades of lawmakers, administrators, industries, and fossil-fuel interests asking, if not telling, South Providence residents to accept health and safety risks as normal. On this basis, the proposed liquefaction project is indeed not a departure from business as usual. By the project manager's own admission, the monitoring and pollution-control measures would cease after the project is finished. In this manner, the new environmental burdens foisted on the surrounding neighborhoods will become part of National Grid's "tradition" of perpetuating Rhode Island's reliance on fossil fuels at the expense of public safety and public health.

And let us be clear. The seeming appeal of National Grid's proposed LNG terminal, that an existing pipeline would be supplying the gas to the facility, depends on overlooking the fact that this is a pipeline that already carries hydraulically-fractured gas from Pennsylvania. Now that it is becoming more widely known that such interstate pipelines like the Algonquin, along with numerous other LNG terminals, ought to have undergone more rigorous and less-biased environmental assessments than they did, why should their health and safety costs not be considered when an offshoot or piggyback project is at stake?

So whether it is the testimony of families who have suffered illnesses from living in proximity to these pipelines and facilities, the fact that natural gas power plants release 21-120 times more methane than earlier estimates indicated, or the all-too foreseeable risks of spreading contamination and public exposure to dangerous substances that National Grid's current proposal presents, my request is that RI DEM deny this permit and do right by the citizens of South Providence.

Sincerely,
Mr. Matthew Bessette

Comment No. 40

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: JANET RIVARD
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 12:30 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO LNG in PRovidence

Hello Mr Martella,

I am writing to request that you deny the request by National Grid to build a natural gas liquefaction plant in Providence at the port at the Terminal Road site. As a lifelong Providence resident with family here since the 1840s, I implore you to take this step to make our neighborhood a little less unsafe. Growing up close to the port we new from the time we were children that if there were ever an accident with any of the storage tanks, it would spread rapidly in a chain reaction and take out approximately a 5 mile radius. Now I hear that the nearby chemical company alone would impact 16 miles. This area has dealt with a frightening potential threat for a very long time. Please do not add to it by allowing this liquefaction plant request.

To make this more real, please allow me to share a brief story about the night of the fire at the port about a decade ago. Knowing the history of the area and living in the home my grandfather bought in 1920, this was one of the more frightening nights of my life. We had bags packed in the car, the dogs' leashes by the door, my daughter sleeping on the first floor couch and I watched TV all night long until I was sure the fire was under control. But we actually were in an evacuation mode! Adding LNG to the already very dangerous mix just makes no sense and is an added public safety hazard.

What we need is to clean up the damaged areas to the best of our ability and then use the space for technologies that will help generate clean energy and not put us further at risk.

Please choose wisely to deny National Grid's request.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Janet L Rivard Michaud

Comment No. 41

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Sarah O'Brien 
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 2:25 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No to LNG in providence

Please reject giving National Grid permission to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence. This will expose residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to the community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

Sarah O'Brien, LICSW, RPT-S
Certified Lactation Counselor

Comment No. 42

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Aarav Sundaresh < [\[REDACTED\]](#)
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 2:32 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please deny National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility

Mr. Martella,

I am writing in opposition to National Grid's proposal to build a natural gas liquefaction facility in the Port of Providence. Please deny this proposal, which would expose residents to harmful substances. This facility would be a danger to the community if built.

Thank you for your consideration.

Aarav Sundaresh

Comment No. 83

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: _____
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 2:57 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to you today to ask that you somehow stop the LNG storage tank. I am a retired environmental engineer. I live in Burrillville, RI.

I cannot believe that the DEM would even contemplate allowing National Grid to put a storage facility/liquefaction facility on that Allens Ave site. From what I have read and what I have researched on this matter, that soil is contaminated with cancer causing chemicals. You know what they are so I won't list them here.

I do not know if you have any children or grandchildren. Regardless of this, you should be very concerned about disturbing this soil. As I am sure you know, if National Grid (or any other company) removes that "cap" and it rains, all those chemicals will either "run off" into other surface waters or the ocean and those chemicals will go into any groundwater in the area. This is so dangerous for the residents in the surrounding area. It is also dangerous for the ocean ecosystem. It may indeed contaminate the groundwater/aquifer!

My other concern is this: Natural gas will/may be exported. If this is true, then why should this liquefaction facility/storage facility be allowed? I am sure that the state of RI will receive taxes, but is that worth the dangers?

If the soil is allowed to be removed, where will it go? Will it be processed? Will it be put into 55-gallon drums and buried somewhere else? Will it be put into the ground in another state?

Many of the VOC's will contaminate the air during any movement of the soil.

You know all that I have written above.

I must implore you to not allow this catastrophic project to happen.

The problem with human beings is that they allow horrible and stupid things to happen for money. Also, human beings always make decisions without looking into the future and to totally understand the long-term ramifications of such decisions.

Thank you for reading this. (I hope that you have.)

We must change our views of how corporations work within the scope of Earth's ecosystems. I am sure you would at least agree with me about this.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Sloman
Burrillville, RI

Comment No. 44

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Manuel Cordero .
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 3:25 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Public Comment - National Grid STRAP Permit

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing to provide public comment regarding the STRAP permit RIDEM is currently considering for National Grid's proposed project in the Fields Point area.

I have spent a great deal of time with RISD students studying that area and am very familiar with the industrial history of the site and the known toxicity of the soil. **I am opposed to the approval of the STRAP permit that would allow for National Grid's construction work in the toxic soil**, which would increase the risk of exposing Providence citizens and visitors alike to hazardous and dangerous materials.

On behalf of my family and neighbors I hereby express my deep concern for the adverse effects of the proposed work and the long term impact to the health and safety of future generations in Providence.

Best,

Manuel Cordero

Comment No. 45

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kate Schapira
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 3:56 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Comment on STRAP proposed for 642 Allens Ave, Providence, RI

Dear Mr. Martella:

I write to urge the DEM to refuse a STRAP permit to National Grid for 642 Allens Avenue.

Toxic substances from over a century of industrial use permeate the site. Cyanide, arsenic, lead, VOCs, PCBs and multiple hydrocarbons have all been found in non-negligible quantities. National Grid's plan for preventing these from entering the air and the groundwater near the site is insufficient, particularly in the event of extreme weather (high winds, what's known as a hundred-year flood).

I attended the first of two hearings that National Grid held for the proposed STRAP. As for particulate matter in the air—dust and dirt that could be carried on the wind to nearby neighborhoods and hospitals—National Grid's only plan was to "monitor" it. They made no commitment to stopping the project if the levels of toxic or dangerous material in the air exceeded acceptable standards—which in their presentation were unspecified. In a neighborhood that already has high rates of asthma from air pollutants, this is an unacceptable additional burden.

The concept and principle of "environmental justice" definitively and strongly applies to the community whose houses are within the area potentially affected by digging on Allens Avenue. People living in the area are often doing so because it is what is affordable to them, not what they would necessarily choose, and the longer they've been living there, the more exposed they have already been to the toxic materials already associated with multiple industrial sites. They are trapped with the lead, PCBs, cyanide, arsenic and VOCs that are already there, and they would be trapped with any additional quantities released into air and groundwater by the proposed project.

They would also be trapped in the range of any leaks or explosions from the LNG plant that is the reason for the desired remediation. While people who attended the second public meeting reported your claim that DEM has no say in what National Grid does with the site and that considering the final use of the site cannot be part of DEM's decision, DEMDSR0193 Section 7.07(C)(2) states that it is: "Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to document community comments and concerns about the investigation, cleanup, and reuse of the Contaminated Site." People living near this site will be in danger from it for the entire life of its projects, both the short-term remediation and its subsequent use. I urge you to refer this permit.

Sincerely,
Kate Schapira
Providence, RI

Comment No. 46

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Lisa Petrie ↗
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 6:28 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com; teonlisa@Juno.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please deny the STRAP permit for National Grid's Fields Point LNG facility
Attachments: Coalition Draft STRAP comment letter.pdf

Dear Mr. Martella:

Every Rhode Island resident has a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live in a safe, healthy community, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, or zip code, and now the people of Southside Providence are counting on you to protect these rights. Though I live in Richmond, I stand with Southside residents in their struggle to protect themselves and their children from this dangerous project.

In the first place, National Grid's proposed Fields Point LNG production facility would in itself be a step backward for the state--locking us into continued fossil fuel addiction for decades when we should be transitioning to 100% renewables—and would pose an unacceptable risk to the health and safety of the surrounding community, and to children in particular. This community is already overburdened with industrial pollution, and suffers the one of the highest asthma rates in the state. Allowing National Grid to go ahead with its LNG facility would only compound these already serious problems. In addition, the facility would be built next to a Univar chemical plant with a hazard radius of 14 miles, which includes over 300 schools with 110,000 children. The risk to these children—approximately two-thirds of Rhode Island's school children—would be heightened by the addition of the LNG facility.

Secondly, as you know, building this facility would involve digging up tons of contaminated soil—soil that contains high levels of toxins such as arsenic, lead, cyanide, asbestos, and PCB's, as well as other harmful chemicals; this is why it would require a STRAP (Short Term Response Action Plan) permit from you. But, as you also know, STRAP permits are for cleaning up toxic sites, not building new pollution sources. Specifically, the permit is for actions taken immediately after discovering a release of hazardous material, or to remove an imminent hazard. But this contamination has not just been discovered, nor does the site pose an imminent hazard if left undisturbed.

In addition, the regulations state that "No Short-Term Response Action.. may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment." But the proposed work would increase the risk of harm to both human health *and* the environment by removing a protective cap and bringing contaminated soil up to the surface where the toxins could be blown into the surrounding community and/or the bay, particularly given the high winds that are common in this waterfront area.

Please do the right thing by denying this permit and stopping yet another instance of environmental racism in this state.

Respectfully Yours,
Lisa Petrie

Carolina, RI 02812

P.S. To the friends I am blind-copying here--sorry I didn't get to this sooner! If anyone is able to send comments, they'll be accepted until midnight tonight. I'm also attaching a draft letter from the No LNG in PVD Coalition to DEM on this project for more info.

Comment No. 46 Attachment



<http://NoLNGinPVD.org> | [NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com](mailto>NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com) | #NoLNGinPVD

August 10, 2017

Office of Waste Management
ATTN: Joe Martella, Senior Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

RE: NATIONAL GRID LNG - COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LIQUEFACTION PROJECT AND
HOLCIM DRIVEWAY STRAPS

We, the No LNG in PVD Coalition, are writing to comment on the Short Term Response Action Plans (STRAPs) for the Proposed Liquefaction Project (RIDEM File Number SR-28-1152) and Holcim Driveway submitted May 12, 2017 and May 30, 2017 respectively. We respectfully request that the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) holds no permit applicant above the environmental regulations it is charged to enforce. We request that RIDEM DENY the STRAPs to National Grid, as they do not qualify for a STRAP. If National Grid wishes to proceed they must fully remediate the contaminated site with a Remedial Action Work Plan approved by RIDEM. The following describes how National Grid does not qualify for a STRAP:

“Emergency or Short-Term Response Action shall mean any activities undertaken immediately following the discovery of a Release of Hazardous Material in order to completely or partially contain clean up or treat the Released Material and/or remove an Imminent Hazard if it exists (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.18).”

- Per the definition of an Emergency or Short-Term Response Action in the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases, to qualify a project must occur immediately following the discovery of a release, or the removal of an Imminent Hazard. Section 2.2 of the Liquefaction Project STRAP states that RIDEM issued a Letter of Responsibility on February 13, 1998 and site poses no Imminent Hazard, therefore this project does NOT qualify for a STRAP.

“No Emergency or Short-Term Response Action undertaken by the Responsible Party may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.01).”

- The proposed construction work would create the potential for harm to human health and the environment. During the proposed construction period contaminated soil and groundwater will be handled and stockpiled. The location of the project is on the Port of Providence which is subject to high winds within the 100-year floodplain, leading to a potential for release of contaminants. Construction will occur near existing fossil fuel infrastructure including existing natural gas pipes which could lead to another pipe burst.
- It is impossible to separate the STRAP from the project, the proposed liquefaction facility. The proposed facility would increase the potential for harm to human health and the environment in an Environmental Justice Community.

“Emergency Permits shall not exceed ninety (90) days in duration (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.05).”

- The STRAP for the proposed Liquefaction Plant indicates: “The schedule for implementation of the work described herein will depend on receipt of the STRAP Approval for the RIDEM and receipt of other necessary permits and approvals. The Project is Projected to begin in 2017 and continue through 2019. Earth disturbing activities are not expected to begin until early 2018.” As the duration is longer than 90 days, the work does not constitute short-term remediation and does not meet the duration requirements for an Emergency or Short-Term permit.

As described above, the Project does NOT meet the requirements of a Short-Term Response Action Plan. No LNG in PVD Coalition strongly requests that RIDEM DENY National Grid their STRAPs. Any future earthwork on the site in contaminated soils must only be conducted under the full remediation of the site.

In addition to finding that the STRAP does NOT meet the requirements of an Emergency or Short-Term Response Action therefore requiring denial of the permit, the No LNG in PVD coalition has the following additional comments on the STRAP:

- “The notice shall contain, at a minimum, the following information: A Brief description of Hazardous Waste Involved (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(B))”
 - Both the first and second public meeting notices had no mention of which hazardous waste is involved.
- “A brief description of the treatment action and/or other actions authorized by the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(C)).”
 - The description is limited to soil and groundwater management, and earthwork.
- “The duration and effective dates of the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(E)).”
 - The duration of work associated with the requested permits was not included in either notices.
- National Grid refused to hold a public meeting per RIDEM’s regulations. “Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to : 1) disseminate information about the Department’s Site Remediation program and the specific *Contaminated-Site* of interest; 2) document community comments and concerns about the investigation, clean-up, and *reuse of the Contaminated-Site*, and 3) *engage in a dialogue with the public about the Contaminated-Site*. Community meetings will be organized by the Performing Party and will be *accessible* to those who wish to attend (considering public transportation and access for disabled. All “*equal participation*” among all involved should be established – avoiding panels, head tables, or auditorium presentations. Translation assistance for non-English speakers shall be provided by the Performing Party when appropriate (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.07(C)).”
 2. National Grid refused to discuss the Reuse of the Contaminated-Site, the liquefaction facility, during the community meeting, which is stated in the purpose of a community meeting.
 3. During the community meeting National Grid refused to acknowledge that there is any risk with the soil and groundwater. Effects from potential exposure to the contaminated material being handled were not discussed and were quickly dismissed. The words Contaminated, Carcinogenic, Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk, Hazardous Material, Hazardous Substance and Hazardous Waste.were absent from the dialogue, stead such contaminated material was referred to as “compounds”. Even National Grid’s poster on “What is a STRAP and What is a PIP” does not include the word Hazardous which is in RIDEM’s definition of a STRAP. National Grid was engaging in public relations not in real engagement and dialogue with the public about a contaminated site.
- “The Responsible Party shall, throughout the implementation of that action, monitor and evaluate the performance, effectiveness and completeness of the action in abating, preventing or eliminating contamination and more specifically, the Imminent Hazard (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.08).”
 - As National Grid has a history of non-compliance with safety regulations (include info on no personal protective equipment for workers on pipe burst, and dust complaints. The No LNG in PVD coalition requests that an independent environmental monitor is allowed on

site throughout the construction period of the STRAPs, and that the No LNG in PVD coalition is reimbursed on a (bi-weekly/monthly?) bases for the cost of the independent monitor. The monitor will report back to the coalition and the public.

- Section 4.1 of the STRAP states “In general, the fill consists of sands and gravels with cinders, cinder ash, coke and coal fragments.”
 - Several of the borings indicate the soil is a silt or fine sand, both of which are significantly more susceptible to becoming airborne than a just sands and gravel. In addition during the first public meeting National Grid indicated there was no threat to the soil having dust impacts. It is concerning that National Grid is downplaying the potential dust threat by what material they claim is predominant especially at a coastal site with potential for high winds.
- Please provide copies of all air monitoring (Section 6.6.1 of STRAP) results to the No LNG in PVD Coalition on a weekly basis.
- Section 6.7 Decontamination Protocol lacks requirements to keep construction workers and their families safe. There is no discussion about workers cleaning up prior to eating or leaving the site, about not allowing food or drinks near where work is occurring with contaminated soil and groundwater.
- Will the person overseeing construction oversight have had OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) Supervisor training?
- Will the construction workers have been HAZWOPER trained?
- What Personal Protective Equipment will the construction workers use?
- Will the construction workers be informed of the material they are working with?
- Section 6.8 Soil Stockpile Management Requirements describes the contaminated soil being moved a minimum of three times before either being shipped off-site or buried beneath the cap.
 - As this project is located on the coast, which is prone to high winds, stormwater and floodwater, No LNG in PVD Coalition requests that the contaminated soil is immediately stored in liquid tight containers that can be shipped when excavated, therefore limiting the migration of the contaminated soil to impact human health or the environment.
- The project is located in potential habitat for the federally listed threatened red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*). In addition 19 bird species that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act may be potentially affected by the proposed activities according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC on July 5, 2017. It is requested that an Ecological Risk Assessment is conducted per (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 8.05A) and report (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 8.05B)
- “An Environmentally Sensitive Area shall mean any of the following areas: Areas which provide habitat for Federally endangered or threatened species as determined by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.21).”
 - Please coordinate with the USFWS to determine if the Site provides habitat for red knot.
 - If it is determined the site does provide habitat, National Grid must comply with the Endangered Species Act.
 - If determined to be an Environmentally Sensitive Area, National Grid must meet the more stringent thresholds of Method 3 during any remediation work. “Method 3 shall mean the determination of appropriate remedial objectives based on the concentrations of

Hazardous Substances developed in accordance with Rule 8.04 (Method 3 Remedial Objectives) and Rule 8.05 (ecological Protection) of the Remediation Regulations (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.49)."

Comment No. 47

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Robert L. Malin <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 6:31 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM); Lisa Petrie
Cc: NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Re: Please deny the STRAP permit for National Grid's Fields Point LNG facility

This was excellently written race Lisa can we use this to send around I would like to put my name on it at least
On Thu, Aug 10, 2017 at 6:29 PM Lisa Petrie < wrote:

Dear Mr. Martella:

Every Rhode Island resident has a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live in a safe, healthy community, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, or zip code, and now the people of Southside Providence are counting on you to protect these rights. Though I live in Richmond, I stand with Southside residents in their struggle to protect themselves and their children from this dangerous project.

In the first place, National Grid's proposed Fields Point LNG production facility would in itself be a step backward for the state--locking us into continued fossil fuel addiction for decades when we should be transitioning to 100% renewables—and would pose an unacceptable risk to the health and safety of the surrounding community, and to children in particular. This community is already overburdened with industrial pollution, and suffers the one of the highest asthma rates in the state. Allowing National Grid to go ahead with its LNG facility would only compound these already serious problems. In addition, the facility would be built next to a Univar chemical plant with a hazard radius of 14 miles, which includes over 300 schools with 110,000 children. The risk to these children—approximately two-thirds of Rhode Island's school children—would be heightened by the addition of the LNG facility.

Secondly, as you know, building this facility would involve digging up tons of contaminated soil—soil that contains high levels of toxins such as arsenic, lead, cyanide, asbestos, and PCB's, as well as other harmful chemicals; this is why it would require a STRAP (Short Term Response Action Plan) permit from you. But, as you also know, STRAP permits are for cleaning up toxic sites, not building new pollution sources. Specifically, the permit is for actions taken immediately after discovering a release of hazardous material, or to remove an imminent hazard. But this contamination has not just been discovered, nor does the site pose an imminent hazard if left undisturbed.

In addition, the regulations state that “No Short-Term Response Action.. may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment.” But the proposed work would increase the risk of harm to both human health *and* the environment by removing a protective cap and bringing contaminated soil up to the surface where the toxins could be blown into the surrounding community and/or the bay, particularly given the high winds that are common in this waterfront area.

Please do the right thing by denying this permit and stopping yet another instance of environmental racism in this state.

Respectfully Yours,

Lisa Petrie

Carolina, RI 02812

P.S. To the friends I am blind-copying here--sorry I didn't get to this sooner! If anyone is able to send comments, they'll be accepted until midnight tonight. I'm also attaching a draft letter from the No LNG in PVD Coalition to DEM on this project for more info.

Comment No. 88

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Sarah Mack
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:31 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : No to LNG PVD

Dear Mr. Martella,

I write asking you to reject giving National Grid permission to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence. This would expose residents to harmful substances. This facility will be a danger to our community if built. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI.
Please consider this for the safety of our families, neighbors and friends!

Sincerely,

Sarah Mack

Sent from my iPhone

Comment No. 49

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Brienna Oulette
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:39 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG

Dear Mr. Martella,

As a small business owner, I'm asking you to reject National Grid's request for permission to build a natural gas liquefaction facility. I work on the Southside of Providence and I do NOT want that facility built in this beautiful city. It is in all our interests to keep LNG out of RI, or anywhere for that matter.

Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends!

--

Brienna Oulette, LICSW, QMHP
Clinician

NOTICE: THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION: This transmission may contain privileged, confidential and protected information, which may be subject to legal privilege. If you are not the intended recipient, please note you are prohibited from disclosing, copying, distributing, or using the contents of this message. Unauthorized use may constitute a violation of the law. If you are not authorized to access this transmission, please permanently delete the original e-mail and any attachments. Please destroy any copies or printouts thereof and contact me immediately. All reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure no viruses are present in this email. As I cannot accept liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of email or attachments, I recommend that you run your virus checking procedures on a regular basis and prior to use. Thank you.

Comment No. 50

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Walt <
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 7:54 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Natural Gas Liquefaction Facility

Dear Mr. Martella,

I am writing in opposition to National Grid building a natural gas liquefaction facility. LNG does not belong in RI would be a danger to its citizens. Thank you.

Walter J. Reis

North Providence, Rhode Island

Comment No. 51

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: kbf4
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:42 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please deny the STRAP permit for National Grid's Fields Point LNG facility

Importance: High

Dear Mr. Martella:

Every Rhode Island resident has a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live in a safe, healthy community, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, or zip code, and now the people of Southside Providence are counting on you to protect these rights. Though we live in South Kingstown, we both stand with Southside residents in their struggle to protect themselves and their children from this dangerous project.

In the first place, National Grid's proposed Fields Point LNG production facility would in itself be a step backward for the state--locking us into continued fossil fuel addiction for decades when we should be transitioning to 100% renewables—and would pose an unacceptable risk to the health and safety of the surrounding community, and to children in particular. This community is already overburdened with industrial pollution, and suffers the one of the highest asthma rates in the state. Allowing National Grid to go ahead with its LNG facility would only compound these already serious problems. In addition, the facility would be built next to a Univar chemical plant with a hazard radius of 14 miles, which includes over 300 schools with 110,000 children. The risk to these children—approximately two-thirds of Rhode Island's school children—would be heightened by the addition of the LNG facility.

Secondly, as you know, building this facility would involve digging up tons of contaminated soil—soil that contains high levels of toxins such as arsenic, lead, cyanide, asbestos, and PCB's, as well as other harmful chemicals; this is why it would require a STRAP (Short Term Response Action Plan) permit from you. But, as you also know, STRAP permits are for cleaning up toxic sites, not building new pollution sources. Specifically, the permit is for actions taken immediately after discovering a release of hazardous material, or to remove an imminent hazard. But this contamination has not just been discovered, nor does the site pose an imminent hazard if left undisturbed.

In addition, the regulations state that “No Short-Term Response Action.. may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment.” But the proposed work would increase the risk of harm to both human health *and* the environment by removing a protective cap and bringing contaminated soil up to the surface where the toxins could be blown into the surrounding community and/or the bay, particularly given the high winds that are common in this waterfront area.

Please consider Providence children as well as future generations' health and wellbeing, not mention the health of Rhode Island's coastal environment by denying this permit and stopping yet another instance of environmental racism in this state.

Sincerely,

Kim and Robert Falcone

Wakefield, RI. 02879

Comment No. 52

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Suzanne Enser
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 8:54 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: Lisa Petrie; Fossil Free RI; Southern RI Progressive Alliance
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please DENY the STRAP permit for National Grid's Fields Point LNG facility

Dear Mr. Martella:

Every Rhode Island resident has a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live in a safe, healthy community, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, or zip code. We are counting on you to protect these rights.

Though I live in South Kingstown, I stand with the residents of the Southside of Providence in their struggle to protect themselves and their children, not to mention planet earth, from this adsurb project.

You know this. The evidence is clear. Global warming is threatening humanity. The "way of life we know in this moment", will be significantly changed in my 8 year old son's lifetime if we do not control our addiction to fossil fuels, and yes I am suggesting immediately. There is no second chance.

Who are you to have the right to threaten my rights as a citizen of Rhode Island to breathe clean air?

Who are you who would permit National Grid to construct an LNG facility in our state, further contributing to our reliance on fossil fuels when we should be transitioning to 100% renewable energy?

Who are you to have the right to permit such gross and unacceptable risks to the health and safety of the surrounding community, families, men, women and children, citizens of Rhode Island?

As states in Section 17 of Constitution of The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations..."it shall be the duty of the general assembly (whom you are provided the opportunity to thoughtfully advise) to provide for the conservation of the air, land, water, plant, animal, mineral and other natural resources of the state, and to adopt all means necessary and proper by law to protect the natural environment of the people of the state by providing adequate resource planning for the control and regulation of the use of the natural resources of the state and for the preservation, regeneration and restoration of the natural environment of the state.

Furthermore, its my understanding that no Short-Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment." But the proposed work to build this facility would increase the risk of harm to both human health *and* the environment by removing a protective cap and bringing contaminated soil up to the surface where the toxins could be blown into the surrounding community and/or the bay, particularly given the high winds that are common in this waterfront area.

Please do you job to represent the citizenry of Rhode Island and the global community. Our future depends on your decisions.

Respectfully Yours,

Suzanne Enser

South Kingstown RI 02879

P.S. To all those whom is cc:d, please feel free to use portions of my letter (if you so desire) to send comments directly to Mr. Joseph Martella, Senior Engineer, RIDEM Office of Waste Management. Comments are DUE by midnight TONIGHT.

Comment No. 53

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:17 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Stop the STRAP Permit

Dear Sir,

As I'm sure you're aware, the STRAP permit would allow for National Grid's construction work in the toxic soil on Allens Avenue, increasing the risk of exposing people to the high levels of cancerous and hazardous materials there.

PLEASE DO NOT APPROVE THE STRAP PERMIT. Do not allow National Grid to dig in toxic dirt, and put communities, schools and health centers at risk. Make National Grid clean up the entire property, or at least leave it alone so it doesn't get any worse.

Thank you for reading my email.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Watts

Lynbrook, NY 11563

Comment No. 54

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Jennifer Smith Boylan
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:44 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : vote NO on LNG PV

Mr. Martella,

I am writing to urge you to vote NO on LNG PVD. Please do not give National Grid permission to build a natural gas liquefaction facility on a dangerous toxic site in the Port of Providence, exposing residents to harmful substances.

We should be looking to solar and wind to solve any energy needs. Just take a drive to VT to see the number of residential solar panels--that is what where we should be investing our efforts and money. Let's look towards a cleaner future for our families, neighbors and friends. Thank you.

Jennifer Boylan
Barrington

Comment No. 55

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Isabel Mattia
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:46 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPWD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NO LNG IN PVD

Hello Mr. Marcella,

Thank you for accepting public comments on the proposed LNG project. I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to the LNG project. I live in Little Compton, RI, but I was born in Providence and I work and go to school in the city. Providence needs to make smart choices for future generations and set an example for the rest of the state by investing in safe renewable energy. Liquified natural gas is a non renewable dirty energy source which is somehow being marketed to the public as a cleaner safer option. You and I both know this is malarkey and is simply a rebranding effort by the petroleum lobby to keep control over our resources. The problem is that moving into the future, time will prove the reality of the situation. In years to come folks will look back to this time and wonder why we didn't stop crappy projects like this when we had the chance. LNG is not clean or safe, and it is a step in the wrong direction. We are a tiny coastal state with limited land and resources, we should be a leader in clean energy and in mitigating climate change as it will affect us greatly. Even a minor sea level rise will have a big impact on Rhode Island. We need our energy developments to be focused on being sustainable and renewable at every turn. I want my grandchildren to be able to enjoy living a beautiful safe life in Rhode Island. This LNG project is a step in the wrong direction. Please think of the long term future and not of the short term profits. Short term profits are fleeting and not worth gambling our future on. Thank you.

- Isabel

Comment No. 56

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: DiZoglio, Joseph
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:48 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Health Concerns over LNG

Good evening DEM,

My name is Joey DiZoglio and I'm a second year medical student at Alpert Medical School. My comments are my own and in no ways affiliated with the school. Nevertheless, as a future healthcare provider and someone who'll be learning at the hospitals near the Allens Ave Site, I think the proposed building project is an indefensible threat to Rhode Island's health care infrastructure.

Since the gas leak earlier this year at I195 it's evident to me that RI's highly advanced and skilled health care industry is at threat. We do not need additional toxic hydrocarbon facilities located so close to patients nor to hospital staff who provide healing, labor, and the middle class income to RI's economy.

I propose a complete rejection of National Grid's (or any other company's) expansion of fossil fuel processing and storage.

--
Sincerely,
Joey DiZoglio
MD 2020 Candidate

Comment No. 57

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Peter Nightingale —
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:57 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : NATIONAL GRID LNG COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LIQUEFACTION PROJECT AND HOLCIM DRIVEWAY STRAPS

Office of Waste Management
ATTN: Joe Martella, Senior Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908

RE: NATIONAL GRID LNG COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LIQUEFACTION PROJECT AND HOLCIM DRIVEWAY STRAPS

Time has run out; there can no longer be any support for fracked gas as a “bridge fuel.” Rhode Island must live up to its constitutional duty to protect the environment for present and future generations. Rhode island must end support for projects that perpetuate environmental racism. Rhode Island must honor U.S. treaties with Indigenous Peoples which committed us to living in harmony with Mother Earth. In other words, Rhode Islanders have no choice but to keep all fossil fuels in the ground and to invest exclusively in a renewable energy infrastructure.

National Grid's plans fly in the face of these considerations and it is the statutory duty of the Rhode Island' Department of Environmental Management to prevent this project from going forward.

That time indeed has run out should be is clear from the following paper written, among others by Dr. James Hansen, who has taken on the role of guardian of youth suing the federal government in a landmark climate lawsuit (<https://www.ourchildrenstrust.org/us/federal-lawsuit>)

Young people's burden: requirement of negative CO₂ emission
(<http://csas.ei.columbia.edu/2017/07/18/young-peoples-burden-requirement-of-negative-co2-emissions/>)

a. The growth rate of greenhouse gas climate forcing has accelerated markedly in the past several years [...], a conclusion **starkly at odds with the common narrative that the world has recently turned the corner toward a solution of the global warming problem.**

b. An appropriate goal is to return global temperature to the Holocene range within a century. Such a goal was still achievable in 2013 if rapid emission reductions had begun at that time and if there were a global program for reforestation and improved agricultural and forestry practices. **Now climate restoration this century would also require substantial technological extraction of CO₂ from the air.** If rapid emission reductions do not begin soon, the burden placed on young people to extract CO₂ emitted by prior generations may become implausibly difficult and costly.” [Emphasis added.]

Respectfully submitted,
Peter Nightingale,
Professor of Physics

--
The next auto-quote (sent by free-ware from my commercial-free computer) is:
People came to feel that it was deeply wrong, perhaps evil, to engage in nuclear war, and are coming to an

awareness that it is deeply wrong, perhaps evil, to destroy our habitat and create a legacy of suffering for our children and grandchildren.

(Robert Jay Lifton)

Sign up to stay in touch with Nature's Trust RI

Peter Nightingale

Department of Physics, East Hall
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881, USA
Telephone|

Comment No. 58

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Lauren Niedel
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 10:17 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : LNG project In Providence SAY NO

Dear Mr. Martella;

I am going to make this brief. I do not live in Providence, I live in Gloucester and I know what the people are going through fighting against fracked gas infrastructure in the community. This is the wrong time, the wrong reason and the wrong priorities to put this dangerous facility in Providence. We do not need additional fracked gas infrastructure in this state. We need to move to renewable energy - we cannot be beholden to a foreign corporation for the purpose of shipping out fracked gas that will go to foreign countries.

I urge you to vote against approval of the LNG project proposed for Providence.

Sincerely;

Lauren Niedel-Gresh
Democratic State Committeewoman District 40

Chepachet, RI 02814

Comment No. 59

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Kate Aubin
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 10:26 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Comments on STRAPS for Proposed LNG Facility (RIDEM file number SR-28-1152)

Hi Joseph,

I am writing to ask you to deny National Grid's STRAP permit application. The STRAP permit is National Grid's first step in realizing their proposed LNG facility. The LNG facility would increase our state's reliance on fossil fuels. We need to be moving away from fossil fuels and increase our production of renewable energy, which we have the ability to produce in Rhode Island (we don't have the ability to produce fossil fuels in RI and therefore have to rely on the whims of other states/corporations). The LNG facility would also place more burden on an already burdened community. The people of South Providence deal with the highest asthma rates in the state. The air is polluted from the highway and trucks traveling up and down Allens Ave, delivering chemicals, scrap metal, and other toxic materials into the port. The South Providence community (with its numerous churches, daycares, health facilities, and schools) doesn't deserve to have more toxicity coming into their community. No one does.

Please do the right thing for the people of Rhode Island (and especially the people of South Providence) and deny National Grid's permit.

Thank you,
Kate Aubin

Comment No. 60

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Carole Costanza
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 10:46 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Comment on the STRAP permit and the LNG Facility

To Mr Martella,

I ask you - what kind of world will my grandsons live in if we don't stop approving fossil fuel facilities? (and this definitely includes "natural" gas facilities). Will they have access to clean water and air? Will they struggle to find adequate food? Will they suffer from diseases that will run rampant in a ravaged landscape? I'm not exaggerating. If we don't take climate change seriously NOW, we risk losing everything that's important to us. Let's not be the last generation to live on a beautiful and bountiful Earth. It's up to you.

I strongly agree with the points in the following letter by Lisa Petrie:

Every Rhode Island resident has a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live in a safe, healthy community, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, or zip code, and now the people of Southside Providence are counting on you to protect these rights. Though I live in Richmond, I stand with Southside residents in their struggle to protect themselves and their children from this dangerous project.

In the first place, National Grid's proposed Fields Point LNG production facility would in itself be a step backward for the state--locking us into continued fossil fuel addiction for decades when we should be transitioning to 100% renewables—and would pose an unacceptable risk to the health and safety of the surrounding community, and to children in particular. This community is already overburdened with industrial pollution, and suffers the one of the highest asthma rates in the state. Allowing National Grid to go ahead with its LNG facility would only compound these already serious problems. In addition, the facility would be built next to a Univar chemical plant with a hazard radius of 14 miles, which includes over 300 schools with 110,000 children. The risk to these children—approximately two-thirds of Rhode Island's school children—would be heightened by the addition of the LNG facility.

Secondly, as you know, building this facility would involve digging up tons of contaminated soil—soil that contains high levels of toxins such as arsenic, lead, cyanide, asbestos, and PCB's, as well as other harmful chemicals; this is why it would require a STRAP (Short Term Response Action Plan) permit from you. But, as you also know, STRAP permits are for cleaning up toxic sites, not building new pollution sources. Specifically, the permit is for actions taken immediately after discovering a release of hazardous material, or to remove an imminent hazard. But this contamination has not just been discovered, nor does the site pose an imminent hazard if left undisturbed.

In addition, the regulations state that "No Short-Term Response Action.. may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment." But the proposed work would increase the risk of harm to both human health *and* the environment by removing a protective cap and bringing contaminated soil up to the surface where the toxins could be blown into the surrounding community and/or the bay, particularly given the high winds that are common in this waterfront area.

Please do the right thing by denying this permit and stopping yet another instance of environmental racism in this state.

Thank you in advance for doing the right thing,

Carole Costanza

Peace Dale, RI 02879

Comment No. 61

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: Stephen Dahl
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 10:53 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: nolnginpvd@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Please deny the STRAP permit for National Grid's Field Point LNG facility

To: joseph.martella@dem.ri.gov

Copy: nolnginpvd@gmail.com

Please deny the STRAP permit for National Grid's Fields Point LNG facility

National Grid's proposed Fields Point LNG production facility is unacceptable for several reasons. First, it disenfranchises economically disadvantaged people, who don't need further obstacles to their health and well-being. Secondly, while Rhode Island is supposed to be transitioning to a green economy, this proposal would lock in carbon burning fossil fuel for at least 50 more years, with methane a greenhouse gas over 80 times more damaging to climate disruption than carbon dioxide. Thirdly, it is crazy to build this volatile and flammable facility so close to a chemical plant which is in the heart of a densely populated area full of schools and hospitals.

STRAP permits are not to be used for the purpose for which you want to use it. You would be digging up toxic, contaminated soil, yet in addition you would be creating a site which produces contaminants. These permits are intended to be used to remove contamination from a site upon the hazard's discovery, not as sites in which to add more hazardous material after stirring up the old toxins.

Putting this plant in such a populated area is unconscionable. It shows how political power is mishandled by the powerful to disenfranchise those without political authority. This facility isn't something you'd want near you. Don't put it near others. In fact, don't put it anywhere, as it isn't a sustainable solution for sane people who want to stop climate disruption including extreme weather and rising sea-levels. Please come up with a better solution, one that involves renewable energy and builds a better and more just future.

Thank you.

Stephen R. Dahl

Kingston, RI

Comment No. 62

Martella, Joseph (DEM)

From: No LNG in PVD <nolnginpvd@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 11:41 PM
To: Martella, Joseph (DEM)
Cc: Forcier, Susan (DEM); Coit, Janet (DEM); Gray, Terry (DEM)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Comments on National Grid STRAP application
Attachments: No LNG in PVD Comments on STRAP.pdf

Dear Mr. Martella,

Please see attached for the comments from the No LNG in PVD Coalition.

Collectively, we demand that the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management deny National Grid the STRAP based on the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases.

Sincerely, the following Elected Officials, Organizations, and Individuals:

Elected Officials:

Representative Edith Ajello, District 1
Representative Chris Blazejewski, District 2
Representative Moira Walsh, District 3
Representative Aaron Regunberg, District 4
Representative Marcia Ranglin-Vassell, District 5
Representative John Lombardi, District 8
Representative Grace Diaz, District 11
Senator Josh Miller, District 28
Senator Jeanine Calkin, District 30
Representative Susan Donovan, District 69
Providence City Councilman Sam Zurier, Ward 2

Organizations:

Climate Action RI
Environmental Justice League of Rhode Island
The FANG Collective
Fossil Free Rhode Island
RI Sierra Club
Sisters of Mercy Ecology

Individuals:

Aaron Jaehnig,
Andrew Poyant,
Chris Kavanagh, RSM
Cristina Cabrera,
David Ahlborn, [REDACTED]
Dr. Kara Provost,
Dr. Micah Salkind,
Foluke Fayajuola
Gina Rodriguez,
Joanne Noonan,

Judee Burr,
Julian Drix,
Karen Blazer,
Kate Schapira,
Mary Pendergast, RSM,
Monica Huertas,
Norma Fleming, RSM
Rose Catania,
Suzanne Enser,

Comment No 62. Attachment



<http://NoLNGinPVD.org> | [NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com](mailto>NoLNGinPVD@gmail.com) | #NoLNGinPVD

August 10, 2017

Office of Waste Management
ATTN: Joe Martella, Senior Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

RE: NATIONAL GRID LNG - COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LIQUEFACTION PROJECT AND
HOLCIM DRIVEWAY STRAPs

No LNG in PVD is a coalition of residents, community organizations, businesses, churches, health care practitioners, students, educators, and elected officials opposed to National Grid's plans to build the "Fields Point Liquefaction Facility". We are writing to comment on the Short Term Response Action Plans (STRAPs) for the Proposed Liquefaction Project (RIDEM File Number SR-28-1152) and Holcim Driveway submitted May 12, 2017 and May 30, 2017 respectively.

We respectfully request that the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) holds no permit applicant above the environmental regulations it is charged to enforce. As the property owner, National Grid assumed responsibility for a historically contaminated property and is subject to regulatory limitations of restricted land use, overseen and enforced by RIDEM. Documents on the online docket for the former New England Gas Company MGP at 642 Allens Ave¹ show a disturbing attempt by National Grid^{2,3} to avoid adhering to RIDEM's Remediation Regulations⁴, and an even more disturbing pattern of RIDEM deferring to National Grid and allowing this.⁵ This continued until the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) informed National Grid that they are in fact required to comply with RIDEM's Remediation Regulations⁶. This has been covered in previous letters submitted by No LNG in PVD to RIDEM on November 1, 2016 and February 10, 2017, and confirmed by FERC in April 2017, but is being re-emphasized again due to comments by Joseph Martella at the community meeting held on

¹ <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>

² <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/Prov-Co/160926ha.pdf>

³ <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/common/opennat.asp?fileID=14592397>

⁴ <http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/waste/remreg11.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/Prov-Co/161021lr.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/Prov-Co/170407fl.pdf>

August 9, 2017. At this meeting, Mr. Martella told community members and members of No LNG in PVD that the site in question is private property owned by National Grid and that RIDEM doesn't have authority over how a company chooses to use their property. The following comments are a reminder that National Grid does in fact need to comply with the Remediation Regulations, and RIDEM does in fact have the authority to approve or deny an applicant's proposals, and the authority to require property owners to consider other remedial alternatives instead of the applicant's proposal remedial actions (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.09).

Based on the Remediation Regulations, No LNG in PVD asserts that RIDEM should DENY the STRAPs to National Grid, as the proposed activities do not qualify for a STRAP. If National Grid wishes to proceed they must fully remediate the contaminated site with a comprehensive Remedial Action Work Plan per DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 9 approved by RIDEM (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 10). The following describes how National Grid does not qualify for a STRAP:

"Emergency or Short-Term Response Action shall mean any activities undertaken immediately following the discovery of a Release of Hazardous Material in order to completely or partially contain clean up or treat the Released Material and/or remove an Imminent Hazard if it exists (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.18)."

Per the definition of an Emergency or Short-Term Response Action in the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases, to qualify a project must occur immediately following the discovery of a release, or the removal of an Imminent Hazard. Section 2.2 of the Liquefaction Project STRAP states that RIDEM issued a Letter of Responsibility on February 13, 1998 and site poses no Imminent Hazard, therefore this project does NOT qualify for a STRAP.

"No Emergency or Short-Term Response Action undertaken by the Responsible Party may be conducted in a manner which increases the potential for harm, either short-term or long-term, to human health or the environment (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.01)." In addition the analysis of whether the proposed STRAP will have an increase in the potential for harm to human health or the environment can not be segmented from what the end use of the site is per DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.07(C)(2): "Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to document community comments and concerns about the investigation, clean-up, and *reuse of the Contaminated-Site.*"

1. The proposed construction work would create the potential for harm to human health and the environment. During the proposed construction period contaminated soil and groundwater will be handled and stockpiled. The location of the project is on the Port of Providence which is subject to high winds and within the floodplain for a 100-year coastal storm (see figure 1), leading to a potential for release of contaminants. While the immediate area surrounding the existing LNG storage tank *might* not be flooded during a 100 year storm event, the location of the proposed construction activities is clearly within the flooding risk zone as determined by the RI Coastal Resources Management Council. Due to climate change, 100 year (1%) storms are becoming more likely and occurring more frequently. National Grid does not have control over

the likelihood or timing of a storm, and would not be able to sufficiently fortify an active construction site in advance of a storm. The proposed activities therefore represent an increase in the potential for harm for both human health and the environment.

Figure 1. STORMTOOLS map, developed by RI Coastal Resources Management Council and University of Rhode Island, showing the depth of water during a 100 year coastal storm.



2. Proposed construction activities will occur near existing fossil fuel infrastructure including an existing high pressure natural gas pipeline. The proposed activities include digging and operation of heavy machinery, as well as driving steel piles into the bedrock to create the foundation for the proposed liquefaction facility. Pile driving poses an increased potential for harm in three distinct ways. First, there is a slight chance it could increase the potential for seismic activity - on July 22, 2015 there was a 2.3 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter at Fields Point⁷, almost directly at the location of the proposed pile driving, which is surrounded by sensitive and high risk fossil fuel and chemical facilities. Second, there is the potential for vertical migration of hazardous contaminants known to be present in the tidally influenced groundwater. Third, and most importantly, the major gas leak that occurred at National Grid's substation further down Allens Ave on March 29, 2017 was determined to have been caused by vibrations from nearby construction.⁸ It is therefore not conjecture or hyperbole to state that construction activity, especially heavy machinery construction and vibrations from pile driving, would increase the risk of a major gas leak and therefore increase the potential for harm. Furthermore, it was later revealed that the gas leak resulted in the sprayed release of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)⁹, a banned substance which is also present at 642 Allens Ave. In combination, the combined set of risks related to construction activities proposed in National Grid's STRAP application represent increases in the potential harm to both humans and the environment, and are grounds for denial.

⁷ <http://turnto10.com/archive/earthquake-jolts-rhode-island-in-early-morning-hours>

⁸ providencejournal.com/news/20170330/officials-construction-caused-gas-line-rupture-in-providence

⁹ <http://www.rifuture.org/pipeline-rupture-remediation/>

3. It is impossible to separate the proposed STRAP activities from the overall project, the proposed liquefaction facility. There are immediate short-term risks and hazards related to liquefying natural gas and exporting LNG by truck, and long term risks and hazards related to climate change caused by human consumption of fossil fuels. The proposed facility would increase the potential for harm to human health and the environment in an Environmental Justice Focus Area that has already been overburdened by over a century of pollution related to fossil fuels. An additional facility represents additional potential for harm, and the community has very clearly expressed strong opposition to the proposed reuse of the contaminated site.

“Emergency Permits shall not exceed ninety (90) days in duration (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.05).”

The STRAP for the proposed Liquefaction Plant indicates: “The schedule for implementation of the work described herein will depend on receipt of the STRAP Approval for the RIDEM and receipt of other necessary permits and approvals. The Project is Projected to begin in 2017 and continue through 2019. Earth disturbing activities are not expected to begin until early 2018.” As the duration is longer than 90 days, the work does not constitute short-term remediation and does not meet the duration requirements for an Emergency or Short-Term permit.

As described above, the Project does NOT meet the requirements of a Short-Term Response Action Plan. No LNG in PVD Coalition strongly requests that RIDEM DENY National Grid’s STRAP applications. Any future earthwork on the site in contaminated soils must only be conducted under the full remediation of the site per DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 9 and all other applicable sections of the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases as amended November 2011.

Before making a final decision on this permit application, RIDEM should conduct and publish a Health Risk Assessment and include a comment period on the findings. No LNG in PVD expects that all submitted comments, whether verbal or written, will be posted by RIDEM along with responses from National Grid to all comments.

Enclosed below please find additional related comments on how this project is impacting an Environmental Justice community and how RIDEM is implementing their Environmental Justice policy for these STRAPs, as well as additional comments on technical aspects of the proposed STRAP activities. It remains No LNG in PVD Coalition’s position that the STRAPs must be denied by RIDEM.

Signed,

Elected Officials:

Representative Edith Ajello, District 1
Representative Chris Blazejewski, District 2
Representative Moira Walsh, District 3
Representative Aaron Regunberg, District 4
Representative Marcia Ranglin-Vassell, District 5
Representative John Lombardi, District 8
Representative Grace Diaz, District 11
Senator Josh Miller, District 28
Senator Jeanine Calkin, District 30
Representative Susan Donovan, District 69
Providence City Councilman Sam Zurier, Ward 2

Organizations:

Climate Action RI
Environmental Justice League of Rhode Island
The FANG Collective
Fossil Free Rhode Island
RI Sierra Club
Sisters of Mercy Ecology

Individuals:

Aaron Jaehnig,
Andrew Poyant,
Chris Kavanagh, RSM
Cristina Cabrera,
David Ahlbom,
Dr. Kara Provost,
Dr. Micah Salkind,
Foluke Fayajuola
Gina Rodriguez,
Joanne Noonan,
Judee Burr
Julian Drix,
Karen Blazer,
Kate Schapira,
Mary Pendergast, RSM,
Monica Huertas,
Norma Fleming, RSM
Rose Catania,
Suzanne Enser,

Enclosure A) Additional technical comments

In addition to finding that the STRAP does NOT meet the requirements of an Emergency or Short-Term Response Action therefore requiring denial of the permit, the No LNG in PVD Coalition has compiled the following additional comments on the STRAP:

Inadequate notice and communication:

“The notice shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:” (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06)

- “A Brief description of Hazardous Waste Involved (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(B))”

Both the first and second public meeting notices had no mention of which hazardous waste is involved.

- “A brief description of the treatment action and/or other actions authorized by the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(C)).”

The description is limited to soil and groundwater management, and earthwork.

- “The duration and effective dates of the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(E)).”

The duration of work associated with the requested permits was not included in either notices.

National Grid did not hold a public meeting per RIDEM’s regulations. “Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to: 1) disseminate information about the Department’s Site Remediation program and the specific *Contaminated-Site* of interest; 2) document community comments and concerns about the investigation, clean-up, and *reuse of the Contaminated-Site*, and 3) *engage in a dialogue with the public about the Contaminated-Site*. Community meetings will be organized by the Performing Party and will be *accessible* to those who wish to attend (considering public transportation and access for disabled. All “*equal participation*” among all involved should be established – avoiding panels, head tables, or auditorium presentations. Translation assistance for non-English speakers shall be provided by the Performing Party when appropriate (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.07(C)).”

National Grid refused to discuss the Reuse of the Contaminated-Site, the liquefaction facility, during the community meeting, which is stated in the purpose of a community meeting.

During the community meeting National Grid refused to acknowledge that there is any risk with the soil and groundwater. Effects from potential exposure to the contaminated material being handled were not discussed and were quickly dismissed. The words Contaminated, Carcinogenic,

Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk, Hazardous Material, Hazardous Substance and Hazardous Waste were absent from the dialogue, instead such contaminated material was referred to as “compounds”. Even National Grid’s poster on “What is a STRAP and What is a PIP” does not include the word Hazardous which is in RIDEM’s definition of a STRAP. National Grid was engaging in public relations not in real engagement and dialogue with the public about a contaminated site.

Monitoring and Safety:

“The Responsible Party shall, throughout the implementation of that action, monitor and evaluate the performance, effectiveness and completeness of the action in abating, preventing or eliminating contamination and more specifically, the Imminent Hazard (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.08).”

As National Grid has a history of non-compliance with safety regulations. Soil work conducted on the southwestern portion of the site for the “Holder 18-21” project was approved under a previous STRAP and was conducted in another area in the site known to have high levels of hazardous substances. A video¹⁰ taken during the work in September 2016 shows visible dust blowing both on and off of the property, from uncovered piles of soil. After news came out about PCB contamination at the site of the major gas leak on Allens Ave in March 2017, another video¹¹ was taken that showed a soil stockpile being moved into a truck parked on Allens Ave, directly across from a parking lot for Rhode Island Hospital. None of the workers were wearing protective equipment other than hard hats, and there was no supervisor from National Grid immediately on site.

The No LNG in PVD coalition requests that an independent environmental monitor is allowed on site throughout the construction period of the STRAPs, and that the No LNG in PVD Coalition is reimbursed on a weekly basis for the cost of the independent monitor. The monitor will report back to the coalition and the public.

Section 4.1 of the STRAP states “In general, the fill consists of sands and gravels with cinders, cinder ash, coke and coal fragments.”

Several of the borings indicate the soil is a silt or fine sand, both of which are significantly more susceptible to becoming airborne than just sands and gravel. There is no discussion of how likely the cinder ash, coke and coal fragments may become airborne. In addition during the first public meeting National Grid indicated there was no threat to the soil having dust impacts. It is concerning that National Grid is downplaying the potential dust threat by what material they claim is predominant especially at a coastal site with potential for high winds.

¹⁰ Video available: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0ByoLfjPIG7k4b0xzOVdBcmswWGM/view?usp=sharing>

¹¹ Video available:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B4mUxI7HhXyEbThtUmdDWk5GTTg/view?usp=sharing>

RIDEM should require that National Grid provide copies of all air monitoring (Section 6.6.1 of STRAP) results to the No LNG in PVD Coalition on a daily basis.

Section 6.7 Decontamination Protocol lacks requirements to keep construction workers and their families safe. There is no discussion about workers cleaning up prior to eating or leaving the site, about not allowing food or drinks near where work is occurring with contaminated soil and groundwater.

- Will the person overseeing construction oversight have had OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) Supervisor training?
- Will the construction workers have been HAZWOPER trained?
- What Personal Protective Equipment will the construction workers use?
- Will the construction workers be informed of the material they are working with?

Section 6.8 Soil Stockpile Management Requirements describes the contaminated soil being moved a minimum of three times before either being shipped off-site or buried beneath the cap.

- As this project is located on the coast, which is prone to high winds, stormwater and floodwater, No LNG in PVD Coalition requests that the contaminated soil is immediately stored in liquid tight containers that can be shipped when excavated, therefore limiting the migration of the contaminated soil to impact human health or the environment.

The STRAP lacks mitigation measures that will adequately prevent the spread of the contaminated material.

- Will trenches be properly covered if rain is forecasted to prevent water from entering the contaminated material?
- Will work stop if it is raining or there are high winds?
- As the project is located on the coast, which adds the potential for high winds, it is requested that additional air monitoring occur along the perimeter of the site.

Ecological concerns

The project is located in potential habitat for the federally listed threatened red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*). In addition 19 bird species that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act may be potentially affected by the proposed activities according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC on July 5, 2017. It is requested that an Ecological Risk Assessment is conducted per (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 8.05A) and report (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 8.05B)

- “An Environmentally Sensitive Area shall mean any of the following areas: Areas which provide habitat for Federally endangered or threatened species as determined by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.21).”
 - Please coordinate with the USFWS to determine if the Site provides habitat for red knot.
 - If it is determined the site does provide habitat, National Grid must comply with the Endangered Species Act.
 - If determined to be an Environmentally Sensitive Area, National Grid must meet the more stringent thresholds of Method 3 during any remediation work. “Method 3 shall mean the determination of appropriate remedial objectives based on the concentrations of

Hazardous Substances developed in accordance with Rule 8.04 (Method 3 Remedial Objectives) and Rule 8.05 (ecological Protection) of the Remediation Regulations (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 3.49).”

Enclosure B) Environmental Justice Focus Area

National Grid's Public Involvement Plan, approved by RIDEM on June 28, 2017, states that "this Site is not located within an EJ Focus Area, therefore, the requirements of Rule 7.07B (fact sheets and enhanced communications) do not apply." The development of fact sheets and use of enhanced communication is an essential part of the Remediation Regulations and should not be cut out. Other elements of the regulations are also ignored due to this fundamental problem. Section 1.04 (Environmental Justice and Public Involvement) and Section 7.01 D (sign requirements) are applicable elements of the Remediation Regulations and need to be applied fully to the entirety of the property at 642 Allens Ave.

The static map of EJ Focus areas used by RIDEM is an outdated interpretation of the definition of Environmental Justice Focus Areas included in the Remediation Regulations: "Section 3.20 (Definitions) Environmental Justice Focus Areas shall mean areas defined by United States Census block groups that are in the highest fifteen percent (15%) of all Census block groups in Rhode Island with respect to the percent population identified as racial minorities or the highest fifteen percent (15%) of Rhode Island census block groups with respect to percent population with income identified as being twice the federal poverty level or below (utilizing the most recent and readily available data from the United States Census)."

A report generated by the EPA's EJSCREEN tool¹², which uses more recent and more readily available census data than the static EJ areas map on the RIDEM website¹³ indicates that the demographics of the half mile radius around the 642 Allens Avenue site are:

- 87th percentile in Rhode Island for minority population
- 86th percentile in Rhode Island for low income population

This therefore meets the definition of Environmental Justice Focus Area in the Remediation Regulations. In addition, the population impacted by the site within a half mile radius is in the 83rd percentile for linguistic isolation, and in the 86th percentile for percentage of the population with less than a high school degree.

According to Section 1.04 of the Remediation Regulations: "*the Department will promote public participation based on the beliefs that individuals should have a timely, meaningful way to participate in decisions that impact them, and that public participation in its best form is an ongoing, two-way process that benefits both the public and the agency. The Department defines public participation as people getting timely and accurate information, being heard at meaningful times, and if interested, contributing to the development of workable solutions... Department's objective is to provide for proactive consideration of environmental justice concerns in order to help ensure that all communities have a strong voice in environmental decision-making relative to the investigations and remediation of property regardless of race, color national origin, English language proficiency, or income.*" (emphasis added)

¹² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B4mUxI7HhXyEWU1nZDVHQmF0QIk/view?usp=sharing>

¹³ <http://www.dem.ri.gov/envequity/graphics/ejareas.jpg>

In Environmental Justice Focus Areas, and especially with communities with limited english language proficiency and educational background, there is an even greater onus and responsibility for enhanced communication and ensuring that impacted communities understand the risks and are meaningfully involved in decision-making. This includes decisions related to Section 7.04 (development of at least two remedial alternatives) and Section 7.09 (Remedy Selection), which therefore justify comments made in opposition to the LNG Facility (National Grid's selected remedy) as well as the community demands for remedial alternatives that include 1) no action (not allowing for construction) and 2) full and comprehensive remediation of the entire property.

The following technical comments are additional argument, based on census data, refuting National Grid claims that there this is not an environmental justice site, and justifying that the site in question does in fact need to be considered an Environmental Justice Focus Area by RIDEM. Note that the following analysis focuses on the *percentage* of “minority population” in census tracts and uses the EPA definition of greater than 50% qualifying as Environmental Justice community, whereas RIDEM regulations define EJ areas as the top 15 percentile. The state as a whole has 25% “minority” population, while the half mile radius around the property is 66% “minority”, which translates to the 87th percentile in the state (e.g. top 13 percentile).

In the overall application to FERC, National Grid LNG (NGLNG) manipulated the analysis of demographic data by omitting key census tracts and block groups. There are six (6) Census Tracts, containing a total of 18 Block Groups, that fall within the 1 mile radius of the proposed facility. NGLNG incorrectly selects just two block groups (Census Tract 1.0.1, Block Group 1 and Census Tract 6, Block Group 1 as “the block groups closest to the project.” While it is true that Census Tract 1.0.1, Block Group 1 is the only block group which contains the project site, it is misleading to state that this block group and Census Tract 6 Block Group 1 are “the block groups closest to the project.” Both of these block groups cover a relatively large area, and at their furthest points are much further from the project site than the entirety of other block groups such as Census Tract 1.01 Block Groups 2, 3, and 4; Census Tract 1.02 Block Group 1; and Census Tract 5 Block Groups 1 and 3. When the traffic impacts of the project construction and operation are taken into account, the project activities directly impact the residential census blocks that include Ernest Street, Eddy Street, and Thurbers Ave: Census Tract 1.01 Block Group 3, Census Tract 1.02 Block Group 1, and Census Tract 5 Block Groups 1 and 3.

After incorrectly selecting Census Tract 1.0.1 Block Group 1, and Census Tract 6 Block Group 1 as “the block groups closest to the project”, NGLNG emphasizes multiple times that these block groups “have an overall ‘minority’ population less than the general USEPA guideline of 50 percent” with ‘minority’ populations of “42.3% and 31.3% respectively, as compared to the city average of 63.3%.” This is also a misrepresentation of demographic data, which NGLNG uses to intentionally mischaracterize the area as having “majority White and affluent populations.”

NGLNG states that Census Tract 1.01 Block Group 1 has a population of 1,422 people and is 42.3% ‘minority’ based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey. Additional demographic census data available from ProvPlan’s Rhode Island

Community Profiles shows that this block group includes College/University Dorm population of 1,1752. This is based on Johnson and Wales University (JWU) building dormitories in the mid to late 2000s. In 2000, this census block group had a population of 682 which was 54% ‘minority’, by 2010 the addition of 1,175 college students led to a population of 1,812 which was 42.3% ‘minority.’ This additional data complicates NGLNG’s conclusions. First, it was only due to the recent infusion of a majority (~65%) white resident student body that this block group no longer meets the 50% threshold set by USEPA, the remaining long term residential neighborhood is still over the 50% threshold. Furthermore, youth - including college students - should be a group in need of special attention and protection from the harms of negative environmental impacts.

NGLNG used misleading data, based on the JWU student body demographics, to claim that there are no environmental justice impacts from the project, when in reality there is both a residential community of color, and a community of undergraduate students, that are directly impacted within Census Tract 1.01 Block Group 1. Both of these groups are EJ populations.

The other area highlighted by NGLNG as being in most directly impacted and less than 50% ‘minority’ is Census Tract 6 Block Group 1. This block group has a very low population size of 336, and a very large area stretching all the way to the Jewelry District in downtown Providence. The farthest point within this block group is over 1.5 miles away from the proposed project location. ProvPlan Community Profiles Data for this block group_ shows that the majority of the people in it live in group quarters (211 people) or are also college / university dorm residents (94 people), according to 2010 census data. The area includes at least one substance abuse rehabilitation facility, Meeting Street School for children with developmental disabilities (2,750 feet from the facility site), Providence Community Health Center’s Chaffee Health Center (2,250 feet from the facility site), and the Hospitals complex including RI Hospital and Women and Infants Hospital (just over 1 mile from the project site). Once again, while NGLNG uses the block group’s ‘minority’ population percentage of 31.3% to conclude that there is no environmental justice impact, in fact this block group contains a large number of very sensitive populations.

Meanwhile, in only focusing on these two block groups (which happen to be the only two block groups within the 1 mile radius from the proposed facility that have overall ‘minority’ populations less than 50% USEPA threshold), NGLNG excluded other directly impacted census tracts and block groups outlined above. Specifically, in Census Tract 5, the entirety of both block groups 1 and 3 are closer to the project site than large sections than the two block groups highlighted by NGLNG. Census Tract 5 includes the busy intersection of Eddy St and Thurbers Ave which carries the majority of truck traffic in and out of Port of Providence. All trucks leaving the project site and heading south on I-95 travel on residential Eddy Street through this Census Tract. This Census Tract is an asthma hotspot that is tied with the highest asthma rates anywhere in Rhode Island. Block group 1 is 93.7% ‘minority’ and block group 3 is 97.5% ‘minority.’ And yet this is omitted from NGLNG’s so-called environmental justice “analysis” in order to make false statements, mischaracterize the community they are impacting, and attempt to hide the reality that the proposed project includes large environmental justice impacts and concerns.

Save as PDF



EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)

0.5 mile Ring Centered at 41.795673,-71.397639



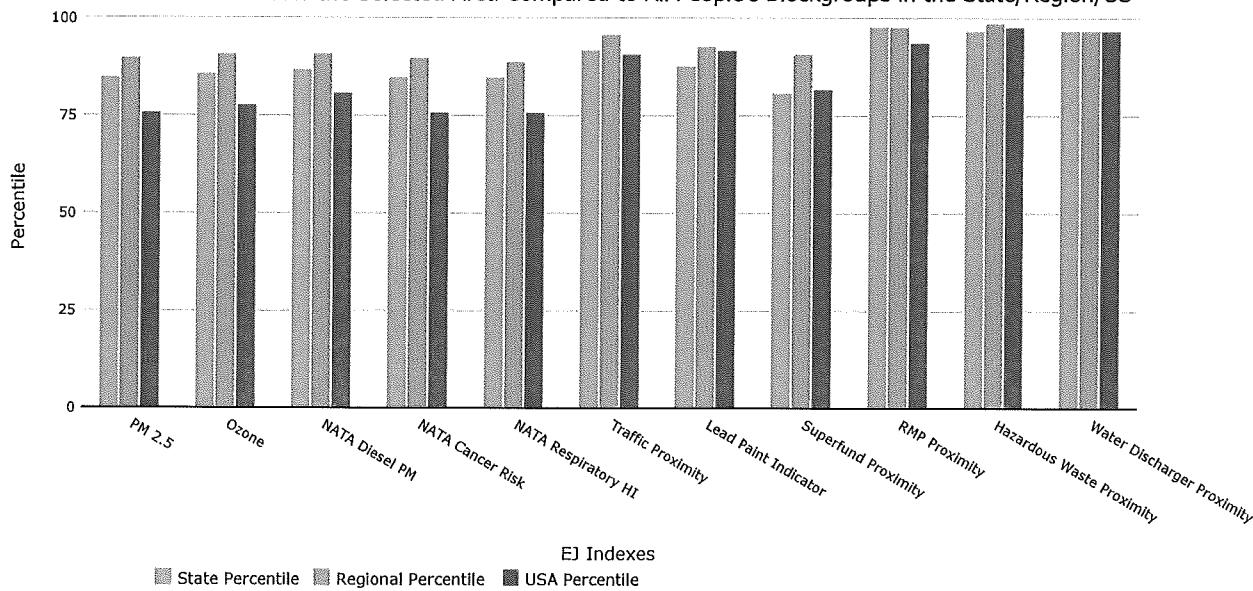
RHODE ISLAND, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 3,717

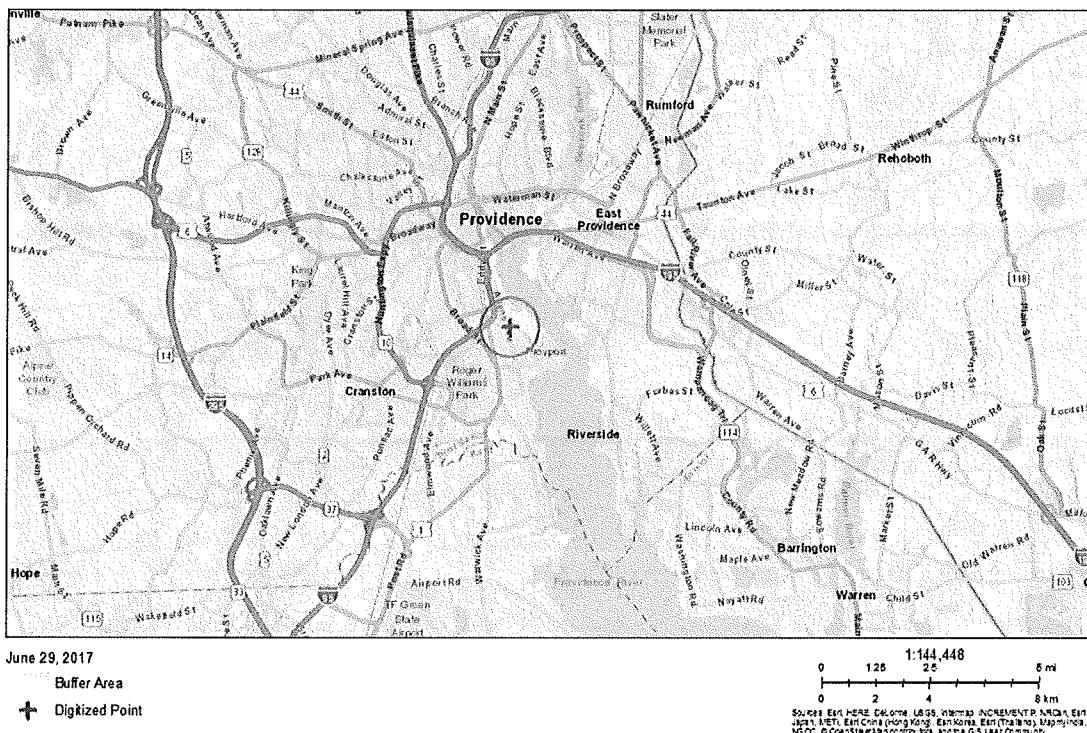
Input Area (sq. miles): 0.79

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	85	90	76
EJ Index for Ozone	86	91	78
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	87	91	81
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	85	90	76
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	85	89	76
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	92	96	91
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	88	93	92
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	81	91	82
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	98	98	94
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity*	97	99	98
EJ Index for Water Discharger Proximity	97	97	97

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.



Sites reporting to EPA

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	1

Selected Variables	Value	State Average	Percentile in State	EPA Region Average	Percentile in EPA Region	USA Average	Percentile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	7.76	7.65	54	8.06	29	9.32	17
Ozone (ppb)	45	44.8	65	42.8	72	47.4	31
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	1.19	0.666	95	0.711	80-90th	0.937	70-80th
NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)	38	34	73	33	70-80th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	1.6	1.4	68	1.5	60-70th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	800	550	83	320	90	590	84
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.77	0.53	78	0.46	83	0.3	90
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.095	0.21	24	0.16	56	0.13	65
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2.5	0.43	99	0.3	99	0.43	97
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance) ⁺	0.91	0.18	97	0.12	99	0.11	99
Water Discharger Proximity (count/km)	2	0.56	98	0.43	97	0.31	98
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	61%	28%	86	24%	92	36%	82
Minority Population	66%	25%	87	22%	90	37%	77
Low Income Population	59%	31%	86	26%	91	35%	84
Linguistically Isolated Population	12%	5%	83	5%	87	5%	86
Population with Less Than High School Education	31%	15%	86	10%	94	14%	89
Population under Age 5	6%	5%	61	5%	61	6%	49
Population over Age 64	6%	15%	15	15%	11	14%	18

*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

⁺The hazardous waste environmental indicator and the corresponding EJ Index will appear as N/A if there are no hazardous waste facilities within 50 km of a selected location.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on

appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Comment No. 63

7-13-17

First Community STRAP Meeting

Verbal Comment – 642 Allens Ave., Providence – STRAP Comment

Man at Meeting not wishing to formally submit comments

- 1) Locating the community meeting in the Providence Safety Complex is an inappropriate location for the meeting and a second meeting in a more appropriate location should be scheduled.
- 2) Asked if contaminants such as dioxin were ever assessed and if not, would the proposed Soil Management Plan (SMP) and capping remedy address that contaminant if it were present?



ATTACHMENT M

**RESPONSE TO COMMENTS RECEIVED IN AUGUST 18, 2017 STRAP COMMENT
LETTER**

Attachment M
Response to Comments
Received in the August 18, 2017
STRAP Comment Letter
642 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

October 5, 2017
GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

National Grid received a Request for Response to Public Comments on Short Term Response Action Plans (STRAPs) from the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) on August 18, 2017 which summarized all public comments received by RIDEM. This letter is included as Attachment L. National Grid's response to each public comment is included below in *italics*. Please refer to Attachment L for text from each comment.

STRAP-Related Comments

- Comment No. 5:** Email from Daisy Schnepel (8/8/17 @ 10:56 AM)
- Comment No. 10:** Email from Cris Monteiro (8/8/17 @ 4:46 PM)
- Comment No. 11:** Email from Rose Catania (8/8/17 @ 5:00 PM)
- Comment No. 15:** Email from Sam Hampton (8/9/17 9:31 PM)
- Comment No. 16:** Email from Mikaila Arthur (8/9/17 9:41 PM)
- Comment No. 17:** Email from Moira Hinderer (8/9/17 @ 9:47 PM)
- Comment No. 20:** Email from Pamela Poniatowski (8/9/17 @ 10:23 PM)
- Comment No. 23:** Email from Kevin Descoteaux (8/10/17 @ 6:38 AM)
- Comment No. 24:** Email from Adria Marchetti (8/10/17 @ 7:37 AM)
- Comment No. 26:** Email from Kyle Stumpe (8/10/17 @ 7:52 AM)
- Comment No. 27:** Email from April Olmstead (8/10/17 @ 7:57 AM)
- Comment No. 37:** Email from Lynn Sommerville (8/10/17 @ 11:01 AM)
- Comment No. 38:** Email from Geerah Sumintra (8/10/17 @ 11:59 AM)
- Comment No. 41:** Email from Sarah O'Brien (8/10/17 @ 2:25 PM)
- Comment No. 42:** Email from Aarav Sundares (8/10/17 @ 2:32 PM)
- Comment No. 44:** Email from Manuel Cordero (8/10/17 @ 3:25 PM)
- Comment No. 48:** Email from Sarah Mack (8/10/17 @ 7:31 PM)
- Comment No. 53:** Email from Elizabeth Watts (8/10/17 @ 9:17 PM)
- Comment No. 54:** Email from Jennifer Boylan (8/10/17 @ 9:44 PM)

Response: National Grid is experienced when it comes to addressing impacted soil and groundwater (i.e., soil and groundwater which is regulated under the Remediation Regulations due to exceedances of the RIDEM Method 1 Criteria) -- in a way that protects public health, worker safety and the environment. We've established procedures to ensure that the proposed STRAP work does not affect surrounding businesses, communities or the environment. As a part of this work, we will control soil erosion and dust, contain and dispose of any groundwater we encounter, and monitor the air for total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) and respirable dust during all earthwork activities. Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.

Over the past 30 years, a large portion of the 642 Allens Avenue Site has been cleaned up under the approval of RIDEM, including the majority of the proposed STRAP area. During the remediation, former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) structures within the STRAP area were cleaned out. A cover made of at least 2 feet of clean soil or stone material that works as a barrier, commonly referred to as an "engineered

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cap," was constructed above the remaining impacted soil to protect public health, worker safety and the environment by limiting exposure to impacted soils.

The proposed STRAP intends to remove the existing cap as needed to allow for installation of utilities and support piles associated with the STRAP work. The STRAP area will be restored with RIDEM-approved engineered caps consisting of 2-feet of clean soil or equivalent (i.e., at least 2-feet of clean soil or stone, at least 1-foot of clean soil/stone underlain with geotextile, concrete, asphalt pavement, fencing). Engineered caps are commonly used under the Remediation Regulations as an acceptable remedial strategy. An engineered cap is often the most effective way of addressing the type of impacts that are common in industrial areas because it creates a physical barrier that prevents exposure to soil that contain compounds at levels that exceed the applicable RIDEM criteria. Engineered caps are used at similar sites all over the country.

Comment No. 12: Email from Rachel Playe (8/9/17 @ 12:39 PM)

Response: Former MGP impacts are generally located throughout the fill and the upper 1 to 2 feet of the organic silt layer (i.e., the upper 20 feet of soil). As the majority of the proposed piles will be installed through the organic silt into the underlying dense sand (note that no piles will be driven into the bedrock), a "smeared" interface will likely occur at the pile/organic silt contact. Due to the physical properties of organic silt (low permeability and the affinity of organic compounds to adhere to organic soils), the significant thickness of the organic silt unit in the proposed STRAP area (at least 12 to up to 83 feet) and lack of known downward seepage gradients, downward migration of impacts more than a few feet into the silt layer during pile driving is not anticipated.

Comment No. 13: Email from Liz Downing (8/9/17 @ 1:43 PM)

Comment No. 22: NO LNG flyer

Comment No. 46: Email from Lisa Petrie (8/10/17 @ 6:28 PM)

Comment No. 47: Email from Robert Malin (8/10/17 @ 6:31 PM)

Comment No. 51: Email from Kim and Robert Falcone (8/10/17 @ 8:42 PM)

Comment No. 52: Email from Suzanne Enser (8/10/17 @ 8:54 PM)

Comment No. 60: Email from Carole Costanza (8/10/17 @ 10:46 PM)

Comment No. 61: Email from Stephen Dahl (8/10/17 @ 10:53 PM)

Response: Please refer to provided response under Comment No. 62 (see below).

Comment No. 43: Email from Stephanie Sloman (8/10/17 @ 2:57 PM)

Response: Prior to any earthwork, erosion controls (staked haybales and silt fence or Filtrexx siltsox, silt sacks, etc.) will be installed to limit the potential for migration of soil contaminants with stormwater runoff. These erosion controls will be inspected on a daily basis and maintained as needed. Furthermore, the existing boom along the Providence River will be monitored and maintained during the STRAP activities. This boom is in place to capture any sheens proximate to the cove area. If any deficiencies are noted in the

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boom or excessive sheen generation occurs and cannot be reasonably controlled by the boom, the boom configuration will be augmented, repaired or replaced as needed.

Groundwater in the STRAP area is classified as GB or not suitable for drinking water use without treatment. National Grid will dispose of or recycle all excess soil and groundwater from the STRAP work at licensed and permitted receiving facilities.

Comment No. 45: Email from Kate Schapira (8/10/17 @ 3:56 PM)

Response: Please refer to response to Comment No. 62 regarding concerns about construction in extreme weather. We have included three unmanned continuous air monitoring stations located along the perimeter of the STRAP work area. These stations will be positioned in the direction of the nearest receptors (primarily along the southwestern and southeastern STRAP work area perimeter). In the event the Site-specific action levels (defined in Attachment N) are exceeded at sustained levels at the perimeter locations (i.e., in excess of the respective threshold levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will identify the likely cause, and the Contractor will implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices (including potentially stopping work). Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.

Comment No. 62: Letter from No LNG in PVD Coalition (8/10/17 @ 11:41 PM)

The following presents excerpts from the comment letter with responses provided in italics.

Page 2: "Per the definition of an Emergency or Short-Term Response Action in the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases, to qualify a project must occur immediately following the discovery of a release, or the removal of an Imminent Hazard. Section 2.2 of the Liquefaction Project STRAP states that RIDEM issued a Letter of Responsibility on February 13, 1998 and site poses no Imminent Hazard, therefore this project does NOT qualify for a STRAP."

Response: National Grid and its predecessors have actively completed investigation and remediation activities across the 642 Allens Avenue Site since RIDEM issued the Letter of Responsibility (LOR) in 1998. The area associated with the proposed STRAP work was subject to remedial work under a Remedial Action Work Plan (dated 1998, modified in 2001), as documented in the November 2002 Remedial Action Closure Report submitted to RIDEM. A Site Investigation Report (SIR) was submitted to RIDEM in April 2003 and a Soil Management Plan was submitted in 2009 (later updated in 2012). National Grid is currently preparing a SIR Addendum for the entire Site, anticipated to be submitted in early 2018. The remedial actions proposed in the STRAP are consistent with those required under the Remedial Regulations (i.e., placement/restoration of an engineered control) and those that would be considered under a SIR.

Page 2: "The proposed construction work would create the potential for harm to human health and the environment. During the proposed construction period, contaminated soil and groundwater will be handled and stockpiled. The location of the project is on the Port of Providence which is subject to high winds and within the floodplain for a 100-year coastal storm (see figure 1), leading to a potential for release of contaminants. While the immediate area surrounding the existing LNG storage tank *might* not be flooded during a 100-year storm

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event, the location of the proposed construction activities is clearly within the flooding risk zone as determined by the RI Coastal Resources Management Council. Due to climate change, 100 years (1%) storms are becoming more likely and occurring more frequently. National Grid does not have control over the likelihood or timing of a storm, and would not be able to sufficiently fortify an active construction site in advance of a storm. The proposed activities therefore represent an increase in the potential for harm for both human health and the environment."

Response: During all earthwork activities, procedures will be in place to ensure that public health, worker safety and the environment are protected. We have established procedures, such as dust control, odor management, and air monitoring, to ensure the proposed work does not affect surrounding businesses and communities, or neighboring water bodies.

Prior to any earthwork, erosion controls (staked haybales and silt fence or Filtrexx siltsox) will be installed on the downgradient edge of the STRAP work area. These erosion controls will be inspected on a daily basis and maintained as needed. A designated central soil management will be constructed away from the water, in an upland area, thus limiting the potential for erosion from direct coastal flooding. During excavation and pile driving efforts, excavated materials will be handled in lined working stockpiles and/or water-tight containers proximate to the work area. At the end of each work day and to the extent practical during the workday, working stockpiles and drilling spoils will be relocated to the central stockpile area and covered and secured with polyethylene sheeting (or equivalent) to control the potential for migration of soils from stormwater runoff and the generation of wind-blown dust. All stockpile areas (working and central location) will be equipped with proper erosion controls. The stockpile will also be inspected and documented on a daily basis and maintained during all earthwork activities.

As part of the initial construction work, the entire footprint of the STRAP area will be raised with clean fill approximately 9-11 feet above existing grade, bringing the STRAP area to an elevation that will protect it from major storm events. The majority of the STRAP work will proceed from this elevation on a clean soil working platform, thus limiting the potential for migration of surface soils from flooding events. Furthermore, we have advanced warning of storms and have experience preparing construction sites for major storm events to ensure that the environment and public health are protected.

Furthermore, as a point of correction, the existing LNG tank is protected from storm surges and flooding with the existence of the containment walls (the elevation of the top of the wall is approximately 30 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)). This located approximately 18 to 20 feet above the elevation of the STRAP area and well above mean high water in the Providence River.

Page 4: "" Emergency Permits shall not exceed ninety (90) days in duration (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.05)." The STRAP for the proposed Liquefaction Plant indicates: "The schedule for implementation of the work described herein will depend on receipt of the STRAP Approval for the RIDEM and receipt of other necessary permits and approvals. The Project is Projected to begin in 2017 and continue through 2019. Earth disturbing activities are not expected to begin until early 2018." As the duration is longer than 90 days, the work does not constitute short-term remediation and does not meet the duration requirements for an Emergency or Short-Term permit."

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Response: The time frame referenced above in Section 6.05 of the Remediation Regulations ("6.05 Emergency Permit Duration") refers to Emergency Permits or permits for treatment actions addressing an Imminent Hazard. It does not apply to Short Term Response Actions such as this.

Page 6: Inadequate notice and communication:

"The notice shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:" (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06)

- "A Brief description of Hazardous Waste Involved (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(B))"
Both the first and second public meeting notices had no mention of which hazardous waste is involved.
- "A brief description of the treatment action and/or other actions authorized by the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(C))."
The description is limited to soil and groundwater management, and earthwork.
- "The duration and effective dates of the permit (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.06(E))."
The duration of work associated with the requested permits was not included in either notices."

Response: The public notice requirements cited above pertain to the requirements for Emergency Permits (Section 6.06(I)(A-E)), not for Short Term Response Actions. As such, the cited requirements are not applicable for this STRAP. Section 6.06(II) "General" provides the public notice requirements that must be followed for a Short-Term Response Action once the work is complete. National Grid will follow the required public notification requirements at that time.

Page 6: "National Grid did not hold a public meeting per RIDEM's regulations. "Community Meetings: The purpose of the meeting is to: 1) disseminate information about the Department's Site Remediation program and the specific *Contaminated-Site* of interest; 2) document community comments and concerns about the investigation, clean-up, and *reuse of the Contaminated-Site*, and 3) *engage in a dialogue with the public about the Contaminated-Site*. Community meetings will be organized by the Performing Party and will be accessible to those who wish to attend (considering public transportation and access for disabled. All "*equal participation*" among all involved should be established — avoiding panels, head tables, or auditorium presentations. Translation assistance for non-English speakers shall be provided by the Performing Party when appropriate (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 7.07(C))."

National Grid refused to discuss the Reuse of the Contaminated-Site, the liquefaction facility, during the community meeting, which is stated in the purpose of a community meeting.

During the community meeting, National Grid refused to acknowledge that there is any risk with the soil and groundwater. Effects from potential exposure to the contaminated material being handled were not discussed and were quickly dismissed. The words Contaminated, Carcinogenic, Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk, Hazardous Material, Hazardous Substance and Hazardous Waste were absent from the dialogue, instead such contaminated material was referred to as "compounds". Even National Grid's poster on "What is a STRAP and What is a PIP" does not include the word Hazardous which is in RIDEM's definition of a STRAP. National Grid was engaging in public relations not in real engagement and dialogue with the public about a contaminated site."

Response: The intent of the public meetings held by National Grid and RIDEM was to provide information and obtain the public's input regarding the soil and groundwater handling activities proposed under the STRAP, for which the RIDEM Remediation Regulations have jurisdiction. Furthermore, the STRAP area currently operates

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as a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility and has operated as such for the last 40+ years. The proposed Liquefaction project does not represent a change in Site use (or a reuse scenario such as those considered under RIDEM's Brownfields program). While the work is affiliated with the proposed Liquefaction project, the meetings were focused on the proposed STRAP work. Meeting participants were informed about how they could obtain additional information about the proposed Liquefaction project at both meetings.

During both the July 13, 2017 and August 9, 2017 public meetings, National Grid provided information to the public pertaining to the types of soil and groundwater impacts within the proposed Liquefaction project STRAP area and the Holcim Driveway STRAP Addendum Area. Specifically, certain constituents consistent with historic Site uses (petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], volatile organic compounds [VOCs] and certain inorganics) have been detected in soil and/or groundwater at concentrations in excess of RIDEM's applicable standards. This information was included in the presentation (July 13th meeting), fact sheet handouts (July 13th and August 9th meetings) and on the poster board "Overview of STRAP Area" (July 13th and August 9th meetings) [refer to Attachments E, B, C, respectively]. The proposed soil and groundwater handling activities include safeguards, based on our experience conducting work like this, that are designed to ensure that no exposure will occur. These include controlling dust and erosion, containing and disposing of any groundwater that is encountered, and monitoring the air for TVOCs and respirable dust during all earthwork activities. (Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.) These activities are performed to ensure worker safety and that the proposed work does not affect the surrounding businesses, communities and the environment.

Page 7: Monitoring and Safety

"The Responsible Party shall, throughout the implementation of that action, monitor and evaluate the performance, effectiveness and completeness of the action in abating, preventing or eliminating contamination and more specifically, the Imminent Hazard (DEM-DSR-01-93 Section 6.08)."

As National Grid has a history of non-compliance with safety regulations. Soil work conducted on the southwestern portion of the site for the "Holder 18-21" project was approved under a previous STRAP and was conducted in another area in the site known to have high levels of hazardous substances. A video taken during the work in September 2016 shows visible dust blowing both on and off of the property, from uncovered piles of soil. After news came out about PCB contamination at the site of the major gas leak on Allens Ave in March 2017, another video" was taken that showed a soil stockpile being moved into a truck parked on Allens Ave, directly across from a parking lot for Rhode Island Hospital. None of the workers were wearing protective equipment other than hard hats, and there was no supervisor from National Grid immediately on site.

The No LNG in PVD coalition requests that an independent environmental monitor is allowed on site throughout the construction period of the STRAPs, and that the No LNG in PVD Coalition is reimbursed on a weekly basis for the cost of the independent monitor. The monitor will report back to the coalition and the public."

Response: All stockpiles with soil containing exceedances of the RIDEM Method 1 criteria have been and will continue to be covered and secured; dust from impacted soil is not blowing around the Site. National Grid prepared a Short Term Response Action (STRA) Completion Report for the Holder 18/21 Capping Project, which

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was submitted to RIDEM on April 27, 2017. The completion report is available for review here: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/Prov-Co/170427cr.pdf>. Air monitoring was conducted for this project in accordance with the STRAP and STRAP Addendum for the Holder 18/21 Capping Project, which was approved by RIDEM on May 18, 2016. Photographs of the STRAP activities (including installation and maintenance of BMPs and performance of engineered controls (including dust controls)) are included in Appendix B. Perimeter air monitoring results are included in Appendix K. As presented in Appendix K, there were no exceedances of Site-specific action levels.

National Grid would like to further note that safety and compliance with environmental regulations are our highest priorities.

Consistent with Section 6.08 of the Remediation Regulations, National Grid will have an on-site environmental representative during all earthwork activities to ensure that work is being conducted in accordance with the RIDEM-approved STRAP. Furthermore, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to RIDEM within 30 days of completion of the work which will provide details of the work performed under the STRAP. In addition, National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). FERC is expected to require status reports during the construction period in addition to the post-completion report required by RIDEM. National Grid will not provide an outside independent environmental monitor. Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.

Page 7: "Section 4.1 of the STRAP states "In general, the fill consists of sands and gravels with cinders, cinder ash, coke and coal fragments."

Several of the borings indicate the soil is a silt or fine sand, both of which are significantly more susceptible to becoming airborne than a just sands and gravel. There is no discussion of how likely the cinder ash, coke and coal fragments may become airborne. In addition, during the first public meeting National Grid indicated there was no threat to the soil having dust impacts. It is concerning that National Grid is downplaying the potential dust threat by what material they claim is predominant especially at a coastal site with potential for high winds.

Response: Section 4.1 of the STRAP presents the geology of the STRAP area and states "A review of boring and test pit logs in the STRAP Area indicates the presence of approximately 15 to 20 feet of fill underlain by organic silts (variable thickness of at least 12 to up to 83 feet), outwash (dense sands) deposits (also known herein as bearing sand; at least 60 feet in thickness) and glacial till (unknown thickness to bedrock). In general, the fill consists of sands and gravels with cinders, cinder ash, coke and coal fragments."

With respect to the various utility installations and based on the anticipated depth of excavation for this work (less than 10 feet bgs), all earthwork associated with utility work will be completed in the fill unit which is predominantly sand and gravel with trace amounts of cinders, cinder ash coke and coal fragments. The potential for these trace constituents to become airborne (particularly cinders, coke and coal which are not fine in nature) is limited; however, National Grid will be performing air monitoring for respirable dust and will be implementing proper soil management procedures to ensure that this is not an issue. It is further

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noted that, depending on field conditions, some utility work may require excavation below the water table, which will also assist in limiting the potential for fugitive dust.

For the pile installation activities, drilling activities will involve the use of water to assist in advancement of the piles to the desired depth. As such, generation of dust from the drilling spoils during pile installation is expected to be limited. However, similar to utility installation work, National Grid commits to performing air monitoring and implementing soil management procedures during all earthwork to ensure that dust from on-site soils will not travel off-site.

Page 8: "RIDEM should require that National Grid provide copies of all air monitoring (Section 6.6.1 of STRAP) results to the No LNG in PVD Coalition on a daily basis."

*Response: National Grid will provide a summary of the results of the air monitoring to RIDEM on a weekly basis so that RIDEM can post information on the website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>)
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). Please refer to Attachment N regarding clarifications to the proposed air monitoring program for the STRAP work.*

Page 8: "Section 6.7 Decontamination Protocol lacks requirements to keep construction workers and their families' safe. There is no discussion about workers cleaning up prior to eating or leaving the site, about not allowing food or drinks near where work is occurring with contaminated soil and groundwater.

- Will the person overseeing construction oversight have had OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) Supervisor training?
- Will the construction workers have been HAZWOPER trained?
- What Personal Protective Equipment will the construction workers use?
- Will the construction workers be informed of the material they are working with?"

Response: Worker safety protocols are typically detailed in Site-Specific Health and Safety Plans (HASP's) prepared by the contractors performing the work, not as part of the STRAP submittal.

Consistent with other excavation work at the Site, prior to the initiation of Site work, all contractors who will be managing soil and/or groundwater are required to provide all appropriate training certificates to verify that all Site personnel have received a minimum forty (40) hours of Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training in compliance with federal regulations and subsequent 8-hour annual refresher training. In addition, the appropriate responsible person providing oversight of construction is required to present proof of their HAZWOPER Construction Supervisor training. This includes preparing a Site-specific health and safety plan for the Contractors employees, any health and safety monitoring, and furnishing and properly disposing of health and safety equipment (i.e., tyveks, gloves, etc.) that they deem appropriate to use. National Grid provides a copy of the STRAP which includes available analytical testing within the work area to the Contractor to assist in preparation of their own HASP. The Contractors are required to provide their site-specific HASP for review by GZA, National Grid's environmental consultant, and National Grid prior to any on-Site work is initiated.

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Page 8: "Section 6.8 Soil Stockpile Management Requirements describes the contaminated soil being moved a minimum of three times before either being shipped off-site or buried beneath the cap.

- As this project is located on the coast, which is prone to high winds, stormwater and floodwater, No LNG in PVD Coalition requests that the contaminated soil is immediately stored in liquid tight containers that can be shipped when excavated, therefore limiting the migration of the contaminated soil to impact human health or the environment."

Response: During excavation and pile driving efforts, excavated materials will be handled in lined working stockpiles and/or water-tight containers proximate to the work area. At the end of each work day, and to the extent practical during the workday, working stockpiles and drilling spoils will be relocated to the central stockpile area and covered and secured with polyethylene sheeting (or equivalent) to control the potential for migration of soils from stormwater runoff and the generation of wind-blown dust. The central stockpile area will be constructed away from the coastal feature, in an upland area, thus limiting the potential for erosion from direct coastal flooding. All stockpile areas (working and central location) will be equipped with proper erosion controls. The stockpile will also be inspected and documented on a daily basis and maintained during all earthwork activities.

Page 8: "The STRAP lacks mitigation measures that will adequately prevent the spread of the contaminated material.

- Will trenches in be properly covered if rain is forecasted to prevent water from entering the contaminated material?
- Will work stop if it is raining or there are high winds?
- As the project is located on the coast, which adds the potential for high winds, it is requested that additional air monitoring occur along the perimeter of the site.

Response: Construction methods (grading, erosion controls, etc.) will be used to limit storm water from entering the trenches during rain events. Large excavations will be backfilled, if deemed appropriate, prior to major storm events. All water which enters the excavations will be managed as groundwater and containerized for off-Site transport and disposal.

Work will not proceed during major storm events (i.e., hurricanes, blizzards). In the event of a major storm (high winds, potential for significant rainfall), all earthwork activities and associated equipment will be secured.

The proposed air monitoring program has been updated to account for comments received during the public comment period. Please refer to Attachment N for further clarification.

Pages 10-12: Concerns about Environmental Justice Focus Area

Response: In accordance with RIDEM's policy dated June 26, 2009 "Policy for Considering Environmental Justice in the Review of Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties" (SOP No. BEP-AWC-1; herein referred to as the EJ Policy), National Grid reviewed the Environmental Justice Area overlay presented in the Environmental Resource map maintained by RIDEM (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/>). Based on review of this information, as required by the EJ Policy, the Site is not located within an Environmental Justice (EJ) Area. However, it is noted that National Grid is proactively completing the following notification

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and communication requirements consistent with those required for EJ Areas per the Remediation Regulations: National Grid has committed to post signs at the perimeter of the Site indicating how the public can find more information, distribute fact sheets in several languages, and maintain an informational repository at the Knight Memorial Library.

Comment No. 63: Anonymous (7/13/17)

Response: Dioxins are not a compound of concern associated with former MGPs.

NON-STRAP Related Comments

- Comment No. 1: Email from Jessica Stults (7/20/17 @ 10:37 AM)
- Comment No. 2: Letter from Christine Rayner (7/21/17)
- Comment No. 3: Email from Melissa Jenkins (8/4/17 @ 10:08 AM)
- Comment No. 4: Voice Mail from Laura Westberg (8/8/17)
- Comment No. 6: Email from Kate Blacklock (8/8/17 @ 12:28 PM)
- Comment No. 7: Email from Mary Pendergast (8/8/17 @ 10:31 AM)
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- Comment No. 35: Email from Dimitri (8/10/17 @ 9:58 AM)
- Comment No. 36: Email from Joe Blank (8/10/17 @ 10:19 AM)
- Comment No. 37: Email from Lynn Sommerville (8/10/17 @ 11:01 AM)
- Comment No. 38: Email from Geerah Sumintra (8/10/17 @ 11:59 AM)
- Comment No. 39: Email from Matthew Bessette (8/10/17 @ 12:12 PM)
- Comment No. 40: Email from Janet Rivard (8/10/17 @ 12:30 PM)

Attachment M
Response to Comments
Received in the August 18, 2017
STRAP Comment Letter
642 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

October 5, 2017
GZA Job No. 03.0033554.60

Comment No. 41: Email from Sarah O'Brien (8/10/17 @ 2:25 PM)
Comment No. 42: Email from Aarav Sundares (8/10/17 @ 2:32 PM)
Comment No. 43: Email from Stephanie Sloman (8/10/17 @ 2:57 PM)
Comment No. 44: Email from Manuel Cordero (8/10/17 @ 3:25 PM)
Comment No. 45: Email from Kate Schapira (8/10/17 @ 3:56 PM)
Comment No. 48: Email from Sarah Mack (8/10/17 @ 7:31 PM)
Comment No. 49: Email from Brienna Oulette (8/10/17 @ 7:39 PM)
Comment No. 50: Email from Walter Reis (8/10/17 @ 7:54 PM)
Comment No. 52: Email from Suzanne Enser (8/10/17 @ 8:54 PM)
Comment No. 53: Email from Elizabeth Watts (8/10/17 @ 9:17 PM)
Comment No. 54: Email from Jennifer Boylan (8/10/17 @ 9:44 PM)
Comment No. 55: Email from Isabel Mattia (8/10/17 @ 9:46 PM)
Comment No. 56: Email from Joseph DiZoglio (8/10/17 @ 9:48 PM)
Comment No. 57: Email from Peter Nightingale (8/10/17 @ 9:57 PM)
Comment No. 58: Email from Lauren Niedel (8/10/17 @ 10:17 PM)
Comment No. 59: Email from Kate Aubin (8/10/17 @ 10:26 PM)
Comment No. 61: Email from Stephen Dahl (8/10/17 @ 10:53 PM)
Comment No. 62: Letter from No LNG in PVD Coalition (8/10/17 @ 11:41 PM)
Comment No. 63: Anonymous (7/13/17)

Response: A portion of these questions relate to the proposed Liquefaction project and is therefore outside of RIDEM's jurisdiction. RIDEM's jurisdiction under its Remediation Regulations is to review National Grid's plan to handle, manage and, if applicable, dispose of impacted soil and groundwater during construction of the proposed project. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") has jurisdiction over the construction and operation of the proposed Liquefaction project. For more information on the proposed Liquefaction project please visit

[<https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point/>](https://www.nationalgridus.com/Fields-Point).



ATTACHMENT N

**CLARIFICATIONS TO THE PROPOSED AIR MONITORING PROGRAM FOR STRAP
ACTIVITIES**

Attachment N
Clarifications to the Proposed
Air Monitoring Program for
STRAP Activities
STRAP-Proposed Liquefaction Project
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PROPOSED AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

The following provides additional details concerning the proposed air monitoring program (AMP) to be implemented during earthwork activities associated with the proposed Liquefaction Project Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP). It was further refined based on comments received during the July 13, 2017 and August 9, 2017 public meetings and the comment period. As a result, we have included three unmanned continuous air monitoring stations located along the perimeter of the STRAP area (known herein as the STRAP area perimeter). These stations will likely be positioned in the direction of the nearest receptors (primarily along the southwestern and southeastern STRAP area perimeter).

The AMP for the proposed Liquefaction project STRAP, as originally presented, was developed based on the results of the estimated emissions presented in Section 5.0 of the May 12, 2017 *STRAP*. It was designed to achieve the following primary objectives:

- Minimize exposure risks to both on-Site workers and the surrounding community associated with potential airborne constituents during implementation of the proposed STRAP work; and
- Provide an early warning of Site conditions allowing oversight personnel to proactively manage potential air quality issues via implementation of engineered controls and/or adjustments to work practices/procedures, including stopping the work.

The AMP for the proposed STRAP work has been designed to be protective by using real-time air monitoring. The real-time monitoring will involve the use of portable instrumentation. This monitoring strategy is designed to provide an early warning to Site personnel of potential air quality issues and allow for the implementation of engineered controls and/or modifications to work practices. This monitoring will include both any observations of odors or visual dust as well as measurements of total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) and respirable dust using field instruments. The air monitoring program for this STRAP is at least comprehensive with previous air monitoring programs used for similar size/scope projects performed at the Site.

AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

During all STRAP earthwork activities, real time air monitoring will be performed involving the use of the following portable instrumentation.

- Portable Photoionization Detector (PID) MiniRAE – this instrument measures TVOCs with a detection limit of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) or 100 parts per billion (ppb). TVOC readings are measured every 10 seconds and an average is electronically logged every 3 minutes.
- DustTRAK Dust Meter – this instrument uses infrared electromagnetic radiation to sense airborne particles less than 10 microns in size. The detection limit for this instrument is 1 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Similar to the PID, the readings from this hand held instrument are measured every 10 seconds and an average is electronically logged every 3 minutes.

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Portable field equipment was determined to be appropriate for the STRAP based on the nature of the proposed earthwork (pile driving and shallow utility trenching). In addition, the use of portable field equipment allows field personnel responsible for environmental monitoring to respond to active work locations and changing wind directions.

The readings from these portable instruments are displayed in real time on the units and regularly monitored by GZA's field personnel. If readings above the action levels are encountered (see below), a visible and audible alarm is activated (including notification to field personnel). The data is also electronically logged on each unit and available for download at the end of the work day. All monitoring field equipment is calibrated at the beginning of each work day and as necessary during the work day, consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

During activities which involve earthwork, readings will be collected both within the work area itself as well as at certain pre-designated locations along the STRAP area perimeter (known herein as perimeter locations). Refer to the attached Figure N1 (*Air Monitoring Plan – Perimeter Locations*) for approximate perimeter locations. Field personnel will select the appropriate monitoring location for perimeter readings depending on activities being performed and wind direction; location and number of perimeter monitoring locations may also be subject to modification as the earthwork progresses. As indicated, three of these perimeter locations will be unmanned stations designated for continuous air monitoring. At the remaining perimeter locations, readings will be collected a minimum of 4 times per day during the course of an 8-hour work day; these readings will be collected over a minimum period of 6 minutes.

ACTION LEVELS/RESPONSE ACTIONS

The following table presents the real-time monitoring action levels for the STRAP perimeter locations. Figure N1 shows approximate perimeter locations that will be monitored during the earthwork. Note, as shown on Figure N1, these monitoring locations are conservatively situated proximate to the STRAP area perimeter.

Real Time Monitoring – Action Levels	
Compound	STRAP Perimeter
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	1 ppm
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM ₁₀)	150 µg/m ³

The above action levels were conservatively established to be protective of worker safety and public health. The presented action levels are consistent with those for similar projects with similar site conditions that have been reviewed and approved by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). In the event these values are exceeded at sustained levels at the perimeter locations (*i.e.*, in excess of the respective action levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will identify the likely cause, and the Contractor will implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices. The following table presents the actions that will be undertaken if a sustained exceedance of either respirable dust or TVOC is encountered.

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Compound	Immediate Actions in the Event of a Sustained Exceedance of Action Levels
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the likely source of sustained readings (i.e. truck emissions, moisture in the area, off-Site source, actual work, etc.) If determined that the source is the actual work, Contractor shall implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices to address exceedances. Engineering controls shall include covering of materials with polyethylene sheeting, application of odor suppressing foams, application of water, limiting trenching lengths, backfilling excavation, etc.
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM ₁₀)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the source of sustained readings (i.e. earthwork, possible weather events, off-Site source, etc.) If determined that the source is the actual work, Contractor shall implement appropriate engineering controls (e.g., application of water, calcium chloride, mulching work area, etc.) and/or modify work practices to address the exceedances.

The likely source of the sustained TVOC or respirable particulate dust readings will be evaluated by Site personnel based field deductions using a combination of visual and/or olfactory evidence and real-time field measurements. By using portable field equipment, Site personnel can easily move these instruments from location to location to "track down" likely sources of emissions.

If determined that the source is the actual work, examples of engineered controls and/or modifications to work practices to address exceedances which may be implemented include application of water and/or calcium chloride to mitigate fugitive dust, and covering open trench excavations with plastic sheeting, and/or application of specially engineered foams to mitigate vapor emissions. These activities would be implemented within the limits of work.

As would be typical of any project at this Site, in the unlikely event that unexpected soil conditions are encountered, the Contractor will be directed to halt Site work and cordon off the area. The area will be stabilized and covered with plastic sheeting and work will not proceed until an appropriate course of action is determined based on the nature of materials encountered.

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DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

Results of the air monitoring will be provided to RIDEM on a weekly basis. These submittals will be publicly available on the 642 Allens Avenue website RIDEM maintains (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/wastemanagement/site-remediation/Providence-Gas-Co.php>). In addition, in the event of sustained perimeter exceedance, these weekly reports will include information regarding the date/time of exceedance, nature of exceedance and field measures/work practice modifications implemented in response to the exceedance.

Figure N1 Air Monitoring Plan – Perimeter Locations

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