UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912

May 3, 2023

Senator Elizabeth Warren
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510-2105

Re: Cleanup of the Housatonic River

Dear Senator Warren:

This letter responds to your letter to me dated April 19, 2023 regarding the cleanup of the Rest of River portion of the GE-Pittsfield/Housatonic River Site. In the letter you state that you have heard from the Town of Lee regarding the implementation of the cleanup and that you want to ensure the community's concerns are considered. To that end, you asked that we respond to six questions.

As described below, the cleanup presents a long-awaited solution to the risks posed by the uncontrolled PCB contamination in the Housatonic River. We have heard and understand the Town of Lee's concerns. We have gone and will go to great lengths to address them and involve the Town, the public, and other stakeholders in the implementation of the cleanup. Your questions are copied below in italics, and specific responses follow each question.

1. *Please describe any recent conversations EPA officials have had with the five towns in South County regarding cleanup plans.*

Response:

EPA has had extensive conversations and communications with the five South County towns regarding the cleanup plans for the Housatonic River. These conversations are described below.

- EPA provides funding for a contractor, Skeo, an environmental consulting firm, to work directly with all five South County towns (sometimes referred

to as the Rest of River Muncipal Committee) and the City of Pittsfield to provide technical input on GE's cleanup plans and other deliverables. The Berkshire Regional Planning Commission (BRPC), as agent for the towns, is the primary point-of-contact for this coordination. After Skeo provides input to the towns and the City, we meet with BRPC, the City, and Skeo to discuss the deliverables. Then the towns and City provide comments to EPA prior to EPA responding to GE. To date, Skeo has provided comment on thirteen deliverables, including GE's submittals regarding the Upland Disposal Facility (the "UDF") to be constructed in the Town of Lee. See Attachment 1 for a list of all documents that were available for public input and responses since 2021, including responses provided by the Rest of River Muncipal Committee.

- We responded to the Town of Lee's request for information on EPA's evaluation of rail usage for the remedy in a letter dated November 2, 2022, which can be found here: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/668957

- We have provided extensive information to the Town of Lee Board of Health regarding the safety of the UDF. This includes a letter dated March 17, 2023, which can be found here: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/673138.

- We have had conversations and discussions with the Administrator for the Town of Lee about design and safety concerns regarding the UDF.

- We have given tours of the UDF site to members of the Town of Lee Selectboard, the Town of Lee Conservation Commission, and the Town of Lee Agricultural Commission. We have responded to correspondence from the Town of Lee Conservation Commission.

- We hold regular quarterly meetings of the Citizens Coordinating Council (CCC). The CCC is a group of representatives from the five towns, state partners, non-profits, and community members. They have been held regularly since 1999. In these meetings EPA provides updates regarding the status of the cleanup and answers questions. These meetings are open to the public.

- We have offered to meet regularly with a work group or committee set up by the Town of Lee to discuss implementation of the cleanup in general and the construction, operation, and maintenance of the UDF.

2. *What risks are posed by further delaying the cleanup and leaving the waste located in the river?*

Response:

PCBs are currently uncontrolled in the Housatonic River sediment and floodplain, posing unacceptable carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks to human health, mainly through fish consumption and, in certain reaches, direct contact with floodplain soil. Massachusetts and Connecticut have issued Biota Consumption Advisories instructing the public to avoid and/or limit consumption of fish, waterfowl, frogs, and/or turtles caught in the Housatonic River. In addition, uncontrolled exposure of PCBs in certain floodplain areas will continue to pose direct contact health risks to recreational users of the floodplain.

The PCB contamination also poses risks the ecological receptors in the River. PCBs are persistent in the environment and bioaccumulate and biomagnify in the food chain. For many species, PCBs are found at levels ten or as much as one hundred times greater than a concentration considered not to pose an unacceptable risk to that species.

These human health and ecological risks have been confirmed through sampling results and independently-peer-reviewed risk assessments. Without cleanup, it would take decades if not hundreds of years before PCB concentrations would decrease to acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Final Revised Cleanup Permit in December 2020, which became final in March of 2022. The cleanup set forth in the Final Revised Permit will permanently address these unacceptable risks by safely removing, capping, transporting, and disposing of contaminated material in the secure and protective UDF and at off-site facilities for the most highly contaminated material. Furthermore, the cleanup will mitigate the continued downstream migration of contaminated PCB sediment and monitor the River's recovery in the downstream reaches. The sooner the cleanup in the Revised Final Permit is implemented, the sooner the risks of exposure to the PCBs in the River will be addressed.

3. *Please describe plans and potential benefits to pumping the waste material to a disposal site as opposed to trucking.*

a. How did EPA come to the decision to move some of the material to a local landfill, versus trucking all of the material to another location?

b. How does EPA understand and account for the risks of transportation and the resultant carbon emissions in this decision-making?

Response:

Hydraulic Pumping to the UDF Location:

Woods Pond and the portions of the River immediately upstream of Woods Pond, which straddle the towns of Lee and Lenox, contain approximately 30-40 percent of the PCB contaminated material to be removed from the floodplain and river. Pursuant to the Revised Final Permit, GE is required to evaluate the extent to which a hydraulic conveyance piping system can used to pump material to the UDF instead of trucking. For example, GE will evaluate over what distances sediment could be piped and whether sediment should be hydraulically dredged and piped or mechanically dredged and piped to the disposal location. This evaluation should begin later this year during GE's pre-design investigation of Woods Pond. Based on experience at other sites in New England and across the country, EPA is confident that hydraulic conveyance of sediment is feasible for at least the 285,000 cubic yards of material to be removed from Woods Pond and for some distance of the river upstream of Woods Pond.

Reduced risks to human health will be achieved by hydraulically pumping material via piping to the UDF rather than trucking. Hydraulic pumping will eliminate nearly 50,000 truck trips from the roads of Lee and Lenox compared to the trucking associated with off-site disposal of all materials. Hydraulic pumping will significantly reduce the impact on the environment by significantly reducing truck transport of waste to the UDF.

EPA's Decision to Use a Local Landfill versus all Off-Site Disposal

After carefully evaluating remedial alternatives, considering public comments and the Administrative Record, and consulting with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut, in 2020 EPA selected the remedy contained in the Revised Final Permit. This remedy includes cleanup of the Housatonic River and a Hybrid Disposal approach that involves consolidating lower-level PCBs at the UDF and disposing of the most highly contaminated material off-site. In our remedy evaluation, we found that Hybrid Disposal was the cleanup alternative best suited to meet the applicable remedy selection standards and decision factors, including a balancing of the decision factors against one another.

As a backdrop to this decision, the Region selected off-site landfilling of all materials in its 2016 Permit. GE and others appealed, and EPA's national Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) sent back that decision to the Region for further consideration. The EAB concluded EPA did not exercise considered judgement in relying upon a certain federal law to select all off-site disposal. After that decision, EPA convened an inclusive stakeholder group to explore options for an agreeable solution. In 2020, the Region's revised cleanup approach including Hybrid Disposal at the UDF had the support (and commitment not to further appeal) of GE, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Berkshire Environmental Action Team, six municipalities in Berkshire County, including the Town of Lee, and other stakeholders, including all but one of the 2016 Permit appellants. The State of Connecticut supported the cleanup plan, and the Commonwealth stated in writing that it did not object. GE also agreed to perform the design of the cleanup while appeals were pending.

Local landfilling at the UDF was selected for several reasons, including the UDF's proximity to a large percentage of the material to be excavated/dredged as part of the remedy, the size of the area, and the area's past disturbance and industrial use. The UDF is located directly across a small road from Woods Pond, where 285,000 cubic yards of sediment is designated for removal. The overall parcel that will be the location of the UDF and support area is approximately 75 acres and has sufficient area for the needed capacity of the lower-level PCB material. Also, the UDF does not impact any priority habitat for state-listed species, is located in an area consisting of virtually all previously disturbed areas, and has only 0.6 acres of any type of woodlands, with the rest being a low-value, disturbed gravel area. The location of the UDF is shown on a Figure in Attachment 2. Additionally, as discussed below, off-site disposal of all material would have greater greenhouse gas and other air emissions, more fugitive dust, and adverse community impacts due to increased truck traffic and risks of injuries and fatalities to transport workers.

The Revised Final Permit includes a large number of cleanup enhancements when compared to the 2016 Permit, including the following:

- The Revised Final Permit increases the volume of PCB excavation and reduces the extent of required capping in six different River reaches, thus removing a significant amount of PCB-contaminated material from the River in comparison to the 2016 Permit. The reduction (by nearly 100 acres) of in-

river capping will reduce the need for long-term monitoring, maintenance, and repair associated with capping.

- The Revised Final Permit involves a more rigorous floodplain remediation on over 20 residential properties.

- The Revised Final Permit removes two dams downstream of Woods Pond (Columbia Mill Dam and Eagle Mill Dam), thereby improving the health of river habitat and aquatic species and allowing unimpeded fish passage in these now impounded areas. Furthermore, removing these two dams and associated sediments permanently eliminates the risk of potential future downstream migration of PCBs.

- An expanded approach to the cleanup of sensitive Vernal Pools ensures that the most appropriate and ecologically sound method is used for the Vernal Pools.

As documented in EPA's Administrative Record, including our *Determination on Remand* and 2020 *Response to Comments* that EPA issued with the Final Revised Permit, EPA has determined that based upon the nature of the contamination to be placed in the UDF, the design requirements, and site-specific characteristics, the UDF will be protective of human health and the environment.

The UDF will include multiple protectiveness safeguards, including a low-permeable cover, groundwater monitoring, and five low-permeable bottom liners and two leachate collection systems to prevent leakage.[1] The low-permeable cover is designed to minimize airborne PCBs, which will be verified through air monitoring. The five low-permeability liners, the two leachate collection layers, the lower concentration of PCBs to be placed in the UDF, and PCBs strong tendency to adhere to soil and not flow through groundwater make it unlikely that PCBs will leak through the bottom of the UDF. Attachment 3 contains two Figures that illustrate the protective layers of the UDF.

It is very important to note that <u>people are not drinking the water under or near the UDF</u>, and, in the very unlikely event of a leak, the UDF does not pose a threat to the Town of Lee's drinking water sources. The Town of Lee's drinking water

[1] EPA has described the protectiveness of the UDF in great detail in Section II.A of its December 2020 Response to Comments. The Response to Comments can be found here: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/650441.

supply does not come from the groundwater aquifer beneath the UDF or from the Housatonic River. Nor is the Housatonic River a source of drinking water for any towns in Massachusetts. The Town of Lee's drinking water originates from surface reservoirs located uphill from the UDF and over one mile from the UDF. It is simply not possible for potentially contaminated groundwater or stormwater surface runoff to migrate from the UDF and contaminate the upgradient drinking water supplies. Future use of groundwater beneath and near the UDF is unlikely due to existing groundwater contamination, which is unrelated to the UDF or the GE-Housatonic River Site.

The following Figure shows the location of the UDF in relation to the Town of Lee drinking water resources:

The UDF will be sited in an already damaged and altered area, abutting two existing adjacent landfills. The UDF will eliminate the barren areas of the property and will be restored with vegetation, including the possibility of recreational use on top or near the UDF. Below is a photograph showing the current disturbed nature of the UDF location and a rendering of what the UDF could look like after construction.

In sum, the Revised Final Permit is a permanent and protective cleanup that addresses the River contamination now, with an assurance that the most highly contaminated material is taken off-site, and the lower level material is contained in the protective UDF.

Transportation Risks and Transportation-related Carbon Emissions:

There are no facilities in Massachusetts permitted to accept PCB-contaminated material. Thus, requiring all off-site disposal would result in over 80,000 long-distance truck trips to out-of-state landfills. Based on facilities used for the GE facility cleanup, these could include landfills in New York (Model City, High Acres, and Stanley City), Indiana (Roachdale, 870 Miles), Michigan (Belleview, 600 Miles), and Texas (Port Arthur 1,600 miles). Although disposal via rail may be feasible for some or all of the off-site disposal, a centralized rail loading facility would need to be constructed. All material would need to be transported primarily via trucks to this facility—likely near Woods Pond because that is where the majority of the waste is located—dewatered, stockpiled, and loaded into rail cars.

In selecting a remedy, EPA conducted a detailed evaluation of the costs and benefits of all-off-site disposal versus the current Hybrid Disposal. See EPA's *Determination on Remand and Supplemental Comparative Analyses of Remedial Alternative (SCA)*, July 2020. https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/647210. EPA determined that all off-site disposal (whether by truck or rail) has more truck traffic and more calculated remediation-related injuries/fatalities compared to Hybrid Disposal at the UDF. See 2020 SCA, Tables 13 and 14. All off-site disposal (whether by truck or rail) also has more greenhouse gas emissions compared to Hybrid Disposal at the UDF, thereby contributing more significantly to climate change. See 2020 SCA, Table 12. This is true for both off-site disposal via truck and via rail.

4. *What measures does EPA have in place to ensure compliance from GE?*

a. How will EPA monitor GE's compliance with the agreement?

b. What penalties or other provisions are in place in the event of non-compliance?

Response:

GE's cleanup of the Housatonic River is governed by the Final Revised Permit and the Consent Decree for the Site among EPA, GE, and other parties. This Permit contains Performance Standards for the cleanup and Corrective Measures to ensure that those Standards are achieved. The Revised Final Permit also requires that GE submit for EPA approval numerous technical documents detailing the design and implementation of the cleanup. GE is currently designing the cleanup, including conducting extensive sampling and other predesign investigative activities in the River and in the UDF area. For a full list of the technical cleanup documents that GE is required to submit under the Revised Final Permit, see Permit Pages 72-76.

For a list of documents that GE has already submitted to EPA and that were available for public input, see Attachment 1.

EPA currently has six employees dedicated to reviewing such technical documents and overseeing GE's implementation of the cleanup. EPA also has a national environmental contractor to assist in this review. Staff from EPA and our contractor have been and will be monitoring GE's compliance by conducting oversight, including directly overseeing GE's sampling, investigation, construction, and operations. Each of GE's draft submittals is reviewed not only by EPA, but also by the Commonwealth and the State of Connecticut. Additionally, EPA has ensured that the public and local municipalities are given an opportunity to provide input on all GE proposed submittals before EPA responds to GE. GE is required to reimburse EPA's costs for overseeing its cleanup deliverables in accordance with the Consent Decree.

The Revised Final Permit is enforceable pursuant to the court-approved Consent Decree for the Site. If GE does not comply with the Permit or the work plans EPA has approved under the Permit, EPA has many avenues to ensure the work is performed properly and to deter GE from noncompliance.

- EPA can assess GE agreed to stipulated penalties under Section XXV of the Decree. For non-compliance related to the performance of the required work, EPA can issue a penalty for each day that non-compliance continues for each violation in the following amounts: $3,000 for the first through seventh days of non-compliance, $6,000 for days eight through fourteen, and $12,000 for days fifteen and beyond. Decree Paragraph 147.

- If GE fails to perform the cleanup work, EPA may take over and perform the work. In such a work takeover, EPA can assess GE a large stipulated penalty and obtain reimbursement of EPA's cleanup costs. Decree Paragraphs 152 and 178.

- Section XVII of the Decree contains financial assurance obligations. In 2017, EPA required that GE obtain a performance bond for the work in the amount of $150 million.

- As the federal District Court retains jurisdiction over the Decree and the cleanup, if GE fails to perform the cleanup or pay penalties, EPA may seek judicial enforcement of GE's Decree obligations. Pursuant to Paragraph 2,

the Decree is binding upon GE and its successors, regardless of "any change in ownership or corporate status of [GE]."

- Under the Decree if previously unknown conditions or information cause EPA to determine that the response actions are not protective of human health and the environment, EPA may take action to force GE to perform additional work.

5. *How does EPA take environmental justice considerations into account in the planning for the clean-up?*

Response:

As you may know, EPA defines Environmental Justice (EJ) as follows:

> Environmental justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

The cleanup of the Housatonic River is finally offering the communities along the River relief from the persistent decades-long toxic legacy of PCB contamination. The cleanup will restore the River as a vital resource to the community.

The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people has been and will continue to be a foundation of our work. In our past remedy selection, we conducted substantial public outreach to obtain community input on EPA's cleanup plan, as described below:

- In early 2020, before issuing our draft cleanup plan, EPA participated in three public information sessions, held in the towns of Lee and Great Barrington and in the City of Pittsfield. Approximately 300 to 500 people attended each session.

- EPA issued a Fact Sheet for the draft cleanup plan and a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document, both dated July 2020.

- EPA mailed approximately 3,575 postcards regarding the public notice and opportunity to comment on the draft plan.

- EPA issued press releases regarding the public comment period and the extension of the public comment period, resulting in 23 pieces of independent press coverage. EPA also provided notice through newspaper ads, radio ads, and Facebook posts, totaling 31 separate notices.

- EPA held three public hearings, accepting oral comments for a total of ten hours. A total of 60 people spoke and provided comments. EPA accepted comments via mail, email, voicemail, fax, and verbally during the public hearings.

- Overall EPA received comments from 428 commenters. In response, EPA issued an 88 page single-spaced Response to Comments document to reply to the comments.

More recently, EPA has sought public input on GE's cleanup work plans and has considered such input in reviewing and approving the plans. EPA has also held regular meetings with the Citizens Coordinating Council (CCC) to keep the public informed. Tribal representatives have been involved in commenting upon GE's submittals and have been present during cultural assessment work.

Going forward with the cleanup plans, EPA will continue its robust public involvement with the five South County towns, the City of Pittsfield, local groups, the CCC, and tribal representatives. The Revised Final Permit requires GE to maintain a web site to provide community access to reports and updates on current projects and establish a system to identify and address community complaints. To provide further information to the public, EPA will issue a Fact Sheet regarding the status of the cleanup and the design and protectiveness of the UDF and look to schedule outreach meetings in addition to the regular meetings of the CCC. EPA will maintain its robust website with cleanup-related information.
EPA has ensured that fish and waterfowl consumption advisory signs in Massachusetts are posted in English and Spanish and that consumption advisory pamphlets are translated into Spanish and widely distributed. In Connecticut, consumption advisory signs were posted in English, Spanish, and four Asian languages (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao, and Hmong). Consumption advisory pamphlets will be provided in English and Spanish.

EPA will also take steps to ensure that community concerns regarding the impact of the cleanup are addressed. The Revised Final Permit has various requirements to address community impacts during remediation activities in submittals required under the Permit, including a Quality of Life Compliance Plan. This Plan includes requirements to mitigate impacts related to noise, air, odor and lighting; minimize and mitigate traffic on residential streets and transportation-related impacts on neighborhoods; and coordinate work activities, scheduling, and traffic routes with affected residents and local governments. The community will have an opportunity to provide input on this Quality of Life Compliance Plan prior to EPA approval.

Additionally, the Revised Final Permit requires GE to submit Off-Site and On-Site Transportation Plans that will detail safety precautions for trucking. The operational details regarding specific truck routes, transport methods, staging area locations, and design and traffic control will be developed as part of the design effort that will precede construction. GE and EPA will be meeting with municipal officials this summer to get local input prior to GE formally submitting these transportation plans for stakeholder review and comment. EPA will consider stakeholder comments prior to formally responding to GE's transportation plans. Regarding road inspection and repair, outside of the Permit, Section VI.A.3 of the 2020 stakeholder Settlement Agreement also contains detailed commitments by GE to local municipalities regarding GE's obligations for road repair.

6. *The 2020 Settlement Agreement includes "a commitment to further research on innovative technologies, demonstration efforts and pilot studies." Please describe this component of the 2020 agreement, and EPA's plans to involve the academic community, stakeholders, and technical experts in the ongoing cleanup process.*

Response:

As part of the 2020 Settlement Agreement, EPA committed to facilitating opportunities for research and testing of innovative treatment and other technologies and approaches for reducing PCB toxicity and/or concentrations in excavated soil or sediment before, during, or after disposal in a landfill, such as the UDF. EPA will conduct outreach this summer to various stakeholders, including researchers, experts, environmental groups, impacted towns, and interested citizens to design and issue a "Challenge Competition" (such as those found at www.challenge.gov) to identify technology strategies and solutions that may be

applicable to this Site. EPA's planned Challenge Competition will likely be conducted in stages, with the first stage being a competition to identify potential technologies that meet certain requirements. The winning solution(s) in the first stage will move on to the next stage, testing the potential innovative approaches, which could take place at or near the UDF location or at another appropriate location. Testing requirements will include evaluating treatment applicability to the specific soil/sediment from the Housatonic River, effectiveness, implementability, cost-effectiveness, operational challenges, treatment residuals management, potential air emissions, and/or other factors. EPA will incorporate steps for public involvement throughout this process.

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As you may know, in response to a petition, the Town of Lee Board of Health (BOH) held an adjudicatory hearing to determine whether or not the UDF presents a risk to the residents of the Town of Lee, based solely upon expert testimony. On April 27, the Lee BOH issued its decision and determined that it was "unable to conclude increase[d] risk to health" from the UDF. The BOH went on to list a number of concerns regarding the UDF, including the contamination of the aquifer, the monitoring of the UDF, and the lack of detail in the conceptual design plan for the UDF that GE submitted to EPA.

The details above speak to these concerns, and EPA will continue to work closely with the Town of Lee going forward as cleanup plans progress. EPA is committed to working with all stakeholders, including federal, state, and local partners and the Town of Lee to ensure that the cleanup is conducted to maximize safety, environmental justice, and community input. We welcome your interest in the Site and your support for its cleanup. If you have further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

David W. Cash
Regional Administrator,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency -- Region 1

Attachments:

Attachment 1: List of Technical Cleanup Plans
Attachment 2: Figure of the UDF
Attachment 3: Figures showing the UDF's Protective Layers

ATTACHMENT 1

Documents That Were Open for Public Input: 2021 - 2023

Revised Floodplain Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan (including Vernal Pools), Reach 5A: Received from GE June 25, 2021 (pdf) (17 MB)
Input period ended on August 16, 2021

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (1.1 MB)

Revised Statement of Work: Received from GE July 12, 2021 (pdf) (13.8 MB)
Input period ended on August 31, 2021

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (900 K)

Revised Biota Consumption Advisory Outreach Plan for Housatonic Rest of River - Connecticut: Received from GE on August 9, 2021 (pdf) (5.1 MB)
Input period ended on November 18, 2021

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (690 K)

Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan, Reach 5A Riverbanks, Sediment and Backwaters: Received from GE on September 27, 2021 (pdf) (14.5 MB)
Input period ended on November 18, 2021

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (1.7 MB)

Upland Disposal Facility Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan: Submitted by GE November 24, 2021 (pdf) (7 MB)
Input period ended on January 21, 2022

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (1 MB)

Baseline Restoration Assessment Work Plan: Submitted by GE December 22, 2021 (pdf) (5.8 MB)
Input period ended on February 18, 2022

- Public comments on submittal (pdf) (2 MB)

Supplemental Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey Work Plan: Submitted by GE January 17, 2022 (pdf) (1.1 MB)
Input period ended on March 28, 2022

- Public Comments on Submittal (pdf) (1.4 MB)

Overall Strategy and Schedule for Implementation of the Corrective Measures: Submitted by GE January 31, 2022 (pdf) (2.9 MB)
Input period ended on March 21, 2022

- Public Comments on Submittal (pdf) (1.5 MB)

Woods Pond Dam Phase I Inspection/Evaluation Report (pdf) (8.9 MB)
Input Period Ended on April 22, 2022

- No comments received

Rising Pond Dam Phase I Inspection/Evaluation Report (pdf) (11.9 MB)
Input Period Ended on April 22, 2022

- No comments received

2021 Annual Report on Biota Consumption Advisory Outreach Activities – Massachusetts (pdf) (7.8 MB)
Input Period Ended on April 22, 2022

- No comments received

2021 Annual Report on Biota Consumption Advisory Outreach Activities – Connecticut (pdf) (11.3 MB)
Input Period Ended on April 22, 2022

- No comments received

Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Report for Upland Disposal Facility Area (pdf) (773 K)
Input Period Ended on August 10, 2022

- Public Comments on Submittal (pdf) (1.1 MB)

Revised Baseline Monitoring Plan (pdf) (11.1 MB)
Input Period Ended on August 22, 2022

- Public Comments on Submittal (pdf) (1.7 MB)

Supplemental Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Housatonic Rest of River - Public Release Version (pdf) (55.2 MB)
Input period ended on December 8, 2022

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.6 MB)

Willow Mill Dam Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring Plan (pdf) (7.7 MB)
Input period ended on December 20, 2022

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.1 MB)

Water Withdrawal and Uses Plan (pdf) (2 MB)
Input period ended on December 20, 2022

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.2 MB)

Sustainability and Climate Adaptation Plan (pdf) (2.2 MB)
Input period ended on December 20, 2022

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.6 MB)

Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan for Reach 6/Woods Pond (pdf) (6.1 MB)
Input period ended on January 20, 2023

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.2 MB)

Vernal Pool Pilot Study Selection Proposal (pdf) (9.1 MB)
Input period ended on January 31, 2023

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (794 K)

Monitoring and Maintenance Plan for Columbia Mill Dam (pdf) (6.1 MB)
Input period ended on February 7, 2023

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (1.9 MB)

Upland Disposal Facility Conceptual Design Plan (pdf) (7.6 MB)
Interim Pre-Design Investigation Data Summary Report for Upland Disposal Facility Area (pdf) (155 MB)
Input period ended for both documents on February 13, 2023

- Public Input on Both Submittals (pdf) (3.8 MB)

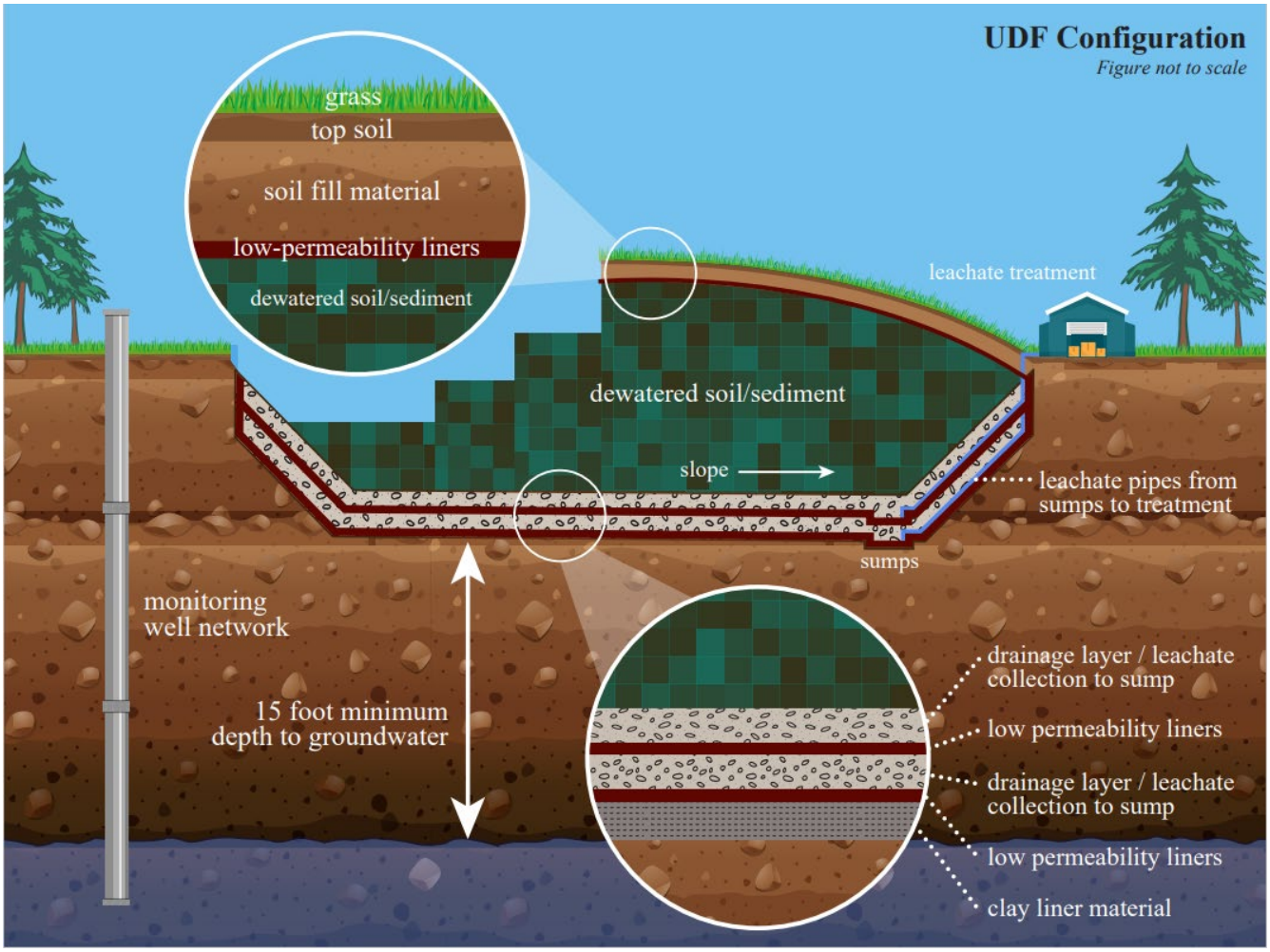
Plan for Implementing Future Projects or Work (pdf) (979 K)
Input period ended on February 22, 2023

- Public Input on Submittal (pdf) (2.4 MB)

ATTACHMENT 2

ATTACHMENT 3

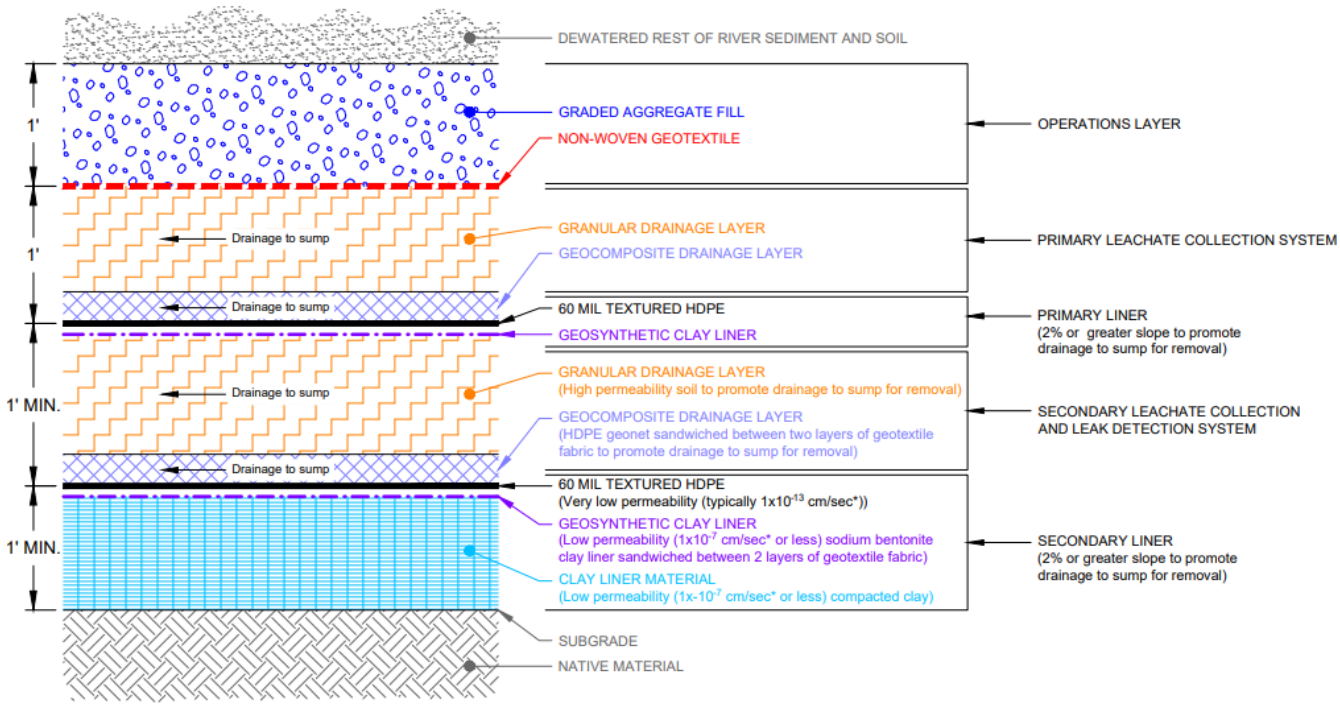
Figures showing the Protective Layers in the UDF



FLOOR BASE LINER SYSTEM

NOT TO SCALE

Adapted from GE's UDF Conceptual Design Plan dated December 6, 2022



*$1x10^{-13}$ cm/sec = 0.0000000000001 centimeters per second permeability
*$1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec = 0.0000001 centimeters per second permeability

Applicable Revised Permit Performance Standards

II.B.5.a.2.(c) - The Upland Disposal Facility shall consist of a double bottom liner, separated by a drainage layer, and shall incorporate primary and secondary leachate collection systems.

II.B.5.a.2.(f) - Liners (bottom liners and cap liners) shall have a permeability equal to less than 1 x 10^{-7} cm/sec*, a minimum thickness of 30 mils and be chemically compatible with PCBs.