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Our actions have an impact on the natural world, our local communities and even the economy. The decisions we make now will affect our access to these critical resources in the future. We call this concept sustainability.

UI and its parent company, AVANGRID, Inc., are committed to business practices that are environmentally, socially and economically responsible, with a goal of increasing the company's value to all stakeholders.

### What is the Chapel Street Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site?

The Site is the location of an old plant that operated from the 1860s to 1960. The plant, which is no longer present, made (manufactured) gas from coal and oil for use in street lighting and fuel for homes and businesses. The Site is located at 347 Chapel Street and 259 East Street in the City of New Haven, and is bound by Chapel Street to the South, the Mill River to the east, a parcel owned by others to the North, and East Street to the West.

#### What is a Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP)?

An MGP was a plant that used raw materials such as coal and oil to produce a combustible gas (commonly referred to as "coal gas" or "town gas"), which was the predecessor to natural gas. As with other MGPs around the United States, the coal gas from the plant provided lighting for streets and buildings, heat for homes, and energy for businesses to drive industrial development.

#### When did the Chapel Street MGP Operate?

The MGP operated for about 100 years supplying gas for the City of New Haven and surrounding area from 1861 until the mid-1960's, when natural gas became available in the New Haven area and replaced the need for manufactured gas. The MGP was operated by the New Haven Gas Light Company, which was a predecessor company to the Southern Connecticut Gas Company (SCG).

#### What was at the Site prior to the MGP?

Before construction of the MGP, the eastern portion of the Site along the Mill River was a tidal marsh. Beginning in the mid to late 1800s, as industrial activity expanded in New Haven, the waterfront became a center of industrial activity. Fill was placed in lower areas to create waterfront land to facilitate access for shipping to provide raw materials and the ability to export products for sale.

#### What Happened to the MGP after it was no longer needed?

When the MGP was no longer needed the plant was decommissioned and buildings and equipment were removed beginning in the mid-1960s. Three buildings remained and were used by SCG from approximately 1967 until 1994 as an operations center and maintenance facility. In 1998 the Site was leased and has since been used by other parties for storing bulk materials, salt storage, storing and distributing steel billets & bulk steel.

#### Who owns the Site today?

The Site is approximately 14.6 acres and the footprint of the former MGP is comprised of two parcels, one owned by SCG and the other owned by another party. SCG owns the property located at 347 Chapel Street and leases it for the bulk storage of salt and aggregate supplies & materials. The other parcel is at 259 East Street.

### Why is SCG involved in the environmental remediation of the MGP site?

Since SCG formerly operated a MGP at the site, it is responsible for the environmental impacts of the operations. In 2008 and 2014 coal tar residuals (from historical MGP operations) were discovered along the shoreline of the Mill River as a result of damage to on-site stormwater drains. These discoveries led to SCG repairing, rerouting, and eventually plugging the storm drains, and placing containment and absorbent booms along the shoreline. SCG subsequently entered into discussions with CT DEEP and in January of 2018 CT DEEP issued SCG a Consent Order (SRD-231) to determine the nature and extent of impacts from historical MGP operations both on the land area and within the Mill River, and to remediate impacts from the former MGP operations. A Consent Order is a formal agreement with CT DEEP that requires SCG to conduct the investigation and remediation.

## What is the boom system in the Mill River doing? Are there impacts along the shoreline and if so what is SCG doing to control them?

Intermittently, sheen occurs on the water surface adjacent to the Site, particularly at low tide. The sheen originates from coal-tar residuals in sediments along the shoreline. SCG maintains a series of booms to help contain the sheen. SCG has a contractor perform regular inspections, perform boom maintenance, and provide response to contain a sheen if it goes beyond the booms. Also, SCG prepared and follows a Mill River Pollution Prevention Plan for the Site. This plan was reviewed and approved by CT DEEP in June 2018.

#### When did SCG begin environmental activities at the Site?

Following issuance of the Consent Order, SCG submitted required work scopes and plans to CT DEEP for review and approval. In 2018 SCG began performing the investigation phase in accordance with the CT DEEP approved investigation work plans.

### What are the current environmental activities going on at the Site?

The project is currently in the investigation phase. To date investigations, including the collection of soil, ground water, surface water and sediment samples have been completed in many areas of the Mill River adjacent to the Site and at various locations around the property (land side). Since the Site is still actively used to store bulk materials, SCG works with the tenant to identify opportunities to assess areas of the Site when they become accessible. Investigation at the Site is anticipated to last through 2022.

#### Is SCG working with any technical experts on the Site?

Yes. Pursuant to the Consent Order SCG has identified and hired a Licensed Environmental Professional (LEP). The LEP is responsible to oversee the work, ensure data quality, verify that conditions of the Consent Order are being met and work with the parties involved with the Site. The LEP for this Site is Haley & Aldrich, Inc. (H&A).

SCG alongside of H&A will also hire subcontractors, as required to support the investigation of the site. The subcontractors will allow both SCG and H&A to develop comprehensive investigation reports for CT DEEP review and to use as a guide to find an appropriate and feasible remedial solution.

### Can you provide details on the area where the work is taking place?

Work is taking place on the Site which is comprised of two parcels (347 Chapel Street and 259 East Street, New Haven, CT) and in the Mill River adjacent to the Site.



#### What is the status of the investigation work at Chapel Street and in the Mill River? When will it be finished?

SCG submitted a Scope of Study (SOS) to the CT DEEP which was approved in April 2018. The SOS outlined a sampling plan for the Site with several reporting milestones. SCG has already achieved the first reporting milestone in the SOS, which was to submit a report to CT DEEP summarizing sampling results on the waterfront portion of the land and in the Mill River. SCG voluntarily expanded the scope of the River investigation in order to get a better understanding of site-related impacts. According to the schedule in the SOS, the investigation is scheduled to be completed by June 2022. However, there may be supplemental efforts SCG and CT DEEP determine are necessary to better understand the nature and extent of impacts, which could extend the schedule.

#### When will you finish the remediation?

Currently it is very difficult to determine when remediation will be finished since we are still in the investigation phase of the project. The investigation and remediation work are being performed in cooperation with CT DEEP and follows an established, multi-step process. Following completion of the investigation, an alternatives analysis will be performed to identify possible remedial solutions. Following selection of a remedial solution SCG will work with CT DEEP on a remedial design and clean-up plan.

#### Who is paying for cost of cleanup?

The recovery from customers of any costs incurred by SCG, including the recovery of costs for environmental remediation, is determined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority as part of PURA's periodic review of SCG's rates.

#### What are the plans for the Site after the cleanup is completed?

At this time SCG does not have plans for the Site. Once the remedial plan for the Site is developed and implemented, and the necessary reports and verification documents required to document the remedial actions are complete, the Current us of the property is expected to continue.

### What contaminants have been found in the land side investigations?

The primary impacts found in the ground on the land side have been MGP-related and consist of coal-tar and coal tar residuals. These impacts contain semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), a subset of which are also referred to as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were also found; the primary detected VOCs have been benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene and xylene, commonly referred to as BTEX. Coal-tar, PAHs, and BTEX compounds are typically found on former MGP sites. Additionally, metals such as arsenic, lead, and selenium were also detected, which are commonly associated with urban fill and early industrial activity and are typical of locations that have historical industrial uses and development.

#### What contaminants have been found in Mill River sediments?

As with the land side soil samples, coal tar, PAHs, BTEX, and metals (such as lead, copper, chromium, and zinc) have been detected in Mill River sediment samples. PCBs were also detected in sediment samples. Coal-tar, PAHs and BTEX are typically observed at historical MGP sites, with PAHs and BTEX also typically observed in urban as settings, as such, a portion of the PAHs & BTEX and the PCBs are likely related to a variety of "urban background" non-point sources and other historical industrial activity. Similarly, the detection of some metals may be related to the MGP operations as well as other industrial uses along the River.



# FAQs

### Chapel Street MGP Remediation

#### What is the industrial history of the Mill River?

Prior to industrial development in New Haven, the Mill River was a tidal estuary. Similar to other rivers and harbors in urban centers around the United States and the world, the lower portion of the Mill River south of Grand Avenue was changed from its natural state during the industrial development of the New Haven Waterfront in the mid-1800s. Extensive and frequent dredging of the River starting in the mid-1800s through 1982 and placement of fill along the riverbanks converted a tidal mud flat to an industrial waterway. This waterway enabled water access to industrial businesses such as lumber yards, coal storage and distribution facilities, an iron foundry, various manufacturing businesses, electricity generation facilities, and the gas plant. The Mill River remains a federally regulated navigational channel maintained by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Remediation work in the River will need to account for potential impacts to navigation and will require US Army Corps approval.

#### Will final investigation reports be available to the public?

Once reports have been approved by CTDEEP, SCG will post them to the website.

