

ALASKA LNG

DOCKET NO. CP17-____-000
RESOURCE REPORT NO. 12
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB)
CONTAMINATION
PUBLIC

DOCUMENT NUMBER: USAI-PE-SRREG-00-000012-000

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET No. CP17-____-00 RESOURCE REPORT No. 12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION	Doc No: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000012-000 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
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RESOURCE REPORT NO. 12 SUMMARY OF FILING INFORMATION ¹	
Filing Requirement	Found in Section
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. (18 C.F.R. Section 380.12(n)(1))	Not Applicable (no PCBs)
For compressor station modification on sites that have been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs, describe the status of remediation efforts completed to date. (18 C.F.R. Section 380.12(n)(2))	Not Applicable (no PCBs)

¹ Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation, Volume I (FERC, 2017). Available online at: <https://www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/enviro/guidelines/guidance-manual-volume-1.pdf>.

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	PUBLIC	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**12.0 RESOURCE REPORT NO. 12 – POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB)
CONTAMINATION..... 12-1**

12.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 12-1

12.2 PURPOSE OF RESOURCE REPORT 12-1

12.3 PCB CONTAMINATION..... 12-3

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET NO. CP17-____-00 RESOURCE REPORT NO. 12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION	Doc No: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000012-000 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
	PUBLIC	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Abbreviations for Units of Measurement	
MMTPA	million metric tons per annum
ppm	parts per million
Other Abbreviations	
Applicant	The Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
ATWS	additional temporary workspace
C.F.R	Code of Federal Regulations
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GTP	gas treatment plant
Liquefaction Facility	natural gas liquefaction facility
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LNGC	liquefied natural gas carrier
Mainline	an approximately 807-mile-long, large-diameter gas pipeline
MGS	Major Gas Sales
MLBV	Mainline block valve
MP	Mainline milepost
NGA	Natural Gas Act
North Slope	Alaska North Slope
PBTL	Prudhoe Bay Gas Transmission Line
PBU	Prudhoe Bay Unit
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl PCB
Project	Alaska LNG Project
PTTL	Point Thomson Gas Transmission Line
PTU	Point Thomson Unit
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
U.S.	United States
§	section or paragraph

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET No. CP17-___-00 RESOURCE REPORT No. 12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION	DOC No: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000012-000 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
	PUBLIC	

12.0 RESOURCE REPORT NO. 12 – POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION

12.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (Applicant) plans to construct one integrated liquefied natural gas (LNG) Project (Project) with interdependent facilities for the purpose of liquefying supplies of natural gas from Alaska, in particular from the Point Thomson Unit (PTU) and Prudhoe Bay Unit (PBU) production fields on the Alaska North Slope (North Slope), for export in foreign commerce and for in-state deliveries of natural gas.

The Natural Gas Act (NGA), 15 U.S.C. § 717a(11) (2006), and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulations, 18 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 153.2(d) (2014), define “LNG terminal” to include “all natural gas facilities located onshore or in State waters that are used to receive, unload, load, store, transport, gasify, liquefy, or process natural gas that is ... exported to a foreign country from the United States.” With respect to this Project, the “LNG Terminal” includes the following: a liquefaction facility (Liquefaction Facility) in Southcentral Alaska; an approximately 807-mile gas pipeline (Mainline); a gas treatment plant (GTP) within the PBU on the North Slope; an approximately 63-mile gas transmission line connecting the GTP to the PTU gas production facility (PTU Gas Transmission Line or PTTL); and an approximately 1-mile gas transmission line connecting the GTP to the PBU gas production facility (PBU Gas Transmission Line or PBTL). All of these facilities are essential to export natural gas in foreign commerce and will have a nominal design life of 30 years.

These components are shown in Resource Report No. 1, Figure 1.1-1, as well as the maps found in Appendices A and B of Resource Report No. 1. Their proposed basis for design is described as follows.

The new Liquefaction Facility would be constructed on the eastern shore of Cook Inlet just south of the existing Agrium fertilizer plant on the Kenai Peninsula, approximately 3 miles southwest of Nikiski and 8.5 miles north of Kenai. The Liquefaction Facility would include the structures, equipment, underlying access rights, and all other associated systems for final processing and liquefaction of natural gas, as well as storage and loading of LNG, including terminal facilities and auxiliary marine vessels used to support Marine Terminal operations (excluding LNG carriers [LNGCs]). The Liquefaction Facility would include three liquefaction trains combining to process up to approximately 20 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) of LNG. Two 240,000-cubic-meter tanks would be constructed to store the LNG. The Liquefaction Facility would be capable of accommodating two LNGCs. The size of LNGCs that the Liquefaction Facility would accommodate would range between 125,000–216,000-cubic-meter vessels.

In addition to the Liquefaction Facility, the LNG Terminal would include the following interdependent facilities:

- Mainline: A new 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline approximately 807 miles in length would extend from the Liquefaction Facility to the GTP in the PBU, including the structures, equipment, and all other associated systems. The proposed design anticipates up to eight compressor stations; one standalone heater station, one heater station collocated with a compressor station, and six cooling stations associated with six of the compressor stations; four meter stations; 30 Mainline block valves (MLBVs); one pig launcher facility at the GTP meter station, one pig receiver facility at the Nikiski meter station, and combined pig

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET No. CP17-___-00 RESOURCE REPORT No. 12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION	DOC No: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000012-000 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
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launcher and receiver facilities at each of the compressor stations; and associated infrastructure facilities.

Associated infrastructure facilities would include additional temporary workspace (ATWS), access roads, helipads, construction camps, pipe storage areas, material extraction sites, and material disposal sites.

Along the Mainline route, there would be at least five gas interconnection points to allow for future in-state deliveries of natural gas. The approximate locations of three of the gas interconnection points have been tentatively identified as follows: milepost (MP) 441 to serve Fairbanks, MP 763 to serve the Matanuska-Susitna Valley and Anchorage, and MP 807 to serve the Kenai Peninsula. The size and location of the other interconnection points are unknown at this time. None of the potential third-party facilities used to condition, if required, or move natural gas away from these gas interconnection points are part of the Project. Potential third-party facilities are addressed in the Cumulative Impacts analysis found in Appendix L of Resource Report No. 1;

- GTP: A new GTP and associated facilities in the PBU would receive natural gas from the PBU Gas Transmission Line and the PTU Gas Transmission Line. The GTP would treat/process the natural gas for delivery into the Mainline. There would be custody transfer, verification, and process metering between the GTP and PBU for fuel gas, propane makeup, and byproducts. All of these would be on the GTP or PBU pads;
- PBU Gas Transmission Line: A new 60-inch natural gas transmission line would extend approximately 1 mile from the outlet flange of the PBU gas production facility to the inlet flange of the GTP. The PBU Gas Transmission Line would include one meter station on the GTP pad; and
- PTU Gas Transmission Line: A new 32-inch natural gas transmission line would extend approximately 63 miles from the outlet flange of the PTU gas production facility to the inlet flange of the GTP. The PTU Gas Transmission Line would include one meter station on the GTP pad, four MLBVs, and pig launcher and receiver facilities—one each at the PTU and GTP pads.

Existing State of Alaska transportation infrastructure would be used during the construction of these new facilities including ports, airports, roads, railroads, and airstrips (potentially including previously abandoned airstrips). A preliminary assessment of potential new infrastructure and modifications or additions to these existing in-state facilities is provided in Resource Report No. 1, Appendix L. The Liquefaction Facility, Mainline, and GTP would require the construction of modules that may or may not take place at existing or new manufacturing facilities in the United States.

Resource Report No. 1, Appendix A, contains maps of the Project footprint. Appendices B and E of Resource Report No. 1 depict the footprint, plot plans of the aboveground facilities, and typical layout of aboveground facilities.

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET No. CP17-____-00 RESOURCE REPORT No. 12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) CONTAMINATION	DOC No: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000012-000 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
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Outside the scope of the Project, but in support of or related to the Project, additional facilities or expansion/modification of existing facilities would be needed to be constructed. These other projects may include:

- Modifications/new facilities at the PTU (PTU Expansion project);
- Modifications/new facilities at the PBU (PBU Major Gas Sales [MGS] project); and
- Relocation of the Kenai Spur Highway.

12.2 PURPOSE OF RESOURCE REPORT

As required by 18 C.F.R. § 380.12, the Applicant has prepared this Resource Report in support of a future application under Section 3 of the NGA to construct and operate the Project facilities.

The purpose of this Resource Report is to identify, describe, and list potential PCB contamination associated with the proposed Project.

12.3 PCB CONTAMINATION

The Project does not involve:

- The replacement, abandonment by removal, or abandonment in place of facilities identified as having PCBs in excess of 50 ppm in pipeline liquids; or
- Compressor stations or other aboveground facility modifications on sites identified as having soils contaminated with PCBs.

Accordingly, no U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) PCB disposal permits or other Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requirements apply to the Project.