



**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FORMER TIDEWATER FACILITY AND
FORMER POWER PLANT
TIDEWATER AND MERRY STREETS
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND**

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KEY THINGS TO REMEMBER

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION:

- **Publicly Accessible Site File**

Files related to the former Tidewater Site are maintained at RIDEM's Office of Waste Management filed under Former Tidewater Coal Gasification Plant (Pawtucket), RIDEM Case No. 95-022. 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/topics/filerevw.htm>).

- **Publicly Accessible Informational Websites:**

- **RIDEM Document Listing Website:**

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>

Certain documents related to the investigation and remediation of the Former Tidewater Site are maintained at the website operated by RIDEM. The document listing website contains publicly available submittals pertaining to the Site dating back to 2007 and documentation will continue to be posted here.

- **National Grid Document Listing and Informational Website:**

www.tidewatersite.com

The website provides timely updates on current and proposed activities at the Site. In addition, this website includes information on the nature and history of MGPs, history of the Tidewater facility, description of the Tidewater Site and regulatory background, access to key project documents and relevant correspondence, copies of public notices about the Site, public announcements, status update archive, frequently asked questions and Site contacts.

- **Local Informational Repository—Pawtucket Public Library**

The local information repository at the Pawtucket Public Library contains copies of submittals included on the RIDEM website listed above. Electronic copies of these submittals are sent to the repository on a monthly basis. Upon request, National Grid will provide hard copies of the material for inclusion in this repository. Pawtucket Public Library hours are Monday through Thursday, 9 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.; and Friday and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. The Pawtucket Public Library is located at 13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island (telephone: 401-725-3714).

- **Bulletin Boards**

National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. Weekly updates submitted to RIDEM will be posted to the bulletin boards, as well as how to find all submitted documents and how to receive more information about the Site. Site contact information is also posted on the bulletin boards. During active earth disturbing activities, on a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted on the bulletin boards (the air data from the previous week will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). Additionally, on a daily basis during earth disturbing activities, a color coded system will be used to indicate whether any active excavation is occurring.

HOW TO JOIN:

• **Mailing List**

National Grid established a mailing list for the former Tidewater Site. The list includes abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders, municipalities and any community well suppliers associated with any well head protection areas that encircle the Site, as well as people who have previously provided their mailing address to National Grid. Interested persons can be added to this list via an email request to Michele Leone at National Grid (Michele.Leone@nationalgrid.com) with your name and address or by calling Michele Leone at 1-781-907-3651. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce upcoming public meetings and distribute fact sheets and other information about the Site. In addition, National Grid will use the list to distribute information regarding reports and other documents added to the repository.

• **Email Distribution List**

Interested parties have the option to receive information via email. National Grid will also email the distribution list when significant field activities begin and as planned field activities may change. Interested persons can be added to the email list through National Grid's Tidewater website or by emailing a request to Michele Leone at National Grid (Michele.Leone@nationalgrid.com) with your name and email address or call Michele Leone of National at 1-781-907-3651.

• **Phone Message Network**

National Grid has established a phone message network to distribute time-sensitive information to interested parties on air monitoring results during periods of active earth disturbing activities at the Site. Sign up for the phone message alert system can be made by emailing a request to Michele Leone of National Grid (Michele.Leone@nationalgrid.com) or by calling Michele Leone at 781-907-3651 with your name and phone number.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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ACRONYMS

AST	Above-ground Storage Tank
A.P.	Assessor's Plat
AES	Atlantic Environmental Services, Inc.
AQMP	Air Quality Monitoring Plan
BVEC	Blackstone Valley Electric Company
DNAPL	Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
EJ Focus Area	Environmental Justice Focus Area
FGPA	Former Gas Plant Area
FPPA	Former Power Plant Area
GZA	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
ICS	International Charter School
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
LOR	Letter of Responsibility
MGP	Manufactured Gas Plant
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
NAPL	Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
National Grid	Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid
NEGC	New England Gas Company
NFA	North Fill Area
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
RAA	Remedial Action Alternative
RAL	Remedial Approval Letter
RAE	Remedial Alternative Evaluation Report
RDL	Remedial Decision Letter
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan
Remediation Regulations	Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases
RIDEM	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
SFA	South Fill Area
SIDR	Site Investigation Data Report
SIR	Site Investigation Report
SSIWP	Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan
STRAP	Short Term Response Action Plan
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UCL	Upper Concentration Limit
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VGC	Valley Gas Company
VHB	Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
Weston	Roy F. Weston, Inc.

GLOSSARY AND HELPFUL TERMS

Electric switching station and substation	Substations are needed wherever electricity must be converted from one voltage to another. Transmission lines carrying a high voltage come into the substation where equipment reduces (or switches) the voltage to a level suitable for local distribution.
Engineered Cap	<p>An engineered cap is a ground surface cover (liner, pavement, clay, soil, or another engineered material) designed to limit exposure to impacted material below. Engineered caps are either impermeable or permeable.</p> <p><u>Impermeable Engineered Cap:</u> An impermeable engineered cap is a specific type of cap that limits water (e.g., rain, snow melt) from entering the ground. The type of cap is typically made of clay or plastic liner.</p> <p><u>Permeable Engineered Cap:</u> A permeable engineered cap is a specific type of cap that allows water (e.g., rain) to enter the ground beneath it. This type of cap is typically constructed using clean soil and a fabric material.</p>
Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)	Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) refers to the reliance on natural attenuation processes to reduce contaminant levels in soil and/or groundwater to achieve site-specific remediation objectives. Natural attenuation is the process that breaks down certain compounds into different compounds by biological or chemical activity.
Natural gas regulating station	Regulating stations are used for natural gas distribution and are designed to reliably control system pressures and maintain the continuity of gas supply to the community during normal and critical demand periods.
Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL)	Non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) refers to a compound present at a concentration such that it exists as a separate phase when placed in water. This definition may apply to Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (LNAPL) and/or Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL). DNAPL is denser than water and sinks below water; DNAPL is sometimes called “sinker”. Maple syrup is an example of a DNAPL. LNAPL is lighter than water and floats above water; LNAPL is sometimes called “floaters”. Examples of LNAPL are vegetable oil or paint thinner.

GLOSSARY AND HELPFUL TERMS

Physical Containment	Physical containment refers to the installation of a subsurface barrier which is used to contain impacted groundwater and/or NAPL . Examples of subsurface barriers include an excavated trench filled with relatively impermeable material or a sheet pile wall driven into the ground.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	A class of chemicals substance formed by burning coal, gas, oils, and tobacco. PAHs are typically detected in shallow soils, particularly in urban environments. Sources of PAHs include burning of wood, vehicle exhaust, grilled foods, cigarette smoke, asphalt roads, and roofing products.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	A manufactured chemical substance that had many uses in industrial processes and construction materials. PCBs are typically found at many former power plants and current electric substations due to their use in electrical equipment. PCBs are also commonly detected in caulk, paints, inks, dyes, grout, floor finishes, and adhesives.
Program Letter	A Program Letter is issued by RIDEM to formally put the findings of the Site Investigation Report (SIR) out for a public comment period.
Public Involvement Plan (PIP)	A Public Involvement Plan (PIP) is an agreement between the party conducting response actions and the public about how they will share information moving forward, and how the public will be able to comment on plans for assessment and cleanup of the site. PIPs are tailored to the specific conditions presented by individual sites. The party responsible for conducting response actions at a site is also responsible for conducting public involvement activities at the site and carrying out the activities listed in the PIP during the site cleanup process. A PIP is a living document and can be amended to reflect additional issues or challenges that may arise during the site cleanup process.
Remedial Action Alternative (RAA)	A Remedial Action Alternative (RAA) is a remedial strategy that has been evaluated to potentially address soil and/or groundwater impacts at a Site. Typically, several RAAs are evaluated for a Site using comparison criteria, including cost, effectiveness, reliability and implementability. At the conclusion of the evaluation, one RAA is identified as the preferred RAA or the best fit for the final remedy (also known as “Remedial Action”).
Remedial Approval Letter (RAL)	The Remedial Approval Letter (RAL) is a formal written communication issued by RIDEM to formally approve the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) and to initiate the remedial work.

GLOSSARY AND HELPFUL TERMS

Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP)	A document submitted to RIDEM for review and approval which describes how the selected remedial alternative for the Site will be implemented.
Remedial Decision Letter (RDL)	The Remedial Decision Letter is a formal written communication issued by RIDEM to formally agree with the findings of the Site Investigation Report (SIR) after a public comment period.
Remediation Regulations	Refers to the RIDEM “Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases”
Short Term Response Actions (STRA)	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.
Site Investigation Report (SIR)	A document submitted to RIDEM for review and approval which presents the history of a Site and investigation activities, describes the nature and extent of impacts based on the findings of the investigations and identifies the preferred Remedial Action Alternative (RAA) .
Source Removal	Refers to the removal of subsurface material which may be acting a source for continued impact to soil and/or groundwater.
Source Stabilization	Refers to a remedial approach where impacts are physically bound or “stabilized” within a mass to limit further migration. An example of stabilization would be the addition of a cement-like material to soil which would lead to a “hardened” matrix and would limit the migration of impacts from that material.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	Term used to describe a large family of several hundred chemical compounds that originally come from crude oil. Crude oil is used to make petroleum products. Measurements of these compounds in soil and groundwater is commonly expressed as TPH. TPH is commonly detected in industrial/commercial areas with sources including gasoline, motor oils, and asphalt.
Upper Concentration Limit (UCL)	An upper concentration limit (UCL) is when a compound exceeds a defined numerical concentration as set forth in the Remediation Regulations or is found in the environment as NAPL .
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are typical compounds found at MGP sites and other sites where coal, oil, refined products and other hydrocarbons were burned or used. VOCs are also found in gasoline, paint thinner and cleaning products.

1.00 INTRODUCTION

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA), on behalf of the Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid), has prepared this [Public Involvement Plan \(PIP\)](#) for the Former Tidewater facility located at terminus of Tidewater and Merry streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island (herein referred to as the “Site”).

The attached [Figure 1](#) shows a Site *Locus Plan*. On March 23, 2012, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM or the “Department”) informed National Grid that the Department received a request that a formal process be set up for public participation in cleanup planning for the Site. GZA prepared this *PIP* based on the requirements of Rule 7.07 A, B, C and D of the [Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases \(Remediation Regulations, <http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/waste/remreg11.pdf>\)](#). Per Rule 7.07 (Public Involvement), this *PIP* addresses the following primary elements: 1) Public Notice, 2) Fact Sheets and Enhanced Communication, 3) Community Meetings, and 4) Information Repositories. In preparing this *PIP*, GZA considered information and comments provided to National Grid by RIDEM, members of the Tidewater Shareholders’ Group and the public. National Grid conducted interviews in June 2012 to solicit input from the community, which was used in the development of this plan. Interview questions and responses are summarized in the attached [Exhibit III](#).

A [Public Involvement Plan \(PIP\)](#) is an agreement between the party conducting response actions (in this case, National Grid) and the public about how they will share information moving forward, and how the public will be able to comment on plans for assessment and cleanup of the Site. PIPs are tailored to the specific conditions presented by individual sites. The public involvement activities proposed at each site by the party conducting the response actions should reflect the needs of the community. The party responsible for conducting response actions at a site is also responsible for conducting public involvement activities at the site and carrying out the activities listed in the PIP during the site cleanup process. A PIP is a “living” document and can be amended to reflect additional issues or challenges that may arise during the site cleanup process.

This *PIP* addresses activities related to the investigation and cleanup of the Tidewater Site that are under the jurisdiction of RIDEM only, per the [Remediation Regulations](#). This plan is not intended to cover Site activities relative to day-to-day operations of the natural gas regulating facility and electrical substation or other uses of the property by National Grid.

The *PIP* is organized as follows:

- [Section 1.00](#) contains this introduction;
- [Section 2.00](#) includes a summary of relevant Site background information and current Site regulatory status;
- [Section 3.00](#) summarizes historic and current public involvement;
- [Section 4.00](#) describes the elements of the *PIP*; and
- [Section 5.00](#) explains how the *PIP* may be revised in the future; and
- [Section 6.00](#) describes information regarding roles and responsibilities for implementing public involvement activities; and
- [Section 7.00](#) presents a schedule for planned public involvement activities.

2.00 SITE DESCRIPTION

The following sections present a brief description of the Site, including historic and current uses; the Site's regulatory history and current status; an overview of investigation and remediation activities performed to date; and a description of planned remedial actions.¹ More details can be found on RIDEM's website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>), National Grid's website (www.tidewatersite.com), through RIDEM's Site files located at their offices or at the Pawtucket Public Library (see [Section 4.40](#) for details).

2.10 SITE DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, AND CURRENT USE

The Site was the location of the former Tidewater [Manufactured Gas Plant \(MGP\)](#) and the former Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station. It is listed as a "State Site" under RIDEM's Remediation Regulations (RIDEM Case No. 95-022). It is now largely vacant with the exception of an active [natural gas regulating station](#) located on the western portion and an [electric substation](#) on the central portion. In addition, portions of the former Power Plant are used as an [active switching station](#). A locked perimeter chain-link fence secures the Site. Please note: this *PIP* addresses activities related to the investigation and cleanup of the Tidewater Site that are under the jurisdiction of RIDEM, per the [Remediation Regulations](#). This plan is not intended to cover Site activities relative to day-to-day operations of the natural gas regulating facility and electrical substation or other uses of the property by National Grid.

The Site is situated between Taft Street, an extension of Tidewater and Thornton streets to the west, and the Seekonk River to the east, and consists of approximately 23 acres across seven separate lots. This area of Pawtucket meets the U.S. Environmental Protection

¹ Note that the planned remedial activities are subject to RIDEM review and approvals.

Agency's definition of an Environmental Justice (EJ) Focus Area and, therefore, per the Remediation Regulations, certain enhanced communications have been included as part of this *PIP* (see [Section 4.20](#)).

The Site has been subdivided into four areas, as described below and shown in [Figures 2A](#), *Exploration Location Plan for the North Fill Area and Former Gas Plant Area*, and [2B](#), *Former Power Plant Area and South Fill Area*.

- North Fill Area (NFA) (northern portions of Assessor's Plat (A.P.) 54B Lot 826) – Figure 2A;
- Former Gas Plant Area (FGPA) (southern portions of A.P. 54B Lot 826 and A.P. 65B Lot 662) – Figure 2A;
- Former Power Plant Area (FPPA) (A.P. 65B Lot 645) – Figure 2B; and
- South Fill Area (SFA) (A.P. 65B Lots 647 and 649, portions of Lot 648 and portions of A.P. 67B Lot 11) – Figure 2B.

National Grid owns the entirety of the NFA, FGPA and FPPA, as well as portions of the SFA (A.P. 65B Lots 647 and 649). The city of Pawtucket owns additional portions of the SFA (A.P. 65B Lot 648 and A.P. 67B Lot 11). The current Site layout, key features and previous exploration locations are shown in [Figures 2A](#) and [2B](#).

The Site is bounded to the west and northwest by residential properties (A.P. 65B Lots 613, 614, 615 and 616), the International Charter School, the Blackstone Academy, George W. Smith and Son, Inc. Construction Company and the Red Barn Studio Company (A.P. 54B Lot 497). It is bound to the east by the tidally-influenced Seekonk River, to the south and southwest by the Francis J. Varieur School (A.P. 65B Lot 644) and the Max Read Athletic Field (A.P. 65B Lots 646, 650 and 564 and A.P. 67B Lot 21), and to the north by undeveloped property owned by the city of Pawtucket (A.P. 54B Lot 827).

RIDEM classifies the groundwater underlying the Site as a GB resource. Groundwater classified as GB refers to groundwater resources that RIDEM has designated as not suitable for public or private drinking water use. The Site is located approximately 1.4 miles from the nearest GA-designated area, which has drinking water that RIDEM designated as suitable for public or private drinking water use. This GA-designated area is east of the Site, near Slater Park, on the opposite side of the Seekonk River. Municipal drinking water services the Site and its surrounding area. There are no documented public drinking water supplies within a one-mile radius of the Site. The closest designated wellhead protection area is located approximately 1.2 miles north of the Site.

The Pawtucket Gas Company commenced building the Tidewater [MGP](#) in the 1880s on the northern portion of the Site. The MGP operated from the 1880s to 1968. From the 1880s until 1954, the MGP generated gas using the coal and coke. These raw materials were barged to storage areas at the Site positioned along the Seekonk River. In later years (1954 until the late-1960s), operation of the MGP was limited to producing gas to supplement

natural gas during high demand periods. In 1968, the MGP facility was decommissioned. Based on available information, it appears that the majority of the above ground MGP structures and tanks were razed at that time or before. The last of the two remaining gasholders on the Site (Nos. 7 and 8) were decommissioned and removed from the Site by National Grid in 2010. A gas regulator station remains on the former gas plant portion of the Site.

In regard to the electric generation portion of the Site, in 1890, the Pawtucket Gas Company commenced building the Pawtucket No. 1 Station for power generation purposes. The No. 1 Station operated on the Site from the early-1890s until 1975. The station used coal, petroleum based products, and residual by-product tars from the MGP for electricity generation. Petroleum products were historically stored in three large (approximately 900,000 gallons each) aboveground storage tanks (AST) formerly located on the southern portion of the Site. These ASTs were removed in the 1970s. The electrical transmission towers, transformer yard, and former engine room building (which currently contains the active switching station) remain on the former power plant portion of the Site.

2.20 REGULATORY HISTORY

RIDEM issued a *Letter of Responsibility* (LOR) dated September 12, 1995 to Blackstone Valley Electric Company (BVEC), a predecessor of National Grid. The Site was listed as State Site #95-022 following the issuance of the LOR. Since that time, several rounds of investigation and remedial actions have been performed at the Site.

2.30 SITE INVESTIGATION AND REMEDIATION STATUS

Environmental investigations have been performed on the Site since 1986. These Site environmental activities have been documented in reports submitted to RIDEM. The following is a listing of the primary Site reports prepared and submitted to RIDEM. Some of these reports can be accessed on the RIDEM website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>) or on the Tidewater/ National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com). All reports are publicly available by request and by appointment through RIDEM's site files (refer to [Section 4.40](#) and "[Key Things to Remember](#)").

- December 1986 *Work Study Plan* prepared by GZA on behalf of Valley Gas Company (VGC);
- February 1989 *Field Investigation Report* prepared by RIDEM;
- May 1988 *Investigation at the No. 1 Station Site* prepared by Roy J. Weston, Inc. (Weston) on behalf of BVEC;
- May 1991 *Underground Storage Tank Closure Completion Report*, prepared by Metcalf and Eddy, Inc. on behalf of BVEC;
- February 1993 *Site Inspection Report*, prepared by RIDEM;

- August 1995 *UST Closure Assessment*, prepared by E.R. Pickett Co., Inc. on behalf of BVEC;
- December 1996 *Remedial Investigation at the Tidewater Site, Pawtucket, RI* prepared by Atlantic Environmental Services, Inc. (AES) on behalf of BVE and VGC;
- June 1997 *Additional Background Surface-Soil Sampling, Pawtucket, RI* prepared by AES on behalf of BVEC and VGC;
- January 1998 *Tidewater Site Application for Variance, Pawtucket, RI* prepared by AES on behalf of BVEC and VGC;
- January 1998 *Addendum to Tidewater Site Additional Background Surface-Soil Sampling* prepared by AES on behalf of BVEC and VGC;
- June 2005 *Short Term Response Action Report, Tidewater Former MGP, Pawtucket, RI* prepared by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) on behalf of New England Gas Company (NEGC);
- January 2007 *Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP)* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid (Roadway Cap and South Washout Areas);
- June 2008 *Sediment Investigation Work Plan* prepared by ARCADIS on behalf of National Grid;
- February 2009 *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Investigation and Cleanup Plan – Pawtucket No. 1 Substation* prepared by VHB on behalf of National Grid;
- June 2009 *Sediment Data Report Former Tidewater Facility* prepared by ARCADIS and Anchor QEA, LLC. (ARCADIS/Anchor) on behalf of National Grid;
- November 2009 *Remedial Summary Report – Response to Stormwater Release* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- November 2009 *Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan (SSIWP)* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- December 2009 *Short Term Response Action Plan (STRAP) – Sheen Outbreak* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- February 2010 *Short Term Response Action Summary – Sheen Outbreak* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- October 2010 *Short Term Response Action Closure Report, MGP-Residuals Roadway Remediation* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- October 2010 *Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan Addendum* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- October 2010/January 2011 *Short Term Response Action Plan – Former Steel Process Pipe* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- January 2011 *Site Investigation Data Report (SIDR)* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- April 2011 *Evaluation of Applicability of Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9 & Air Quality Monitoring Program (AQMP)* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;

- July 2011 *Gasholder Nos. 7 and 8 Decommissioning and Demolition Completion Report* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- July 2011 *Remedial Action Alternative Evaluation (RAE) Report* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- August 2011 *Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan Addendum* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid;
- September 2011 *Short Term Response Action Completion Report – Former Process Pipe Removal* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid; and
- November 2011 *Completion Report Performance-Based PCB Remedial Activities Natural Gas Regulator Station Area Former Tidewater Facility* prepared by GZA on behalf of National Grid.

The January 2011 *SIDR* combined with the July 2011 *RAE* served to complete the [Site Investigation Report \(SIR\)](#) consistent with Rule 7.00 of the [Remediation Regulations](#). The January 2011 *SIDR* presents a comprehensive summary of all relevant environmental investigations and data collected at the Site. Findings of the *SIDR* indicate that soil and groundwater impacts related to the former MGP and power generation operations remain in the environment at the Site. MGP residuals and petroleum hydrocarbon-related impacts were detected in both surface (between zero and two feet below grade) and subsurface (more than two feet below grade) soils. In general, subsurface soils located at/or below the water table exhibited more significant impact when compared to surface soils. This condition is commonly found at MGP sites. The primary constituents detected in Site soils included [polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons \(PAHs\)](#), [petroleum hydrocarbons \(TPH\)](#) and certain inorganics, most notably arsenic and lead.

In terms of groundwater quality, dissolved phase [volatile organic compound \(VOC\)](#) GB Groundwater Objective exceedances were observed in the eastern portion of the FGPA, FPPA and SFA. The most prevalent compounds detected in groundwater were benzene and naphthalene, which is typical of former MGP and power plant sites. Groundwater in these areas was also impacted by [TPH](#) and cyanide, and [PAHs](#) to a lesser extent. In certain areas of the Site, sporadic [Upper Concentration Limit \(UCL\)](#) exceedances in the surface soils were identified, as well as more widespread UCL exceedances in subsurface soils, particularly in the FGPA and FPPA. In addition, Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid ([LNAPL](#), i.e., product floating on the groundwater surface) has been observed on the eastern portion of the FGPA and FPPA, and Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid ([DNAPL](#), i.e., product that sinks to the bottom of a well) has been observed on the eastern portions of the FGPA, FPPA and SFA adjacent to the riverfront within groundwater monitoring wells.

Consistent with the requirements of Rule 7.04 of the Remediation Regulations, the July 2011 RAE identified and evaluated four potential [Remedial Action Alternatives \(RAAs\)](#):

- 1) RAA 1: No Action with [Monitored Natural Attenuation \(MNA\)](#);
- 2) RAA 2: [Engineered Cap](#), [Physical Containment](#) and [Limited Source Removal](#);
- 3) RAA 3: Source Removal / [Stabilization](#), Localized Physical Containment and Engineered Cap; and
- 4) RAA 4: Significant Source Removal and Engineered Cap.

These alternatives were developed considering:

- the potential exposure pathways and remedial objectives established for the Site;
- the Site's hydrogeologic setting;
- characteristics and extent of detected impacts;
- practical and logistical limitations;
- current and anticipated future Site use;
- technical feasibility;
- compliance with applicable regulations; and
- public concerns.

Cost effectiveness and permanency of the remedial alternative were also considered, along with the ability to address potential risks to human health and the environment, including protection of natural resources, and addressing the presence of [UCLs](#). The four RAAs were evaluated based on the following regulatory specific criteria:

- comparative effectiveness/permanency;
- comparative compliance with Remediation Regulations; and
- comparative implementability, cost, risk, implementation risk and timeliness.

In addition, the comparative analysis included technical assessments of Site-specific hydrogeological factors and consideration of other Site-specific conditions. These Site-specific conditions include current and anticipated future Site use as well as the potential impacts both on-Site and to the surrounding community during remedial implementation.

Based on this evaluation, RAA 2 was selected as the preferred alternative for the Site. This alternative involves the following components:

- installation of an engineered permeable cap across the NFA and an impermeable cap across the remainder of the Site;
- installation of a subsurface steel sheet pile wall to mitigate the migration of [NAPLs](#) from the Site along the riverside of the FGPA, FPPA and portions of the SFA; and
- targeted [source removal](#) in the NFA, FGPA and the FPPA.

This alternative was selected based on its comparative ability to achieve the remedial objectives, low degree of implementation risk and relative timeliness at achieving the remedial goals.

As indicated previously, the [SIR](#) was completed with the submittal of the *RAE* to the Department in July 2011. The Department will issue a [Program Letter](#), per Rule 7.07 of the [Remediation Regulations](#), upon its review and acceptance that the Site has been adequately assessed. Following receipt of the *Program Letter*, National Grid will notify all abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders and the city of Pawtucket that the investigation is complete and that RIDEM has concurred with the recommended remedial alternative. This notification will be performed consistent with [Section 4.10](#) of this *PIP* and will include a summary of the proposed remedial actions. Subsequent to this public notification and following receipt of any public comments, the Department will issue a [Remedial Decision Letter](#) formally approving the *SIR*. Following the issuance of the *Remedial Decision Letter*, National Grid will prepare and submit a [Remedial Action Work Plan \(RAWP\)](#) consistent with Rule 9.00 of the Remediation Regulations. The Department must review and approve the *RAWP* prior to implementation of the remedy through the issuance of a [Remedial Approval Letter](#). Many of the above remedial process steps will be accompanied by public meetings and comment periods. See [Section 4.30](#) and [Table 1](#) for more public involvement details regarding these remedial process steps.

3.00 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT HISTORY

Consistent with the requirements of the Remediation Regulations, as well as specific requests from RIDEM and community members, National Grid has and continues to make information relative to the investigation and remediation of the Site available to the community. To date, National Grid has conducted several meetings with members of the community to solicit public feedback, answer questions and discuss concerns regarding the Tidewater site.

Per Rule 7.07A of the [Remediation Regulations](#) and as requested by RIDEM, National Grid and/or its environmental consultants performed public notifications prior to the completion of the several rounds of field investigation activities and [Short Term Response Actions](#). National Grid also completed public notifications prior to significant upgrades to the [natural gas regulating station](#) in April 2011 and to the upcoming upgrades [electrical substation](#) in August 2012. This notification process included mailing public notices to all abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders and the city of Pawtucket, which detailed information regarding the nature and timing of the proposed field activities. In addition, as part of the notification process completed in April 2010 and prior to Site investigation activities, National Grid completed public notifications per the requirements of Rule 7.07 B of the [Remediation Regulations](#) for sites located in an EJ Focus Area. Specifically, this included distribution of the following materials:

- “What is DEM?” fact sheet (provided by RIDEM);
- “Brownfield’s, Turning Bad Spaces Into Good Ones” (provided by RIDEM); and
- a Site-specific fact sheet.

Additionally, signs were clearly posted at the entrance gates at the ends of Tidewater and Merry streets, which included important Site-specific information, such as contact information and how to obtain additional information about the Site. Per the EJ Focus Area guidance, these materials were provided in both English and Spanish. RIDEM reviewed the information distributed per the EJ Focus Area guidance prior to mailing and posting. Copies of the notification packages, which have been submitted since 2008, and information included on the signs posted at the Site entrance gates, are included in [Exhibit I](#).

Since February 2010, National Grid has prepared monthly status reports and submitted them to RIDEM, per RIDEM’s request. The reports summarize the investigations and response actions completed for the Site and anticipated future response activities and schedule. RIDEM posts these status reports to its Site-specific website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>).

During the completion of the gasholder decommissioning and demolition activities, performed in 2010, National Grid developed a Fact Sheet and circulated it by hand to abutting property residents of the neighboring apartment complex and charter schools in September 2010. The Fact Sheet included a brief history of the Site and a summary of the major activities expected to occur during the gasholder dismantling project. A copy of this Fact Sheet is included in [Exhibit I](#). In addition, a meeting was held on November 4, 2010, at the Blackstone Academy located at 334 Pleasant Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Officials of the International Charter School (ICS) and Blackstone Academy, school parents, RIDEM officials, National Grid and GZA attended the meeting. A follow-up meeting was also held at the same location on December 7, 2010. These meetings included discussions on the progress and plans to complete the gas holder decommissioning and demolition activities. Concerns raised by members of the community related to air quality monitoring, dust, noise and truck traffic were also discussed and addressed as part of project completion.

Following the November 2010 meeting, RIDEM established a link on its website’s homepage ([see Section 4.40](#)) for the “Former Tidewater Coal Manufactured Gas Site (Pawtucket)”. This website includes electronic copies of all recently submitted documents for the Site. Because all reports are not electronically available, the site also includes instructions on how to obtain copies of all Site-related documents.

Per RIDEM’s request, on November 24, 2010, National Grid also initiated the submission of weekly project updates to RIDEM. National Grid typically submits these updates electronically to RIDEM on Fridays, summarizing anticipated investigation and response

actions to be performed for the following week. RIDEM then posts these updates on its website. Since April 2012, National Grid has submitted its updates on a biweekly schedule given the current low frequency of investigation and response action activities at the Site. National Grid will increase the frequency of the updates when more active activities are undertaken at the Site.

National Grid also established a public repository in May 2011 at the Pawtucket Public Library, located at 13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. On a monthly basis, electronic copies of the documents posted on RIDEM's website are provided on CD to the library repository. National Grid included a notification about the availability of documents at the public repository in the May 27, 2011 weekly update to RIDEM.

In September 2012, National Grid installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. Weekly updates submitted to RIDEM will be posted to the bulletin boards, as well as how to find all submitted documents and how to receive more information about the Site. Site contact information is also posted to the bulletin boards. During active earth disturbing activities, on a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted on the bulletin boards (the air data from the previous week will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). Additionally, on a daily basis during earth disturbing activities, a color coded system will be used to indicate whether any active excavation is occurring.

In September 2012, National Grid, RIDEM and GZA conducted a meeting with interested persons regarding public concerns about the upcoming electrical substation upgrades. As a result of this meeting, GZA prepared a summary memorandum dated September 28, 2012 describing the air quality monitoring program which will be implemented during earthwork activities associated with the upcoming electrical substation upgrade project. The memo can be found at the Information Repositories listed in [Section 4.40](#).

In October 2012, National Grid notified recipients of the mailing list in regards to several public involvement tools that have been made available. The notification announced the availability of the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com), phone message alert system and the bulletin boards. The notification presented how to sign up for the mailing list, emailing list and the phone message alert system.

4.00 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

This section describes the elements of the [PIP](#) to be implemented for the Site that were developed based on the applicable requirements of Rule 7.07 A, B, C and D of the [Remediation Regulations](#). This *PIP* has been prepared to establish procedures for formal public and community communications relative to the implementation of planned investigations and remedial efforts at the Site. This *PIP* is considered to be a “living” document and may be revised or amended whenever necessary during the course of the remedial process.

A contact list for National Grid, GZA and RIDEM personnel associated with the Site is presented in [Exhibit II](#), in the “[Key Things to Remember](#)” portion of this *PIP* and on the title page.

4.10 PUBLIC NOTICE

Rule 7.07A of the [Remediation Regulations](#) requires public notice at two points during the Site Investigation process:

1. Prior to conducting Site Investigation field activities at a known contaminated site; and
2. Prior to the formal departmental approval of the [SIR](#) (in the form of the [Remedial Decision Letter](#)).

As described in [Section 3.00](#), National Grid provided public notice in the form of letter mailings prior to performing Site investigation activities in 2008. With respect to the second notification step, upon receipt of a [Program Letter](#) from the Department, National Grid will provide written notification to all abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders and the City of Pawtucket. This written notification will include a brief summary of investigation findings, a description of the proposed Site remedy, and information on where the public can access and review the [SIR](#). As part of this post-*SIR* notification process, there is a 14-day public comment period, commencing with the date of delivery of the public notice, during which the public may review RIDEM records pertaining to the Site and submit written comments regarding the technical feasibility of the preferred remedial alternative. Since the Site is located in an EJ Focus Area, this public notice will be prepared and provided both in English and Spanish with a translation header in multiple languages stating: “This is an important notice. Please have it translated.”

National Grid established a mailing list for the former Tidewater Site. The list includes, as described in Rule 7.07A of the [Remediation Regulations](#), abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders, municipalities and any community well suppliers associated with any well head protection areas that encircle the contaminated Site. In addition, this mailing list includes members of the Tidewater Stakeholders Group, the Pawtucket Development Office

and other interested parties, as well as the principals of the neighboring schools (charter schools and public school) for dissemination to teachers and parents. Interested parents can go to the Tidewater/National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) to sign up for updates. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce upcoming public meetings and distribute fact sheets and other information about the Site. In addition, National Grid will use the list to distribute information regarding reports and other documents added to the repository. National Grid also developed a “Tidewater Environmental Project” mailing label to clearly identify correspondence related to the project.

Members of the mailing list, as well as other interested parties, have the option to receive information via email. In addition, status updates will be posted to the informational bulletin boards ([refer to Section 4.20](#)) when they are placed in the repository. National Grid will also email the distribution list when significant field activities begin and as planned field activities may change.

In August 2012, GZA, on behalf of National Grid, walked the neighborhood to distribute door-knob flyers informing people how to join the mailing list. This walk included the residences within the neighborhood area, as shown in the attached [Figure 3](#) – Door-to-Door Notification Area.

All written public comments related to documents submitted to RIDEM, as well as National Grid’s response, will be documented in written form. A copy of responses will be placed in the Information Repositories ([see Section 4.40](#)). In addition, GZA will send a notice announcing the availability of the summary to the Site’s mailing and email recipient lists.

4.20 FACT SHEETS AND ENHANCED COMMUNICATIONS

As indicated in [Section 3.00](#), National Grid previously prepared and distributed fact sheets prior to both the Site investigation activities and initiation of the former gasholder decommissioning effort, which was completed in 2011. In addition, National Grid distributed facts sheets about the planned electrical substation upgrade project, scheduled to begin in mid-October 2012. Since the Site is located in an EJ Focus Area, these fact sheets were provided in both English and Spanish. Copies of are provided in [Exhibit I](#).

Consistent with the requirements of Rule 7.07B of the [Remediation Regulations](#), National Grid will prepare and distribute an updated Site-specific fact sheet. This fact sheet will include the known history of the Site, the contamination characterized at the Site (based on historical uses and existing environmental information), the Site’s status in the regulatory process and the expected path forward, and the RIDEM project manager’s contact information. A draft of this updated fact sheet, along with a plan to effectively disseminate the information in the community, will be submitted to the Department for review and approval. National Grid will update this fact sheet in the event new information is developed and/or significant project milestones are achieved. These milestones will include

receipt of the [Program Letter](#) from the Department, receipt of a [Remedial Decision Letter](#) from the Department, Department approval of the [RAWP](#) with a [Remedial Approval Letter](#), initiation of Site remediation and remedy completion. These fact sheets will be disseminated to those on the mailing/emailing list.

In addition, informational bulletin boards have been installed at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include certain information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. National Grid will also use the bulletin boards to announce public meetings, distribute fact sheets and communicate availability of reports. When applicable, such as during active work times and remediation activities, National Grid will post summaries of certain air monitoring data (e.g., total volatile organic compound screening data, dust monitoring data and any analytical data) on the Tidewater/National Grid bulletin board on a weekly basis (the air data from the previous week will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). Additionally, on a daily basis during earth disturbing activities, a color coded system will be used to indicate whether any active excavation is occurring. Please note that if significant vandalism to the bulletin boards occurs, National Grid will look into alternative ways to share information.

National Grid has established a phone message network to distribute time-sensitive information to interested parties. For example, National Grid will notify members of the phone message network if there are sustained exceedances of the monitored air compounds during active earth disturbing activities. The notification system will be implemented within approximately two hours of a sustained perimeter exceedance and will include information regarding the date/time of exceedance, nature of exceedance and field measures/work practice modifications implemented in response to the exceedance.

4.30 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Per Rule 7.07C of the [Remediation Regulations](#), an Initial Community Meeting will be held. The objective of the meeting will be to:

- disseminate information regarding the Site and RIDEM's Site Remediation program;
- document public comments and concern about the investigation and remediation of the Site; and
- engage in a dialogue with the community about the Site.

It is anticipated that the initial community meeting will be held after receipt of the Department's review comments on the [SIR](#). We currently anticipate this initial community meeting will be held at the Francis J. Varieur Elementary School, located at 486 Pleasant Street in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, or the Blackstone Valley Visitors Center Theatre, located at 175 Main Street, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. To accommodate participants, National Grid will schedule this meeting in the evening. Per Rule 7.07C, National Grid

encourages equal participation by all to create an atmosphere of constructive, open dialogue.

National Grid proposes holding a community outreach session in advance of the initial community meeting. The intent of this forum is to present information regarding the Site in an informal poster-board type setting. Posters will include:

- a description of RIDEM's Site Remediation program;
- Site history;
- details regarding Site investigations;
- type of response activities completed to date;
- nature and extent of environmental impacts, including characteristics of contamination, proposed remedial approach for the Site and potential future Site uses.

The posters will be staffed by knowledgeable Site representatives who are able to answer the public's questions on a one-on-one basis. This community outreach session will be held in the first quarter of 2013 at the Francis J. Varieur Elementary School or Blackstone Valley Visitors Center. Similar to the initial community meeting, this meeting will be scheduled in the evening in an effort to maximize attendance.

National Grid will also try to arrange for a limited tour of the site prior to the start of remediation. During the proposed community outreach session, National Grid will present photographs and video of various areas of the Site. Given the active utility operations, such as the electrical substation and natural gas regulating station on the property, portions of the site will not be accessible to the public due to safety concerns.

In addition to the community outreach session and initial community meeting, National Grid will schedule subsequent community meetings in conjunction with the following project milestones:

- Department approval of the [*Remedial Action Work Plan*](#);
- prior to remedy implementation; and
- remedy completion.

In addition, community meetings will be held during remedy implementation. The frequency of these meetings will be determined after the final remediation schedule has been developed and approved by RIDEM. At all public meetings, translation assistance will be provided for non-English speaking individuals, upon request.

National Grid will submit a written summary of all public meetings to RIDEM in hard copy and electronic format within 10 days of the meeting. In accordance with Section 7.07C, the meeting summaries will include:

- identification of the main issues of concern to the community;
- document requests by the public for a continued dialogue (including form and frequency); and
- proposed responses to the identified community issues through action items and schedules.

Table 1 Anticipated Public Meetings

Meeting	Objective
Meeting regarding the DRAFT PIP	Meeting to solicit public comments and questions on the DRAFT PIP
Community Outreach Session	Meeting to present various poster-boards to detail information regarding the Tidewater Site and may include a limited site tour
Initial Community Meeting	Meeting will be held upon receipt of comments on the SIR by RIDEM to present the results of the SIR to the public
Public Meeting on RAWP Approval	Meeting will be held upon receipt of Remedial Approval Letter (RAL) to present the RAWP to the public
Public Meeting prior to initiation of remedy	Meeting will be held just before the initiation of remedial activities to solicit public questions or concerns
Public Meetings on an As-Needed Basis during remedial activities	Periodic meeting(s) will be held during remediation to keep the public informed and to discuss any questions or concerns. Once remediation schedule is developed and approved by RIDEM, National Grid will present a meeting schedule to RIDEM and the public for discussion.
Public Meeting upon completion of the remedy	Meeting will be held after the completion of remedial activities to solicit public questions or concerns

4.40 INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

National Grid will provide Site-specific information to the public by establishing information repositories; developing and maintaining a mailing list to distribute information about the Site; providing advance notification to the Site mailing list about Site activities; and providing and updating fact sheets. The following describes the methods by which National Grid will make Site-related investigation and remediation information available to the community. See [Table 2](#) – Communication Tools for more information.

Publicly Accessible Site File: Files related to the former Tidewater Site are maintained at RIDEM’s Office of Waste Management filed under Former Tidewater Coal Gasification Plant (Pawtucket), RIDEM Case No. 95-022. The files contain all documents pertaining to the Site. 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). Additional information regarding file reviews at RIDEM can be found at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/topics/filerevw.htm>.

Publicly Accessible Document Listing Website(s): Certain documents related to the investigation and remediation of the Former Tidewater Site are maintained at the website operated by the RIDEM. The document listing website contains publicly available submittals pertaining to the Site dating back to 2007. RIDEM-required regulatory submittals will be sent to RIDEM for subsequent posting to the website, including:

- work plans;
- sampling and field testing plans;
- technical reports and documents summarizing results and recommendations;
- relevant correspondence;
- press releases;
- public information materials;
- updates to the PIP;
- public meeting summaries;
- summaries of responses to comments received; and
- copies of public notices about the Site.

In the future, National Grid will provide simple executive summaries for major reports that are submitted to RIDEM for subsequent posting to the website. The website is accessible at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>. National Grid also submits electronic copies of documents posted on this website to the Local Information Repository on a monthly basis.

In addition to the RIDEM website, National Grid has established a website for the Site (www.tidewatersite.com). This website will provide the public with timely updates on current and proposed activities at the Site. The following information is included (or will be included as it is developed):

- the nature and history of MGPs;
- history of the Tidewater facility;
- description of the Tidewater Site and regulatory background;
- access to key project documents (e.g., major reports; work plans; sampling and field testing plans; technical reports; documents summarizing results and recommendations; and simple executive summaries of major reports);
- relevant correspondence;
- press releases;
- updates to the PIP;
- public meeting summaries;
- summaries of responses to comments received;

- copies of public notices about the Site;
- public announcements;
- status update archive; and
- Site contacts.

Availability of the website will be posted on RIDEM's website, on signage at the Site and disseminated through the Site mailing list. When applicable, such as during active work times and remediation activities, summaries of certain air monitoring data (e.g., total volatile organic compound screening data, dust monitoring data and analytical data) will be posted on the Tidewater/National Grid website on a weekly basis.

Local Information Repository: To provide the community with easy access to information relevant to the Site cleanup process, a local repository has been established at the following location:

Pawtucket Public Library, 13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island (telephone: 401-725-3714)

The local information repository contains copies of those submittals included on the RIDEM website listed above. As previously indicated, electronic copies (on a CD) of these submittals are sent to the repository on a monthly basis. National Grid provides all submittals to the repository in electronic form only. Upon request, National Grid will provide hard copies of the material for inclusion in this repository.

Pawtucket Public Library hours are Monday through Thursday, 9 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.; and Friday and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

In addition, certain information will also be posted on the bulletin boards, including the location of the repositories, site updates and site contact information.

Table 2 Communication Tools

COMMUNICATION TOOLS		
Information Repositories	Pawtucket Public Library	13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, RI The local information repository at the Pawtucket Public Library contains copies of submittals included on the RIDEM website. Electronic copies of these submittals are sent to the repository on a monthly basis.
	National Grid Tidewater Website	www.tidewatersite.com The website provides the public with timely updates on current and proposed activities at the Site. In addition, this website includes information about the Tidewater site and a document archive for the Site.
	RIDEM Tidewater Website	http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm Certain documents related to the investigation and remediation of the Former Tidewater Site are maintained at the website operated by RIDEM.
	RIDEM File Review	235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI Files related to the former Tidewater Site are maintained at RIDEM's Office of Waste Management filed under Former Tidewater Coal Gasification Plant (Pawtucket), RIDEM Case No. 95-022 and are available upon request.
Distribution Lists	Email List	Interested parties have the option to receive information via email. National Grid will use the email list to announce upcoming public meetings, distribute fact sheets, availability of reports and other information about the Site. National Grid will also email the distribution list when significant field activities begin and as planned field activities may change.
	Mailing List	National Grid established a mailing list for the former Tidewater Site. The list includes abutting property owners, tenants, easement holders, municipalities and any community well suppliers associated with any well head protection areas that encircle the Site, as well as parties who have previously provided their mailing address to National Grid. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce upcoming public meetings, distribute fact sheets, availability of reports and other information about the Site.
	Phone Message Alert System	National Grid has established a phone message network to distribute time-sensitive information to interested parties.

COMMUNICATION TOOLS	
Bulletin Boards	National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. Weekly updates submitted to RIDEM will be posted to the bulletin boards, as well as how to find all submitted documents and how to receive more information about the Site. Site contact information is also posted to the bulletin boards. During active earth disturbing activities, on a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted on the bulletin boards (the air data from the previous week will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). Additionally, on a daily basis during earth disturbing activities, a color coded system will be used to indicate whether any active excavation is occurring.

See the [“KEY THINGS TO REMEMBER”](#) portion of this document to find out more about these communication tools.

5.00 FUTURE PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

National Grid may revise this [PIP](#) whenever necessary during the course of the remediation process. All revisions will be subject to review and approval by the Department and members of the public. If revisions are proposed, National Grid will prepare a draft revised *PIP* for review and approval by the Department and members of the public. A final revised *PIP* will then be placed in the information repositories and a notice of its availability will be sent to the Site’s mailing and email lists.

6.00 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

In accordance with the [Remediation Regulations](#), implementation of public involvement activities as described herein is the responsibility of National Grid. GZA will be conducting public involvement activities in support of National Grid. These activities are generally those designed to provide the public with information regarding remedial response actions. They include providing copies of reports to local officials and information repositories, mailing notices of meetings and the availability of Site reports, notifying local officials and residents of any proposed environmental work on the Site and providing an update on the status of the Site to local officials and residents. GZA will also assist National Grid in obtaining and responding to public comments on proposed remedial response actions.

Joseph Martella of RIDEM is responsible for addressing situations in which RIDEM receives complaints from the community members about the manner in which the [PIP](#) activities are being conducted.

7.00 SCHEDULE OF PIP ACTIVITIES

The [PIP](#) specifies the milestones during remedial response activities when public involvement activities will be conducted. [Table 3](#) provides a schedule for public involvement activities.

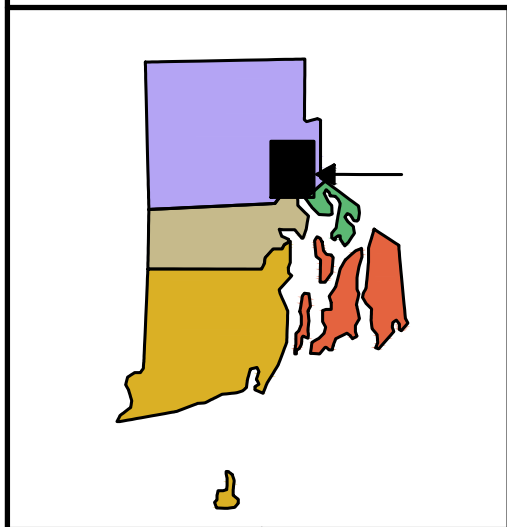
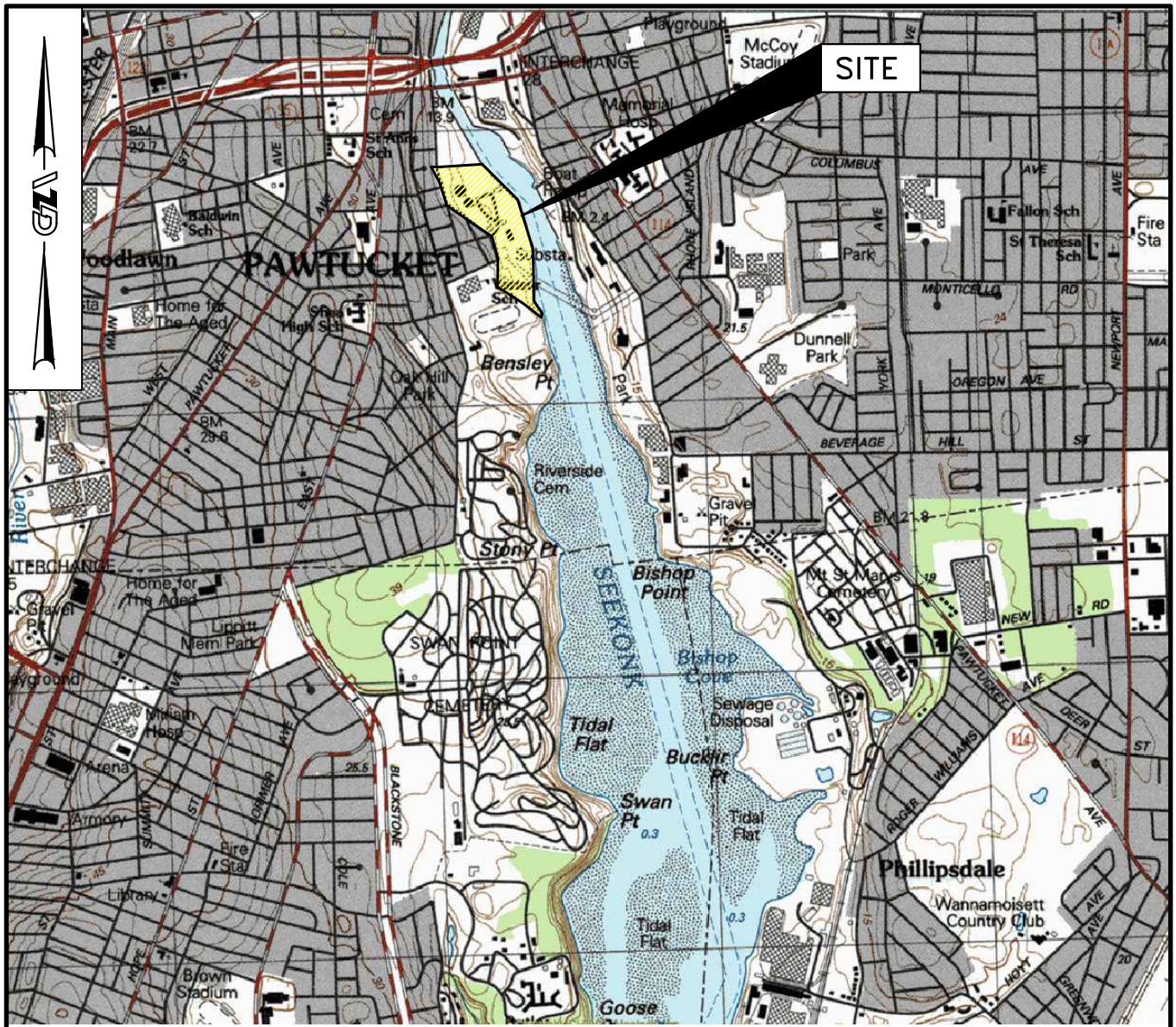
Table 3 Schedule of Public Involvement Activities

ACTIVITY	TIME PERIOD
Meeting regarding the DRAFT PIP	Within 60 days following Public Receipt of Draft PIP
Community Outreach Session	Within 60 days of Draft PIP Meeting
Initial Community Meeting	Within 60 days of receipt of Program Letter – during SIR Public Comment Period
Submit RAWP for RIDEM Approval	Within 12 months of receipt of Remedial Decision Letter
Public Meeting on RAWP Approval	Within 60 days of receipt of Remedial Approval Letter
Public Meeting prior to initiation of remedy	90 days prior to start of remediation ²
Public Meetings during remediation	Meeting schedule to be presented for discussion purposes once remedial schedule is developed and approved by RIDEM.
Public Meeting upon completion of the remedy	Within 30 days following completion of remediation

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² Depending on timing, the Public Meeting on RAWP Approval and the Public Meeting prior to initiation of the remedy may be combined.

FIGURES

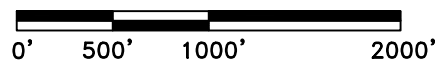


BASE MAP FROM THE FOLLOWING USGS QUADRANGLE MAP:
PROVIDENCE, RI (2001)

DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS PROVIDED BY MAPTECH, INC.

CONTOUR ELEVATIONS REFERENCE NGVD 29,
 CONTOURS ARE SHOWN IN METERS ABOVE NGVD AT 3 METER INTERVALS

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET



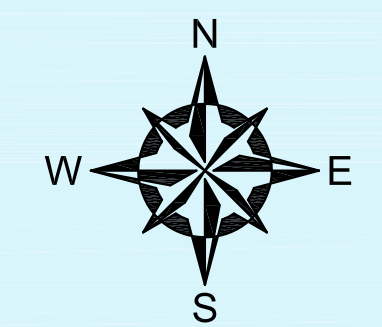
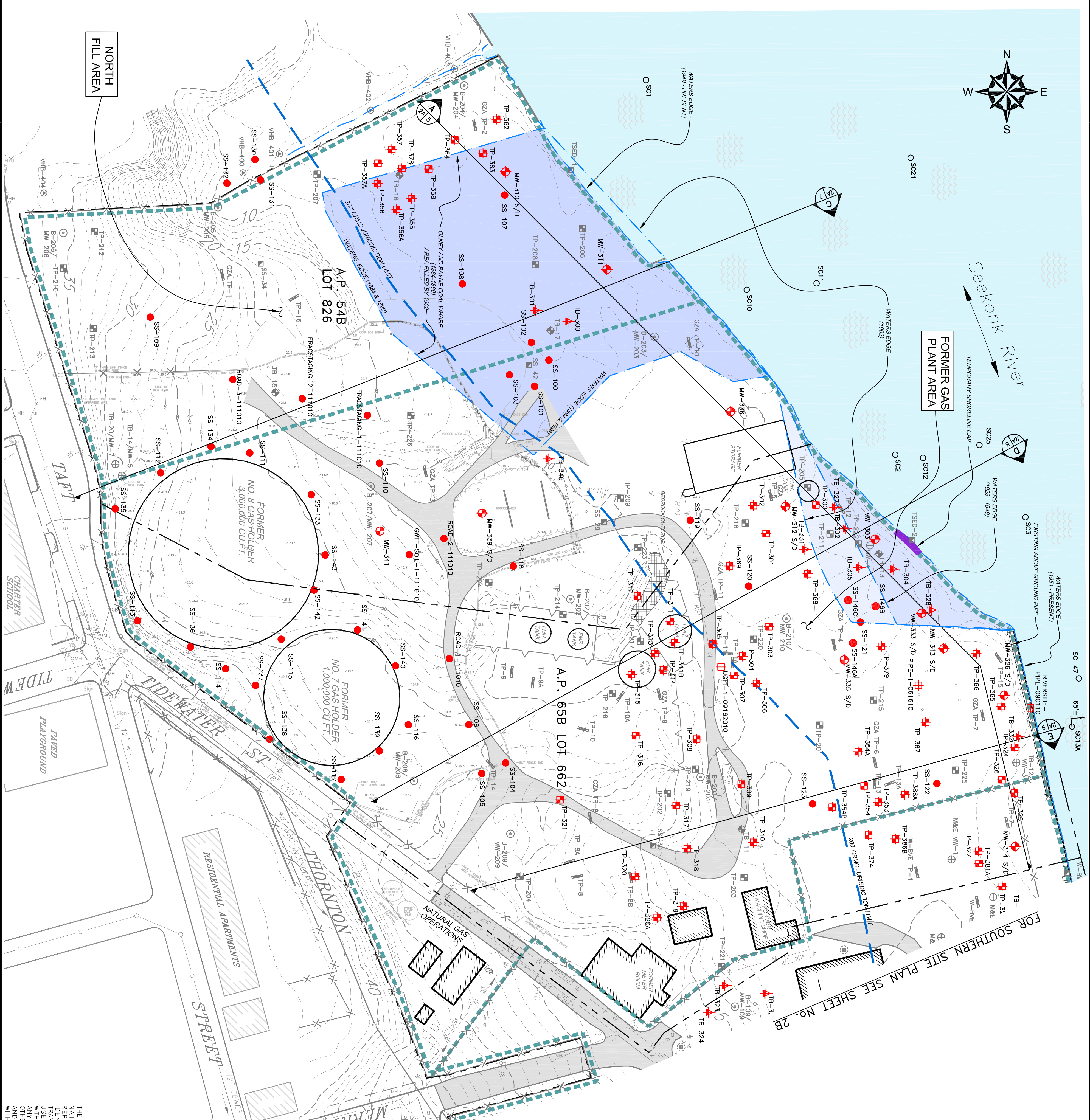
TIDEWATER FACILITY

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

LOCUS PLAN

NOVEMBER 2012

FIGURE NO. 1

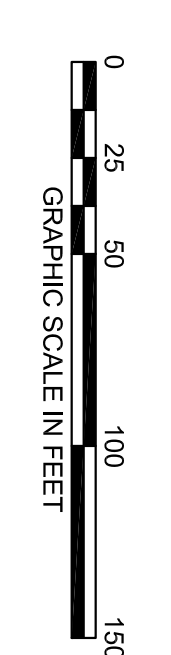


LEGEND:

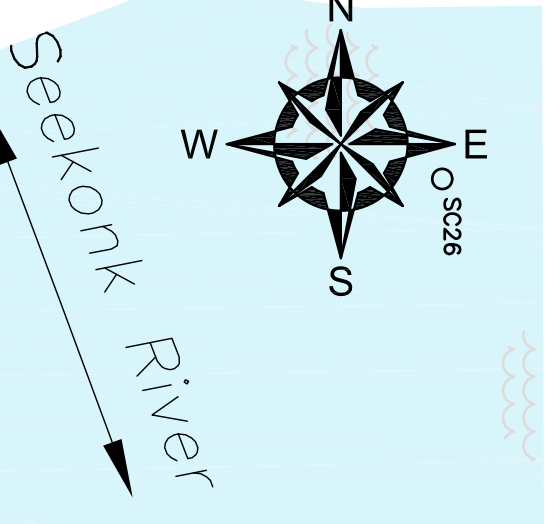
	SITE AREA BOUNDARIES		SS-9	ATLANTIC SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
	EXISTING BUILDINGS ON-SITE		TSBD-6	ATLANTIC SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
	EXISTING FOUNDATION/PAD ON-SITE		MW-BIE SS-3	WESTON/BLACKSTONE VALLEY ELECTRIC SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
	EXISTING BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES OFF-SITE		RIDEN SS-3	RIDEN SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
	EXISTING CONTOUR (MINOR 1 FOOT INTERVAL)		TP-3A	ATLANTIC TEST PIT LOCATION
	EXISTING CONTOUR (MAJOR 5 FOOT INTERVAL)		W-BVE	WESTON/BLACKSTONE VALLEY ELECTRIC TEST PIT LOCATION
	PROPERTY LINE		GZA TP-8	GZA/VALLEY GAS TEST PIT LOCATION
	APPROX. 200 FT. CRMC JURISDICTION LIMIT		M&E MW-1	ATLANTIC MONITORING WELL LOCATION METCALF & EDDY MONITORING WELL LOCATION
	APPROX. WATERS EDGE		WB-400	VHB SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION NON-SURFACED
	EXISTING NBC INTERCEPTOR SANITARY SEWER		TP-204	VHB TEST PIT (2006)
	EXISTING NBC INTERCEPTOR STORM DRAIN		GZ-01	GZA TEST PIT (2009)
	EXISTING WATER LINE		TP-300	GZA TEST BORING LOCATION (2010)
	EXISTING STORM/COMBINED SAN. SEWER OVERFLOW		MW-320 S/D	GZA MONITORING WELL LOCATION (2010)
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT		TP-306	GZA TEST PIT LOCATION (2010)
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC MH/STRUCTURE		SS-100	GZA SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (2010)
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD		SC31	ARCADIS SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION (2008)
	EXISTING RETAINING WALLS		BR1610	GZA RESIDUAL MATERIAL SAMPLE (2010)
	EXISTING FENCE			
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN LOCATIONS			

GENERAL NOTES:

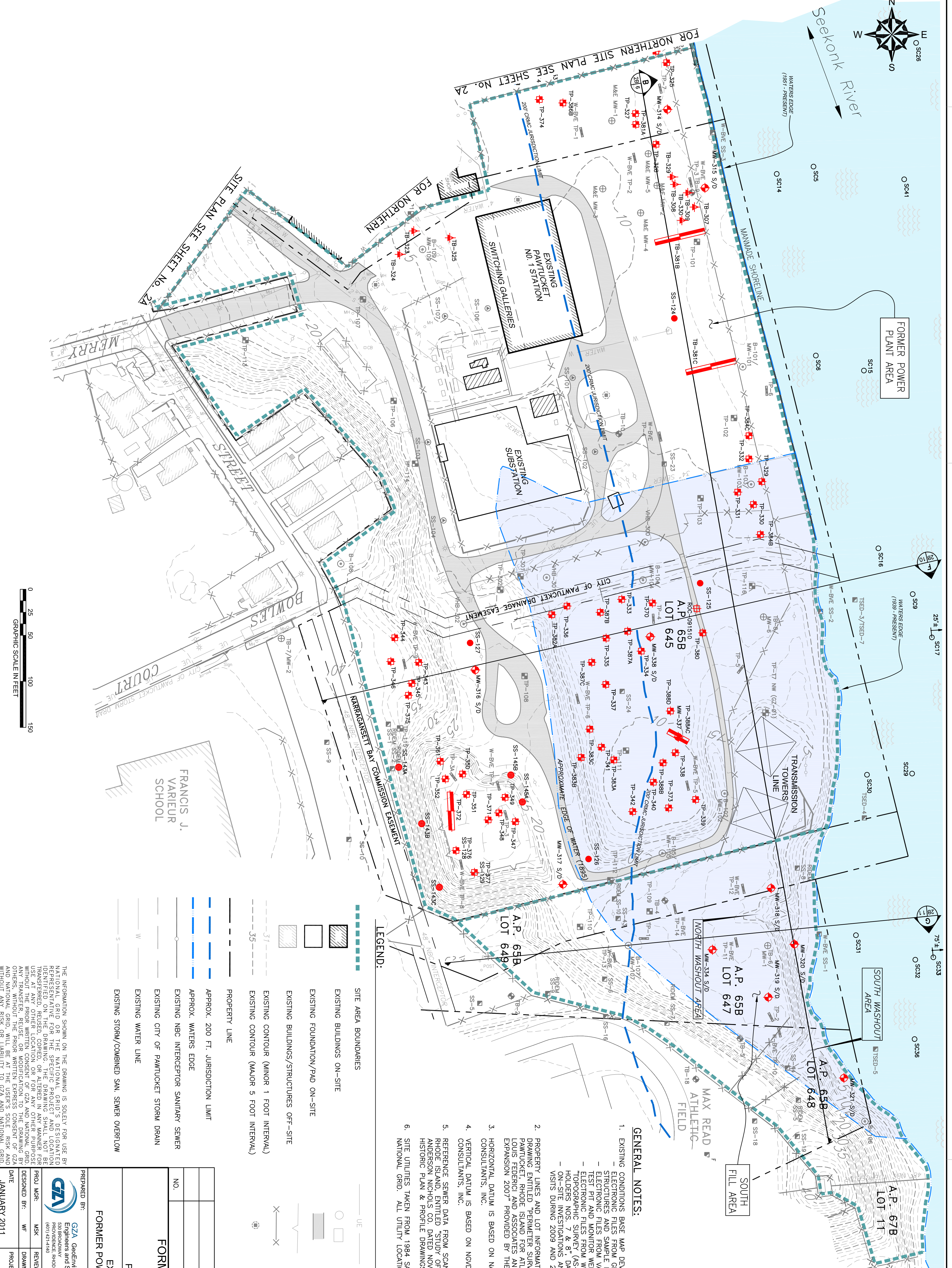
- EXISTING CONDITIONS BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING:
 - ELECTRIC FILES FROM GEI CONSULTANTS, INC. (ENRMENT) A/E) ENTITLED "HISTORIC ELECTRIC FILES FROM BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS" SCALE: 1"=60' DATED JULY 1989
 - ELECTRIC FILES FROM JANSSE HANSEN, BRISTOL, NC. ENTITLED "SOIL BORING, TEST PIT AND MONITOR WELL LOCATIONS" SCALE: 1"=60' UNDATED
 - ELECTRONIC FILES FROM WEISH ASSOCIATES LAND SURVEYORS, INC. ENTITLED "TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY (AS-BUILT), FORMER TIDEWATER FACILITY, DEMOLITION OF GAS HOLDERS NOS. 7 & 8" DATED DECEMBER 17, 2010
 - ON-SITE INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS BY GZA PERSONNEL DURING VARIOUS SITE VISITS DURING 2009 AND 2010.
- PROPERTY LINES AND LOT INFORMATION ESTABLISHED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED ON A DRAWING ENTITLED "PERIMETER SURVEY OF LAND AT THE TIDEWATER FORMER MGP SITE IN PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND FOR ATLANTIC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC." DEVELOPED BY LOUIS FEDERICI AND ASSOCIATES AND AN AUTO CAD FILE ENTITLED "MAX READ FIELD TRACK EXPANSION 2007" PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET.
- HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NAD 1983 FROM BASE MAPPING PROVIDED BY GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.
- VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON NGVD 1929 (MSL) FROM BASE MAPPING PROVIDED BY GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.
- REFERENCE SEWER DATA FROM SCANNED IMAGE PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND ENTITLED "STUDY OF SEWERAGE FACILITIES" BY WATERMA ENGINEERING CO. AND ANDERSON NICHOLS CO. DATED NOV. 97'S ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=400' AND SCANNED IMAGES OF HISTORIC PLAN & PROFILE DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.
- SITE UTILITIES TAKEN FROM 1984 SANBORN MAP AND HISTORIC FIGURES PROVIDED BY NATIONAL GRID. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.



<p>THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL GRID OR THE NATIONAL GRID'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION THEREON. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSES, TRANSFERRED, REPRODUCED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA AND NATIONAL GRID. OTHERS WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA AND NATIONAL GRID. WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA AND NATIONAL GRID.</p>	
<p>PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists 530 BROADWAY PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02909 (401) 511-1410</p>	<p>PREPARED FOR: NATIONAL GRID</p>
<p>PROJ MGR: MSK DESIGNED BY: WF CHECKED BY: MSK</p>	<p>EXPLORATION LOCATION PLAN NORTH FILL AREA AND FORMER GAS PLANT AREA</p>
<p>REVIEWED BY: WF DRAWN BY: CRB SCALE: 1"=50'</p>	<p>PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND</p>
<p>DATE: JANUARY 2011 PROJECT NO: 43654.00 REVISION NO: 0</p>	<p>FIGURE: 2A SHEET NO. 1 OF 24</p>

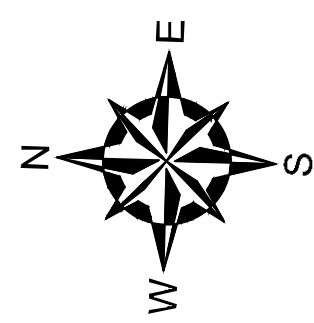


Seokuk River





©2011 - GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. GZA-A\ENR\43654.mxd\GZA_DWG\43654-00_AERIAL.DWG [P1-3] August 20, 2012 - 2:58pm Sopolno.mkr



NOTIFICATION AREA

TIDEWATER SITE

NOTE:
AERIAL IMAGES OBTAINED FROM RIGIS
ON AUGUST 20, 2012

0 50 100 200 300
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET (1"=±100')

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NO.	ISSUE/DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA. ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

NATIONAL GRID
TIDEWATER FACILITY
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN
AERIAL IMAGE
DOOR-TO-DOOR NOTIFICATION**

PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com	PREPARED FOR: nationalgrid
PROJ MGR: MK DESIGNED BY: SDN DATE: 2012	REVIEWED BY: MSK DRAWN BY: CRB PROJECT NO.: 43654.00
CHECKED BY: JJC SCALE: 1" = 100' REVISION NO.: 0	FIGURE 3 SHEET NO. 4 OF 4

EXHIBIT I

COPIES OF THE NOTIFICATION PACKAGES AND LANGUAGE INCLUDED ON THE
SIGNS POSTED AT THE SITE ENTRANCE GATES

NOTICE

This property is being investigated and managed in accordance with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) Regulations

If You Have Any Questions, Please Contact:

Joseph Martella

R.I. Department of Environment Management
(Office of Waste Management)

235 Promenade Street

Providence, RI 02908-5767

Arrangement to Review RIDEM Records

May be Made by Calling

401-222-2797 ext. 7109

AVISO

Esta Característica Se Esta Investigando Y Se Esta Manejando De Acuerdo Con El Departamento De Gestion Ambientalde Rhode Island (RIDEM)

Si Usted Tiene Culquier Pregunta
Satisface El Contacto:

Joseph Martella
Departamento De Gestion
Ambientalde Rhode Island
(Oficina De La Gestion De Desechnos)
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767

Las Medidas A Los Expedientes De La Revision
RIDEM Pueden Ser Tomadas Liamando
401-222-2797 ext. 7102

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Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы
вам его перевели.

August 1, 2011
File No. 05.0043654.00-C



International Charter School
Attn: Dr. Julie Nora, Director
334 Pleasant Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

Re: Notice to Abutter
Short Term Response Action – Pipe Removal
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

Dear Abutter:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) will be conducting limited response activities at the former Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) and the former Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station Site located at the ends of Tidewater and Merry Streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This notice is being provided to abutting property owners and tenants in accordance with requirements established in the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) Rules and Regulation for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials (Remediation Regulations). Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The proposed limited response actions are being completed to address an above ground portion of a former steel process pipe located along the Seekonk River associated with former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) facility operations. Certain sections of the piping are in disrepair and contain residual coal tar-like material. These coal tar-like materials have been observed on the ground surface and river embankment beneath this piping which may be contributing to intermittent sheen outbreaks recently observed along a limited portion of the Seekonk River adjacent to the Site. In an effort to mitigate these conditions, National Grid proposes to complete certain response activities. Specifically, these activities will involve: (1) the removal and off-Site disposal of a 150-foot section of above grade process piping; and (2) the removal and off-Site disposal of a limited volume of impacted soil (approximately 1 cubic yard) located proximate to the process pipe. In addition, residual, hardened coal tar-like material located on the river embankment will be manually removed and containerized in drums with the removed surface soil described above for off-Site transport to a licensed receiving facility for disposal. The proposed field activities are scheduled to commence on or about August 22, 2011, and it is estimated that the project will take approximately 1 week to complete.

The proposed activities are further detailed in a *Short Term Response Action Plan* (STRAP) submitted to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) in October 2010 (Revised January 2011) and *Evaluation of Applicability of Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9, Proposed Above Ground Former Processing Pipe Removal* submitted to RIDEM's Office of Air Resources in July 2011. There is a 14-day comment period, commencing with the date of delivery of this notice, during which the public may review RIDEM records pertaining to this property and submit written comments regarding the proposed limited response activities described

herein. Copies of the submittals referenced above can be obtained on RIDEM's website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>). The proposed limited response actions will be conducted in accordance with RIDEM's Remediation Regulations and will be performed by GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) on behalf of National Grid.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact Michele Leone of National Grid at 781-907-3651.

Very truly yours,

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.



Margaret S. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Senior Project Manager



James J. Clark, P.E.
Principal

MSK/JJC:tja

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

Notification List-Pipe Removal STRAP
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

DIRECT ABUTTERS				
Plat	Lot	Owner(s)	Property Address	Mailing Address
54B	497	NF Patterson Reality Corp	334 Pleasant Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02860
54B	827	NF City of Pawtucket	Taft Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
54B	869	NF Clifford and Candice Cloutier	21 Winter Street	21 Winter Street Pawtucket RI, 02860
65B	553	NF City of Pawtucket	Merry Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	594	NF City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	674	NF Mary Patricio and Mary Celeste	240 Taft Street	240 Taft Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	613	NF Claude Hilairie Carline	24 Thorton Street	24 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	614	NF Jose and Erika Rodriguez	22 Thorton Street	22 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	615	NF Raymond Adam, Jr.	20 Thorton Street	20 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	616	NF Manual Pina	14 Thorton Street	14 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	644	NF City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	646	NF City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	650	NF City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
67B	17	NF City of Pawtucket	Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
67B	21	NF City of Pawtucket	(1)	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860

NF = Now or formerly of

Abutters' information (names and property addresses) obtained on July 29, 2011 from "Pawtucket, RI: Assessor's Database."

Notes:

(1) No address of record is available for this lot.

Notification List-Pipe Removal STRAP
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS				
Carolyn Sheehan, Director	Blackstone Academy	334 Pleasant Street	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Christopher Lord, Principal	Charles E. Shea Sr. High School	485 East Avenue	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Hans Delith, Superintendent	City of Pawtucket	286 Main Street	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Kimberly Mercer, Deputy Superintendent	City of Pawtucket	286 Main Street	Pawtucket, RI	02860
David P Moran, Council President	City of Pawtucket	127 Revere Street	Pawtucket, RI	02861
Kathleen Suriani, Principal	Francis Varieur School	486 Pleasant Street	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Julie Nora, Director	International Charter School	334 Pleasant Street	Pawtucket, RI	02860

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

October 21, 2011
File No. 05.0043654.00-C



City of Pawtucket
137 Roosevelt Avenue
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

Re: Notice to Abutter
Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan Addendum – Max Read Field
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

Dear Abutter:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) will be conducting additional environmental investigation activities associated with the former Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) and the former Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station Site located at the ends of Tidewater and Merry Streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This notice is being provided to abutting property owners and tenants in accordance with requirements established in the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) Rules and Regulation for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials (Remediation Regulations). Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The purpose of the upcoming additional subsurface investigation is to further investigate certain data gaps identified following completion of recent Site investigation activities at the Site. Specifically, the proposed investigation is being completed to address the visual observations of fill materials proximate to the eastern boundary of the Max Read Field. The investigation will include advancement of up to 5 test boring locations using a direct-push Geoprobe® rig. The field activities are scheduled to commence on or about November 7, 2011, and will occur over an approximate 2 to 3 day period.

The proposed activities are further detailed in a *Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan (SSIWP) Addendum* submitted to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) in August 2011. There is a 14-day comment period, commencing with the date of delivery of this notice, during which the public may review RIDEM records pertaining to this property and submit written comments regarding the proposed investigation activities described herein. Copies of the submittal referenced above can be obtained on RIDEM's website (<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>). These investigation activities will be conducted in accordance with RIDEM's Remediation Regulations and will be performed by GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) on behalf of National Grid.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact Michele Leone of National Grid at 781-907-3651.

Very truly yours,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Margaret S. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Senior Project Manager



James J. Clark, P.E.
Principal

MSK/JJC:tja

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

J:\ENV\43654.msk\Corresp\Abutter Ltr Max Read Field\43654 00 Max Read Field Drilling abutter notification.docx

Abutters List-Site Investigation
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Plat	Lot	Owner(s)	Property Address	Mailing Address
65B	646	N/F City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	649	N/F National Grid	Pleasant Street	c/o Properties Dept. 40 Sylvan Road Waltham, MA 02451
65B	594	N/F City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
67B	11	N/F City of Pawtucket	Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860

NF = Now or formerly of

Abutters' information (names and property addresses) obtained on July 11, 2011 from "Appraisal Vision Assessor's Online Database for Pawtucket, Rhode Island," last updated June 17, 2011.

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Пожалуйста, попросите чтобы
вам его перевели.

April 16, 2009
File No. 05.0043654.00-C



530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

«AddressBlock»

Re: Notice to Abutter
Environmental Site Investigation
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

Dear Abutter:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) will be conducting environmental investigation activities at the former Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) and the former Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station Site located at the ends of Tidewater and Merry Streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This notice is being provided to abutting property owners and tenants in accordance with requirements established in the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) *Rules and Regulation for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials* (Remediation Regulations). Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The purpose of the upcoming investigation is to further investigate impacts associated with the historical use of the Site. The investigation will include surface soil sampling, subsurface soil sampling (via soil borings and test pits) and groundwater sampling (via monitoring wells). The field activities are scheduled to commence on or about May 3, 2010, and will occur over an approximate 2 to 3 month period. These investigation activities will be conducted in accordance with RIDEM's Remediation Regulations and will be performed by GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) on behalf of National Grid.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact Michele Leone of National Grid at 781-907-3651.

Very truly yours,

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Margaret S. Kilpatrick
Senior Project Manager

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

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вам его перевели.



16 de abril de 2010
No. del archivo. 05.0043654.00-C

«AddressBlock»

Re: Aviso al los vecinos
Investigación ambiental del sitio
de la Antigua Planta de Gas Tidewater
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
No. del caso de RIDEM. 95-022

530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

Estimado vecino:

El propósito de esta carta es notificarle que la Compañía Eléctrica Narragansett, haciendo negocios bajo el nombre National Grid, realizará actividades de investigación ambiental en la planta anteriormente llamada Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) como así también en la planta anteriormente llamada Pawtucket. No. 1 Power Station Site, ambas situadas al final de las calles Tidewater y Merry en Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Conforme con los requisitos establecidos en las Reglas y Regulaciones para la Investigación y la Remediación de Materiales Peligrosos (Regulaciones sobre la Remediación) (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) Rules and Regulation for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials), este aviso se proporciona a los dueños y a los arrendatarios de propiedades linderas. Si usted es el dueño de una propiedad que está siendo arrendada le solicitamos que proporcione una copia de esta carta a sus arrendatarios.

El propósito de la investigación a realizarse próximamente es investigar más detalladamente los impactos asociados al uso histórico del lugar. La investigación incluirá el muestreo superficial del suelo, el muestreo subsuperficie del suelo (por medio de perforaciones del suelo y trincheras de prueba) y el muestreo del agua subterránea (vía la supervisión de pozos). Las actividades de campo están programadas para comenzar aproximadamente el 3 de mayo de 2010, y transcurrirán en un período aproximado de 2 a 3 meses. Estas actividades de investigación serán conducidas de acuerdo con las regulaciones de la remediación de RIDEM y realizadas por GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) en nombre de National Grid.

Si usted necesita más información o tiene preguntas, por favor contacte a Michele Leone de la National Grid en 781-907-3651.

Sinceramente suya,

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Margaret S. Kilpatrick
Directora Principal de Proyecto

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

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Tidewater Site Fact Sheet; March 2010

Former Tidewater MGP and Electric Generation Site

Background

From the 1880's through roughly the 1970's, a manufactured gas plant (MGP) and electric generation facility operated adjacent to the Seekonk River at the end of Merry and Tidewater streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The Tidewater MGP used industrial processes to produce gas from coal and oil. The gas was used primarily for the same purposes that natural gas is used today. MGPs, which were common throughout the northeast before the region's natural gas pipelines were built, often yielded by-products of the gas production process such as tars, sludges and oils. The Tidewater electric generation facility used coal, oil, tar and other substances to produce electricity. Some of these substances have remained in the environment at facilities such as these after they were closed down.

The gas manufacturing and electric generating operations at the Tidewater facility were terminated in 1968 and 1975, respectively. Today, National Grid continues to operate a natural gas regulating and interchange station on the north portion of the property and an electrical substation and switch house on the south portion of the property.

Site Evaluation

National Grid has previously conducted environmental assessment activities at the former Tidewater Site and surrounding properties, including the Francis J. Varieur School and Max Read Field. The assessment included evaluating soil, groundwater and sediments for MGP and electric generation by-products. The evaluation indicated that residuals are present and are mainly detected on National Grid property and a portion of a fenced, wooded City-owned property located south of the National Grid property.

Data from the previous assessments indicate that the substances detected on the school and surrounding properties are below the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM's) residential standards and/or are representative of background concentrations found in the Pawtucket area. A limited area with an exceedance of RIDEM's standards was found below more than two feet of clean fill on the far eastern portion of Max Read Field. This area poses no risk to the general public. All other portions of the school and athletic fields were not impacted by the former MGP and electric generation operations.

Next Steps

National Grid is working with GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA), an environmental consulting firm from Providence, Rhode Island, and RIDEM on an environmental assessment and remediation program for the Tidewater Site. National Grid plans to perform additional environmental assessment activities this spring to gather sufficient data to develop remedial alternatives at the Site. The activities to be conducted this spring will include the collection of surface and subsurface soil samples via test pits and soil borings, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and the collection of groundwater samples. The test pits will be excavated using a rubber-tired backhoe and the soil borings will be advanced using a truck-mounted drill rig. All activities will be limited to the National Grid properties, will take place during normal working hours, and should have no impact beyond the Site property boundaries. Air monitoring of the work areas will be conducted during these activities.

In addition, National Grid will begin activities related to the demolition of the two former gas holder structures this spring. The initial activities will include removal and treatment of water from the holders. Following the dewatering activities, National Grid anticipates demolishing the holder structures in the summer and fall of 2010.

Schedule

These assessment activities are anticipated to begin in April and will likely take two to three months to complete. The holder demolition activities are anticipated to begin in the summer of 2010 and take approximately 4 months to complete.

Questions and Comments

If you would like more information on National Grid's activities at the site, please contact Michele Leone from National Grid at 781-907-3651.

Sitio del las antiguas planta de gas (MGP) y planta de generación eléctrica

Antecedentes

Desde 1880 hasta aproximadamente 1970 operaron en la vecindad del río Seekonk, al final de las calles Merry y Tidewater en Pawtucket, Rhode Island, una planta de gas y una planta de generación eléctrica. La planta de gas Tidewater, mediante procesos industriales, producía gas usando carbón y petróleo. Este gas se utilizaba para los mismos propósitos que el gas natural se usa en la actualidad. Las plantas de gas, o MGP, las que eran comunes en la región noroeste antes de la construcción de las redes de gas, frecuentemente producían subproductos tales como alquitrán, fangos y aceites. La planta de generación eléctrica Tidewater utilizaba carbón, petróleo, alquitrán y otras sustancias para producir electricidad. Algunas de estas sustancias han quedado en el medio ambiente, lo que es típico en este tipo de plantas y posteriormente a su desactivación.

La planta de generación de gas dejó de operar en 1968, mientras que la planta generadora de electricidad dejó de operar en 1975. En la actualidad, National Grid continúa operando una estación de intercambio y regulación de gas, en la parte norte de la propiedad, mientras que en la parte sur de la propiedad opera una sub-estación eléctrica y una estación interruptora.

Evaluación del sitio

National Grid condujo previamente actividades de evaluación ambiental en el sitio anteriormente ocupado por Tidewater y en las propiedades linderas, incluyendo la Escuela Francis J. Varieur y el Campo de Deportes Max Read. Estas actividades incluyeron evaluaciones del suelo, del agua subterránea y de sedimentos, en busca de sub-productos generados por la MGP y la generación de electricidad. La evaluación indica la presencia de residuos, mayormente en el terreno perteneciente National Grid y en una porción de la propiedad arbolada y alambrada que pertenece a la Ciudad y que está situada al sur del terreno perteneciente a National Grid.

Información recolectada en la evaluación ambiental previamente realizada indica que las sustancias detectadas en la Escuela y las propiedades linderas están por debajo de los valores estándares para zonas residenciales del Departamento de Manejo Ambiental de Rhode Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, RIDEM) y/o son representativas de las concentraciones normales características de la zona de Pawtucket. Un área limitada, con valores que exceden los valores estándares de RIDEM, se encontró a una profundidad de más de dos pies, bajo una capa de suelo de relleno no contaminado, en la porción más alejada de la zona este del Campo de Deportes Max Read. Esta zona no posee riesgo para el público general. Las zonas restantes de la Escuela y del Campos de Deporte no han sido impactadas por las antiguas planta de gas MGP y planta de generación eléctrica.

Próximos Pasos

National Grid está trabajando conjuntamente con GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA), una consultora ambiental localizada en Providence, Rhode Island y RIDEM, en un asesoramiento ambiental y un programa de remediación para el sitio de Tidewater. Esta primavera, National Grid planea realizar estudios ambientales adicionales con el objetivo de obtener datos suficientes para desarrollar alternativas de remediación en el lugar. Las actividades a ser realizadas esta primavera incluirán muestreos superficiales y sub-superficiales del suelo usando perforaciones del suelo y trincheras de prueba, la instalación de pozos de monitoreo de agua subterránea, y la colección de muestras de agua subterránea. Las trincheras de prueba serán excavadas usando una retroexcavadora, mientras que las perforaciones del suelo serán realizadas usando una excavadora montada en un camión. Todas estas actividades serán realizadas dentro de la propiedad de National Grid, tomarán lugar en horarios de trabajo normales, y no deberían tener impacto fuera de los límites del lugar. Durante estas actividades se realizaran monitoreos de la calidad del aire.

Adicionalmente, esta primavera, National Grid comenzará a demoler dos antiguos contenedores de gas. Las actividades iniciales incluirán el tratamiento y remoción del agua de los contenedores. Seguidamente de las actividades relacionadas con la remoción del agua, National Grid anticipa que la demolición de las estructuras de los contenedores de gas será realizada en el verano del 2010.

Programa de Actividades

Se anticipa que estas actividades de evaluación comenzarán en abril y probablemente se completarán en el transcurso de dos hasta tres meses. Se anticipa que las actividades relacionadas con la demolición de los contenedores de gas comenzaran en el verano del 2010 y se completaran en aproximadamente 4 meses.

Preguntas y Comentarios

Si usted necesita más información con respecto a las actividades de National Grid en el Sitio, por favor contacte a Michele Leone de la National Grid en 781-907-3651.

B R O W N F I E L D S :



Turning
bad spaces
into
good ones

How
communities
can get
involved

What is inside this booklet:



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What is a Brownfield?

This booklet is about unused or abandoned (*a BAN dund*) buildings and places called **Brownfields**. They are dirty, sometimes dangerous places in neighborhoods. Usually Brownfields are places where old factories or other businesses were. Many times they are very messy and trashy places.

Brownfields can have all kinds of dangers – mess, falling down buildings and even dangerous, **toxic** (*Tok sick*) chemicals. Toxic means these chemicals are dangerous to human health. When a Brownfield is cleaned up, neighborhoods are better places in so many ways.

All around the country Brownfields are being cleaned

up and **redeveloped** (*re da VEL upt*) – turned into better, cleaner places – new businesses, parks and other uses. This booklet will explain what you need to know to get involved and ask good questions about Brownfield **reuse and redevelopment**.

The more you know about a Brownfield site then the more you can take part in planning. For example, let's say a Brownfield site is going to be redeveloped into a school with a community playground. Residents can get involved to help decide:



- **Is this plan for redevelopment and reuse good for the neighborhood?**
- **Is the new place going to be safe for neighborhood people?**



Why can Brownfields be dangerous places?

#1 Dangers you can see

There are two kinds of dangers or **risks** at Brownfield sites – things you can see, and things you can't see. Things you can see, like broken windows and glass, rotted wood floors, rusty nails and pipes, and old barrels, are a problem. All of these things are dangerous. Children playing

at an old Brownfield site have the most risk to get hurt. They can find old underground storage tanks, and they can fall in.

#2 Dangers you can't see

Chemicals can be at a Brownfield and you can't see them. **Some chemicals can be dangerous to human health**. They can be toxic. Toxic chemicals can make people sick if they eat them, breathe them or get them on their skin.

Chemicals

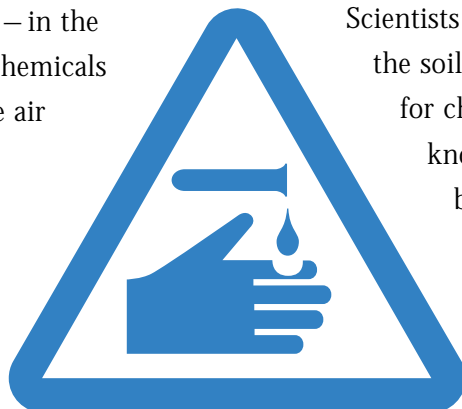
Where did the chemicals come from?

Sometimes when factories or businesses left a place, they left chemicals in pipes, barrels and buried oil tanks. These can leak. When they leak (or *leach*) into the ground, the chemicals can get into the soil and into well water and river water. Scientists test to see if the soil and water are safe.

When is a chemical dangerous?

Think of this: **chemicals are everywhere and in everything we eat and drink.** Our own bodies are made up of chemicals. And most chemicals are natural and safe. **But some chemicals, in the right amounts, can be dangerous.**

Old businesses can leave behind dangerous chemicals. For example, an old dry cleaning business can leave dangerous **VOCs**—volatile (*vo la TILE*) organic compounds—in the ground. VOCs are chemicals that can get into the air that we breathe.



Testing chemical levels—how much do they find?

If chemicals are in everything, how do the experts know what to test for?

Scientists often will test the soil and the water for chemicals. If they know what type of business was

there before, this will help scientists decide what to test for. Some of these tests are **very expensive**. So, they do the basic tests first. They may do more tests after they look at the first results.

To do the tests scientists dig holes, or **test wells**, into the ground and take samples of the water in the ground.

Understanding chemicals		
Chemical Tested	Everyday/Household Use	Business/Industry Use
Pesticides	Roach powder Rat poison	Farming or chemical company
VOC's	Gasoline Dry cleaners Moth balls	Oil refinery
Semi-volatiles	Soot	Incinerators
Metals	Batteries Thermometers	Jewelry or plating company

▲ This chart shows some of the kinds of chemicals that may be at a Brownfield site. In the *left* column is the name of the chemical. In the *middle* column you see how we use that chemical everyday, even at home. The *right* column shows what kinds of big businesses use these chemicals. This chart shows that there are many ways to use chemicals.

Standards for chemicals: how much is too much?

When scientists test a Brownfield site (the ground or the water) they want to find out **how much** of a chemical there is. The government sets safe amounts or levels for chemicals. The safe level is called a **standard**. If they find a level that is **higher than** the safe standard, then they make plans to do something to keep people safe.

What happens if a test is too high?

If the level is too high, scientists take action in different ways. Depending on the risk, they will do some or all of the following:

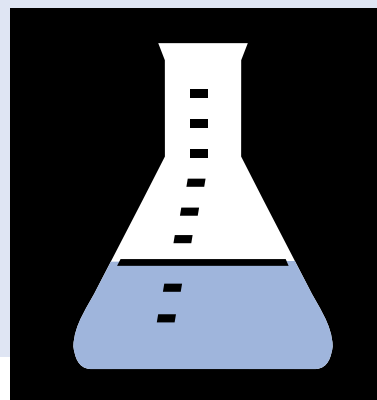
- Remove the contamination
- Cover it up
- Fence in the area
- Plant trees and grass
- Teach people about how to use an area
- Do more tests

Each Brownfield site is different, but the list above will give you a good idea of the kinds of actions that a contaminated site may need.

How to understand standards

Here is an example of a “standard.”

Let's say soil at a Brownfield site was tested for **lead**. The test level was **3,500 ppm** (parts per million). The EPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) action level is **400 ppm**. So, the level is **higher than the standard** (3,500 ppm is higher than 400 ppm). This means something needs to be done to be sure people can be safe at or near this Brownfield site.



What is risk?

There is no such thing as living in a world with no risks. Even crossing the street can be risky. The important question is “**What is an acceptable risk?**” “**What is a risk I am willing to take?**”

Sometimes it’s hard to know what is a risk? Who is at risk? For example if children are playing in a crumbling building this can be a **high risk**. Children can fall, get cut or get seriously hurt. Another example is if the air is filled with dust. This may be risky for people with asthma or older people.



Questions to ask about risk

- Is there a risk?
- Who is most at risk?
- What is the acceptable standard for this chemical?
- Is this standard for a normal size man or woman?
- Is this standard for a child?
- When can this chemical make me unhealthy?
- What could happen to me or my children?
- What about pregnant women?
- How would I know if I am sick from this chemical?
- If you say this level is safe here, does that mean this level is safe for every other place in the country?
- How can I protect myself – minimize the risk (keep the risk low)?
- How can I learn more about this risk? Who can I talk to?
- Is there something I can read?



Remember! There is no such thing as living in a world with no risks. The important thing is to understand what the risks are.

Go to the back page of this booklet for a list of agencies and phone numbers you can use.

An example of standards

The safe standard dose of aspirin for the average adult is 2 aspirin every 4 hours. Some adults can take even more than 2 aspirin safely. But if you are a small child, 2 aspirin is way too much. The standard for adults (2 aspirin) is not **the standard** for children.

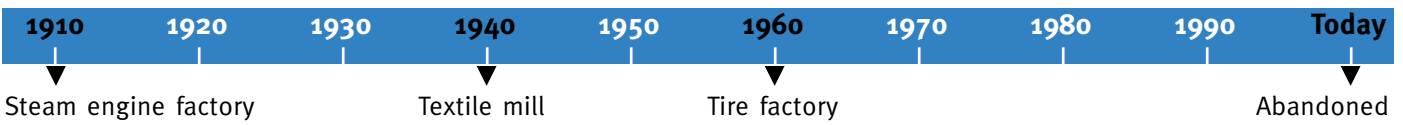
You can get involved

Residents know some important history

The past history of a site is important. Talk to the people

who have lived in the neighborhood for a long time. Maybe you are one of those people! People who worked in the facto-

ries and businesses may know what kinds of chemicals were used. This information will help the planners and scientists.



Brownfields get **redeveloped** into all kinds of different spaces – schools, businesses, playgrounds. Community people can help decide if the plan to build is a good one. As a resident, you can help decide:

- **Is this plan for redevelopment and reuse good for the neighborhood?**
- **Is the new place going to be safe for neighborhood people?**

There are 2 important times you can get involved with a Brownfield site:

1. Get involved when the city or developer is *planning* to cleanup, reuse or build something new at a Brownfield.

For example, a developer is planning to build a new business on an old brownfield site. It will have lots of hills and driveways to make it pretty. The developers think only adults will go to the business site. They want to follow cleanup standards for adults.

But neighborhood people know that the hills may attract lots of neighborhood children. This can be dangerous for kids. **The cleanup standards for adults may not be safe for children.** So you can give the developers good information. For example, you could ask them to make the land less inviting for kids.

Call or write your elected officials (*see sample letter and phone calls on pages 8 and 9*). Ask:



- **What is happening with this site?**
- **Are there plans to develop it?**
- **What are the plans?**
- **Will you hold any public meetings to talk about plans?**

2. Get involved with the cleanup plans.

The scientists and the contractors may schedule local meetings so that you can come and see and hear about the plans for cleanup. This is one of the times that you and your neighbors can be the most help and have the biggest impact. You can help decide if the plans for cleanup are good.



Questions to ask about Brownfields cleanup in your neighborhood

We have already talked about contamination and risk questions on page 4.

- When will the job start? How will you tell the neighborhood?
- Will there be a lot of noise during the cleanup?
- Will any of the waste be treated on the site? Will any chemicals be released during cleanup?
- Is it safe to truck it through the neighborhood?
- Where is the waste being taken?
- What if some of it spills out?
- Will the site be dusty during cleanup?
- What is being done about dust control? Is the dust dangerous?
- Will the chemicals smell? Will the fumes be toxic?
- Who do I complain to if I see something I think is wrong?
- What kind of signs will be posted while the work is going on?
- Will the signs be in different languages? Will they have pictures?
- Will there be guards at the street crossings to help with the truck traffic?
- Will there be a night watchman at the place where the work is being done?
- Will the site be fenced off?

What to expect during cleanup

Abandoned cars, used tires and other trash will need to be hauled away. Buildings and structures need to be taken down. Also, old fencing, asphalt parking lots and unused railroad lines will be removed. Metals, glass, boilers, old machinery and any of the

wooden pieces of the building will also be put into dumpsters and taken away to a landfill.

Trucks

Machines will be digging holes and loading trucks. Large trucks will be traveling back and forth



over the local roads. So you want to know what is the time of day and what days of the week will they be working. Usually the contractor wants to start around **6:30 or 7:00 am** and work until **3:30 or 4:00 pm**. Unless there is a real rush to get the work done, they will work Monday-Friday. So you might ask the question, **“Do you plan to work any overtime on this project?”**

What streets will the trucks use?

Find out what roads the trucks will be using. The people who plan these projects aren't always aware of the kinds of traffic that happen in your neighborhood. You know the local roads – where people walk and drive, and where children play. Maybe there are elderly or sick people on some streets. Usually the truck drivers have more than one choice about what roads they use. You can give them good information about the best routes.



How much truck traffic and how messy?

The contractor should have an idea about how much dirt he needs to take out and bring in. So he can figure out roughly how many loads there will be – 1 truck per hour, 10 trucks per hour or something in between.

Trucks can get dirty. Ask, **“Are you going to have a wash down place for the trucks leaving the job?”** A wash down is a platform that the contractor builds and the trucks ride up on it. While the truck is on the platform, workers with hoses spray high-pressure water to clean the trucks before they go out onto the neighborhood roads. This keeps the mud on the job and keeps your neighborhood clean.

How long will the cleanup take?

Most of the time the developers have a good idea how long the project will take before they

begin. But sometimes they are surprised by the things they find. Although the developers may not be able to give you an exact answer about when the job will be done, they should be able to give a best guess for an ending date.

Children and Brownfields

Talk to your children about Brownfields and cleanup. Explain the dangers of playing at or near the site. **Remember truck drivers cannot see every spot around their trucks.** Tell your children:

- **Be extra careful when you cross streets.**
- **Don't play near the Brownfield.**



Older people should also be more careful. If you know of an older person in the neighborhood let them know that the noise and dust will only be temporary.

Take action: write letters

This is a sample letter you can use to write to officials about a Brownfield site.

Turn to the back page to find the names and addresses of agencies and people.



To _____ (write name here)
_____ (include address)

Date _____

Dear Mr./Ms. (write name here),

I am a resident of _____ Street and I am writing to express my concern about the traffic around the Valley Mills cleanup. The trucks begin at about 6:30 in the morning during the week. This is a **problem** for a number of reasons. We have older people living on this street, and children are also walking to school between 7:30 and 8:30 am.

I would like to **request** that two things happen. I believe the trucks should not start until 9:00 and stop at 4:30. Also, I believe Pine Street would be a better traffic pattern for the trucks entering and leaving the site.

I am eager to see the site cleaned up. But I am equally concerned that this cleanup is done in the best way for our neighborhood. Please call me at _____ (your phone number) or write to me at _____ (your address).

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

_____ (your signature)

_____ (Print your name clearly here)

◀ **1st paragraph:**
What is the problem?

◀ **2nd paragraph:**
What are you asking for?

◀ **3rd paragraph:**
How can someone get in touch with you?

Take action: make phone calls

Phone call #1: Talking about truck traffic during the cleanup.

Turn to the back page to find the names and phone numbers of agencies and people.

Resident: Hello. I would like to speak to someone about the clean up of Valley Mills. I live in the neighborhood.

Operator: Just a minute please. I'll transfer you.

Planner: Hello. Can I help you.

Resident: Yes. I am calling about the truck traffic at the cleanup site of Valley Mills. My name is _____. I live in the neighborhood ◀ Say who you are. and I would like to talk about the truck traffic.

Planner: What seems to be the problem?

Resident: I think the trucks are starting too early in the morning and causing ◀ What is the problem? problems for older people. The trucks begin coming out of the site at 6:30 in the morning. This is much too early for this neighborhood. We have many older people living here and this traffic is a problem. I want the planners to ◀ What are you asking for? know that I am calling to say that the trucks should not start until 8:00 in the morning.

Planner: I will give the traffic manager your message.

Resident: Thank you. And who is the traffic manager? Could you please spell her name for me. Before we hang up I would like ◀ Get the person's name (write it down) your name. Please spell it for me. Also I would like to give you my name and phone number. I would like someone to call me back. (Give your name, spell it and phone number.)

Thank you very much and I will wait to hear from _____ (the traffic manager's name).



Phone call #2: Finding out if there are any plans for a Brownfield site near you.

Resident: Hello. I would like to speak to someone about the empty building and vacant lot on Mills Street I live in the neighborhood.

Operator: Just a minute please. I'll transfer you.

Planner: Hello. Can I help you?

Resident: Yes. I am calling about the empty building and vacant lot on Mills Street. My name is _____. I live in the neighbor- ◀ Say who you are. hood and I would like to know if the city has any plans to redevelop or reuse this land. Who would know about this land? ◀ What are you asking for?

Planner: You will need to speak with Ms. James. Her phone number is _____.

Resident: Thank you. And can I have your name, please? ◀ Get the person's name (write it down)

Where to call or write

Here are some important phone numbers you can call to get more information about Brownfields in your neighborhood.

City of Providence, Department of Planning & Development

400 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903
(401) 351-4300

The Providence Department of Planning and Development reviews proposals and prepares re-development plans. Residents can contact the Department to review and get involved with redevelopment plans for their neighborhood. The Department also gives low interest loans for economic development projects.

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) Office of Waste Management

235 Promenade St., Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-2797

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) is a state agency responsible for regulating Brownfields reuse and redevelopment. RI DEM directs soil, air and water testing at Brownfields sites, and the agency reviews any plan for the future use. It also makes sure that contractors doing work at Brownfields follow all laws. RI DEM helps make legal agreements with developers of Brownfields sites.

Rhode Island Department of Health Office of Environmental Health Risk Assessment

Three Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-4948

The Rhode Island Department of Health, Office of Environmental Health Risk Assessment provides information on the health effects of chemicals in people's homes, workplaces, or neighborhoods.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

US EPA-NE, One Congress St., Boston, MA 02114-2023
1-800-EPA-REG1 (1-800-372-7341)

The EPA Brownfields Team provides a variety of technical and financial support involving the assessment and cleanup of Brownfields properties. Activities include community outreach; funding for assessments, job training and revolving loan funds; and expertise in hazardous materials.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Office of Urban Affairs, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333
1-888-42-ATSDR (1-888-422-8737)

in Boston: ATSDR Region 1, US EPA-NE, One Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBT), Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1495

ATSDR is the main federal public health agency that deals with hazardous waste issues. ATSDR gives states and others advice about what could be the health problems from chemicals and toxic sites.

This project would like to thank The Providence Plan and the following community residents who took such an active role in this booklet's development. They are: Angela Burgio, Joseph H. Burgio, Carlos Corchado, Marisa Corchado, Mayra Corchado, William O'Brien, David G. Sifuentes, Rosa Solis, Victor Solis, and J. Taylor.

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LOS TERRENOS BALDIOS:



Convertiendo
lugares malos
en lugares
buenos

Cómo pueden
participar
las
comunidades

El contenido de esta guía:



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Qué es un terreno baldío?

Esta guía es sobre edificios sin uso o abandonados y sitios en la ciudad llamados **terrenos baldíos**. Son lugares sucios y a veces peligrosos en su vecindario. Usualmente los terrenos baldíos son los lugares en donde funcionaban fábricas u otras industrias. Muchas veces son lugares muy sucios y llenos de basura.

Los terrenos baldíos pueden estar llenos de cosas peligrosas — suciedad, edificios en ruinas y aún sustancias químicas peligrosas y **tóxicas** (*tóc-si-cas*). Tóxico significa que esas sustancias químicas son peligrosas para la salud de los seres humanos. Cuando se limpia un terreno baldío, el vecindario se convierte en un lugar mejor.

Por todo el país se están

limpiando los terrenos baldíos y se los **reurbaniza** (convierte) en lugares mejores y más limpios — por ejemplo nuevas industrias, parques o se les da otros usos. Esta guía le explicará qué es lo que usted necesita hacer para participar (ayudar) y hacer buenas preguntas sobre el **nuevo uso** y la **nueva urbanización** de los terrenos baldíos.

Mientras usted sepa más sobre terrenos baldíos usted podrá participar en la planificación y mejora de esos lugares. Por ejemplo, supongamos que el terreno baldío será urbanizado nuevamente y se edificará una escuela con un lugar de juegos para toda la comunidad. Los vecinos pueden



participar y ayudar a decidir:

- **¿Es el plan de urbanizar nuevamente y usar los terrenos de nuevo es bueno para el vecindario?**
- **¿Será el nuevo lugar seguro para la gente del vecindario?**

¿Por qué los terrenos baldíos pueden ser lugares peligrosos?



#1 Peligros que usted puede ver

Hay dos tipos de **riesgos** en los lugares baldíos — cosas que usted puede ver y cosas que usted no puede ver. Las cosas que usted puede ver, como las ventanas y vidrios rotos, los pisos de madera podrida, los clavos y las cañerías oxidadas y los antiguos barriles son un problema. Todas esas cosas son peligrosas. Los niños que juegan en un terreno baldío viejo corren un gran riesgo. Pueden encontrar, bajo tierra, tanques de

almacenamiento y caer dentro de ellos.

#2 Peligros que usted no puede ver

Un terreno baldío puede tener sustancias químicas que usted no ve. **Algunas sustancias químicas pueden ser peligrosas para la salud de los seres humanos.** Las sustancias químicas pueden ser tóxicas y pueden producir enfermedades si las personas ingieren, respiran o tienen contacto con ellas.

Las sustancias químicas

¿De dónde vienen las sustancias químicas?

Algunas veces las antiguas fábricas o negocios dejaron en el lugar que abandonaron químicos en las cañerías, barriles y tanques de petróleo enterrados, estos pueden tener un escape. Cuando tienen un escape (o *gotean*) en el suelo, los químicos pueden entrar en el terreno y dentro del agua de pozos y de ríos. Los científicos (investigadores) analizan para ver si el agua y el suelo son seguros.

¿Cuándo es una sustancia química peligrosa?

Piense lo siguiente: **las sustancias químicas están en todas partes y en todo lo que nosotros comemos y bebemos.** Nuestros cuerpos tienen sustancias químicas. La mayoría de estos químicos son naturales y seguros. **Pero algunos químicos, en cantidades diferentes, pueden ser peligrosos.**

Los negocios antiguos pueden dejar residuos químicos peligrosos. Por ejemplo, un antiguo negocio de limpieza en seco puede dejar peligrosos residuos de **COV** (compuestos orgánicos volátiles) en el suelo.



Comprendiendo las sustancias químicas		
Químico analizado	Uso común Uso en la casa	Uso en la industria o negocios de:
Pesticidas Polvo para cucarachas Veneno para ratas	. . . Agricultura o Cías químicas
COV Gasolina Limpiadores en seco Bolitas de naftalina	. . . Refinería de petróleo
Semi-volátiles Hollín Incineradores
Metales Baterías Termómetros	. . . Cías de enchapado

▲ Este gráfico demuestra algunas de las clases de químicos que se pueden encontrar en un terreno baldío. En la columna de la *izquierda* se encuentra el nombre de la sustancia química, en la columna del *medio* usted podrá ver el uso diario del químico, aún en el hogar. La columna de la *derecha* muestra qué tipo de grandes industrias usan estos químicos. Este gráfico indica que hay varias formas de usar las sustancias químicas.

Los COV son sustancias químicas que pueden estar en el aire que respiramos.

Cuando analizan los niveles de los químicos ¿qué cantidad encuentran?

Si los químicos están en todos lados ¿cómo saben los expertos lo que tienen que analizar?

Los científicos, usualmente, analizan el terreno y el agua

para descubrir químicos. Si ellos saben qué tipo de industria estaba ahí antes, eso ayudará a los científicos a decidir qué es lo que tienen que analizar. Algunos de esos análisis son **muy caros**. Por lo tanto ellos primero hacen el análisis básico. Se harán más análisis después de obtener los primeros resultados.

Para hacer los análisis, los científicos cavan hoyos, o **pozos**, dentro de la tierra y toman muestras del agua dentro de la tierra.

El estándar para sustancias químicas: ¿cuánto es demasiado?

Cuando los científicos analizan el terreno baldío (la tierra o el agua) quieren saber **los niveles** de químicos que hay. El gobierno establece cuales son las cantidades o niveles seguros para los químicos. El nivel seguro es llamado **estándar**. Si ellos encuentran un nivel que es mayor al estándar, planifican hacer algo para mantener segura a la gente.

¿Qué pasa si el análisis es muy alto?

Si el nivel es muy alto los científicos toman acciones en diferentes formas. Dependiendo del riesgo pueden hacer lo siguiente:

- Remover la contaminación
- Cubrirla
- Cercar el área
- Plantar árboles y césped
- Enseñarle a la gente cómo usar el área
- Hacer más análisis

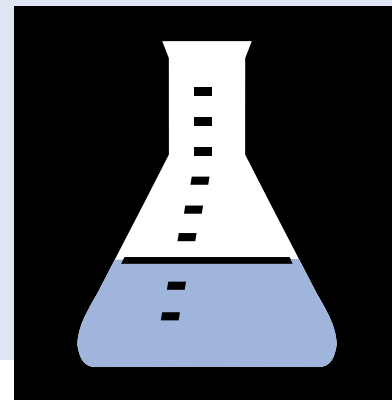
Cada terreno baldío es diferente, pero la lista mencionada le da a usted una buena idea del tipo de acciones a seguir en un lugar contaminado.



Cómo entender el estándar

Veamos un ejemplo de “estándar”

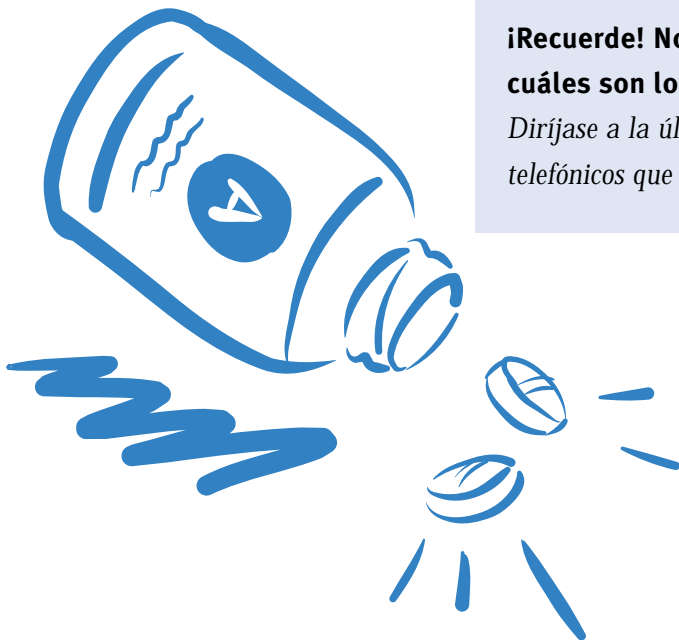
Digamos que la tierra de un terreno baldío fue analizada para saber si contenía plomo. El nivel de análisis fue de **3.500 ppm** (partes por millón). El nivel de acción de la Agencia Federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (EPA, sus siglas en inglés) es de **400 ppm**. Por lo tanto el nivel es **mayor que el estándar** seguro (3.500 ppm es mayor que 400 ppm). Esto significa que se necesita hacer algo para asegurarse que la gente esté segura en el terreno baldío o cerca de él.



¿Qué es riesgo?

No hay ninguna cosa en el mundo que no tenga riesgos. Aún el cruzar la calle puede ser riesgoso. La pregunta importante es “**¿Qué es un riesgo aceptable?**”. “**¿Qué es un riesgo que estoy dispuesto a aceptar?**”.

A veces es difícil saber qué es un riesgo y quién está en riesgo. Por ejemplo si los niños están jugando en un edificio en ruinas eso puede ser un **gran riesgo**. Los niños se pueden caer, cortarse o lesionarse seriamente. Otro ejemplo es si el aire está lleno de polvo. Eso puede ser riesgoso para la gente con asma o para la gente mayor.



Preguntas para hacer acerca de un riesgo

- ¿Hay riesgo?
- ¿Quién está más en riesgo?
- ¿Cuál es el nivel estándar aceptable para este químico?
- ¿Cuál es el riesgo estándar para la talla de un hombre o mujer normal?
- ¿Cuál es el riesgo estándar para un niño?
- ¿Cuándo es una sustancia química insalubre?
- ¿Qué me puede suceder a mí o a mis hijos?
- ¿Qué pasa con mujeres embarazadas?
- ¿Cómo sabré si me he enfermado debido a este químico?
- Si usted dice que aquí el nivel es seguro aquí, ¿esto quiere decir que el nivel es seguro en otros lugares del país?
- ¿Cómo me puedo proteger o minimizar el riesgo (mantener bajo el riesgo)?
- ¿Cómo puedo aprender más sobre este riesgo? ¿Con quién puedo hablar?
- ¿Hay algo que yo pueda leer?



¡Recuerde! No existe un mundo sin riesgos. Lo importante es saber cuáles son los riesgos.

Diríjase a la última página para ver una lista de agencias y números telefónicos que puede utilizar.

Un ejemplo de estándares

La dosis estándar segura de la aspirina para el adulto promedio es de 2 aspirinas cada 4 horas. De hecho, ciertos adultos pueden tomar más de dos aspirinas y estar seguros. Pero si es un niño pequeño, 2 aspirinas es mucho. La dosis estándar segura (de 2 aspirinas) no es la dosis **estándar** para los niños.

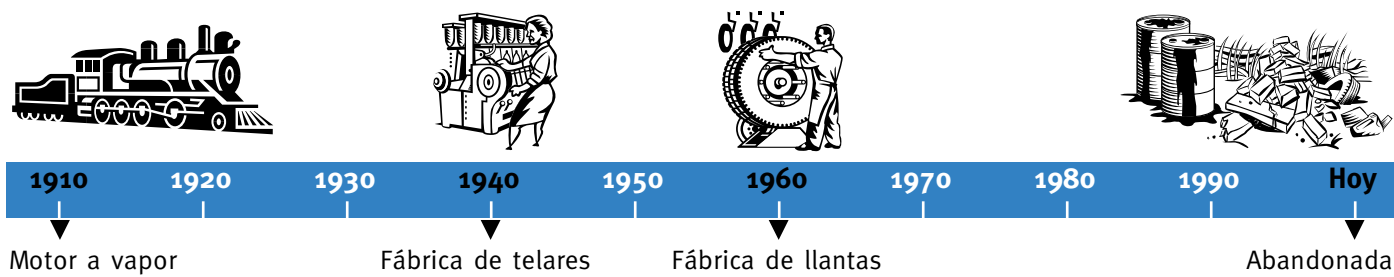
Usted puede participar

Los residentes conocen una historia importante

El pasado histórico de un lugar es importante. Hable con la gente

que ha vivido por un largo tiempo en el vecindario. Quizás usted es una de esas personas! La gente que trabajó en esas fábricas o

industrias pueden saber qué tipos de químicos se usaron. Esta información ayudará a los planificadores y a los científicos.



Los terrenos baldíos se reurbanizan en todo tipo de lugares – escuelas, negocios, lugares de juego. La gente de la comunidad puede ayudar a decidir si es bueno el plan de construcción. Como residente, usted puede ayudar a decidir:

- ¿Es este plan para la reurbanización bueno para la comunidad?
- ¿Será seguro el nuevo lugar para la gente del vecindario?

Hay 2 momentos importantes en los cuales usted puede participar en un terreno baldío:

1. Participe cuando la ciudad o los urbanizadores están planificando limpiar, reusar o construir algo nuevo en el sitio baldío.

Por ejemplo, digamos que los urbanizadores piensan construir una nueva industria en un terreno baldío viejo. Para ser atractivo tendrá muchas lomas y entradas de autos. Los planificadores piensan que sólo los adultos irán al área industrial. Quieren seguir los

estandares de limpieza para los adultos.

Pero la gente del vecindario sabe que las lomas pueden atraer a muchos niños del vecindario. Este puede ser peligroso para los niños. Puede ser que los estandares de limpieza para los adultos no son seguros para los niños. Pida a los planificadores que no hagan el lugar tentador para los niños.

Llame o escriba a sus funcionarios electos (vea los ejemplos de la carta y de llamadas telefónicas en las páginas 8 y 9). Pregunte:

- ¿Qué está pasando con el lugar?
- ¿Hay planes de urbanizarlo?
- ¿Cuáles son los planes?
- ¿Usted llamará a reuniones públicas para hablar sobre los planes?



2. Participe cuando empiecen los planes de limpieza

Puede ser que los científicos y los contratistas propongan un calendario con reuniones locales, por lo tanto usted podrá ir, ver y escuchar sobre los planes para la limpieza. Este es el momento en que usted y sus vecinos pueden ser de gran ayuda y tener el mayor impacto. Usted puede ayudar a decidir si los planes de limpieza son buenos.



Preguntas que pueda hacer sobre la limpieza del terreno baldío en su vecindario

Ya hemos hablado sobre la contaminación y preguntas sobre el riesgo. Vea la página 4.

- ¿Cuándo empezará el trabajo? ¿Cómo usted notificará al vecindario?
- ¿Habrá mucho ruido durante la limpieza?
- ¿Algunos de esos desperdicios serán tratados en el lugar? ¿Va a haber emanaciones de químicos durante la limpieza?
- ¿Es seguro transportarlos en camiones por el vecindario?
- ¿Adónde se llevan los desperdicios?
- ¿Qué sucede si hay un derrame de algún desperdicio?
- ¿Durante la limpieza habrá mucho polvo en el lugar?
- ¿Qué se está haciendo para controlar el polvo? ¿Es peligroso el polvo?
- ¿Los químicos emitirán olores? ¿Los gases serán tóxicos?
- ¿A quién reclamo si veo algo que creo que es incorrecto?
- ¿Qué tipos de letreros serán colocados cuando empiece el trabajo?
- ¿Los letreros serán en diferentes idiomas? ¿Tendrán dibujos?
- ¿Habrá guardianes en los cruces de las calles para ayudar con el tránsito de los camiones?
- ¿Habrá guardianes de noche en el lugar en donde se está trabajando?
- ¿El lugar será cercado?

Qué esperar durante la limpieza

Los autos abandonados, las llantas usadas y otra basura tendrá que ser transportada a otro lado. Se necesitará demoler los edificios y las estructuras. También se tendrá que remover las antiguas cercas, el asfalto de los lugares de estacionamiento y los carriles de tren abandonados. Los metales, vidrios,

calderas y maquinarias antiguas o cualquiera de las partes de madera del edificio serán puestas dentro de un recipiente para desperdicios y se los llevará a un basurero.

Camiones

Las máquinas excavarán hoyos y cargarán camiones. Camiones



grandes viajarán de ida y de vuelta sobre los caminos locales. Por lo tanto usted necesita saber durante qué horas del día y qué días de la semana estarán trabajando. Usualmente el contratista desea empezar alrededor de **6:30 ó 7:00 am** y trabajar hasta las **3:30 ó 4:00 pm**. Si no existe un apuro real para terminar el trabajo, ellos trabajarán de lunes a viernes. Entonces usted puede preguntar: **“Planea usted trabajar tiempo extra en este proyecto?”**.

¿Qué calles usarán los camiones?

Averigüe qué caminos usarán los camiones. La gente que planea este proyecto no siempre está consciente del tipo de tráfico que hay en su vecindario. Usted conoce los caminos locales – por donde la gente camina y conduce y en dónde juegan los niños. Quizás hay personas ancianas o enfermas en algunas calles. Usualmente los conductores de camiones tienen más de una posibilidad para elegir la ruta que pueden usar. Usted puede informarles de las rutas mejores.



¿Cuánto tránsito de camiones habrá y cuán sucio será?

El contratista deberá tener una idea sobre cuánta tierra necesita sacar y traer. Por lo tanto él puede calcular aproximadamente cuántas cargas habrá: 1 camión por hora, 10 camiones por hora o entre 1 ó 10 camiones por hora.

Los camiones se ensucian. Pregunte, **“Habrá un lavadero para los camiones que salen del área del trabajo?”**. Un lavadero es una plataforma que el contratista construye y por la cual los camiones pasan. Mientras el camión está sobre la plataforma, los trabajadores provistos con mangueras de alta presión lanzan agua para lavar al camión antes de salir a rodar por los caminos del vecindario. Esto mantiene el barro en el trabajo y mantiene limpio a su vecindario.

¿Cuánto tiempo tomará la limpieza?

La mayoría de los urbanizadores, antes de empezar el proyecto, tienen una buena idea de cuánto se demorarán. Pero a veces tienen

sorpresas por las cosas que encuentran. Aunque los planificadores no puedan darle a usted una respuesta exacta sobre cuándo se acabará el trabajo, ellos podrán darle un cálculo estimado de la fecha de terminación.

Los niños y los terrenos baldíos

Hable con sus niños sobre los terrenos baldíos y su limpieza. Explique los peligros de jugar en el lugar o cerca de él y los peligros de los camiones. Recuerde que los conductores de los camiones no pueden ver cada lugar alrededor de sus camiones. Dígale a sus niños que:

- **Sean más cuidadosos cuando crucen la calle.**
- **No jueguen cerca del terreno baldío.**



También **la gente de edad** tiene que ser más cuidadosa. Si usted conoce a una persona de edad en el vecindario, hágale saber que el ruido y el polvo sólo será transitorio.

Tome acción: escriba cartas

Este es un ejemplo de una carta que usted puede escribir a los funcionarios sobre el terreno baldío. Diríjase a la última página para ver una lista de agencias y números telefónicos.

A _____ (escriba el nombre)
 _____ (incluya domicilio)

Fecha _____

Estimado Sr./Estimada Sra. (escriba el nombre):

Yo vivo en la calle _____ y le escribo para expresar mi preocupación sobre el tráfico de la limpieza de las fábricas Valley. Los camiones comienzan a transitar durante la semana cerca de las 6:30 Hs. en la mañana. Este es un **problema** por varias razones. Tenemos ancianos viviendo en esta calle y también tenemos a niños caminando entre las 7:30 y las 8:30 am.

Quisiera pedirle dos cosas. Creo que los camiones no deben empezar a transitar hasta las 9:00 y parar a las 4:30. También creo que la calle Pine sería una buena ruta para los camiones que entran y salen del lugar.

Estoy ansioso por ver este lugar limpio. Pero también me preocupa que esta limpieza sea hecha en la mejor forma para mi vecindario. Por favor llámeme al _____ (su número de teléfono) o escíbame a _____ (su domicilio).

Gracias por su atención.

Atentamente,

_____ (su firma)

_____ (escribid su nombre claramente aqui)



◀ **1er párrafo:**
¿Cuál es el problema?

◀ **2do párrafo:**
¿Qué está pidiendo?

◀ **3er párrafo:**
¿Como pueden ponerse en contacto con usted?

Tome acción: haga llamadas

Llamada telefónica #1: Haciendo un reclamo sobre problemas de tráfico de camiones durante la limpieza.

Diríjase a la última página para ver una lista de agencias y números telefónicos.

Vecino: Hola. Quisiera hablar con alguien sobre la limpieza de las fábricas Valley. Yo vivo en el vecindario.

Operador: Un minuto por favor. Transferiré su llamada.

Planificador: Hola. ¿en qué puedo ayudarle?

Vecino: Estoy llamando por el tráfico de camiones en el sitio de limpieza de las fábricas Valley. Yo vivo en el vecindario y quisiera **◀ Identifíquese** hablar sobre el tránsito de los camiones.

Planificador: ¿Cuál es el problema?

Vecino: Pienso que los camiones comienzan a transitar muy temprano en la mañana **◀ ¿Cuál es el problema?** y están causando problemas a las personas de edad. Los camiones comienzan a salir a las 6:30 de la mañana del terreno. Es muy temprano para el vecindario. Nosotros tenemos a muchos ancianos viviendo acá y este tráfico es un problema. Quisiera que los planificadores supieran de **◀ ¿Qué está pidiendo?** que estoy llamando para decirles que los camiones no deberían empezar hasta las 8:00 de la mañana.

Planificador: Bueno, le daré su mensaje al administrador del tráfico.

Vecino: Gracias. ¿Quién es el administrador del tráfico? ¿Me podría. deletrear su nombre.? Antes de colgar, quisiera su nombre y también **◀ Anote el nombre y escríbalo** quisiera darle a usted mi nombre y mi número de teléfono. Le agradecería si alguien me puede llamar. (De su nombre, deletréelo y de su número de teléfono.)

Muchas gracias y espero la llamada _____



(nombre del administrador del tráfico).

Llamada telefónica #2: Averiguando si hay planes para un sitio baldío cerca de su vecindario.

Vecino: Hola. Quisiera hablar con alguien sobre el edificio vacío y el terreno baldío en la calle Fábricas. Yo vivo en el vecindario.

Operador: Un minuto por favor. Transferiré su llamada.

Planificador: Hola. ¿En qué puedo ayudarle?

Vecino: Estoy llamando sobre el edificio vacío y el terreno baldío en la calle **◀ Identifíquese** Fábricas. Vivo en la vecindad y quisiera saber si la municipalidad tiene algún plan para reurbanizarlo o reusar ese terreno. ¿Quién **◀ ¿Qué está pidiendo?** es la persona que podría darme esta información?

Planificador: Necesitará hablar con Srta. Rios. Su número de teléfono es _____.

Vecino: Gracias. ¿Me podría **◀ Anote el nombre y escríbalo** dar su nombre, por favor?

¿Dónde llamar o escribir?

En esta página encontrará números de teléfono importantes así usted puede obtener más información acerca de los terrenos baldíos de su vecindario.

Ciudad de Providence, Departamento de Planificación y Desarrollo

400 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903
(401) 351-4300

El Departamento de Planificación y Desarrollo hace la revisión de las propuestas y prepara los planes para el desarrollo. Los residentes pueden contactar al Departamento para revisar y asistir con los planes de desarrollo para el vecindario. El Departamento también da préstamos con bajos intereses para el desarrollo económico de proyectos.

Departamento de Medio Ambiente de Rhode Island (RI DEM) Oficina de Administración de Desperdicios (Waste Management en inglés)

235 Promenade St., Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-2797

El Departamento de Medio Ambiente de Rhode Island (RI DEM – siglas en inglés) es una agencia estatal responsable por la regulación, el reuso y redesarrollo de los terrenos baldíos. RI DEM inspecciona el análisis de la tierra, aire y agua en los terrenos baldíos y la agencia revisa los planes para los futuros usos de estos terrenos. También asegura que el contratista trabaja siguiendo las leyes o reglamentos. RI DEM ayuda a hacer arreglos legales con las personas a cargo del desarrollo de los terrenos baldíos.

Departamento de Salud Pública de Rhode Island Oficina de Evaluación de Riesgos de salud del medio ambiente

Three Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908
(401) 222-4948

El Departamento de Salud Pública de Rhode Island – Oficina de Evaluación de Riesgos de salud del medio ambiente provee información sobre los efectos de las sustancias químicas en la salud de la población en sus casas, lugares de trabajos o vecindario.

Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA)

US EPA-NE, One Congress St., Boston, MA 02114-2023
1-800-EPA-REG1 (1-800-372-7341)

El equipo de EPA (siglas en inglés) para los terrenos baldíos provee una variedad de ayuda técnica y financiera incluyendo la evaluación y limpieza de las propiedades de terrenos baldíos. Las actividades incluyen contactar a la comunidad, tratar de generar dinero para la evaluación, entrenamiento para trabajos y conseguir fondos para préstamos y experiencia con materiales peligrosos.

Agencia de Sustancias Tóxicas y Registro de Enfermedades (ATSDR)

Office of Urban Affairs, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333
1-888-42-ATSDR (1-888-422-8737)
en Boston: ATSDR Region 1, US EPA-NE, One Congress St., Suite 1100 (HBT), Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1495

ATSDR es la principal agencia federal de salud pública que se dedica a los asuntos de desperdicios peligrosos. ATSDR aconseja a los estados y otras entidades acerca de cuáles pueden ser los problemas de salud derivados de los lugares con químicos y sustancias tóxicas.

Este proyecto quiere agradecer al Plan de Providence y a los residentes de las siguientes comunidades quienes tuvieron un rol muy importante en el desarrollo de este librito. Ellos son: Angela Burgio, Joseph H. Burgio, Carlos Corchado, Marisa Corchado, Mayra Corchado, William O'Brien, David G. Sifuentes, Rosa Solis, Victor Solis, y J. Taylor.

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Home*A*Syst; en colaboración con el Departamento de Salud Pública de Rhode Island – Oficina de Evaluación de Riesgos de salud del medio ambiente.

Asistencia Federal: ATSDR proveyó 69% del total del costo del proyecto, contribución federal \$ 63.220. El Departamento de Salud Pública de Rhode Island proveyó 31% del costo total y contribución interna de \$ 27.924 (1997 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act Section 507).



Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

Working to Protect Rhode Island's Environment

Who We Are....

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) is the state agency responsible for preserving the quality of Rhode Island's environment for you and everyone who calls Rhode Island home. Our main office is conveniently located in Providence. We help protect the **AIR** you breathe, the **LAND** your homes, businesses and schools are built on, and the **WATER** you use for swimming and fishing.

What We Do....

DEM takes citizen complaints about pollution seriously and is committed to responding to complaints as quickly as possible. By contacting us, your complaint can be addressed and the investigation process can begin. Or maybe you don't have a complaint – maybe you have a question or need information about something happening in your neighborhood. We can help.

DEM receives complaints and questions about many subjects, including: illegal dumping, odor complaints from industrial facilities, illegal discharges into streams/rivers, dust problems, and similar threats to public health and the environment.

How We Can Help You....

DEM encourages your participation in helping us protect the environment and health of your community. We are here to answer your questions and investigate your complaints. Are you looking for information about a particular pollutant such as mercury or exterior lead paint?

Or maybe you are interested in learning more about a piece of property under construction near your home, or how to properly dispose of used oil? Are you concerned about illegal dumping or strange odors in your neighborhood?

We are here to serve you – please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions, need to file a complaint about something happening in your community, or want more information about the many programs DEM runs that may directly impact you or your neighborhood. You can raise an issue anonymously or leave your name to get follow-up information.

VISIT OR CALL US:

IN PERSON:

MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8:30 AM-4:00 PM
235 PROMENADE STREET PROVIDENCE, RI
(2nd FLOOR INFORMATION DESK)

AT OUR WEB SITE:

www.dem.ri.gov

STILL HAVE QUESTIONS? CALL US:

GENERAL INFORMATION: **401-222-6800**
TDD LINE: **401-222-4462**

NEED TO FILE A COMPLAINT?
401-222-1360

AFTER HOURS
EMERGENCIES/COMPLAINTS:
401-222-3070

STILL DON'T KNOW WHO TO CALL?
TRY DEM'S OFFICE OF TECHNICAL & CUSTOMER
ASSISTANCE:
401-222-6822



Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Waste Management
State Site Remediation & Brownfields Program

Who We Are....

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (DEM) Office of Waste Management (OWM) Site Remediation & Brownfields Program was established to provide fair, comprehensive and consistent regulation of the investigation and remediation of hazardous waste and hazardous material releases, implemented in a timely and cost-effective manner. The program is designed to determine if a site poses a threat to human health and the environment and evaluate whether or not proposed remedies effectively provide protection.

This program also supports the redevelopment and reuse of contaminated sites through the Brownfields program. Sites are identified, evaluated, cleaned up and brought back to beneficial reuse in Rhode Island communities.

What We Do....

OWM's Site Remediation & Brownfields Program regulates and provides technical oversight for the investigation and remediation of releases of hazardous waste and/or hazardous materials to the environment; ensures that those investigations and remedial activities are conducted in a consistent manner that adequately protects human health and the environment; and enforces regulations regarding the proper disposal of abandoned hazardous wastes and hazardous materials.

The Process

Cleaning a contaminated site requires investigation, planning and action. The *Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases*

(<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/waste/remreg04.pdf>) define the specific documents that are needed, or may be needed, as part of that process:

- Notification of Release;
- Site Investigation Work Plan (SIWP);
- Public Notice of Investigation;
- Site Investigation Report (SIR);
- Public Notice of Completed Site Investigation & Public Comment Period on Technical Feasibility of Proposed Remedy;
- Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP);
- Remedial Action;
- Closure Report; and, if applicable,
- Environmental Land Usage Restriction (ELUR).

We are here to serve you – please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or would like more information about one of the properties within the program that may directly impact you or your neighborhood. Under the Freedom of Information Act you have a right to review site files.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT US:

AT OUR WEB SITES:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov>

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/brownfields/default.htm>

STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

CALL OR EMAIL US:

GENERAL INFORMATION: **401-222-2797**

TDD LINE: **401-222-4462**

Email: brownfields@dem.ri.gov

Notification List-Site Investigation
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

DIRECT ABUTTERS				
Plat	Lot	Owner(s)	Property Address	Mailing Address
54B	497	NF Patterson Reality Corp	334 Pleasant Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02860
54B	827	NF City of Pawtucket	Taft Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
54B	869	NF Clifford and Candice Cloutier	21 Winter Street	21 Winter Street Pawtucket RI, 02860
65B	553	NF City of Pawtucket,	Merry Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	594	NF City of Pawtucket,	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	645	NF National Grid	6 Thornton Street	40 Sylvan Road Waltham, MA 02451
65B	674	NF Mary Patricio	240 Taft Street	240 Taft Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	613	NF Claude Hilairie Carline	24 Thorton Street	24 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	614	NF Jose and Erika Rodriguez	22 Thorton Street	22 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	615	NF Raymond Adam, Jr.	20 Thorton Street	20 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	616	NF Manual Pina	14 Thorton Street	14 Thorton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	644	NF City of Pawtucket,	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	646	NF City of Pawtucket,	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	650	NF City of Pawtucket,	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
67B	11	NF City of Pawtucket,	Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860

NF = Now or formerly of

Abutters' information (names and property addresses) obtained on November 18, 2009 from "Pawtucket, RI: Assessor's Database."

ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS				
Carolyn Sheehan	Blackstone Academy	334 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Christopher Lord	Charles E. Shea Sr. High School	485 East Ave.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Hans Delith	City of Pawtucket	286 Main St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Kim Mercer	City of Pawtucket	286 Main St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Henry S. Kinch, Jr.	City of Pawtucket	58 Wilton Ave.	Pawtucket, RI	02861
Kathleen Suriani	Francis Varieur School	486 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Julie Nora	International Charter School	334 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860

April 27, 2011
File No. 05.0043654.30-C

Patterson Realty Corp.
PO Box 1668
Pawtucket, RI 02860

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XIN VUI LÒNG CHO DỊCH LẠI THÔNG CÁO ẤY

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

Re: Notice to Abutter 54B 95
Proposed System Upgrade Activities
Natural Gas Regulator Station
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Dear Abutter:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that National Grid will be conducting system upgrade activities to the existing natural gas regulator station at the former Tidewater facility located at the end of Tidewater Street in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The facility upgrades, which have been approved by the Rhode Island Public Utility Commission (RIPUC), will consist of:

- the relocation of an existing overhead 16-inch gas main to below ground;
- shallow excavation work within the fenced natural gas station area to properly abandon existing facilities;
- removal of limited areas of impacted concrete and surface soils;
- general renovation of the buildings;
- replacement of the security fence surrounding the regulator station area; and
- updating of all the equipment including electronic and communication services within the buildings.

The work will begin in early **May 2011** and is expected to take approximately **four months**. Work will generally take place from **7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Monday to Friday**. We apologize in advance for any inconvenience, but this project is part of our commitment to provide continuous improvements and keep the natural gas delivery system safe and reliable.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact Paul Stasiuk at 401-784-7991. Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

Very truly yours,

Paul Stasiuk
Coordinator, Community Relations

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

Notification List-Gas Regulator Station Upgrades
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

DIRECT ABUTTERS				
Plat	Lot	Owner(s)	Property Address	Mailing Address
54B	497	NF Patterson Reality Corp	334 Pleasant Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02860
54B	826	NF National Grid	Taft Street	40 Sylvan Road Waltham, MA 02451
54B	827	NF City of Pawtucket	Taft Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	95	NF Patterson Reality Corp	Tidewater Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	698	Gregory Smith	220 Taft Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	48	Gregory Smith	220 Taft Street	PO Box 1668 Pawtucket, RI 02862
65B	645	NF National Grid	6 Thornton Street	40 Sylvan Road Waltham, MA 02451
65B	674	NF Mary Patricio	240 Taft Street	240 Taft Street Pawtucket, RI 02860

NF = Now or formerly of

Abutters' information (names and property addresses) obtained on November 18, 2009 from "Pawtucket, RI: Assessor's Database."

ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS				
Carolyn Sheehan	Blackstone Academy	334 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Christopher Lord	Charles E. Shea Sr. High School	485 East Ave.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Hans Delith	City of Pawtucket	286 Main St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Kim Mercer	City of Pawtucket	286 Main St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
David P Moran	City of Pawtucket	58 Wilton Ave.	Pawtucket, RI	02861
Kathleen Suriani	Francis Varieur School	486 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860
Dr. Julie Nora	International Charter School	334 Pleasant St.	Pawtucket, RI	02860



Mr. Raymond P. Adam Jr.
20 Thornton Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

ARCADIS
100 Cummings Center
Suite 135-P
Beverly
Massachusetts 01915
Tel 978.921.0442
Fax 978.921.0939
www.arcadis-us.com

Subject:

Notice to Abutter
Sediment Sampling
Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP)
& Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

INDUSTRIAL

Date:
June 30, 2008

Dear Abutter:

Contact:
Mark Mahoney

The purpose of this is to notify you that The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) will be conducting sediment coring in the Seekonk River adjacent to the former Tidewater Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) and the Pawtucket No. 1 Power Station Site located at the ends of Tidewater and Merry Streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This notice is being provided to abutting property owners and tenants in accordance with requirements established in the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) Rules and Regulation for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Materials (Remediation Regulations). Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

Phone:
978.921.0042

Email:
Mark.Mahoney@Arcadis-US.com

Our ref:
B000036697

The purpose of the upcoming sampling is to investigate sediment conditions along the Seekonk River which may have been impacted by the historical operation of the adjacent Site as a manufactured gas plant. The proposed work is projected to take 2 to 3 weeks, with an estimated start date of July 7, 2008. These investigation activities will be conducted in accordance with RIDEM's Remediation Regulations and will be performed by ARCADIS on behalf of National Grid.

Imagine the result

If you would like more information, please contact Michele Leone of National Grid at 508-389-4296.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mark T. Mahoney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

Mark T. Mahoney
Vice President

Copies:

Michele Leone, National Grid
Joseph Martella, RIDEM

Abutters List – Sediment Sampling
Former Tidewater MGP Site
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Plat	Lot	Owner(s)	Property Address	Mailing Address
54B	827	NF City of Pawtucket	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	594	NF City of Pawtucket, Max Read Field	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	646	NF City of Pawtucket, Max Read Field	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	650	NF City of Pawtucket, Max Read Field	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	644	NF City of Pawtucket, Francis J. Varieur Elementary School	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	613	NF Carline Claude Hilaire	24 Thornton Street	24 Thornton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	614	NF Jose A. and Erika L. Rodriguez	22 Thornton Street	22 Thornton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	615	Raymond P. Adam Jr.	20 Thornton Street	20 Thornton Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	616	Bank of New York	14 Thornton Street	1080 Main Street Pawtucket, RI 02860
65B	648	NF City of Pawtucket, Max Read Field	486 Pleasant Street	137 Roosevelt Avenue Pawtucket, RI 02860

NF = Now or formerly of

Abutters' information (names and property addresses) obtained on June 25, 2008 from "Pawtucket, RI: Assessor's Database." Mailing addresses obtained on June 25, 2008 from the City of Pawtucket Tax Assessor's Office.

This is an important notice. Please have it translated.

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

August 10, 2012
GZA File No. 05.0043654.00



530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

Re: Notice to Abutter and Interested Parties
Proposed Electrical Substation Upgrades
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

To Abutter and/or Interested Parties:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid) intends to complete certain upgrades to the Pawtucket No. 1 Substation at the Tidewater Site located at the ends of Tidewater and Merry Streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This notice is being provided to abutting property owners, neighboring residents and interested parties, consistent with previous notices for these types of facility upgrades and with our discussions with members of the public at the Community Interviews held at the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center on June 19 and 20, 2012. Should you be an owner of property that is leased, we request that you provide a copy of this letter to your tenants.

The electrical substation upgrades will require limited earthwork within and proximate to the fenced substation area to allow for installation of new electrical conduit, cable and/or appurtenances. Upgrades of certain electrical equipment will also take place within the substation yard and associated building. The proposed substation upgrades are necessary to allow for National Grid to continue providing reliable service to the electric customers of Rhode Island. As these proposed upgrades will require some limited disturbance of soil at the Site, National Grid will perform air monitoring consistent with a RIDEM approved plan during the excavation activities. A fact sheet is attached to this notice with more detailed information regarding the proposed earthwork and air monitoring program. The excavation work associated with the utility upgrade project is expected to be conducted over an approximate eight week period during this six month reconstruction project. The project is anticipated to begin on September 4, 2012, with the earthwork being completed between late September and December 2012.

If you would like more information or have any questions, please contact Michele Leone of National Grid at 781-907-3651.

Very truly yours,

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Kilpatrick', is written over a faint, illegible stamp or watermark.

Margaret S. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

Attachment: Tidewater Site Fact Sheet – Electrical Substation Upgrades
J:\ENV\43654.msk\Corresp\Substation Notification Letters\43654 00 Substation abutter notification Final.docx

10 de Agosto, 2012
GZA File No. 05.0043654.00

Re: Aviso a Colindantes y Partes Interesadas
Mejoras Propuestas a la Subestación Eléctrica
Antigua Facilidad de Tidewater
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022



530 Broadway
Providence
Rhode Island
02909
401-421-4140
Fax: 401-751-8613
<http://www.gza.com>

Aviso a Colindantes y/o Partes Interesadas:

El propósito de la presente es notificarles que The Narragansett Electric Company, d/b/a National Grid (National Grid), intenta completar ciertas mejoras á la Subestación Pawtucket No. 1 en Tidewater localizada al final de las calles Tidewater y Merry en Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Esta noticia es provista á todos los dueños de propiedades colindantes, residentes vecinos y personas interesadas consistente con avisos previos con este tipo de mejoras á facilidades y con nuestras discusiones con miembros del público durante Entrevistas Comunales mantenidas en el Blackstone Valley Visitor Center durante el 19 y 20 de Junio, 2012. Si usted es el dueño de una propiedad, le pedimos que provea una copia de esta carta a todos sus inquilinos.

Las mejoras a la subestación eléctrica requerirán cierto trabajo de terreno dentro y en la proximidad del área vallada permitiendo la instalación de conductos eléctricos nuevos, cables y/o accesorios. Cierta equipo eléctrico será también mejorado dentro del terreno de la subestación y los edificios asociados. Estas mejoras son necesarias para permitir que National Grid continúe proveyendo un servicio confiable a los clientes de Rhode Island. A medida que las mejoras propuestas crearan cierta, limitada, perturbación del terreno en el lugar, National Grid conducirá monitoreo de aire consistente con un plan que es RIDEM-aprobado durante las actividades de excavación. Se adiciona una hoja de especificaciones conteniendo información más detallada relativa al trabajo de suelos propuesto así como el programa de monitoreo de aire. Se espera que el trabajo de excavación asociado con las mejoras de la utilidad tome, aproximadamente, un periodo de ocho semanas durante los seis meses del proyecto de reconstrucción. Se anticipa que el proyecto empezara en 4 de Septiembre, 2012 habiendo completado el trabajo de suelos entre finales de Septiembre y Diciembre 2012.

Si requiere más información o tiene preguntas adicionales, por favor contacte Michele Leone de National Grid al 781-907-3651.

Respetuosamente suyo,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Margaret S. Kilpatrick', is written over a faint, light blue circular stamp or watermark.

Margaret S. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

cc: Joe Martella, RIDEM
Michele Leone, National Grid

Adición: Tidewater Hoja de Especificaciones – Mejoras Subestación Eléctrica

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Tidewater Site Fact Sheet – Electrical Substation Upgrades

Former Tidewater MGP and Electric Generation Site

Background

From the 1880s through approximately the 1970s, a manufactured gas plant (MGP) and electric generation facility operated adjacent to the Seekonk River at the end of Merry and Tidewater streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The Tidewater MGP used industrial processes to produce gas from coal and oil. The gas produced was used primarily for the same purposes that natural gas is used today (heating, cooking, etc.). MGPs, which were common throughout the northeast before the region's natural gas pipelines were built, often yielded by-products of the gas production process such as tars, sludges and oils. The Tidewater electric generation facility formerly used coal, oil, tar and other substances to produce electricity. Some of these substances have remained in the environment at facilities such as these after they were closed down.

The gas manufacturing and electric generating operations at the Tidewater facility were terminated in 1968 and 1975, respectively. Today, National Grid continues to operate a natural gas regulating and interchange station on the north portion of the property and an electrical substation and switch house on the south portion of the property. These facilities serve to provide essential gas and electrical service to customers in Rhode Island. Figure 1, Site Plan, shows the location of these features. The location of the electrical substation is depicted on Figure 1.

Proposed Electrical Substation Upgrades

As part of facility upgrades, National Grid intends to complete certain reconstruction activities associated with the Pawtucket No. 1 Substation located in the central portion of the Site. The proposed work will occur within the southern fenced area of the existing substation and in the access/parking area immediately east and outside of the fenced portion of the substation. Figure 2, Proposed Substation Upgrades and Pre-Characterization Sampling, shows the location of these features. The reconstruction activities will require limited earthwork to install new underground cables, conduits and other facility utilities and properly abandon certain existing system features. These limited earthwork activities are anticipated to result in the temporary displacement of approximately 160 cubic-yards of soil. The majority of these excavated materials will be reused to backfill the trenches. A limited amount of excess materials may be transported off-Site for disposal. As part of the substation reconstruction earthwork, soils excavated during conduit installation work and miscellaneous shallow excavation activities will be temporarily placed in a working stockpile on plastic sheeting adjacent to the excavation for subsequent reuse as backfill. Temporary soil stockpiles will also be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting, or placed within watertight, covered roll-off containers.

Pre-characterization Sampling

Based on testing performed on soil samples collected within the electrical substation and proposed excavation areas, it is anticipated that excavated materials will likely exhibit low levels of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), inorganics (metals), total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH), and cyanide. PAHs and arsenic were detected in soil at concentrations in excess of RIDEM's Method 1 Industrial/Commercial Direct Exposure Criteria (I/C-DEC). No Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were detected above the Method 1 I/C-DEC, with results of most VOC compounds being non-detect. Overall, the quality of the materials in this area of the Site is consistent with that of typical urban fill that is commonly found in industrialized, urban areas.

Air Quality Monitoring

While the soil data collected in the area of planned excavation suggest the potential for air quality impacts associated with this work is relatively low, National Grid will monitor air quality during these activities to confirm. As described below, in the unlikely event impacts are detected above RIDEM-approved threshold levels, certain controls will be put in place to address detections.

This air monitoring will be performed as described in GZA's February 20, 2012 *Evaluation of Applicability of Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9* submittal to the RIDEM Office of Air Resources and GZA's subsequent correspondence with RIDEM dated June 14, 2012 and July 27, 2012. On July 5, 2012, RIDEM issued a letter stating that an air permit for these proposed earthwork activities would not be required.

During the proposed substation earthwork activities, GZA will perform real-time air monitoring for total VOCs, and particulate dust within the work zone and at the property line as described in the above referenced submittals and correspondence which were reviewed and approved by RIDEM. Specific monitoring for benzene will also be conducted in the event total VOCs are detected above threshold levels. Real-time air monitoring will utilize hand held instruments so field personnel can alter locations based on the activity being performed and changing wind directions. Readings will be

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Tidewater Site Fact Sheet – Electrical Substation Upgrades

Former Tidewater MGP and Electric Generation Site

collected both within the work zone itself as well as at certain locations along the Site perimeter. Field personnel will select the appropriate monitoring location reading depending on activities being performed and wind direction. The following table presents the real-time monitoring action levels for the work zone perimeter and property line. Figure 1, Site Plan, shows the property line air monitoring locations (S1 through S5) that will be monitored during the work.

Compound	Work Zone Perimeter	Property Line
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	1.0 ppm	0.1 ppm
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM10)	1,000 ug/m3	150 ug/m3

In the event these real time action levels are exceeded at sustainable levels within the work zone or at the property line (*i.e.*, in excess of the respective action levels for a period of 5 minutes), GZA will immediately identify the likely cause, and the Contractor shall implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices to address the action level exceedances. The following table presents the actions that will be undertaken if a sustained exceedance of either respirable dust or TVOC is encountered.

Compound	Immediate Actions in Event of a Sustained Exceedance of Action Levels
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate the likely source of sustained readings (<i>i.e.</i> truck emissions, moisture in the area, off-site source, actual work, etc.)2. If determined that the source is the actual work, Contractor shall immediately implement appropriate engineering controls and/or modify work practices to address exceedances.3. Immediately deploy summa canisters in both an upgradient and downgradient location and submit for laboratory analysis when the work day is complete.
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate the source of sustained readings (<i>i.e.</i> earthwork, heavy wind, off-Site source, etc.)2. If determined that the source is the actual work, Contractor shall immediately implement appropriate engineering controls (<i>e.g.</i>, application of water, etc.) and/or modify work practices to address the exceedances.

Certain air monitoring data (*i.e.*, volatile organic compound screening data, dust monitoring data and analytical data) will be posted on the bulletin boards to be located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court, pending City approval.

Schedule

The overall reconstruction project is anticipated to take approximately six months to complete and is currently scheduled to begin on September 10, 2012. The excavation work and monitoring described above is expected to be conducted over an approximately eight week period (late September and December 2012) during this six month reconstruction project.

Questions and Comments

If you would like more information on National Grid's activities at the site, please contact Michele Leone from National Grid at 781-907-3651.

If you are interested in signing up for the Tidewater mailing list for future announcements about the Site, please contact Michele Leone at the phone number above or Michele.leone@nationalgrid.com.

Attachments

Figure 1 Site Plan
Figure 2 Substation Upgrades and Pre-Characterization Sampling

Tidewater Hoja de Especificaciones – Mejorías Subestación Eléctrica

Anterior Tidewater MGP y la Generacion Electrica Situan

Historial

Desde los años 1880 y a través, aproximadamente, los años de 1970, una planta de gas manufacturado (MGP) y una facilidad de generación eléctrica operaban adyacente al Río Seekonk al final de las calles Merry y Tidewater en Pawtucket, Rhode Island. La Tidewater MGP usaba procesos industriales para producir gas de carbón y aceite. El gas producido se usaba, primariamente, para los mismos propósitos que el gas natural se usa hoy en día (calefacción, cocina, etc.). MGPs que eran muy comunes en el noreste antes de que las líneas de gas natural de la región fueran construidas, a menudo rendían productos secundarios al proceso de producción de gas así como alquitrán, sedimentos, y aceites. La facilidad de generación eléctrica Tidewater usaba carbón, aceite, alquitrán y otras substancias para producir electricidad. Algunas de estas substancias se han mantenido en el ambiente en facilidades como esta tipa después de cerrar.

La producción de gas y las operaciones de generación eléctrica en la facilidad de Tidewater fueron terminadas en 1968 y 1975, respectivamente. Hoy en día, la National Grid continúa operando una estación reguladora de gas natural y una estación de intercambio en la porción sur de la propiedad. Estas facilidades proveen gas y servicio eléctrico esencial a los clientes localizados en Rhode Island. La Figura 1, Site Plan, muestra la localidad.

Propuesta de mejoras a la Subestación Eléctrica

Como parte de las mejoras a la facilidad, la National Grid intenta completar ciertas actividades de reconstrucción asociadas con la Subestación Pawtucket No. 1 localizada en la porción central del sitio. El trabajo propuesto será confinado al área sur de la existente subestación y en el área de parqueo/acceso inmediatamente al Este y fuera del área cercada de la subestación. La Figura 2, *Proposed Substation Upgrades and Pre-Characterization Sampling*, muestra la localidad. Las actividades de reconstrucción demandan cierto trabajo de suelos para instalar nuevos cables subterráneos, conductos, otras utilidades y el abandono apropiado de ciertos sistemas existentes. Se anticipa que el resultado de estas actividades de suelos será el desplazamiento de aproximadamente 160 yardas-cubicas de suelo. La mayoría de esos materiales excavados será reusado para rellenar las trincheras. Una cantidad limitada de materiales en exceso podría ser transportada fuera del lugar para su disposición. Como parte de la reconstrucción, los suelos excavados durante la instalación de los conductos y actividades múltiples de excavación ligera serán almacenados temporalmente sobre hojas de plástico adyacente al sitio de excavación para su uso subsecuente como relleno. Temporalmente, cierta cantidad de suelo también será almacenado sobre y cubierto con hojas de plástico o almacenado en contenedores a prueba de agua.

Muestreo de Pre-Characterización

Basado en exámenes realizados en las muestras de suelo recogidas dentro de la subestación eléctrica y las áreas de excavación propuesta se anticipa que los materiales excavados presentaran niveles bajos de *polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs), inorganicos (metales), hidrocarburos petroléos total (TPH) y cianuro. Ciertos de estos componentes (PAHs y arsenico) fueron detectados en el suelo a concentraciones en exceso de RIDEM Method 1 Industrial/Commercial Direct Exposure Criteria (I/C-DEC). Componentes Volátiles Orgánicos (VOCs) por encima del *Method 1* I/C-DEC no fueron detectados. Generalmente, la calidad de los materiales en esta área es consistente con el relleno urbano.

Monitoreo de la Calidad de Aire

Mientras que los datos de suelo recopilados en el área de excavación planeada sugieren que el impacto potencial a la calidad de aire asociado con este trabajo es relativamente bajo, National Grid monitoreará la calidad de aire durante estas actividades para confirmación. Como se describe a continuación, en la improbable posibilidad de detectar impacto por encima niveles aprobados por RIDEM, ciertos controles serán instalados para detectar o el trabajo será detenido hasta que la situación está mejorada.

El monitoreo de aire será implementado de acuerdo al proceso descrito en el informe de GZA de 20 Febrero, 2012, *Evaluation of Applicability of Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9*, enviado a la RIDEM Office of Air Resources y correspondencia subsecuente entre GZA y RIDEM de fecha el 14 de Junio, 2012 y el 27 de Julio 2012. En la fecha de 5 Julio, 2012, RIDEM publicó una carta indicando que un permiso para estas actividades propuestas no sería requerido.

Tidewater Hoja de Especificaciones – Mejorías Subestación Eléctrica

Anterior Tidewater MGP y la Generacion Electrica Situan

Durante las actividades de excavación propuestas en la subestación, GZA implementará monitoreo de aire a tiempo real por VOCs y polvo particular en la zona de trabajo y en la línea de la propiedad como descrito en el material referenciado y correspondencia que fueron revisados y aprobados por RIDEM. El monitoreo específico por benzina también será conducido en el evento que los niveles de VOC's sean detectados por encima de los niveles de umbral. El monitoreo de aire a tiempo real utilizará instrumentos de mano de manera que los ingenieros puedan alterar localidades basado en la actividad del momento y cambios en la dirección del viento. Los datos serán adquiridos tanto en el área de trabajo mismo así como en ciertas localidades alrededor del perímetro del sitio. Los ingenieros determinarán la localidad de monitoreo adecuada dependiendo en la actividad y la dirección del viento.

La tabla siguiente representa el monitoreo a tiempo real y niveles de acción para el perímetro de la zona y la línea de propiedad. La Figura 1, Site Plan, muestra las localidades de monitoreo de aire (S1 a S4) usadas durante el trabajo

Compuestos	Perimetro de la Zona	Línea de Propiedad
Total Componentes Volátiles Orgánicos (Volatile Organic Compounds) (TVOC)	1.0 ppm	0.1 ppm
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM10)	1,000 ug/m3	150 ug/m3

En el evento que estos niveles de acción a tiempo real excedan niveles sustentables dentro de la zona de trabajo o la línea de propiedad (i.e., en exceso de respectivo niveles de acción por un periodo de cinco minutos), GZA identificará inmediatamente la causa posible, el Contratista implementará los controles apropiados, modificará los métodos de trabajo y/o parará el trabajo inmediatamente. La siguiente tabla presenta las acciones que se tomaran si se encuentra un exceso sostenido de TVOC o polvo respirable.

Compuesto	Acciones inmediatas en el evento de niveles de acción mantenidos excesivos,
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluar la causa posible de las lecturas sostenidas. (i.e. emisiones de los camiones, humedad en el área, fuente fuera del lugar, trabajo actual, etc.) 2. Si se determinan que la causa es el trabajo actual, el Contratista implementara los controles de ingeniería apropiados, modificara las practicas de trabajo y/o detendrá el trabajo. Desplegar inmediatamente contenedores SUMMA® en las gradientes alta y baja para someter a un análisis de laboratorio cuando el día concluya.
Respirable Particulate Dust (PM10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluar la fuente de la lectura sostenida. (i.e. excavación, vientos altos, fuente fuera de sitio, etc.) 2. Si se determinan que la causa es el trabajo actual, el Contratista implementará los controles de ingeniería apropiados, (aplicación de agua) modificara las practicas de trabajo y/o detendrá el trabajo.

Ciertos datos de monitoreo de aire (i.e., compuestos orgánicos volátiles, monitoreo de polvo y datos analíticos) serán publicados en los boletines de información localizados al final de la calle Tidewater y el final de la calle Bowles Court, dependiendo la aprobación de la ciudad.

Horario

Se anticipa que el proyecto en general tome aproximadamente seis meses para cumplir y está programado a empezar en el 10 de Septiembre, 2012. Se espera que el trabajo de excavación y monitoreo previamente descrito tenga una duración de aproximadamente ocho semanas (final de Septiembre y Diciembre 2012) durante los seis meses del proyecto de reconstrucción.

Preguntas y Comentarios

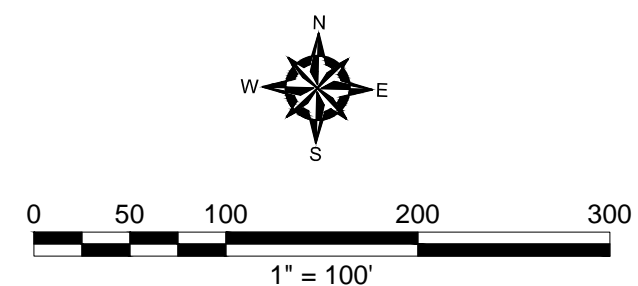
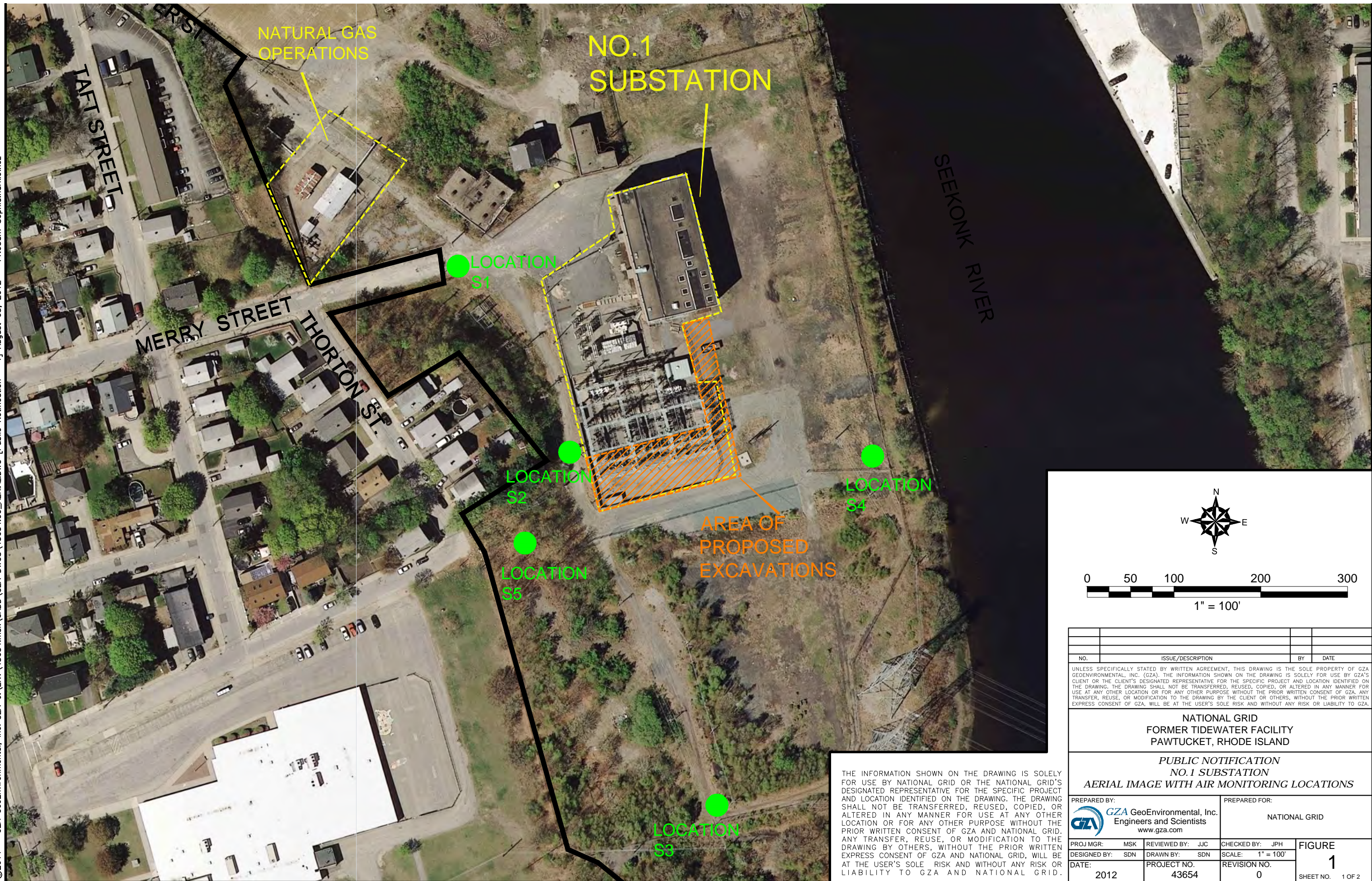
Si requiere más información o tiene preguntas adicionales, por favor contacte Michele Leone de National Grid al 781-907-3651.

Si esta interesado a inscribirse para la lista de envío de Tidewater para futuros anuncios acerca del Sitio, visita por favor contáctese con Michele.leone@nationalgrid.com.

Adiciones:

Figure 1 Site Plan
 Figure 2 Substation Upgrades and Pre-Characterization Sampling

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**NATIONAL GRID
FORMER TIDEWATER FACILITY
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND**

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION
NO. 1 SUBSTATION
AERIAL IMAGE WITH AIR MONITORING LOCATIONS**

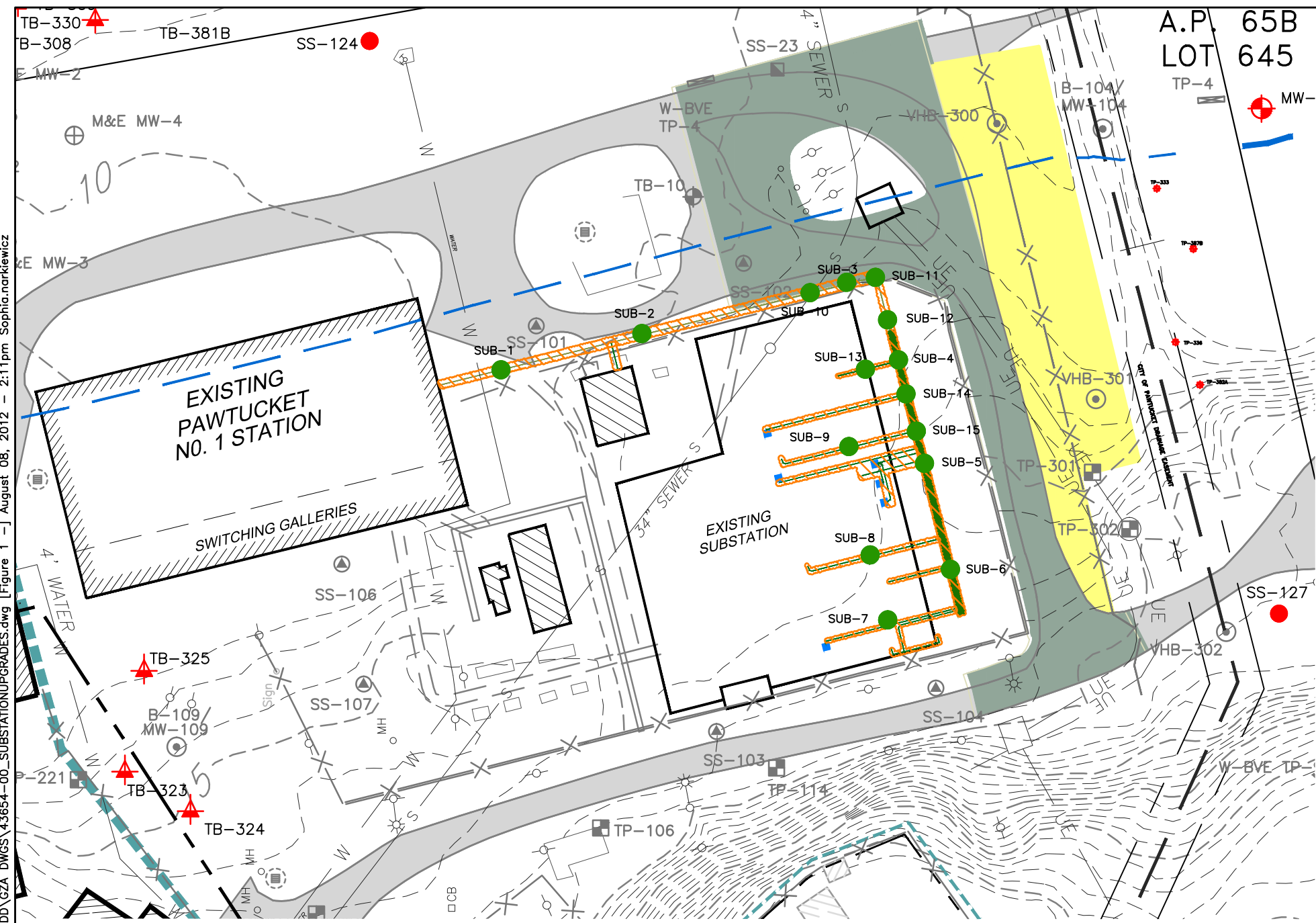
PREPARED BY: **GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.**
Engineers and Scientists
www.gza.com

PREPARED FOR: NATIONAL GRID

PROJ.MGR: MSK	REVIEWED BY: JJC	CHECKED BY: JPH	FIGURE 1 SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
DESIGNED BY: SDN	DRAWN BY: SDN	SCALE: 1" = 100'	
DATE: 2012	PROJECT NO. 43654	REVISION NO. 0	

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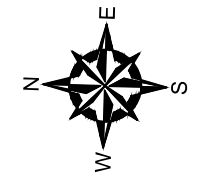
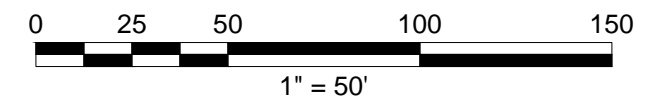
© 2011 - GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. GZA-J:\ENV\43654.msk\CADD\GZA DWCS\43654-00_SUBSTATIONUPGRADES.dwg [Figure 1 -] August 08, 2012 - 2:11pm Sophia.narkiewicz



A.P. 65B
LOT 645

GENERAL NOTES:

- EXISTING CONDITIONS BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING:
 - ELECTRONIC FILES FROM GEI CONSULTANTS, INC. (FORMERLY AES) ENTITLED "HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS", ORIGINAL SCALE 1"=80', DATED JULY 1999
 - ELECTRONIC FILES FROM VANASSE HANGEN BRUSTLIN, INC. ENTITLED "SOIL BORING, TEST PIT AND MONITOR WELL LOCATIONS", SCALE: 1"=60', UNDATED
 - ELECTRONIC FILES FROM WELSH ASSOCIATES LAND SURVEYORS, INC. ENTITLED "TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY (AS-BUILT), FORMER TIDEWATER FACILITY, DEMOLITION OF GAS HOLDERS NOS. 7 & 8", DATED DECEMBER 17, 2010
 - ON-SITE INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS BY GZA PERSONNEL DURING VARIOUS SITE VISITS DURING 2009 AND 2010.
- PROPERTY LINES AND LOT INFORMATION ESTABLISHED FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED ON A DRAWING ENTITLED "PERIMETER SURVEY OF LAND AT THE TIDEWATER FORMER MGP SITE IN PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND FOR ATLANTIC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC." DEVELOPED BY LOUIS FEDERICI AND ASSOCIATES AND AN AUTO CAD FILE ENTITLED "MAX READ FIELD TRACK EXPANSION 2007" PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET.
- HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON NAD 1983 FROM BASE MAPPING PROVIDED BY GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.
- VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON NGVD 1929 (MSL) FROM BASE MAPPING PROVIDED BY GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.
- REFERENCE SEWER DATA FROM SCANNED IMAGE PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, ENTITLED "STUDY OF SEWERAGE FACILITIES" BY WATERMAN ENGINEERING CO. & ANDERSON NICHOLS CO. DATED NOV. 1975, ORIGINAL SCALE 1"=400' & SCANNED IMAGES OF HISTORIC PLAN & PROFILE DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.
- SITE UTILITIES TAKEN FROM 1984 SANBORN MAP AND HISTORIC FIGURES PROVIDED BY NATIONAL GRID. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
- PROPOSED CONDUIT, HANDHOLES, TRENCHES AND CCTV LOCATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS DEVELOPED FROM PLAN PROVIDED BY TRC, INC., ENTITLED "PAWTUCKET 1 SUBSTATION NO. 107, PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, 115KV BUS STRUCTURE CONDUIT PLAN," DATED 09/30/2011, ORIGINAL SCALE 1"=8', DRAWING NO. H-90869-4A, REV A.



LEGEND:

	PROPERTY LINE		APPROXIMATE AREA OF ROADWAY AND PARKING AREA CAP (20 MIL GEOMEMBRANE OVERLAIN BY 2-3-INCHES OF BEDDING SAND AND A 6-9 INCH LIFT OF PROCESSED MATERIAL)		PRE-CHARACTERIZATION SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION
	APPROX. 200 FT. JURISDICTION LIMIT		APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOW LYING CAP (20 MIL GEOMEMBRANE OVERLAIN BY 3-INCHES OF BEDDING SAND AND A 3-INCH LIFT OF TRAP ROCK)		PROPOSED SOIL EXCAVATIONS
	EXISTING BUILDINGS ON-SITE		EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT		
	EXISTING NBC INTERCEPTOR SANITARY SEWER		EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC MH/STRUCTURE		
	EXISTING CITY OF PAWTUCKET STORM DRAIN		EXISTING STORM/COMBINED SAN. SEWER OVERFLOW		
	EXISTING WATER LINE		EXISTING CATCH BASIN LOCATIONS		
	EXISTING CONTOUR (MINOR 1 FOOT INTERVAL)		EXISTING ACCESS ROAD		
	EXISTING CONTOUR (MAJOR 5 FOOT INTERVAL)		EXISTING RETAINING WALLS		
			EXISTING FENCE		

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NATIONAL GRID FORMER TIDEWATER FACILITY PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND			
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION NO. 1 SUBSTATION SUBSTATION UPGRADES AND PRE-CHARACTERIZATION SAMPLING LOCATIONS			
PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com		PREPARED FOR: NATIONAL GRID	
PROJ MGR: MSK DESIGNED BY: SDN DATE: 2012	REVIEWED BY: JJC DRAWN BY: SDN PROJECT NO. 43654	CHECKED BY: JPH SCALE: 1" = 40' REVISION NO. 0	FIGURE 2 SHEET NO. 2 OF 2

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Tidewater Site Fact Sheet; September 2010 Holder Dismantling Project

Former Tidewater MGP and Electric Generation Site

Background

From the 1880's through roughly the 1970's, a manufactured gas plant (MGP) and electric generation facility operated adjacent to the Seekonk River at the end of Merry and Tidewater streets in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The Tidewater MGP used industrial processes to produce gas from coal and oil. The gas was used primarily for the same purposes that natural gas is used today. This manufactured gas was stored in large steel holders for subsequent distribution to the neighboring community. Two of these former gas holders are located on the northwest side of the site adjacent to Tidewater Street. These holders contain a relatively small amount of sludge, which was a by-product of the former gas storage, and rainwater, which has accumulated over the past several years.

Holder Dismantling Project

As part of National Grid's plan for addressing the former MGP site, these former gas holders are currently being dismantled. This holder dismantling work is being performed consistent with all applicable Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), City of Pawtucket, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. This project is being conducted on behalf of National Grid by T Ford Company, Inc. under the supervision of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

This holder dismantling project consists of the following primary steps:

- Removal of accumulated stormwater from the holders. This step was completed in July 2010.
- Removal of loose/flaking paint and asbestos containing materials from the exterior of the holders. This work was initiated in August 2010 and is anticipated to be complete in late September 2010.
- Removal, processing for transport, and off-site disposal of sludge by-products that have accumulated in the bottom of the holders. Water from the processing of the sludge is being treated on-site and discharged to the Seekonk River under an approved RIDEM permit. This work was also initiated in August 2010 and is anticipated to be completed in early October 2010.
- Dismantling and off-site disposal of the steel tank structures. The steel holders will be cut into small pieces by large shears. The steel will then be loaded onto trucks and shipped off-site for recycling. No explosives will be used. This effort is currently expected to be initiated in late September 2010 and be complete by mid to late December 2010.

National Grid is taking steps to minimize any inconvenience to the neighboring community from this project. In addition to all the required on-site worker health and safety measures, this project includes several measures designed specifically to address the neighboring community and limit any inconveniences to the extent practical. These measures include:

- Operation of a real-time, state of the art perimeter air monitoring system that detects both particulates and chemical compounds in the air at the project boundaries. In the event unacceptable air quality levels are even approached, the system alerts on-site personnel and either work is stopped or other air quality safeguards are implemented. This perimeter monitoring system operates 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.
- Monitoring of noise at the work zone perimeter to ensure that noise levels are within acceptable levels.
- Operation of foams and fragrance enhanced mister units to mitigate nuisance odors, which are primarily related to the handling of the sludge contained in the bottom of the holders. On-site personnel are routinely evaluating these odors (both on and off-site) and are making adjustments to these odor control measures. Once the sludge disposal work is complete (currently anticipated by early October 2010), the potential for nuisance odors should be significantly reduced.
- Routinely sprinkling water over the surface of the work area and unpaved site roadways to control dust migration.
- Restricting access to the site with fencing and having security personnel on site 24 hour, 7 days a week.
- Coordinating truck traffic so as not to interfere with the neighboring school/community.

Schedule - As described above, the holder dismantling activities are currently anticipated to be complete by late December 2010. The sludge handling and disposal activity, which could be the primary cause of potential nuisance odors, is scheduled to be complete by early October 2010.

Questions and Comments - If you would like more information on National Grid's activities at the site, please contact Michele Leone from National Grid at 781-907-3651.

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Ficha Técnica del Sitio Tidewater, Septiembre 2010 Proyecto de Desmantelamiento de los Tanques de Gas

Antigua Tidewater Planta de Gas (MGP) y Sitio de Generación Eléctrica

Antecedentes

Desde 1880 hasta aproximadamente 1970 operaron en la vecindad del río Seekonk, al final de las calles Merry y Tidewater en Pawtucket, Rhode Island una planta de gas (MGP) y una planta de generación eléctrica. La planta de gas Tidewater, mediante procesos industriales, produjo gas usando carbón y petróleo. Este gas se utilizó para los mismos propósitos que el gas natural se usa en la actualidad. El gas manufacturado era almacenado en tanques de metal de gran tamaño para su posterior distribución en la comunidad vecina. Dos de estos viejos tanques de gas están situados al noroeste del sitio vecino a la calle Tidewater. Estos tanques contienen una cantidad relativamente pequeña de fango, el cual es un subproducto del almacenamiento de gas junto con agua de lluvia y se ha acumulado en los últimos años.

Proyecto de desmantelamiento de los tanques

Como parte del plan de National Grid para el antiguo sitio MPG estos antiguos tanques de gas están siendo desmantelados. Este proyecto se realiza siguiendo todos los requerimientos del Departamento de Manejo Ambiental de Rhode Island (Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, RIDEM), ciudad de Pawtucket y Seguridad Ocupacional y Administración de Salud (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA) aplicables al caso. Este proyecto está siendo conducido en nombre de National Grid por la compañía T Ford bajo la supervisión de GZA Environmental, Inc.

El proyecto de desmantelamiento de los tanques consiste en los siguientes pasos

- Remoción del agua pluvial acumulada en los tanques. Este paso fue completado en julio de 2010.
- Remoción de pintura suelta o en escamas y de material con contenido de asbestos del exterior de los tanques. Este trabajo fue iniciado en agosto del 2010 y se anticipa que será completado a principios de octubre del 2010.
- Remoción, procesado para transporte y depósito fuera de sitio de los fangos subproductos acumulados en el fondo de los tanques. El agua producto del procesado de los fangos es tratada en el sitio y descargada en el río Seekonk con la aprobación de RIDEM. Este proceso fue iniciado en agosto del 2010 y se anticipa que será completado al principio de octubre del 2010.
- Desmantelamiento y depósito fuera del lugar de las estructuras metálicas de los tanques. Los tanques metálicos serán cortados en pedazos pequeños usando grandes hojas cortantes. El metal será entonces cargado en camiones y transportado fuera del lugar para ser reciclado. Este trabajo será realizado sin utilizar explosivos. Se prevé que este proceso se iniciara a fines de septiembre y que se finalizara aproximadamente entre mediados y finales de diciembre del 2010.

National Grid está tomando todas las medidas necesarias para minimizar los inconvenientes producidos en la comunidad aledaña. Además de todas las medidas relacionadas al bienestar y la seguridad de los trabajadores en el sitio, este proyecto incluye varias medidas designadas especialmente con el objetivo de limitar los inconvenientes producidos a la comunidad, en la medida de lo posible. Estas medidas incluyen:

- Operación de un sistema de monitoreo de aire de vanguardia en tiempo real. Este sistema detecta tanto partículas como compuestos químicos en el aire de los límites del proyecto. En el caso de producirse niveles cercanos a niveles inaceptables el sistema alertará al personal del sitio y consecuentemente los trabajos serán detenidos o nuevas medidas para salvaguardar el nivel de la calidad del aire serán implementadas. Este sistema de monitoreo del perímetro de la obra operará las 24 horas del día los 7 días de la semana.
- Monitoreo del nivel del ruido en el perímetro de la obra para asegurar que el nivel de ruido esté dentro de niveles aceptables.
- Operación de unidades de espumas y atomizadores de fragancias con el objetivo de mitigar olores molestos, los que están relacionados principalmente con el manejo de los fangos contenidos en el fondo de los tanques. El personal de la obra estará constantemente monitoreando estos olores (tanto dentro del perímetro de la obra como fuera de ella) y ajustando las medidas para controlarlos. Una vez que el proceso de eliminación de los fangos sean completado (lo que se anticipa que sucederá aproximadamente a principios de octubre), la probabilidad de ocurrencia de olores molestos se verá reducida en forma considerable.
- Rociado frecuente de la superficie de trabajo y de los caminos sin pavimentar de la obra con agua para reducir la migración de polvo.
- Restricción del acceso a la obra mediante cercos y teniendo personal de seguridad en la obra las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana.
- Coordinación del tráfico de camiones de modo de no interferir con las actividades de las escuelas y comunidades vecinas.

Programa de Actividades

Como fue descrito más arriba se anticipa que las actividades de desmantelamiento de los tanques serán completadas a fines de diciembre del 2010. Las actividades relacionadas con los fangos, las cuales podrían causar olores molestos, están programadas para ser finalizadas a principios de octubre del 2010.

Preguntas y Comentarios

Si usted necesita más información con respecto a las actividades de National Grid en el Sitio, por favor contacte a Michele Leone de la National Grid en 781-907-3651.

EXHIBIT II
CONTACT LIST

TIDEWATER CONTACT LIST

Pawtucket, Rhode Island
RIDEM Case No. 95-022

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EXHIBIT III

RESPONSES TO SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS
Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Comments Received on June 19, 2012:

Meeting from 3p.m. to 3:30 p.m.:

1. Interviewee inquired about availability of real-time air monitoring.

Response: On a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted to the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and on the bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court (the previous weekly data will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). This information will also be transmitted to RIDEM to be posted to the RIDEM-maintained website on an approximately weekly basis. In the event a sustained exceedance of a perimeter threshold level is observed, activation of the phone message alert system will be conducted and this information will also be posted on the National Grid web-site and on the bulletin boards within 48 business hours of collection. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

2. The interviewee asked if National Grid could make real-time air monitoring data available via a website with comparisons to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Response: Real-time monitoring typically evaluates levels of total volatile organic compounds, benzene and dust. Real time air monitoring will employ either portable hand held field equipment or fixed monitoring stations. Use of hand held versus fixed monitoring stations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on scope of the earthwork project (i.e., level of remediation) and anticipated level of soil impacts. For the majority of earthwork projects at the Site, it is anticipated that real-time air monitoring will be completed using portable hand held field instruments. These hand held field instruments do not have the ability to post this data to a community website in real time. During remedial activities when fixed air monitoring stations are warranted, such as an Air Logics or RespondFast system, data from the fixed station(s) will be transmitted via telemetry to a central polling station computer. Once at the central computer, the data is automatically compared to pre-set warning/alarms levels and is used to call cell phones, pagers, issue alerts, etc. Please note, based on our discussions with Air Logics and our understanding of the RespondFast system used by Weston Solutions, the raw data from the central polling computer is not typically fed to a publically available web-page or other portal.

On a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted to the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and on the bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court (the previous weekly data will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). This information will also be transmitted to RIDEM to be posted to the RIDEM-maintained website on an approximately weekly basis. In addition to activation of the phone

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message alert system described above, in the event a sustained exceedance of a perimeter threshold level is observed, this information will also be posted on the National Grid web-site and on the bulletin boards within 48 business hours of collection. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

In addition, National Grid will collect laboratory samples in accordance with the RIDEM-approved plan. National Grid will compare this data to RIDEM's Ambient Air Quality Standards and also post it online.

3. Interviewee suggested public meetings to keep the neighborhood informed. Interviewee would like more active attempts to meet with people in the community and more communication with the schools and students' parents. The interviewee suggested reaching out to the Varieur School principal.

Response: National Grid/GZA will continue to provide project information to the principals of neighboring schools (charter schools and the public school) for dissemination to teachers and parents. Due to privacy concerns, schools typically do not provide lists of students and parents and their contact information to outside entities. However, interested parents can go to the Tidewater/National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and sign up for updates. See Section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE. In addition, see Table 1 for a schedule of public meetings.

4. What is best way to obtain information about Site? Interviewee indicated email for general information, hard copies for more details and mailers for neighborhood to ensure completeness.

Response: National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater Site and will add email addresses to the list as requested by the community. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce public meetings and availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. These announcements and information will also be posted on the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. National Grid will also make electronic copies of all reports available on National Grid's and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) websites, as well as at the public library. National Grid will also provide hard copies of the reports at RIDEM's office and the public library upon request. See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

5. How often should information be sent out to community about Site? Interviewee indicated that frequency depends on work being conducted. Interviewee requested "door-to-door" fliers.

Response: National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob fliers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered

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residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

6. What locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee indicated that night is preferred and that current location (i.e., Blackstone Valley Visitor Center Theater) works.

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

7. Interviewee suggested that the National Grid/Tidewater Site be clearly indicated on mailers.

Response: National Grid developed a "Tidewater Environmental Project" mailing label to more clearly identify correspondence related to the project. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

Meeting from 4p.m. to 4:30 p.m.:

1. Interviewee requested that the local Housing and Urban Development (HUD) agency be added to the mailing list.

Response: National Grid will add the local HUD agency to the mailing list, as discussed during subsequent communication with the interviewee. National Grid is waiting to be provided the contact information for the specific HUD agency requested by the interviewee. National Grid will continue to work with the interviewee to obtain this information.

2. Interviewee suggested posting information in apartment buildings adjacent to the site.

Response: National Grid has left messages with the interviewee/property manager regarding posting information within the apartment building regarding availability of the bulletin boards and mailings. National Grid will continue to work with them to arrange for the suggested postings, if acceptable.

3. Interviewee inquired about a site tour at some point in the process.

Response: National Grid will try to arrange for a limited tour of the site prior to the start of remediation. Given the active utility operations, such as the electrical substation and natural gas regulating station on the property, portions of the site will not be accessible to the public due to safety concerns. During the proposed community outreach session, National Grid will also present photographs and video of various areas of the site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

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4. What is the best way to obtain information about site? Interviewee indicated a website should be used.

Response: The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) will maintain all documents submitted to them regarding the Tidewater site on its website (<http://dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>). In addition, National Grid has established a Site-specific website (www.tidewatersite.com) to provide information regarding the nature and history of MGPs, history and description of the Tidewater Site, and its regulatory background, site contacts and key project documents. National Grid will also post timely public updates on the current and proposed remediation activities at the site on its website. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

5. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee indicated that evening is best (between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.).

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Variour Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Variour Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

6. Interviewee suggested a phone list for messages about the site.

Response: National Grid will establish a phone message distribution network. National Grid will share how to join the phone message distribution network on its website (www.tidewatersite.com). In addition, National Grid provided information about participating in the phone message distribution network to individuals on the mailing list in the public notice mailed in the end of October 2012. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

Meeting from 4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.:

1. Interviewee inquired about real-time air data and suggested that this data be available online.

Response: Real-time monitoring typically evaluates levels of total volatile organic compounds, benzene and dust. Real time air monitoring will employ either portable hand held field equipment or fixed monitoring stations. Use of hand held versus fixed monitoring stations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on scope of the earthwork project (i.e., level of remediation) and anticipated level of soil impacts. For the majority of earthwork projects at the Site, it is anticipated that real-time air monitoring will be completed using portable hand held field instruments. These hand held field instruments do not have the ability to post this data to a community website in real time. During remedial activities when fixed air monitoring stations are warranted, such as an Air Logics or RespondFast system, data from the fixed station(s) will be transmitted via telemetry to a central polling station computer. Once at the central

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computer, the data is automatically compared to pre-set warning/alarms levels and is used to call cell phones, pagers, issue alerts, etc. Please note, based on our discussions with Air Logics and our understanding of the RespondFast system used by Weston Solutions, the raw data from the central polling computer is not typically fed to a publically available web-page or other portal.

On a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted to the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and on the bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court (the previous weekly data will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). This information will also be transmitted to RIDEM to be posted to the RIDEM-maintained website on an approximately weekly basis. In addition to activation of the community phone message alert system described above, in the event a sustained exceedance of a perimeter threshold level is observed, this information will also be posted on the National Grid web-site and on the bulletin boards within 48 business hours of collection. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

In addition, National Grid will collect laboratory samples in accordance with the RIDEM-approved plan. National Grid will compare this data to RIDEM's Ambient Air Quality Standards and also post it online.

2. What is the best way to obtain information about the site? Interviewee indicated meetings, emails and website available in multi-lingual formats.

Response: National Grid will schedule an initial community meeting and community outreach session to present background information, and discuss site conditions and public concerns about the proposed remedial strategy. In addition, National Grid will hold subsequent community meetings during the remediation process at specified project milestones, such as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) approval of the Remedial Action Work Plan, prior to remedy implementation and following completion of site-wide remediation. National Grid will schedule additional community meetings during the remedial process at the request of the community. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater site and will add email addresses to the mailing list as requested by the community. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce public meetings and the availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. National Grid used the current mailing list to distribute a Notification Package in August 2012 to inform the public of the upcoming electrical substation upgrade project. As part of this notification in August 2012, National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list. This walk covered

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residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

RIDEM will maintain all documents submitted to them regarding the Tidewater site on its website (<http://dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/waste/tide.htm>). In addition, National Grid has established a site-specific website (www.tidewatersite.com) to provide information regarding the nature and history of MGPs, historic background related to Tidewater, description of the Tidewater site and its regulatory background, site contacts and key project documents. National Grid will also post timely public updates on the current and proposed remediation activities at the Site on its website. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

National Grid will provide mailings, fact sheets and other communications in both English and Spanish. In addition, all mailed communications will contain a translation header in multiple languages stating: "This is an important notice. Please have it translated." Upon request, National Grid will also provide translation assistance for non-English speaking individuals during public meetings.

3. Interviewee indicated the need to engage members of the community.

Response: National Grid acknowledges the need to engage community members and keep them informed about the planned investigations and remedial efforts at the Tidewater Site. National Grid has prepared a public involvement plan (PIP) to establish procedures for public and community communications about the Site. National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. We understand that the Environmental Justice League will be undertaking door-to-door efforts as well.

4. Interviewee suggested the use of bulletin boards and phone messages to get information to the community about the Site.

Response: National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include all information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. Please note that if significant vandalism to the bulletin boards occurs, National Grid will look into alternative ways to share information. National Grid will establish a phone message distribution network. National Grid will share how to join the phone message distribution network on its website (www.tidewatersite.com). In addition, National Grid will provide information about participating in the phone message distribution network to individuals on the mailing list. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

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6. Interviewee suggested the following information should be posted and available for the Site: contact information/responding to public comments/24-hour hotline.

Response: National Grid will provide site contact information on its website and the informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and Bowles Court. Community members can contact site representatives during normal business hours with any comments or questions. A listing of "frequently asked questions" will be maintained on National Grid's website (www.tidewatersite.com). See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

All written public comments related to documents submitted to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management(RIDEM), as well as National Grid's response, will be documented in written form as required by RIDEM. National Grid will send a copy of responses to those who submitted comments and also place them in the information repository. Refer to section 4.30 for more information.

7. Interviewee requested regular stakeholder meetings (limited group of 10 to 15 people).

Response: National Grid will schedule an initial community meeting and community outreach session to present background information and discuss site conditions and public concerns about the proposed remedial strategy. In addition, National Grid will hold subsequent community meetings during the remediation process at specified project milestones, such as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) approval of the Remedial Action Work Plan, prior to remedy implementation and following completion of site-wide remediation. National Grid will schedule additional community meetings during the remedial process at the request of the community. Also, National Grid designed the public involvement plan (PIP) to involve all community members and interested parties. National Grid believes that the large number of public meetings and the commitment to schedule additional meetings on an as-needed basis pre-empts the need for smaller, stakeholder meetings. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

8. Interviewee suggested timely communications with the community.

Response: National Grid will post weekly updates during full-scale remedial work on the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court, and on both the National Grid and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) websites. See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

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9. Interviewee suggested bulletin board at the site.

Response: National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include certain information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. National Grid will also use the bulletin boards to announce public meetings, distribute fact sheets and communicate availability of reports. Please note that if significant vandalism to the bulletin boards occurs, National Grid will look into alternative ways to share information. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

11. Interviewee inquired about potential issues that the public needs to be concerned about with the Tidewater Site.

Response: The primary issue on the Tidewater Site is the potential for air quality issues during remedial implementation. National Grid's selected remedy is designed to limit these air quality impacts. In addition, National Grid will monitor air quality in accordance with a Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)-approved plan and will provide this information to the public, as presented in the public involvement plan (PIP). See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

12. Interviewee suggested use of color-coded maps with impacts.

Response: National Grid will prepare a simple color-coded map, which will be available on the National Grid website and on the informational bulletin boards. This map will also be presented at the community outreach session.

13. Interviewee requested the use of more simple, nontechnical terms in communications.

Response: National Grid's reports and communications to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) are technical documents and as a result, cannot necessarily be simplified. However, National Grid will make every effort to use brief and nontechnical terminology in communications to the public, including in mailings, website information and bulletin board postings. In addition, National Grid will prepare simple executive summaries for major report submittals.

14. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee suggested that the meeting location should be in the school or the neighborhood to achieve the highest attendance and also noted that evenings work well.

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

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Meeting from 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.:

1. What is the best way to get information to people? Interviewee indicated that door to door in community would be best.

Response: National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. In addition, National Grid will post weekly updates during remedial work to the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court, and on both the National Grid and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) websites. See sections 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

2. Interviewee indicated that mail is better than email in the community.

Response: National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater site and will add email addresses to the list as requested by the community. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce public meetings and availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

3. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee indicated that the schools would be perfect since they are close and within walking distance. Interviewee also suggested meeting times in the early evening (5-6 p.m.).

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

4. Interviewee indicated that he is working with the Environmental Justice League in the community and suggested that door knocking is effective.

Response: National Grid acknowledges the need to engage community members and keep them informed about the planned investigations and remedial efforts at the Tidewater site. National Grid has prepared a public involvement plan (PIP) to establish procedures for public and community communications about the site. As described in the PIP, National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. We understand that the Environmental Justice League will be undertaking door-to-door efforts as well.

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5. Interviewee suggested providing information on air impacts in real time.

Response: Real-time monitoring typically evaluates levels of total volatile organic compounds, benzene and dust. Real time air monitoring will employ either portable hand held field equipment or fixed monitoring stations. Use of hand held versus fixed monitoring stations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on scope of the earthwork project (i.e., level of remediation) and anticipated level of soil impacts. For the majority of earthwork projects at the Site, it is anticipated that real-time air monitoring will be completed using portable hand held field instruments. These hand held field instruments do not have the ability to post this data to a community website in real time. During remedial activities when fixed air monitoring stations are warranted, such as an Air Logics or RespondFast system, data from the fixed station(s) will be transmitted via telemetry to a central polling station computer. Once at the central computer, the data is automatically compared to pre-set warning/alarms levels and is used to call cell phones, pagers, issue alerts, etc. Please note, based on our discussions with Air Logics and our understanding of the RespondFast system used by Weston Solutions, the raw data from the central polling computer is not typically fed to a publically available web-page or other portal.

On a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted to the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and on the bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court (the previous weekly data will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). This information will also be transmitted to RIDEM to be posted to the RIDEM-maintained website on an approximately weekly basis. In addition to activation of the community phone message alert system described above, in the event a sustained exceedance of a perimeter threshold level is observed, this information will also be posted on the National Grid web-site and on the bulletin boards within 48 business hours of collection. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

In addition, National Grid will collect laboratory samples in accordance with the RIDEM-approved plan. National Grid will compare this data to RIDEM's Ambient Air Quality Standards and also post it online.

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Comments Received on June 20, 2012:

Meeting from 6p.m. to 7p.m.:

1. What is the best way to communicate information to the public? Interviewee indicated that easy-to-understand information needs to be available via a website. Interviewee also inquired about the risks posed by the Site to the community during remedial activities.

Response: National Grid will make every effort to use brief and nontechnical terminology in communications to the public, including in mailings, website information and bulletin board postings. In addition, National Grid will prepare simple executive summaries for major report submittals.

In addition, National Grid will provide easy-to-understand information on its website and make it easy to find. In addition, National Grid will make project updates available on both the website and the community bulletin boards. National Grid will also provide contact information for individuals the public can contact for additional information or with questions.

The primary issue on the Tidewater site is the potential for air quality issues during remedial implementation. National Grid's selected remedy is designed to limit these air quality impacts. National Grid will monitor air quality in accordance with a Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)-approved plan and will provide this information to public, as presented in the public involvement plan (PIP). See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES. In addition, National Grid may also encounter issues related to truck traffic and management of contaminated material during the remedial and implementation process. National Grid will discuss these issues further during the remedial process outreach and community meetings.

2. Interviewee suggested installing a community bulletin board at either the Site or school.

Response: National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include certain information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. National Grid will also use the bulletin boards to announce public meetings, distribute fact sheets and communicate availability of reports. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

3. Interviewee inquired about availability of real-time air monitoring online.

Response: Real-time monitoring typically evaluates levels of total volatile organic compounds, benzene and dust. Real time air monitoring will employ either portable hand held field equipment or fixed monitoring stations. Use of hand held versus fixed monitoring stations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on scope of the earthwork project (i.e., level of

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remediation) and anticipated level of soil impacts. For the majority of earthwork projects at the Site, it is anticipated that real-time air monitoring will be completed using portable hand held field instruments. These hand held field instruments do not have the ability to post this data to a community website in real time. During remedial activities when fixed air monitoring stations are warranted, such as an Air Logics or RespondFast system, data from the fixed station(s) will be transmitted via telemetry to a central polling station computer. Once at the central computer, the data is automatically compared to pre-set warning/alarms levels and is used to call cell phones, pagers, issue alerts, etc. Please note, based on our discussions with Air Logics and our understanding of the RespondFast system used by Weston Solutions, the raw data from the central polling computer is not typically fed to a publically available web-page or other portal.

On a weekly basis, air monitoring data will be posted to the National Grid website (www.tidewatersite.com) and on the bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and the end of Bowles Court (the previous weekly data will be posted by the end of day the following Monday). This information will also be transmitted to RIDEM to be posted to the RIDEM-maintained website on an approximately weekly basis. In addition to activation of the community phone message alert system described above, in the event a sustained exceedance of a perimeter threshold level is observed, this information will also be posted on the National Grid web-site and on the bulletin boards within 48 business hours of collection. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

In addition, National Grid will collect laboratory samples in accordance with the RIDEM-approved plan. National Grid will compare this data to RIDEM's Ambient Air Quality Standards and also post it online.

4. Should regular communications be performed during the cleanup process? Interviewee requested ongoing meetings.

Response: National Grid will schedule an initial community meeting and community outreach session to present background information and discuss site conditions and public concerns about the proposed remedial strategy. In addition, National Grid will hold subsequent community meetings during the remediation process at specified project milestones, such as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) approval of the Remedial Action Work Plan, prior to remedy implementation and following completion of Site-wide remediation. National Grid will schedule additional community meetings during the remedial process at the request of the community. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

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5. Interviewee requested color-coded map of contamination.

Response: National Grid will prepare simple color-coded map depicting the distribution of site impacts. National Grid will make these maps available on its website and the informational bulletin boards. This map will also be presented at the community outreach session.

Meeting from 7p. m. to 7:20 p.m.:

1. What is the best way to communicate information to the public? Interviewee prefers email and Internet.

Response: National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater site and will add email addresses to the list as requested by the community. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce public meetings and availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

In addition, National Grid will establish a public website, which will include site-specific information, including timely public updates on current and future remediation activities at the site. See section 4.40 for more information about INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

2. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meeting? Interviewee indicated that the current venue at the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center is okay and the evenings are better.

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

3. Interviewee suggested flyers/mailings. Interviewee requested expansion of abutter list for mailings.

Response: National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater site and will add email addresses to list as requested by the community. National Grid will use the mailing list to announce public meetings and availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. National Grid will also post these announcements and information to the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

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Meeting from 7:20 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.:

1. Interviewee requested that on Site remedial activities be completed during hours that school is not in session.

Response: The proposed construction schedule for the comprehensive Site remedy spans approximately two years. Because the work involves earthwork machinery, night work would require extensive lighting and involve significant noise, which would likely be unacceptable to neighboring residents. Further, if construction only took place during the summer when school is not in session, the construction schedule would triple, taking six summers to complete rather than two years.

2. Interviewee indicated that information is hard to decipher and understand, and requested preparation of simple documents.

Response: National Grid's reports and communications to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) are technical documents and as a result, cannot necessarily be simplified. However, National Grid will make every effort to use brief and nontechnical terminology in communications to the public, including in mailings, website information and bulletin board postings. In addition, National Grid will prepare simple executive summaries (approximately one to two pages) for major report submittals.

3. What is the best way to communicate information to the public? Interviewee suggested community mailings.

Response: National Grid will maintain a site-specific mailing list for the Tidewater Site. In addition, National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. National Grid will add email addresses to the mailing list as requested by the community and use the mailing list to announce public meetings and availability of reports, and distribute fact sheets. National Grid will also post these announcements and information on the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

4. Interviewee requested community bulletin board.

Response: National Grid installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include certain information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. National Grid will also use the bulletin boards to announce public meetings, distribute fact sheets and communicate availability of reports. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

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5. Interviewee requested means of understanding hazards. Requested Risk Characterization to possibly include:

- a. Child/adult exposure scenarios
- b. Discussion of the risks associated with different contaminants. (Interviewee expressed concern about compounds and available information on the Internet)
- c. Comparative risk to assist in explaining levels of risk to the community

Response: National Grid will conduct remedial work at the site in a manner that limits hazards to onsite workers and off-site community members. Further, there are no complete exposure pathways for soil and groundwater impacts for offsite receptors because National Grid has secured the site with a locked chain link fence. National Grid will address potential air quality risks during implementation of the full-scale remedial approach. National Grid will provide more details about air quality and other potential risks as the process evolves and prior to implementation of full-scale remediation work.

6. Interviewee requested map of Site/contaminants/hazards.

Response: National Grid will prepare simple color-coded map depicting the distribution of impacts at the site. National Grid will make these maps available on its website and the informational bulletin boards. This map will also be presented at the community outreach session.

7. Should regular communications be performed during the cleanup process? Interviewee requested regular meetings during remediation.

Response: National Grid will hold community meetings during the remediation process at specified project milestones, such as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) approval of the Remedial Action Work Plan, prior to remedy implementation and following completion of site-wide remediation. National Grid will schedule additional community meetings during the remedial process at the request of the community. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

8. Interviewee suggested special communications with the schools. Interviewee indicated that communications should be through the principals.

Response: National Grid will continue to provide project information to the principals of neighboring schools (charter schools and the public school) for dissemination to teachers and parents. Due to privacy concerns, schools typically do not provide lists of students and parents and their contact information to outside entities. However, interested parents can go to the Tidewater/National Grid website and sign up for updates. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

9. Interviewee suggested that a vehicle be established for questions (i.e., a hotline).

Response: National Grid will provide site contact information on its website and the information bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and Bowles Court. Community members can contact site representatives during normal business hours with any comments or questions. A listing of "frequently asked questions" will be maintained on National Grid's website (www.tidewatersite.com). See sections 4.10 and 4.40 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE and INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

10. Interviewee would prefer if National Grid did not hold the Community PIP Draft Meeting during the summer months.

Response: Due to community members' vacation schedules during the summer months; National Grid is not planning the community outreach session for August or September. National Grid will likely hold the meeting in the fall.

11. Interviewee requested that National Grid make frequently asked questions available if a hotline is used.

Response: National Grid will provide site contact information on its website and the information bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and Bowles Court. Community members can call Site contacts during normal business hours with any comments or questions. A listing of "frequently asked questions" will be maintained on National Grid's website (www.tidewatersite.com). See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

12. Interviewee suggested flyers on doors.

Response: National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. In addition, National Grid will post weekly updates during remedial work to the informational bulletin boards located at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court, and on both the National Grid and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) websites. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

13. Interviewee suggested use of Tidewater logo on all mailings.

Response: National Grid developed a "Tidewater Environmental Project" mailing label to more clearly identify correspondence related to the project. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

14. Should regular communications be performed during the cleanup process? Interviewee agreed with meetings at milestones during remediation.

Response: National Grid will hold community meetings during the remediation process at specified project milestones, such as the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's (RIDEM) approval of the Remedial Action Work Plan, prior to remedy implementation and following completion of site-wide remediation. National Grid will schedule additional community meetings during the remedial process at the request of the community. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

15. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee indicated that schools may be more convenient.

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

Comments Received on June 27, 2012:

Phone Interview 10 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

1. Interviewee indicated that it is important to engage the community – suggested door knocking in collaboration with the Environmental Justice League.

Response: National Grid acknowledges the need to engage community members and keep them informed about the planned investigations and remedial efforts at the Tidewater Site. National Grid has prepared a public involvement plan (PIP) to establish procedures for public and community communications about the Site. As described in the PIP, National Grid performed an initial walk of the neighborhood to distribute door knob flyers with information on how to join the mailing list in August 2012. This walk covered residences in the neighborhood as shown on the Figure 3 of the PIP. We understand that the Environmental Justice League will be undertaking door-to-door efforts as well.

2. Interviewee indicated that all documents need to be written in simple, plain language.

Response: National Grid's reports and communications to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) are technical documents and as a result, cannot necessarily be simplified. However, National Grid will make every effort to use brief and nontechnical terminology in communications to the public, including in mailings, website information and bulletin board postings. In addition, National Grid will prepare simple executive summaries for major report submittals.

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Former Tidewater Facility
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

3. Interviewee suggested translations in Spanish and Portuguese.

Response: National Grid will provide mailings, fact sheets and other communications in both English and Spanish. In addition, all mailed communications will contain a translation header in multiple languages stating: "This is an important notice. Please have it translated." See section 4.20 for more information about ENHANCED COMMUNICATIONS.

4. Which locations and times would be convenient for public meetings? Interviewee indicated evening meetings are preferable. Meeting locations should be as close to the neighborhood as possible.

Response: National Grid will schedule meetings in the evening at either the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center or Varieur Elementary School, based on availability. The preferred location is Varieur Elementary School, which is within walking distance of the Tidewater Site. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

5. Interviewee suggested providing food and drink, as well as child care at meetings.

Response: At this time, National Grid does not plan on providing food, drink, or child care at meetings.

6. Interviewee suggested having translators at all meetings.

Response: Upon request, National Grid will provide translation assistance for non-English speaking individuals. See section 4.30 for more information about COMMUNITY MEETINGS.

7. Interviewee liked the bulletin board idea; thought more than two locations would be needed. Interviewee indicated that bulletin boards should include maps.

Response: National Grid has installed informational bulletin boards at the end of Tidewater Street and at the end of Bowles Court. The bulletin boards will include certain information distributed through the mailing list, as well as weekly updates during remedial work. National Grid will also use the bulletin boards to announce public meetings, distribute fact sheets and communicate availability of reports. In addition, National Grid will post air monitoring data, color-coded maps and Site-related contact information. Please note that if significant vandalism to the bulletin boards occurs, National Grid will look into alternative ways to share information. See section 4.10 for more information about PUBLIC NOTICE.

SITE-SPECIFIC COMMENTS FROM COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Former Tidewater Facility

Pawtucket, Rhode Island

8. Interviewee indicated a need to make it clear that the entire site is addressed in the same manner when it comes to public involvement and the remedy.

Response: The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) is currently reviewing National Grid's recommended remedy for the site. The remedy addresses the entire site in a consistent manner. Similarly, National Grid's environmental monitoring and controls during remedy implementation and post-remedial monitoring will be consistent across the entire site area.

9. Interviewee indicated that the public must not only be informed on what has happened and what will happen, but also must have a voice on how things get done...follow-through on all public comments.

Response: All written public comments related to documents submitted to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), as well as National Grid's response, will be documented in written form. National Grid will send a copy of responses to those who submitted comments and also place them in the information repository. In addition, GZA will send a notice announcing the availability of the summary to the Site's mailing and email recipient lists. Refer to section 4.30 for more information.

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