



**HUBLINE/EAST TO WEST EXPANSION  
PROJECT**

***RESOURCE REPORT 12***  
*PCB Contamination*

*FERC Docket No. CP08-\_\_\_\_-000*

**June 2008**



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**RESOURCE REPORT 12—PCB CONTAMINATION**

<b>Filing Requirement</b>	<b>Location in Environmental Report</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> For projects involving the replacement or abandonment of facilities determined to have PCBs, provide a statement that activities would comply with an approved EPA disposal permit or with the requirements of the TSCA. (§ 380.12(n)(1))	Section 12.2
<input type="checkbox"/> For compressor station modifications on sites that have been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs, describe the status of remediation efforts completed to date. (§ 380.12(n)(2))	Section 12.2



## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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Algonquin Certificate	Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC
CFR	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
E2W	Code of Federal Regulations
FERC	HubLine/East to West Expansion Project
LNG	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
M&NE	liquefied natural gas
MP	Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C.
NGA	milepost
PCB	Natural Gas Act
Project	poly-chlorinated biphenyl
ROW	HubLine/East to West Expansion Project
Spectra or Spectra Energy	right-of-way
SOP	Spectra Energy Corp
TSCA	Standard Operating Procedure
	Toxic Substances Control Act



## 12.0 RESOURCE REPORT 12 – PCB CONTAMINATION

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### 12.1 Introduction

Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC (“Algonquin”), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Spectra Energy Corp (“Spectra” or “Spectra Energy”), is seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“Certificate”) from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (“NGA”) authorizing the construction and operation of the HubLine/East to West Expansion Project (“E2W Project” or “Project”) located in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The Project is designed to respond to significant interest from customers needing transportation capacity in order to accommodate increased receipts of natural gas from emerging natural gas supplies, including liquefied natural gas (“LNG”), at the east end of the Algonquin system, for redelivery to high growth markets in the Northeast Region.

The Project will consist of 31.4 miles of multi-diameter pipeline and associated pipeline support facilities, including compression facilities. Of this amount, 12.9 miles consists of new pipeline in Massachusetts and 18.5 miles consist of upgrades to existing pipeline in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

#### *Massachusetts*

- ◆ I-10 Extension – construct approximately 12.9 miles of new 36-inch-diameter pipeline from milepost (“MP”) 0.0 in the Town of Weymouth to MP 12.9 in the Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; and
- ◆ Q-1 System – install approximately 7.5 miles of 36-inch-diameter pipeline that will replace a segment of an existing 24-inch-diameter pipeline from MP 12.2 in the Town of Sharon to MP 19.7 in Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

#### *Connecticut*

- ◆ E-3 System – install approximately 11.0 miles of 12-inch-diameter pipeline that will replace a segment of an existing 6- and 4-inch-diameter pipeline from MP 0.0 in the City of Norwich to MP 11.0 in the Town of North Stonington, New London County, Connecticut.

A significant portion of the 31.4 miles of the proposed pipeline facilities will be either within the existing Algonquin rights-of-way (“ROW”) or adjacent to an existing powerline ROW.

New aboveground facilities in Massachusetts will include one compressor station as follows:

- ◆ Rehoboth Compressor Station – located near Algonquin’s G-5 Tap at about MP 16.8 on the G-1 System in the Town of Rehoboth, Bristol County.

Modifications to three existing compressor stations to accommodate bi-directional flow along Algonquin’s system will occur at the following facilities:

- ◆ Burrillville Compressor Station in Providence County, Rhode Island;
- ◆ Cromwell Compressor Station in Middlesex County, Connecticut; and
- ◆ Hanover Compressor Station in Morris County, New Jersey.



In addition, Algonquin will install aboveground over-pressure protection regulation at four locations along its ROW in Massachusetts.

## 12.2 PCB Standard Operating Procedures

The removal of any existing piping or equipment that has been in contact with natural gas will be completed in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued poly-chlorinated biphenyl ("PCB") rules and regulations contained within 40 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 761, as revised (CFR: June 29, 1998, Volume 63, No. 124). Handling of PCB Contaminated pipeline and materials will be performed in accordance with Federal and state standard operating procedures.

Material removed from gas service refers to all material that has been in contact with gas flow prior to combustion. Examples of materials that have been in gas service include:

- ◆ pipe;
- ◆ valves;
- ◆ separators;
- ◆ meter tubes; and
- ◆ fabricated assemblies.

Algonquin has developed a Standard Operating Procedure ("SOP") for removing, storing, sampling and disposing of pipe and equipment removed from gas service. When more than 280 feet of continuous pipe is removed, the project qualifies under the SOP for reduced sampling (statistical sampling). The process of removing pipe and equipment from gas service includes: (1) removing liquids; (2) inspection for liquids during removal; and 3) cutting and removal.

Liquids may be removed using pigging, draining valves and equipment and purging methods. Pigging is required prior to removal of pipe and equipment except when pipe or equipment cannot be pigged due to size or configuration. Purging of the line using nitrogen or air may be used to further dry the pipeline.

To the extent possible, liquids are removed from the pipe and equipment prior to removal. Pipe and equipment are inspected for liquids during removal at low points and water crossings. If liquids are found during the inspection process, they are removed and handled appropriately.

Pipe and equipment are then cut into sections no longer than 40 feet in length. Materials will then be transferred to an existing maintenance facility owned by Algonquin within 48 hours of completion of the Project. Wipe sampling of pipe and equipment will be completed prior to disposal and within five weeks of removal. Results of wipe sampling will be used to classify the materials as unrestricted ( $\leq 10$  ug/100  $\text{cm}^2$ ), conditional ( $>10$  and  $<100$  ug/100  $\text{cm}^2$ ) or restricted ( $\geq 100$  ug/ $\text{cm}^2$ ). There are no special storage requirements for "unrestricted" material. This material may be sold at Algonquin's discretion. "Conditional" and "restricted" material may be decontaminated or disposed of at a Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA") landfill in accordance with all applicable Federal and state regulations.