

1 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

2

3 TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, LLC

4

5 DOCKET NO. CP17-101-000

6

7 PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION

8

9 Franklin Township Community Center

10 505 Demott Lane

11 Somerset, NJ 08873

12

13 Wednesday, May 2, 2017

14 5:00 p.m.

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (5:00 p.m.)

3 MR. O'DONNELL: My name is Thomas J. O'Donnell,
4 O-'-D-o-n-n-e-l-l Jr. I'm a member of the International
5 Operating Engineers Local 825. I live in South Brunswick.
6 Operating Engineers are a part of workforce that builds
7 pipelines and energy infrastructure.

8 It helps bring affordable, reliable energy to New
9 Jersey families. This project offers many benefits
10 including but not limited to, jobs created for people like
11 me. Pipelines are the safest form of energy delivery.

12 Local 825 members are highly skilled in pipeline
13 construction. Our projects meet and exceed federal safety
14 standards. Our training facilities are among the best
15 places in the country for training, continuing education on
16 energy infrastructure.

17 Every winter new or refresher courses on pipeline
18 and general construction are offered. We have safety
19 successfully built these types of projects in all kinds of
20 environments like urban, suburban, rural areas of the state
21 and I respectfully ask to move this project forward.

22 This is one of the three necessary evils in our
23 country. The government designated it back before World War
24 II. The first being the highway system because back then it
25 would take you weeks to travel from one coast to the other.

1 Now we have super wide highways, but we have a lot of deaths
2 on those highways because people don't respect them.

3 But the government needs to move under warped
4 conditions anything from coast to coast, it's done easily.
5 Second, power in 1900 less than 5% of this country had
6 electricity so at night when you wanted to stay up you would
7 burn oil. You weren't watching television, you weren't
8 listening to the radio. You were burning oil, wood, coal
9 and that's how you stayed warm, that's how you cooked your
10 food.

11 The government made sure that we brought in
12 electricity coast to coast. By the year 2000 it was 98% of
13 this country was electrified -- it makes a big difference.
14 You've got air-conditioning, you've got refrigeration. Food
15 lasts longer, you don't have to drop it in a cold river to
16 keep it cool in the summer. It's a necessary evil. People
17 get electrocuted every day. Somebody will drop a toaster in
18 the tub while they're taking a bath, you know, electric
19 radio, that's the stupidity of people.

20 The third necessary evil -- gas, we need gas
21 everywhere in this country for the same reasons we need the
22 other two. That if any time the government needs to set up
23 operations to protect our country in any spot, everything
24 they need is there. The way to get there -- electric and
25 gas, they can do whatever they need to do and it's ready and

1 willing to go.

2 It does for this country what most people don't
3 understand. It makes the economy move. It gives every
4 dollar that a man makes on this job is spent 7 times as it
5 goes through the different people that he does business with
6 and they do business with.

7 So it's good in many ways, not just for cooking
8 your food. There's a lot of people in this country that
9 believe it stops with me, it doesn't go to the next guy
10 behind me unless he's my next-door neighbor. But if it's
11 another town or somewhere else they don't want to know about
12 it, okay.

13 MR. CARUSO: My name is Carmine Caruso.
14 C-a-r-m-i-n-e C-a-r-u-s-o. I am a Teamster of Local 469.
15 I'm a Teamster now for 39 years out of Local 469. I worked
16 the pipeline out of them 38/40 years I've did pipeline at
17 least 30 years. The pipeline when they do a project --
18 safety is their first priority of a pipeline.

19 Every day they're safety meetings, there are tool
20 box meetings and the environment is the main importance. It
21 creates jobs for their people in the area, the natural gas
22 line that's going to come through here, clean energy -- you
23 don't have to worry about nothing.

24 The pipe is every day inspected, all the testing
25 that goes on and it does create jobs throughout when a job

1 is finished and during the job there's plenty of work for
2 the people that live in the area for the suppliers, for the
3 food vendors, for the rentals and it's a good safety
4 environment for everybody.

5 And I wish and I hope that this -- I know this
6 project will go through and it will be a safe project for
7 everybody and it's clean. Once again it's clean energy.
8 You don't have to worry about trucks and trains and
9 everything coming down, it's all underground.

10 They don't realize that there is pipe all over
11 the place. You could go from Texas to Canada you know, so
12 and I feel that this project is necessary for the State of
13 New Jersey and it will bring jobs, thank you very much and
14 have a nice day.

15 MR. EGAN: Hello my name is Daniel Egan, and I'm
16 a member of IBW Local 456. I'm here to register my support
17 for the proposed Northeast Supply Enhancement Project.
18 Pipelines and their associated infrastructure like the
19 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project safety bring us the gas
20 we need to warm our homes and keep our lights on.

21 The Northeast Supply Enhancement Project has been
22 designed to have as little impact on the environment and
23 area residents as possible. The Northeast Supply
24 Enhancement Project will be constructed with the highest
25 quality contractors and labor with safety is the number one

1 priority.

2 The additional gas capacity brought in through
3 the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project has the potential
4 to lower gas costs for area consumers like me. I urge you,
5 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to permit the
6 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project to go forward and bring
7 good jobs and safe and reliable gas energy to the people of
8 our region, thank you.

9 MR. LAUMBACH: Okay, my name is Robert Laumbach,
10 L-a-u-m-b-a-c-h. I'm a professor of environmental health at
11 Rutgers School of Public Health. I'm not an advocate -- I'm
12 a medical doctor and I do research on air pollution. The
13 views that I'm expressing here are my own and do not reflect
14 the official positions of the university.

15 I study the health effects of air pollution.
16 Natural gas is a dirty fossil fuel. Compressor stations
17 produce a number of air pollutants that impact surrounding
18 communities including emissions from gas burning turbines
19 and hazardous air pollutants from -- during blowdowns.

20 The air quality section of the DEIS includes only
21 a very cursory evaluation of air quality impacts. Simple
22 comparison to the National MBA Quality Centers does not
23 assess health impacts. There is no known threshold below
24 which PM2.5, nitrogen dioxide and other relevant pollutants
25 do not cause health effects.

1 Established health effects include exacerbation
2 of asthma and other lung disease, heart attack, stroke and
3 adverse effects on child's development. The authors of the
4 DEIS stated, "Based on our analysis there's no warranted
5 health impact assessment."

6 This is contradicted by evidence in the report.
7 The maximum air contaminant levels for PM2.5 in the relevant
8 table in the report exceed the annual 24 hour averages and
9 also exceed the World Health Organization health based
10 standards.

11 Also, the maximum contaminant level emissions
12 also exceed the New Jersey Department of Environmental
13 Protection, significant impact levels again warranting
14 health impact assessment. And furthermore the area of
15 impact has not been characterized so as significant level
16 impact area, a mapping needs to be done and it has to be
17 considered who might be sensitive receptors in those areas.

18 I did a calculation of the PM2.5 that's emitted
19 by the compressor station and I calculated that it's
20 equivalent to 1,700 -- more than 1,700 heavy duty diesels
21 idling. That's the PM2.5 level at a little over 4 pounds
22 per hour.

23 So to say that this is not significant on the
24 face of it, it really deserves a further evaluation. So not
25 to mention not only just the impacts within the community

1 that are going to be immediate but also with a 50 year
2 lifetime of the project operating lifetime as well as
3 upstream effects -- effects from fracking natural gas in
4 Pennsylvania and then downstream effects of burning this
5 natural gas when we really should be converting to a clean
6 energy future.

7 So I really think in this case that a really
8 thorough evaluation needs to be done and as an environmental
9 health specialist and scientist of the health impacts that
10 considers not only immediate impacts, considers not only
11 single pollutants -- considers multi-pollutants over time,
12 considers the future development in the area over time
13 throughout the life span of this project and not only in
14 time, but also spatially over the course of the project from
15 upstream to downstream, thank you very much.

16 MS. GALE: My name is Nancy Gale, G-a-l-e. I'm a
17 registered intervenor, a 35 year resident of Franklin
18 Township and a mom with two kids born and raised here. I
19 wish to express my opposition to the Northeast Supply
20 Enhancement Project and the proposed compressor station 206
21 to be built in Franklin Township.

22 We've learned that the pipeline will go directly
23 through New Jersey and under Raritan Bay which will assume
24 all of the environmental health and safety risks and yet
25 will receive no future benefits from the project.

1 Just a few of these risks that concern me include
2 environmental risks, the potential groundwater contamination
3 from run-off, the noise and pollution that will adversely
4 affect marine mammals in the Raritan Bay, many of which are
5 federally protected species, the destruction of marine life
6 and wildlife habitat including nesting birds and irreparable
7 disruption to the base thousands of acres of sea bed and the
8 organisms living there.

9 Safety risks -- the proposed location of
10 compressor station 206 is immediately adjacent to an active
11 rock quarry that routinely conducts ground shaking blasting.
12 Sections of the pipeline are over 50 years old which likely
13 increases the possibility of leaks and explosions.

14 And the inherent risk that pipeline's increased
15 capacity and velocity will present to a large number of
16 people given that the proposed route passes through densely
17 populated residential and business neighborhoods.

18 Health risks -- compressors emit toxic chemicals
19 and known carcinogens which can drift up to five miles away.
20 Pipelines leak methane, a significant contributor to ozone
21 and smog. Compression station 206 is proposed to be built
22 next to the Higgin's Farm superfund site where 100,000 of
23 ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds is
24 treated daily.

25 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is

1 missing information, some of which will not be provided by
2 Transco until after the close of the public comment period.
3 At the very least, FERC should issue a revised DEIS after
4 receiving all missing data and after that data has been
5 independently evaluated and deemed accurate.

6 The public comment period should then be extended
7 to allow comment on the updated DEIS. One glaring omission
8 is inclusion of an in depth analysis of health or
9 environmental impacts of chemical emissions and the
10 potential detrimental health impacts from proposed
11 compressor station 206, especially in combination with
12 mining emissions and truck traffic from Trap Rock Quarry.

13 FERC needs to require a comprehensive health
14 impact assessment prior to issuing the final impact
15 statement and should also wait until all pending federal and
16 state permits have been obtained. This is not something
17 that will benefit our community or citizens of our state,
18 and the risks are too high.

19 So I urge our government representatives and the
20 Department of Environmental Protection of New Jersey to
21 oppose the NESE Project.

22 MR. MADISON: Sid Madison, S-i-d Madison,
23 M-a-d-i-s-o-n. Your legacy via FERC is important. FERC is
24 five "P's". P -- protecting the environment, P -- policy or
25 rules, P -- principles, P -- policies, P -- politics, P --

1 personal legacy. Your personal legacy is very important.

2 To illustrate the five "P's", compare
3 federal/FERC and state/EPA processes. Assuming protecting
4 our environment generates policies and rules that are equal
5 two P's are down -- protecting and policies, using a mix of
6 principles and politics, two more P's decisions' are made.

7 The likelihood of stopping a pipeline is greater
8 at the state level than at the federal level. Ironic --
9 ironic that the same goal has different results, of course
10 policies or rules can be different. Policies are important.

11

12 Take our approach to superfund sites --
13 remediation is slowly improving. That's good, but the
14 number of sites is increasing -- that's bad. The deference
15 incentive to protect the environment is not great enough to
16 protect it but by remediation we correct the problems over
17 time, we muddle through.

18 Let's recap so far. Policies or rules can be
19 different at the federal and state levels. Segue to
20 climate, the policies, the rules are set by nature, physics,
21 chemistry and biology. Climate science tells us that to
22 preserve the planet for humans we must stop using fossil
23 fuels as soon as possible. And while there is uncertainty
24 in this prognosis, the uncertainty is in how much worse we
25 will leave this world for future generations.

1 From a climate perspective -- no more pipelines.
2 Back to FERC and pipelines -- decisions that do not favor
3 protecting the environment will be overturned because of
4 remediation but climate will never get better.

5 In terms of the science, we will adapt not
6 remediate. Poor decisions on pipelines are forever. So
7 personal legacy is important -- your legacy is how you will
8 leave the world for your grandchildren. Your legacy should
9 be stopping pipelines regardless of principles, policies or
10 politics.

11 When your grandchildren ask about how you dealt
12 with climate change, what will your legacy be? Too bad the
13 emotion is not going to show in the -- or maybe it is, it's
14 a recording as opposed to a subscribed or a --

15 MR. FOSTER: My name is Robert Foster,
16 R-o-b-e--r-t F-o-s-t-e-r. I'm here today to voice my
17 opinion about the project. The thing is that the way things
18 are going in this city, in this state, I mean, work
19 opportunity is something that you know, that we push for.

20 I work for the Laborer's Eastern Region organized
21 employment which we try to get our members work. And that's
22 what we're here for, for job opportunities for people that
23 live in this city and in this county and by doing that you
24 know what I mean, it helps, you know what I mean, young
25 members get the opportunity to see what -- how our work is

1 really about.

2 I mean a lot of people can't do it but you know I
3 mean as far as the union and the opportunities of working
4 out of a union it gives them opportunity to feed their
5 families and an opportunity to do -- be a respectful member
6 in the community and that's what this project would do for
7 our members, alright.

8 MR. SEVERINI: Rob Severini, S-e-v-e-r-i-n-i,
9 Local 472, okay. Okay what is this in regards of for the
10 pipeline is that -- I'm providing comments. Yeah, I just
11 believe any kind of pipeline it's beneficial to the public,
12 the infrastructure, it's good for jobs, its' good for the
13 workers with their families.

14 And on the other hand natural gas subsequently
15 burns cleaner than coal. It's safe for the environment and
16 it's also easily transportable -- safety transportable as
17 opposed to our rail lines. Any kind of underground pipeline
18 is definitely better than transportation over the road or by
19 rail car.

20 So with that being said I'm all for pipeline
21 work. Again it's good for the economy and it brings jobs
22 for families and their kids.

23 MS. MOIRANO: My name is Nancy Moirano, it's
24 N-a-n-c-y M-o-i-r-a-n-o. I live at 59 Internest Drive,
25 Kendall Park, New Jersey, 08824 in the 55 plus community

1 called Princeton Manor.

2 My FERC ID number is F (for Frank) 346182. My
3 email is nmoirano2017@gmail.com and I am an intervenor in
4 this matter and I have read as much of the DEIS as I could
5 in the short timeframe provided.

6 I have several issues, the first one has to do
7 with the DEIS prepared by FERC which I judge to be
8 inadequate. There is so much missing information that
9 should have been provided by Williams Transco. I don't
10 understand how FERC can possibly identify all potential
11 environmental risks and recommend actions without critical
12 studies, plans and procedures.

13 The DEIS acknowledges that construction plans and
14 methods might change so when there would be -- so then there
15 would have to be a new environmental impact analysis and how
16 would this be considered?

17 The incompleteness of the DEIS was one of the
18 reasons New York Department of Environmental Conservation
19 denied the requested water quality certificate for NESE.
20 I'm asking FERC to get all the missing and requested
21 information, independently review it, analyze it, and post
22 it on the FERC docket for public review.

23 I'm also requesting that FERC issue a revised
24 DEIS with at least an additional 45 days for public review,
25 motions to intervene and comments from the public.

1 Number two -- I have grave health concerns that
2 Williams Transco's proposal to build CS206, the natural gas
3 powered compressor between Trap Rock Quarry, which is an
4 active blasting site generating noise, ground tremors and
5 airborne pollutants from the active mining and the Higgins's
6 Farm superfund site which already is being monitored for
7 ground water contamination.

8 In the DEIS FERC demonstrated or decides that
9 there was no need for them to do a health impact assessment
10 for people like me living near the compressor station.
11 There are over 165,000 people living in Franklin, South
12 Brunswick, Montgomery, Rocky Hill and Princeton.

13 This is not an industrial area. There are people
14 living here and there was no local assessment of air quality
15 at the compressor station site which already suffers from
16 airborne pollutants from the mining at Trap Rock Quarry.

17 Measurement of air quality came from the EPA,
18 state ambient air quality monitoring stations in North and
19 East Brunswick, Elizabeth and Philadelphia. I better skip
20 over a few things.

21 Certainly the toxic chemicals from a compressor
22 station can spread for miles in any direction, depending
23 upon how the wind blows and it's very windy here. The toxic
24 chemicals are known to cause cancer, leukemia, birth
25 defects, all sorts of other increased risk of heart attack,

1 strokes, neurological issues, lung diseases, okay.

2 MR. DAVIS: Mark Davis, Jr. Alright, my name is
3 Mark Davis, I'm a member of Local 825 International
4 Operating Engineers. I live in Monroe Township. Operating
5 Engineers are the men and women who make it possible for
6 pipelines and compressor stations to be built under the
7 highest standard required.

8 Our members take pride in the work we do and make
9 sure it is at the highest level. At the end of 2013, our
10 members successfully completed the New Jersey portion of the
11 Tennessee Gas Pipeline over 20 miles of New Jersey's most
12 environmentally sensitive areas crossing over several states
13 own preserves and parks including the Appalachian Trail and
14 the Ramapo Reservation.

15 Pipelines must be part of the integral -- sorry,
16 sound energy policy. Near 80% of New Jersey residents rely
17 on natural gas. This project is important to me, please
18 approve this project. And I'd just like to add that moving
19 product through pipelines is one of the safest and most
20 efficient ways to move product across the country and you
21 know, I've been a fireman for almost 25 years now and most
22 of the accidents I've ever seen have been fuel tankers and
23 compressor tankers and so forth that have gotten in car
24 accidents and affected the environment by getting in through
25 the manholes and waterways.

1 And pipelines are very rare that they leak and it
2 costs the builder a lot of money if they do leak so they
3 make them to the highest quality standard. So with that
4 being said I want to thank you and have a good day.

5 MR. HARTMAN: First name is Christian, last name
6 is Hartman, H-a-r-t-m-a-n. I'm the Vice President of the
7 New Jersey Alliance for Action. Members of the Alliance for
8 Action include 2,500 of New Jersey's corporate labor
9 professional academic and governmental representatives.

10 And our mission is to improve New Jersey's
11 economy through the promotion of capital construction and
12 infrastructure investment. So for about 40 years the
13 Alliance has focused exclusively on these infrastructure
14 issues that include transportation, water, waste water,
15 coastal protection, dredging energy.

16 And I've personally worked with officials on the
17 federal, state and local level on economic and
18 infrastructure issues that are important to people in the
19 region and across the state. So the New Jersey Alliance for
20 Action wants to go on record saying that we support the
21 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project as proposed by
22 Transco.

23 We believe that the billion dollar enhancement of
24 the existing infrastructure will improve the transmission
25 pipeline system which transports much of the natural gas

1 consumed in the Northeastern United States.

2 We believe that as our energy -- as the state's
3 energy needs continue to grow, and natural gas supplies can
4 have difficulty reaching our region during times of high
5 demand such as the middle of winter, natural gas will
6 continue to be a critical component of the energy mix that's
7 necessary to meet the region's growing energy needs.

8 The infrastructure enhancement project will
9 generate approximately 327 million dollars in additional
10 economic activity in the region, over 3,000 much needed
11 construction jobs will be created during the construction
12 phase of the project with more than 800 jobs that are
13 anticipated to be created during the natural gas conversion
14 phase with about 800 or so secondary jobs created from the
15 positive economic impact of the project.

16 In addition to delivering enough gas to serve
17 about 2.3 million homes, it will enable our region to
18 actually reduce our greenhouse gas footprint converting
19 customers to natural gas can reduce CO2 emissions by up to
20 2.4 million tons per year.

21 And the project aims to have virtually zero
22 impact on noise and air quality in the region as the
23 proposed facilities are out of sight of current homes we've
24 taken a look at the Draft Impact Statement and everything
25 and we've taken a look at those studies and we agree with

1 them.

2 So we urge the Federal Energy Regulatory
3 Commission to approve the Draft EIS for the Northeast Supply
4 Enhancement. Thank you for the opportunity to be here and
5 provide testimony, I appreciate it guys.

6 MS. BEALS: Phyllis, P-h-y-l-l-i-s, last name
7 Beals B (as in Boy) - e-a-l-s. I'm a resident of Franklin
8 Township, New Jersey and an avid recreational boater on
9 Raritan Bay. I am in support of sustainable energy
10 solutions. I opposed the NESE and gas compressor 206. The
11 DEIS was incomplete in its studies on many critical areas
12 including analysis of health impact on elderly who live
13 within a short distance of the proposed compressor site.

14 The DEIS relied on Transco's data for annual
15 emission standards. Humans are most often negatively
16 affected during peak transmissions and this has not been
17 flushed out. I don't know if you accept exhibits but I
18 brought some exhibits of where will the pollution go.

19 This was done based on NOAA projections over
20 dates of air flows, June, September, December and March of
21 2016. Contrary to the DEIS report, particulate materials
22 and volatile organic compounds may affect the health of
23 susceptible populations, especially elderly and children.

24 Also, the EPA acceptable levels for these
25 matters, particulate and ozone are very close to acceptable

1 limits and our community information that's been provided to
2 me in one particular compound, and the addition of the gas
3 compressor station contaminates during blowdowns could very
4 likely push above the EPA standards, which as we know, are
5 really not even ideal for safety for people.

6 It's a compromise of industry and health. A
7 health impact study is definitely needed to flush out more
8 of these concerns regarding health risks. Another major
9 deficiency in the DEIS is the lack of research or
10 coordination with the National Marine Fisheries. I want to
11 know what the impact of building the pipeline in Raritan Bay
12 and the dredging up of layers of contamination in the Bay's
13 bottom will have on such marine wildlife as the clams.

14 We have whales that now come to Raritan Bay --
15 this was taken in November of 2016, a photo by a fisherman I
16 know personally and I again believe that the FERC needs to
17 do more independent research, separate, not relying on
18 Transco's data rather than simply relying on a lot of their
19 own data.

20 Lastly, more geologic studies are needed to
21 really understand the impact that the blowdowns will have
22 near a blasting zone such as where the compressor station
23 206 will be built. I found the DEIS to be lacking in many
24 areas, thank you.

25 MR. POLLACK: Alright my name is Jeremy Pollack,

1 J-e-r-e-m-y last name is P-o-l-l-a-c-k. I'm a longtime
2 resident. I've lived in South Brunswick and Franklin
3 Township for 50 years.

4 I have four points to discuss. One is noise. The
5 average noise levels that were suggested being acceptable
6 but this is not appropriate. For example, average sound
7 level of a home smoke alarm is essentially zero. Peak sound
8 level, however, is loud and piercing. Williams did not
9 offer and FERC did not assess peak sound levels.

10 My second point relates to the Trap Rock Quarry's
11 blasting. Williams has not yet assessed effects on the
12 natural gas fueled turbines due to Trap Rock's blasting.
13 The two planned turbines are analogous to jet engines.
14 Their compressor blades rotate at about 11,000 rpm so the
15 blades very high tip velocity will be subjected to repeated
16 stress deflection from trapped rocks blasting.

17 Jet aircraft turbine's blades are similar.
18 Recent Southwest Air jet engine failure exemplifies
19 explosive destruction typical of turbine engine compressor
20 blades. In the presence of natural gas, such failure would
21 certainly be disastrous.

22 My third point is safety egress. The local roads
23 are not adequate to allow residential egress in emergency
24 situations. Local residential housing even will have to go
25 toward proposed compressor station just to get away from the

1 danger.

2 My fourth point is water. Water for not fighting
3 natural gas fires which must be allowed to simply burn out,
4 but rather water for consequential fires of trees and so
5 forth associated with any disastrous accident at this site.

6 Those are all the points I wish to make, thank
7 you very much.

8 MR. ZOTTI: Frank Zotti, I live in the town.
9 Z-o-t-t-i. I live in Striker Roads, it's an adult community
10 canal walk. Williams basis -- good company. I worked for
11 them, I was a pipeline welder for 35-40 years and had my
12 knees replaced, retired, worked for them inspecting and I
13 worked for a lot of companies -- gas companies, they're one
14 of the safest going, Williams.

15 Environment -- I worked on a Princeton job, I
16 forget what they had to do. A stream that was dry we had to
17 bore -- it cost them 50,000 but they did everything -- it
18 cost them a fortune. I worked on that whole job down into
19 Princeton and I was a welding inspector on a compress
20 station.

21 So no, they're a very good company. I worked for
22 Duke, I worked for Buck, I worked for all of them which came
23 through here -- all of them came through. The compressor
24 station is now, today they make them real quiet so.

25 I don't know a lot of people don't know that much

1 about them. This is to put the gas into New York I think,
2 they're trying to get rid of that bunker sea oil over there,
3 that's what it is about. I worked over there too, big firm,
4 Brooklyn, Brooklyn union, all of them.

5 But anyway that's my opinion. I want to see them
6 go. I know where they're putting it to. They're putting it
7 on Kingston Trap Rock's property, Stavola -- I worked over
8 in there when we laid pipelines through there. Anyway,
9 that's all I have to say is I'm for it anyway, it will put
10 people to work too, put a lot of people I think, anyway.
11 Did you want to hear that? No, you didn't want to hear that
12 you just wanted to hear me say okay, thank you.

13 MR. BEALS: Alright my name is Robert Michael
14 Beals, B-e-a-l-s. Alright so I'd just say a little bit
15 about my qualifications. I'm a PhD mathematician. I'm a
16 distinguished professor at Rutgers University. I served for
17 20 years in the Dean's Office, so I know a little bit about
18 science and I know a little bit about information. I know a
19 little bit about reports and one of my main concerns is
20 related to the draft environmental impact statement and it's
21 being based on too little of the information about what is
22 actually needed.

23 I'm more concerned about the Raritan Bay effects
24 even though I'm a Franklin Township resident. I'm fortunate
25 enough to live up at this end of Franklin Township rather

1 than directly down at the end where the compressor station
2 is being built or is proposed to be built and where a number
3 of my friends and longtime citizens who are active members
4 of the community here in Franklin Township will be directly
5 affected.

6 My concerns about the Bay are partly based on
7 extensive use of the Bay recreationally, but it is -- I
8 think that the environmental impact on the Bay has not been
9 sufficiently addressed, even the NOAA subgroup said that
10 there was information missing when that was asked for.

11 I think that information needs to be completely
12 obtained. It has to be put on the FERC docket for public
13 review rather than having this be rushed through. We need a
14 revised Draft Impact Statement and there has to be a full
15 public review of that.

16 The other thing I wanted to comment on -- I saw
17 that there were a number of construction workers here I'm
18 sure speaking favorably about the prospects of construction
19 jobs. I am sympathetic to people having jobs but I am also
20 not sympathetic to jobs being brought in for people from the
21 outside to impact an area and then go away.

22 To impact an area where there will be zero
23 lasting benefits from the actual product and to have this be
24 another case of a public resource, a public good -- in this
25 case I'm referring to the Bay being co-opted for private

1 profit -- absolutely private profit without consideration of
2 the amazing environmental impact that there can be as we've
3 already seen over the last many years whether you talk about
4 Alaska, whether you talk about the Atlantic, whether you
5 talk about the Pacific, or whether you talk about the Gulf
6 of Mexico, so those are my concerns, okay, thank you.

7 MR. PRASAD: I'm Rajiv Prasad, R-a-j-i-v
8 P-r-a-s-a-d and I'm here to comment on the Draft
9 Environmental Impact Statement that I feel was prepared by
10 FERC and is inadequate. And it is based -- because FERC
11 based its conclusions on information that was missing,
12 critical study plans and procedures.

13 FERC is missing a lot of information needed to
14 firstly identify all the potential environmental risks and
15 then to use complete information to recommend actions that
16 must be taken to eliminate or reduce negative environmental
17 impacts.

18 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement
19 acknowledges that construction plans and methods might
20 change and this would likely mean that different studies and
21 environmental impact analyses would be needed before a
22 conclusion about the impact could be made.

23 Other agencies were asked by FERC to accept or
24 agree with their conclusions in the Draft Environmental
25 Impact Statement and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries wrote

1 that they could not even engage in the required consultation
2 with FERC until critical missing information was provided --
3 that was in April of 2018.

4 The incompleteness of the DIAS was one of the
5 reasons why New York's Department of Environmental
6 Conservation denied the requested water quality certificate
7 for this Northeast Supply Enhancement Project -- that was in
8 April of 2018.

9 My requests are that FERC should get all missing
10 and required requested information and then independently
11 review and analyze it and not just merely concur with the
12 Williams conclusions.

13 All missing and requested information should be
14 posted on the FERC docket for public review and once FERC
15 completes their review of the missing and requested
16 information, FERC should issue a Supplemental or Revised
17 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and give at least an
18 additional 45 days for review by the public motions to
19 intervene and comments from the public.

20 An Environmental Impact Statement should provide
21 full and fair discussion of significant environmental
22 impacts and shall inform decision-makers and the public of
23 the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize
24 adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human
25 environment.

1 MR. HENDERSON: Eric J. Henderson. This
2 compressor station is where it's proposed to be located is
3 right next to my wife's farm -- we both own the farm. The
4 pipeline runs through our farm and well this is obviously
5 going to be devastating and to have 50 foot stacks of steel,
6 many of these I can't pronounce, benzene I know is very
7 toxic, formaldehyde.

8 I work on my farm and I'll be breathing all of
9 these things and the people in our neighborhood there will
10 be breathing these things and that is unhealthy and with the
11 trend going towards more natural energy to build this thing
12 now seems not good common sense as we're going to have
13 renewables and natural energy take over our energy needs,
14 we're going to be stuck with the compressor station spewing
15 chemicals throughout the neighborhood.

16 Why they want to put this in a residential and
17 farmland area is -- makes no sense. What makes even less
18 sense is that they're going to build it within the confines
19 of a rock quarry where there are constantly explosions.

20 These compressor stations have a history of
21 exploding without explosions around them so why would
22 anybody with common sense put a compressor station in a
23 dynamite area that has been dynamiting for decades?

24 The pipes that go right through the quarry is
25 scary enough that they've been rattled by these explosions

1 and one pipe has been there since 1950. From what I
2 understand the explosion in Edison a few years ago was
3 because of high pressure through corroded pipes -- that's
4 exactly what you're setting up in my backyard --
5 unacceptable.

6 I understand there's an alternative for the
7 pipeline and that Williams themselves have proposed. I
8 don't want that either but at least it won't be spewing
9 carcinogens throughout our neighborhood, I guess that's it.

10 MS. MATURO: My name is Theresa Maturo, it's
11 T-h-e-r-e-s-a M-a-t-u-r-o. I have concerns and I must
12 admit I didn't read through the 800 plus pages. I did read
13 through an executive summary and that's where the concerns
14 came up.

15 Probably the biggest concern I have is that it
16 seems this is more of an issue around profitability.
17 Talking about making things better with another supply path
18 but a path already exists and all we can be doing with that
19 is creating more profitability for the company.

20 There's no certainty of need ever demonstrated in
21 the report and that's something that was a real big concern
22 to me. It seems FERC's objective is to determine that there
23 is a need and that they've met the requirements and the only
24 need has been demonstrated by Transco saying so. That seems
25 an odd way to establish need.

1 So that was one major concern I've had. The
2 support of environmental issues -- that was another
3 statement in the executive report -- I'm going to refer to
4 some notes if you don't mind so I could -- I think I'm going
5 to refer to them.

6 So supporting the environmental issues primarily
7 by improving air quality, converting building heating
8 systems from fuel oil to natural gas and I was curious how
9 that's going to happen? Does -- is there an expectation
10 that building owners are just out of the air going to
11 establish capital improvements on their building because now
12 natural gas is available to them?

13 It seems an odd way to mitigate concerns by
14 saying buildings can now be converted to natural gas and so
15 we'll be improving efficiency and environmental issues
16 around less clean fuel.

17 The company isn't likely to support that with
18 their own investments. I'm curious how that even becomes
19 part of the discussion when we're talking about mitigating a
20 project and saying well buildings can now be more energy
21 efficient and environmentally sound.

22 That just seemed a very odd comment all together.
23 The facility foundation was a concern. There is a quarry
24 that does blasting on a regular basis. We're about
25 three-quarters of a mile away from that. They announced to

1 us in our community when they intend to blasts and when they
2 do my house shakes, rattles -- windows rattle.

3 So that's something that needs to be assessed
4 prior not -- it says submit plans ahead of building. Your
5 submitting inadequate information ahead of time and this
6 evaluation doesn't seem appropriate.

7 Noise issues they talked about mitigating that by
8 making sure we were notified in advance there would be
9 extreme noise above the acceptable levels. Just giving us a
10 warning doesn't seem appropriate in terms of advanced
11 notice, it doesn't mitigate the issue. Okay, I probably
12 needed more than three minutes, alright, good, I'll do some
13 more in terms of it but thank you.

14 MS. MUGHAL: My name is Ayesha Mughal. I just
15 want to talk about safety. M-u-g-h-a-l, Ayesha,
16 A-y-e-s-h-a. So I wanted to talk about safety. FERC is not
17 revealing the Federal Safety Standards that are used in the
18 transport of natural gas.

19 FERC requires that Williams Transco certifies
20 that it would design, install, inspect, test, construct,
21 operate, place and maintain the facility in accordance with
22 federal safety standards and plans for maintenance and
23 inspection.

24 FERC accepts this certification and does not
25 impose additional safety standards other than the Department

1 of Transportation standards and DOT has the exclusive safety
2 authority for the standards used in the transport of natural
3 gas so I'm just worried about some of the previous safety
4 violations and the court settlements that showed that
5 Williams was responsible for things that happened to people
6 when there were safety violations, okay, thank you.

7 MR. SCARDAPANE: Okay, my name is Robert
8 Scardapane, S-c-a-r-d-a-p-a-n-e. I have comments on the
9 DEIS. The DEIS is missing critical studies needed to
10 identify what potential environmental risk and recommended
11 actions to be taken to mitigate those risks.

12 FERC acknowledges in the DEIS that there will be
13 environmental impact but does not say exactly how the impact
14 will be mitigated nor are any studies provided on the impact
15 to health from similar compressor stations.

16 The DEIS says that construction plans and methods
17 might change. If so, with those plans and methods are going
18 to change there should be additional studies planned to tell
19 us what the impact of those changes will be.

20 Nowhere were Marine Fisheries was asked to agree
21 with the conclusions in the DEIS but could not because of
22 incomplete information. The incompleteness of the DEIS was
23 the reason why the New York Department of Environmental
24 Protection denied the water quality certificate.

25 So again, I'll ask that we're missing and request

1 that information be provided and added to the docket and a
2 revised DEIS should then be issued for public comment --
3 review and further comments.

4 There should be a health impact assessment given
5 the proximity of this compressor station to large populated
6 communities. In the DEIS you say that it is not necessary,
7 that there will be not enough impact and that it does not
8 justify the cost. I've been given that it's a health that
9 we're talking about it's unacceptable to say that it's not
10 needed.

11 Impacts on the air quality in the immediate area
12 were not studied. Impacts of chemical emissions on the
13 elderly young and pregnant women were not done. No
14 comparisons were done with emissions from similar
15 compressors.

16 The compressor station has several safety
17 concerns. It will be built next to an active blasting site.
18 No study was done on the long-term impact of blasting.
19 Also, no information was provided on the travel speed of the
20 gas through the pipeline which could erode the pipes
21 prematurely and cause cracks and explosions.

22 There's insufficient water in the area should a
23 fire break out. In short, there's insufficient
24 consideration to the overall safety of the project given a
25 long list of accidents and violations by Williams, more

1 consideration on the overall safety of the project is
2 needed, that's it.

3 MS. MCCARTY: My name is Jane McCarty, last name
4 is spelled M-c-C-a-r-t-y. My concerns about the proposed
5 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project are the following: For
6 compressor station 206 I'm primarily concerned about the
7 safety.

8 The pipeline is 50 to 60 years old. We have no
9 way of knowing the condition of the pipe and its ability to
10 withstand increased pressure from the compressor station.
11 The pipeline should be emptied and filled with water to the
12 proposed pressure to do a test of its integrity.

13 Although the DEIS claims the pressure will not
14 exceed the maximum allowable, it will change the pressure
15 and we don't know if the maximum allowable is something that
16 this pipeline can currently withstand.

17 Williams has a long history -- an extensive
18 history of fines and explosions in their pipelines and
19 compressor stations. Why should we believe that they will
20 follow safety standards in their construction and operation
21 of the compressor station?

22 The analysis of chemicals is inadequate and
23 should include all the expected releases and acute peak
24 exposures as well as longer-term exposure effects. The
25 placement of the proposed compressor station next to the

1 Trap Rock Quarry which frequently blasts and therefore
2 potentially disturbs the compressor -- it is also slated to
3 become a reservoir in 2040 -- that is the Trap Rock Quarry
4 which would be at risk of chemical contamination from the
5 compressor station.

6 It's also nearby the Higgin's Farm superfund site
7 which has contaminated ground water. Overall the DEIS was
8 incomplete and needs to be re-written to address these and
9 many other concerns, thank you.

10 MS. MAHER: My name is Regina Maher, M-a-h-e-r
11 and it's R-e-g-i-n-a. Okay, my concerns about this is first
12 of all is safety and you know, from my understanding of
13 research the water capacity to fight any kind of fires or
14 explosions out in that area are very slim. It's next to a
15 rock quarry which -- and it's also a very big residential
16 area.

17 Aside from the safety issues, one of my biggest
18 concerns is the environment that I think you know, the
19 government really needs to look closely at the ramifications
20 of not only, you know, the environment but wildlife and what
21 it can do to that area.

22 There's a lot of risks and also too you know,
23 with my big concern I have is for climate change and that's
24 about all I got unless you want me to speak for three
25 minutes.

1 MS. BRILL: Okay my name is Tamar, T-a-m (as in
2 Mary) - a-r, Kieval, K-i-e-v (as in Victor) - a-l. Last
3 name is Brill, B (as in Boy) - r-i-l-l. Okay and I've also
4 been working with the task force on the compressor station
5 -- Franklin Task Force.

6 Okay so seeing the effects of pipeline accidents
7 over the past several years like on television, hearing
8 about it in the news, it's been really terrifying and now
9 the thought of a compressor station in my own community,
10 along with the pipeline but that's a different issue --
11 related issue that really, really horrifies me.

12 There are so many reasons I'm opposed to this but
13 I list human safety and environmental concerns at the top.
14 Usually we hope that FERC's Environmental Impact Study would
15 be adequate but professional reviewers have determined that
16 the Draft Environmental Impact Study has some problems so
17 some points that I would note are: That the impact on air
18 quality in the immediate area hasn't adequately been
19 studied.

20 Transco only reported on the total annual
21 emissions but these can change significantly over the course
22 of a day, a week and certainly by a -- well by month or by
23 season. There's data that show quite a difference among
24 different seasons.

25 They're also doing a report on the synergistic

1 effects of combinations of air pollutants, nor do they take
2 into account the effects of the most -- effects on the most
3 vulnerable populations, children, the elderly, those with
4 compromised respiratory function.

5 And in fact many senior citizens live there near
6 the compressor station and they would be most seriously
7 affected. Transco also hasn't identified how they would
8 handle the fugitive emissions so that's another concern that
9 I have.

10 There are also deficiencies in some of the water
11 studies. Transco hasn't submitted actual detailed
12 monitoring plans and analyses for a variety of marine
13 species. FERC has stated that they haven't completed their
14 consultations with the National Marine Fisheries and U.S.
15 Fish and Wildlife Service regarding protective marine
16 species.

17 Okay so some other things that I am -- okay we're
18 done. Explosions and fires, cracks in the pipelines,
19 methane leaks, other toxic agents and carcinogens, ozone and
20 this is next to a superfund site so I've just begun, thank
21 you very much.

22 MR. CYR: My name is Gregory Cyr, G-r-e-g-o-r-y
23 the last name is C-y-r. I'm a member of Operating Engineers
24 Local 825. I've successfully worked on many projects here
25 in New Jersey for Williams.

1 They do safe work and I believe the DM customer's
2 needs this product and it's a great, you know, career choice
3 that I've used working in the gas industry and I'd like to
4 be able to work close to my house. At times I've had to
5 travel to do it so that's part why I'm for this project,
6 living in Somerset County, New Jersey.

7 I'm for this project and our members could use
8 the work and like I said I believe that there's an end
9 product, an end customer who needs a little more supply
10 because they're a little tight there in the city so and
11 that's all I have today, alright.

12 MS. HIGGINS: Alright what I'm going to talk
13 about is I can't convince -- oh, I'm sorry, I'm sorry.
14 Julie Higgins, J-u-l-i-e H-i-g-g-i-n-s.

15 Okay, what I'm going to talk about is trust. I
16 can't tell you anything about how the plant is -- if it's
17 going to be efficient, not efficient, whatever. But
18 everybody knows it's not going to be good for this community
19 and otherwise they wouldn't have all these people here.

20 So I live right next to the farm. We're on the
21 farm that butts right up to them. I just go by their
22 behavior. They started off by coming on our property
23 without permission. They didn't tell us until we went to a
24 public meeting in Somerset and they have these big old
25 boards.

1 So I said to the lady, I go, "Well how are you
2 going to get back to that property?" And they said, "Oh
3 come right here, go right up there," which is on our
4 property. And she had said that they had done a site visit.
5 I said well then you trespassed on our property.

6 Ever since this started we've had trouble trying
7 to get on our property. We've had Transco trying to get on
8 our property. And you've got to base it on their behavior
9 what this is going to be. And if they can't do this thing
10 and be trustworthy -- so then my grandson goes out on a four
11 wheeler to see somebody in our field.

12 We've got cow fields, we've got cows in it -- a
13 couple of them dangerous. And so we meet with Transco. We
14 tried to tell them this. No, nobody from our organization
15 has been on your property. And I said really -- because
16 this is a picture of them that was taken by a dear photo
17 that took a photo of their worker on our property.

18 So I don't know how this can ever be -- have a
19 good outcome if they can't even behave in a professional
20 honest way. They came on our property numerous times. We
21 had the quarry trying to get on our property. They're
22 trying to get in our pasture. I keep telling them over and
23 over, you can't do this, you're going to get somebody hurt,
24 but that didn't mean anything. This outcome of money and
25 the thing is we have a whole table full of people and I

1 handed this to a guy named Brian Ham.

2 He couldn't even come up and suck it up and say
3 you know, I apologize and no, they just look at us like too
4 bad, that's the way it is and that's the way we roll. And
5 if that is the way they you know, do their business how is
6 this ever going to be good for the community.

7 So I'm going by trust. I think that the lack of
8 trust that they have is going to be bad. The only person
9 that I ever worked with on this from Transco was a lady
10 named Lee Rudder, she was polite to me, honest to me and I
11 didn't ever have her try to, you know, fool around.

12 But from that first visit until meeting with them
13 it's dishonesty. And no matter what you look at that, that
14 is not a good way. That was it, you know.

15 MS. BAK: Okay my name is Mary Lou, M-a-r-y L-o-u
16 and the last name is B-a-k and I do belong to the Franklin
17 Woman's Club. Okay, do you need an ID? Okay, I am here to
18 request that a health impact assessment be done regarding
19 the compressor 206 construction.

20 Part of my job is the daily monitoring and
21 testing of systems integral to product output. What I've
22 learned from the testing process is that tests reveal very
23 often what is unpredictable and also afford the opportunity
24 to scrutinize changes before they become critical when they
25 can most easily and efficiently be addressed.

1 Having a health impact assessment performed as to
2 the levels of pollutant emissions, particulate matter,
3 ozone, greenhouse gases and caustic chemicals and how these
4 levels may vary from the site itself to the surrounding
5 communities, would provide definitive information.

6 I am most concerned that these levels might
7 adversely affect the health of children, the elderly,
8 persons with chronic illnesses and pregnant women, as well
9 as harm wildlife and damage the environment.

10 Testing should also include the health effects of
11 these agents as they accumulate over time and the
12 synergistic combinations of these agents with each other as
13 well as with emissions from the Trap Rock Quarry.

14 Rigorous testing is necessary to determine before
15 human life is harmed or lost the environment damaged and
16 wildlife changed forever. Testing affords the opportunity
17 to develop the safety methods necessary to plan protection
18 from adverse effects, taking into account the changes in
19 these agents and how they interact can occur.

20 There is much to be learned from testing with
21 keeping the area safe, being the most important lesson of
22 all, thank you.

23 MR. BHATT: My name is Pranav, P-r-a-n-a-v last
24 name B-h-a-t-t. Can I have a pen if you don't mind, I just
25 need something in my hand, anything, that will do, okay

1 thank you. So basically by impact of a compressor station
2 206 on air quality in the immediate area was not studied.

3 There was no local assessment of air quality
4 emissions that include airborne pollutants from mining
5 operations of Trap Rock Quarry in combination with
6 anticipated emissions from compressor station 206.

7 There was no measurement of air quality at the
8 compression station site because the measurement goes down
9 around not intrinsic, is intrinsic, is of an affiliated area
10 which is not in the close proximity at all where this
11 compressor is being planned.

12 FERC did not reference current studies that show
13 a strong correlation between increased health issues and air
14 pollution around compressor stations. The compressor
15 station will only be manned, safety is another concern, and
16 compressor station will be manned 5 days per week during
17 business hours only.

18 Other than that it's mostly remotely monitored
19 and considering a system like this -- and I'm -- being part
20 of software development, I know how things can go wrong and
21 things do go wrong.

22 So that is a major concern for me as well besides
23 methane leaks from pipelines and compressor stations and
24 flammable gases could catch fire if there was an accident
25 and any additional source like a spark from equipment used

1 at Trap Rock Quarry, actual methane leakage from pipelines
2 and compressor stations is much higher than reported.

3 The compressor station would maintain pressure in
4 the extended pipelines for increased volume of gas but there
5 is no reporting of the travel speed and velocity of the gas
6 through the lines and this could lead to leaks and explosion
7 considering the pipeline's being built in 1950's and '60's
8 so they're already old and aged and I don't know if they can
9 handle this increased volume of gas.

10 More, in case of there would be a fire or
11 explosion in the area at the compressor station there's no
12 adequate water flows in the area to fight the fire. This
13 was also reported by the fire people -- fire station, or
14 fire master in our area that there is not a good water
15 pressure in the area.

16 So there are the plans to upgrade the system but
17 it hasn't been done yet. Access to the compressor station
18 site is only from 2 lane country road, Route 518. If there
19 was ever the need to -- Princeton Manor, which is right
20 adjacent to the compressor station, there is only one exit
21 and that leads to 27 which is in the direction of compressor
22 station so you are basically you know, putting people in the
23 direction of fires.

24 So those are my comments.

25 MR. FROST: Kirk Frost, K-i-r-k F-r-o-s-t. So I

1 pose this project Draft Environmental Impact Statement
2 clearly acknowledges that there are adverse impacts to
3 people throughout the entire DEIS and acknowledges many
4 different impacts, including the compressor station, but
5 chooses not to do the actual environmental analysis to make
6 a statement so it's illegitimate in terms of the Draft
7 Environmental Impact Statement.

8 You cannot provide a statement when you haven't
9 done the analysis so I reject the DEIS. I encourage FERC to
10 follow what Chairman McIntyre claims and that is you do
11 independent, thorough, environmental analysis and redo it.
12 Redo the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and do the
13 analysis on the Raritan Bay.

14 Do the analysis on the compressor station. You
15 cannot have a work space of 15,000 acres and not be able to
16 -- and not do core assessments in that entire area and also
17 to dismiss the traffic of marine vessels, the moorings and
18 marine vessels, the activities associated with loading,
19 transporting and construction of the pipeline in the
20 Raritan Bay, dismiss that as normal traffic of the Raritan
21 Bay -- it isn't. That is not normal traffic.

22 It's substantial, significant impact, it actually
23 -- the DEIS confirms at current it's a threat to the public.
24 It's not a public convenience, it's a public threat and I
25 urge FERC to redo it from the start so that they can

1 mitigate the very real public threats that this poses to New
2 Jersey, thank you.

3 MR. LIPMAN: Good evening my name is Richard
4 Lipman. That's -- the last name is spelled L-i-p-m-a-n.
5 I'm a resident of South Brunswick in the Kingston section
6 and I'm opposed to the building of the pipeline and
7 especially the installation of a compressor on several
8 grounds.

9 First of all, I'm -- my background is a PhD in
10 biochemistry and I work in the field of pharmaceutical
11 quality assurance. And so I'm concerned on several fronts
12 about the project. I feel that the application -- let's
13 start with the application. It did not go into enough
14 detail about some of the environmental impacts of the
15 project.

16 So I mean for example, the -- just to take the
17 just position of the quarry which is very close to the site
18 of the compressor and the, you know, the continued blasting
19 over the next 30 years during the operation of this quarry
20 and those -- that long-term planning, the analysis for the
21 risk was just not present.

22 The assumption was that there's no risk and I
23 just didn't see any analysis in the application itself to
24 long-term, you know, continuous blasting that's occurring
25 within a few hundred yards of the site of the compressor.

1 The other concern with the environment is of
2 course the release of gases associated, you know, toxic
3 pollutants, associated with the compressor. You know I'm
4 concerned that the overall environmental impact over the
5 whole large, larger geographic area of New Jersey just isn't
6 taken into account properly.

7 There's some suggestion that mitigation efforts
8 might address over, you know, individual pollutants
9 surpassing their threshold and you know, these mitigation
10 efforts are, you know, at best they're not verified that
11 they'll work.

12 There's some assumptions that, you know,
13 different mitigation areas -- you have different mitigation
14 efforts in let's say Newark might compensate for the sources
15 of pollutants in the, you know, with the compressor itself.

16 So I'm not happy with the current application and
17 then of course the Draft Environmental Impact Statement also
18 does not go far enough with regard to the air pollutants.
19 So I'm concerned my family -- I have -- members of my family
20 have asthma, and it's just a source of pollution that is not
21 appropriate for New Jersey, thank you.

22 MS. MALIN: My name is Judith Malin. M-a-l-i-n.
23 Okay I'm here to protest the Williams Transco plan to
24 construct a compressor station 206. My main concerns are
25 the health risks. I believe that the compressor station

1 would release toxic chemicals causing health issues like
2 cancer, childhood leukemia, birth defects, developmental
3 delays, immunological disorders including asthma and
4 allergies and increased risk for heart attack, strokes,
5 neurological issues, lung diseases, sleep issues, breathing
6 disorders and kidney disease.

7 The toxic chemicals in the air can spread for
8 miles in any direction. I live near this site about two
9 miles away. I feel that the aging pipeline from
10 Pennsylvania to New Jersey has to be remedied. I also feel
11 that the government should be looking into alternative means
12 for supplying energy and fracking of gas is something that
13 should not be done anymore, it's bad for the environment,
14 it's bad for people.

15 I think that going -- the other concern I have is
16 going under the Raritan Canal which was a dump site for
17 toxic chemicals which has now been overgrown by various
18 vegetation and putting the pipeline there may cause all
19 kinds of damage to the environment and to people and that's
20 my appeal.

21 MR. JAUCIAN: My name is Justin Jaucian,
22 J-u-s-t-i-n last name J-a-u-c-i-a-n. I'm requesting that
23 the NJ DEP reject the applications for water quality permits
24 and certificates because the DEIS is not complete.

25 I also oppose this project on the grounds that it

1 poses potential safety hazards to the residents where this
2 compressor station is proposed to be built including the
3 release of toxic chemicals into the air which can affect the
4 elderly, children and so on.

5 (Whereupon the comment session was adjourned at
6 8:00 p.m.)

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1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, LLC

8

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10

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14

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16 Docket No.: CP17-101-000

17 Place: Somerset, NJ

18 Date: Wednesday, May 2, 2017

19 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
20 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
21 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription
22 of the proceedings.

23

24 Larry Flowers

25 Official Reporter

1 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
2 SCOPING MEETING
3 NORTHEAST SUPPLY ENHANCHMENT
4 DOCKET NUMBER CP17-101-000
5 FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP COMMUNITY CENTER
6 505 DEMOTT LANE
7 SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY 08873

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9 WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 2018

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. MARTIAK: Good afternoon. My name is Wayne
3 Martiak. I'm a business rep for the International
4 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

5 MS. ALLEN: Could you please spell your name?

6 MR. MARTIAK: Sure. It's Wayne, W-a-y-n-e
7 M-a-r-t-i-a-k. I've worked in Middlesex of Somerset County
8 for the past 40 years. One of my job functions is to
9 provide properly trained linemen to contractors to support
10 the power companies when needed.

11 In the month of March, we were in need of almost
12 1500 linemen in New Jersey to restore power to about 100,000
13 customers. This is very unique since we had had four storms
14 hit New Jersey in the course of three weeks. Of course,
15 this was after we were hit with the historic bomb cyclone in
16 January that produced snow from Florida and up the entire
17 east coast.

18 We were already thin for manpower since many of
19 our contractors linemen were working in Puerto Rico, St.
20 Crux, and St. Thomas, trying to restore power to millions
21 from Hurricane Maria, a category five hurricane. The work
22 in these islands is still ongoing. It may take many more
23 months to complete. Many of these linemen had about a week
24 of rest after returning from restoring power in Florida from
25 a massive storm that ripped through the center of the state.

1 The course of these weather incidents is
2 staggering. Western wildfires cost \$18.2 billion, Hurricane
3 Maria, \$9.9 billion, Hurricane Irma, \$50.5 billion,
4 Hurricane Harvey, \$126.3 billion, Hurricane Matthew, \$10.5
5 billion. These are the major weather incidents for 2016 and
6 2017. The northeasterners and tropical storms are not even
7 included. The weather's changed in over the past 10 years
8 and it's obvious to everyone that responds to
9 weather-damaged areas. The intensity and frequency of these
10 storms isn't like anything experienced before.

11 Science has predicted that this was to be
12 expected and it is happening. The tangled power lines along
13 the trees preventing access to areas has slowed restoration
14 in the aftermath of these vicious storms. Power restoration
15 can take days or weeks. We all remember Sandy and the weeks
16 it took to get the lights back on. These storms are much
17 larger than we've ever dealt with in the past.

18 The wide area they cut through sometimes is as
19 wide as the entire United States exhaust the manpower and
20 equipment needed to start the cleanups. This is something
21 we've never had to deal with much in the past, but it seems
22 every storm is a record-setter.

23 The good news is we're starting to make a
24 difference and it comes from making our carbon footprint
25 smaller. Wind, solar, and nuclear. One power plant, such

1 as Indian Point Nuclear Plant, produces 2,000 megawatts.
2 For one peak period in 2013, it produced over 13 megawatts.
3 Solar panels average about 250 watts, wind turbines around 3
4 megawatts.

5 Of course, there are issues where everything
6 that produces electricity. Solar only produces peak output
7 for three to five days, if sunny, wind turbines needs at
8 least 30-mile-an-hour wind force for maximum production and
9 no more than 50 miles an hour. Nuclear has developed very
10 well over the years, but disposal material continues to be a
11 problem. Conventional generation is still cheap by coal and
12 more recently gas. Natural gas emits half the carbon
13 dioxide as coal to produce the same output of electricity.

14 In 2015, gas overtook coal as the top source of
15 power generation. Due to this, the United States is leading
16 the world in carbon emission reduction. Natural gas has
17 lowered our carbon footprint while we continue to research
18 and develop better solutions. Supply and demand is the
19 leading factor use of natural gas. As natural gas supplies
20 have increased, the need for carbon-based fuels has
21 diminished. We see it at the pump, our heating bills, and
22 it benefits every household and it is clearly moving our
23 economy forward.

24 The 2400 jobs that it would create are greatly
25 needed. We all have dreams of raising a family and some day

1 own a home. This is a benefit of the labor income. It
2 creates jobs, encourages hiring younger apprentices, and
3 become productive, tax-paying members of our community and
4 provides a good career.

5 In closing, gas is needed and good for the
6 economy, the environment, and our future. Please research
7 everything you hear today. Some of you might remember the
8 days of smog around the cities, the cost of gasoline, and
9 the lines just to get a few gallons because a foreign
10 country wanted to teach the United States a lesson and cut
11 off our oil. Well, guess what, natural gas we control our
12 own energy supply now and we need to continue to control our
13 own energy supply in our future for our children and
14 grandchildren. Please support the compressor station.
15 Thank you.

16 MR. MCLAUGHLIN: Michael McLaughlin,
17 M-c-L-a-u-g-l-i-n. I'm a resident of Somerset County,
18 former resident of Franklin for 15 years. I stand in
19 support of this pipeline. I believe a lot of people are
20 ignoring the facts that we need clear air, low carbon
21 imprint. We need to have heat for our homes, whether it's
22 people in New York City or us. I believe that this is a
23 positive thing for New Jersey, jobs for New Jersey, and I
24 believe that we should move ahead with this. Thank you.

25 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

1 MR. SMITH: Hello, My name is Warren Smith,
2 S-m-i-t-h, and I am here in support of the pipeline.
3 America's energy infrastructure is crumbling and this
4 project is a step to help ensure reliable natural gas flow
5 throughout the region. Knowing that the job -- I assume the
6 job will be built with union labor. That way some of the
7 fears of the people that were against it have about it being
8 built will be allayed because union labor you know it will
9 be built safe. You know we build safe and we build right
10 and I just once again -- once again, I just want to make --
11 I want to say that I am in support of the gas line. My name
12 is Warren Smith. I am a member of the IBEW and I live in
13 Keyport, New Jersey. Thank you.

14 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

15 MR. GAYLORD: My name is Anthony R. Gaylord. I
16 live at 37 County Route 518, Franklin Township, Somerset
17 County. I've lived there since 1973 and the rear of my
18 property abuts the existing Sunoco pipeline.

19 I'm here tonight to ask you not to grant
20 Williams TranCo permits for the Northeast Supply Enhancement
21 Project and I think -- I'll explain why, but I think it's
22 already a done deal, unfortunately. The location of the
23 compressor station 206 is very close to a superfund site,
24 Higgins Farm Superfund Site, that's located on 518 and
25 Franklin Township. This site is an active superfund site

1 and will be so for a long time to come.

2 It contains contaminated groundwater that has
3 been contaminated with hazardous chemicals. Twenty-two
4 hazardous chemicals have been identified at this site, seven
5 being solid waste, fifteen groundwater. The contaminated
6 groundwater has volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile
7 organic compounds and has been known to migrate beyond the
8 catch area.

9 At this time, this area has a high water table,
10 numerous wetlands and streams -- Carter Brook for one. By
11 allowing Williams to proceed with this project and
12 disturbing the earth in this area by digging trenches and
13 clearing areas you will be giving added to the possibility
14 of mitigation of the contaminates in the groundwater. Water
15 seeks the path of least resistance. These newly disturbed
16 areas will be key to moving the contaminants to a new
17 location. Trap rock also with their blasting adds to this.

18 Other areas of concern are Raritan Bay and the
19 Lower New York Bay, which impacts the aquatic resources in
20 that area, and they're key migration routes for striped bass
21 and other fish. By disturbing this fragile area with the
22 pipeline you will not only add to the problem that already
23 exists. Once the environment is damaged, it's very hard to
24 correct the problem as seen first hand with the Higgins
25 Superfund Site where millions of dollars have been spent and

1 still being spent to try to correct this problem.

2 I hope you will do the right thing after hearing
3 the information and reject this Northeast Supply Enhancement
4 Project that does not serve the residents of that area or
5 New Jersey and its residents, only with the problems that it
6 will create now and in the future. I thank you for your
7 time in this important matter.

8 MS. HEYDEL: Lavonne Heydel, L-a-v-o-n-n-e,
9 Heydel, H-e-y-d-e-l. I'm against big business trashing New
10 Jersey. It happens over and over and over. I've been
11 through this before with the Roseland pipeline up in North
12 Jersey going through the Delaware water gap and I don't know
13 why people haven't got a right to have a little more power
14 against big business. That's all I want to say.

15 MR. MOORE: My name is Kevin Moore, M-o-o-r-e.
16 I want to -- I'm opposed to the NSEP compressor station 206
17 and the pipeline expansion project. Living within this
18 potential plum the compressor will impact my air. As a
19 resident, I find this intolerable. And I'm the climate
20 coordinator for the New Jersey Environmental Justice
21 Alliance and concerned about the increase of this dirty
22 energy.

23 The project, although not an EJ issue, does
24 demonstrate a similarity. From air quality standards, the
25 station will emit, among other pollutants, methane,

1 currently the third most prevalent greenhouse gas after
2 carbon dioxide and water vapor, which is 30 times more
3 potent as a heat-trapping gas accelerating the effects of
4 climate change.

5 An additional pollutant is PM2.5 and a known
6 trigger to asthma, which already cost the New Jersey economy
7 about \$450 million a year and was acknowledged in 2009 by
8 the NJDEP for strategies for addressing cumulative impacts.
9 It's also been linked to other health maladies which are too
10 long to mention.

11 From a water quality standard, I think that New
12 Jersey has -- you know the governor has come out against
13 with a ban on fracking. New Jersey's legislature has voted
14 twice to ban fracking wastewater and wants to ban fracking
15 outright. Unfortunately, we have not banned the pipelines.
16 In a state on the record against fracking, we shouldn't have
17 to live in an in-around and have a state that facilitates a
18 web of pipelines carrying dirty fuels which are subject to
19 degradation, leaking, and possible explosion.

20 I just don't believe in this pipeline. I think
21 we should be looking for clean energy and I think that there
22 have been deficiencies that'll be cited among other comments
23 with the technical deficiencies in the Draft Environmental
24 Impact Statement. I hope these statements are listened to
25 and I'm looking forward to working to find alternative

1 solutions in New Jersey.

2 MR. HEYER: Okay, my name is Diane Heyer --
3 H-e-y-e-r, last name. H-e-y-e-r. I'm an intervener. I've
4 lived in South Brunswick over 20 years. I will be a mile
5 away from this gas compressor, if it is built. I think it's
6 just an insult to build it in someone's backyard. It seems
7 like there's no regard for humanity at all.

8 I also work at South Brunswick High School in
9 South Brunswick and it's a Blue Ribbon school and I feel
10 that that district is going to go downhill, along with all
11 property values. Also, there will be health risks, entire
12 township well being, public safety. I mentioned property
13 values, future dangers. God forbid it catches on fire. All
14 those people -- there are so many people, business that live
15 and people that work so close to it you know if it's built.
16 Also, ecology and marine, the habitat around it. Also, I
17 guess it's supposed to go underneath the Raritan River or
18 Raritan Bay and that's going to affect wildlife and
19 everything else as well.

20 Economic impacts, construction that hurt tourism
21 and affects of climate change, also I believe that things
22 happening are affecting the climate change and I mentioned
23 the Raritan Bay already, recreation at the Bay would not be
24 good.

25 I don't know what else. Let's see, I guess,

1 FERC bases its conclusions on information that was missing
2 critical studies, plans and procedures. I've been reading a
3 lot about that. Since I'm an intervener, I get a lot of
4 emails regarding all the information that's going on, so I
5 think FERC has to identify everything -- environmental
6 risks. Complete information has to be done, eliminate or
7 reduce negative environmental impacts. Let's see, get all
8 missing information, requested information, then
9 independently review and analyze it and all missing
10 information should be posted on the FERC docket for public
11 review.

12 Once FERC completes the review of missing and
13 requested information, FERC should issue a supplemental or
14 revised DEIS and give at least an additional 45 days for
15 review by the public, motions to intervene, and comments
16 from the public. Let's see, what else can I say. I'm just
17 going through this. Oh, okay, so I'm just a little nervous
18 you know of what's going on. I've never seen anything like
19 this.

20 I don't know. If this happens, I'm going to
21 have to move. The price of my house is going to go down. I
22 don't know. Where I work I don't know how good of a school
23 it's going to be any more. You know what's going to happen
24 to the school system there and supposedly they're building a
25 school here also that would be near it, an elementary

1 school. Just all things just -- okay, thank you.

2 MS. ALLEN: If you have further comments --

3 MS. HEYER: I think I said all.

4 MS. ALLEN: If you have further comments, you
5 can always give us written comments too --

6 MS. HEYER: Well, okay.

7 MS. ALLEN: -- after that.

8 MR. SPILER: It's Gabriel, G-a-b-r-i-e-l,
9 Spiler, S-p-i-l-e-r. Okay, so I live in Princeton Manor.
10 The prevailing winds are westerly, so whatever toxic gases
11 come out are coming right into my home. I've worked -- I
12 noticed the unions out here and I just want to tell you --
13 you probably realize that very few of those members live in
14 the community that is going to be affected by this. I'm
15 going to be personally affected.

16 I've worked in child protection all my life and
17 in child protection people who commit an act against a child
18 of neglect or allow an act to be admitted committed to a
19 child -- who create an act or allow it to be created are
20 held culpable and therefore, as far as I'm concerned, anyone
21 who is allowing this to happen that's going to put me in
22 danger is complicit in that.

23 I have three or four points to make and I'll try
24 to make them as quick as possible. Most people don't
25 realize the size of an acre and this infrastructure is 16

1 acres. An acre is about the -- two acres is about the size
2 of one city block, so this is eight square city blocks.
3 That is huge. Another way to think of it as five baseball
4 stadiums, that's how big this is. It's not a small, little
5 one building thing. Sixteen acres is five baseball
6 stadiums.

7 Next point -- that's huge to me. It says --
8 there's a whole section in the Draft Environmental Impact
9 Study that talks about the emergency response. When I read
10 that, it doesn't tell you anything about the emergency
11 response, other than we're going to help first responders --
12 police, fire, ambulances.

13 Part of my job is I teach first responders and
14 I'm going to tell you the first responders in this community
15 say they are not capable of responding to an emergency in a
16 facility like that. So while TransCo is saying that's what
17 we're going to do, we're going to help them, they're not
18 capable. They're just not and they'll tell you that.

19 Okay, two more points and I thank you for your
20 time. Between pages 30 and 33 -- and these are very, very
21 specific points. Between pages 30 and 33, on page 30 it
22 says very specifically -- they are admitting that "The
23 project requires conformity; however, the noxious emissions
24 will exceed the amount allowable." Now that concerns me.
25 But they have mitigating factor here. What they're going to

1 do mitigate the factor that the noxious emissions are going
2 to be over my home is they're going to consider this as a
3 wide-ranging area and they're going to lower emissions in
4 New York Harbor and Brooklyn and in New York City.

5 All I can suggest to you is that's just
6 ludicrous. If someone in your family was experiencing toxic
7 chemicals coming into their house would you say it's okay 50
8 miles away that we're going to lower it over there? And
9 that's their answer is we're taking a look at the bigger
10 picture here and we're calling a conformity to a larger area
11 and we're going to mitigate it by reducing toxin over here
12 30 miles away in New York Harbor by lowering the emissions
13 of some ships in the harbor. That's ridiculous. That means
14 I'm going to get sick while they are going to feel better.
15 It makes no sense to say, yeah, we don't care about you.

16 Last point, they also admitted that they are
17 going to exceed the greenhouse gas emissions. The
18 greenhouse gas emission include methane and about five other
19 substances -- propane, ethylene, butane, pentane, hexane,
20 and they're going to exceed that in my home, right down the
21 street from my home blowing into my home. They offer no
22 resolution at all about what they're going to do. So
23 there's two issues they offer no resolution -- emergency
24 response, which the people that they're going to use say we
25 can't do it and toxic emissions which they're going to

1 reduce over here and not reduce at all when it comes to the
2 greenhouse gases. That's not an environmental impact study.
3 That's basically saying we're not going to fix this. We're
4 not going to do anything about it.

5 This is my life. This is my home. If this
6 compressor station goes up, for my safety -- I have a heart
7 condition. I have a lung condition. For my safety, I have
8 to move. I cannot live three-quarters of a mile from
9 something that's going to blow these kinds of toxic
10 emissions into my home and I just built that home two years
11 ago. It's horrible. Thank you and you gave me a little
12 extra time. I appreciate that. Thank you.

13 MR. BROLO: My name is Randolph,
14 R-a-n-d-o-l-p-h, Brolo, B-r-o-l-o, with Local 172. This
15 pipeline is very important to Local 172 and their laborers
16 and actually all organized laborers. It's going to provide
17 so many jobs for us. You know guys coming off you know hard
18 winter. Guys weren't working, so a lot of guys are probably
19 behind in their bills. Something like this kind of project
20 will really help them out. You know help their families
21 out. Maybe you know they could spend some more money going
22 out to the shore. You know take a vacation with their
23 family. Spend the money back into our economy. That's the
24 biggest part that would help us out.

25 Also, you know it'll help the environment. You

1 know some of these pipelines the infrastructure is so bad
2 that you know it's falling apart. We don't want to have an
3 explosion because the infrastructure is bad. We really want
4 to update our infrastructure.

5 I just came back from Puerto Rico volunteering
6 with Laborers Local 172 and I've seen what a country that
7 has no infrastructure. You know if you want to go cooking
8 you've got to go get a propane tank filled. You don't --
9 you know these are the times we're in where America is one
10 of the -- this is the best country in the world and we
11 shouldn't have to worry about our infrastructure being
12 poorly developed and not updated, so this is stuff that we
13 definitely need you know to move forward -- for this
14 country to move forward and have a better economy. So also,
15 you know the environment impacts you know pipelines are
16 probably one of the safest jobs I've ever been on you know.
17 Safety, you know there's five or six safety guys around a
18 crew. You know just helping the guys out, making sure
19 they're safe.

20 You know we also have a training facility in
21 Folsom that we had to take classes and get us prepared for
22 this project that's going to be coming up, so we're ready to
23 be safe, ready to do the project. You know bring jobs back
24 to New Jersey and put it back into the economy.

25 MS. ALLEN: Okay, thank you.

1 MR. BROLO: Thank you.

2 MR. ZACK: My name is David Zack, D-a-v-i-d
3 Z-a-c-k and I'm a member of the International Union of
4 Operating Engineers, Local 825. I live in Asbury. As an
5 operating engineer, we are the men and women who build safe,
6 reliable, and efficient pipelines in New Jersey.

7 We are advocate outdoorsmen and women committed
8 to our environment and to suggest that we are only here
9 because of jobs is a gross simplification. We do not work
10 here -- we do not just work here. We live here and raise
11 our families here too. Safe and reliable energy source from
12 our communities are important. The project will help us in
13 the long run.

14 Here we have opportunities to tap into one of
15 the largest sources of energy in the nation. Lower energy
16 prices will benefit me, my family, and my neighbors. It
17 will also help small businesses stay in our community and
18 large ones to bring more investments to the region. We need
19 to remind (sic) competitive. We must have a responsibility
20 (sic) energy agenda, which includes a good infrastructure
21 and stable energy pricing.

22 I respectfully ask to approve this project.
23 That's it.

24 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

25 MR. BOHLKE: My name is Christopher Bohlke,

1 B-o-h-l-k-e. My name is Christopher Bohlke. I live in
2 Chatsworth, Burlington County. I'm a member of the
3 International Union of Operating Engineers Local 825 which
4 covers the State of New Jersey.

5 I'm in favor of this compressor station and
6 pipeline. I would welcome natural gas to Chatsworth and so
7 would many of my neighbors. The only way my town will get
8 natural gas is to keep increasing the supply to New Jersey.
9 Oil is not going to stay this cheap forever. I've worked in
10 construction -- worked in construction, specifically
11 excavation all my life. I've been working on pipeline and
12 compressor stations for six years now.

13 People who work on pipelines and compressor
14 stations want to work in that industry because it is good
15 work. It is long hours, but everyone understands that it
16 gives us the opportunity to make extra money. I personally
17 have been able to pay off credit cards and purchase a new
18 vehicle specifically because I was on a pipeline and
19 compressor stations. I have also made extra money because
20 of the overtime.

21 I have many friends that have been able to do
22 the same -- pay of debt quickly. One of my friends was out
23 of work for two years for medical reasons. He was out of
24 money, no unemployment, and no medical benefits. He had to
25 pay COBRA out-of-pocket and he dipped into his retirement

1 account twice. After five months of working on a pipeline,
2 he has restored his medical coverage. He's paying his bills
3 with a couple extra bucks in the bank and has enough money
4 paid in to collect unemployment again.

5 Pipelines and compressor stations might not
6 provide us with steady jobs as opponents to the pipelines
7 always state, but they do provide us with good steady work
8 where you can get ahead or get out of debt or both.

9 I would also like to state that there are no
10 steady jobs in construction. You get sent out to a job.
11 You do your work. You finish the job, whatever it might be
12 -- a new building, a roadway, a bridge, tunnel, and yes,
13 even a pipeline or compressor station and then you go onto
14 the next one. I've been attending pipeline meetings for
15 about three years now. I have to say that I'm amazed by the
16 people that talk at these meetings as if they were experts
17 about pipelines and compressor stations.

18 Most of what I have heard is incorrect. If a
19 person has not worked on a pipeline or compressor station in
20 the construction field, how can they comment accurately on
21 the means and methods of the construction? The field of
22 construction cannot be taught on Facebook, Twitter, or the
23 blogs. The only way is to be on the job. I personally just
24 finished working on a three-mile pipeline. There were no
25 injuries or accidents, zero OSHA recordables. The

1 contractor stressed safety every day. This job put about 27
2 men from my local alone to work. That is 27 New Jersey
3 residents from Local 825 and 10 travelers from out-of-state.

4 I'm in favor of this compressor station. It'll
5 bring good jobs for local people and economic growth for
6 local businesses. Thank you.

7 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

8 MR. SPIRITO: My name is Bob Spirito,
9 S-p-i-r-i-t-o. I'm a member of the International Union of
10 Operating Engineers Local 825. I live in Sparta, New
11 Jersey.

12 As an operating engineer, I know that natural
13 gas is a critical component of the mix of energy sources
14 necessary to meet the region's growing energy needs. The
15 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project is a proposed one
16 billion dollar enhancement of the existing TransCo
17 infrastructure in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York in
18 time for the 2019/2020 winter heating season.

19 The project enhancements will help the TransCo
20 system transport 400 million cubic feet of additional
21 natural gas supplied to Northeastern customers through
22 national grid -- through the national grid, the largest
23 distributor of natural gas in the northeastern United
24 States.

25 Respectfully, I ask FERC to move this project

1 along. Thank you.

2 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

3 MS. CUTHBERT: It's Barbara, B-a-r-b-a-r-a,
4 Cuthbert, C-u-t-h-b-e-r-t. Thank you.

5 So I'm here to express my concerns about
6 constructing through or very close to contaminated sites
7 that were not adequately addressed in the DEIS in terms of
8 avoidance, mitigation, potential short and long-term impacts
9 on people, wildlife, and the environments. Plans of
10 Williams are to construct through or next to two superfund
11 sites, Raritan Bay and the Higgins Farm, as well as
12 contaminated areas in Everton and Sayville that are global
13 sanitary landfill, contaminated groundwater from the DuPont
14 site, groundwater contamination at the Road Department
15 Garage, Area 3-1, on Route 9, contaminated area along the
16 Morgan Ordinance Depot and underground fuel storage tanks at
17 two other sites.

18 I also have concerns that the DOT and FEMSA were
19 listed as the agency responsible for ensuring safety and
20 their involvement in preparing the DEIS was not evident.
21 The DEIS did not include any long range assessment of
22 continual blasting year after year at Trap Rock Quarry on
23 the proposed compressor station 206 facilities and it did
24 not provide information about the velocity of gas through
25 aging pipelines when the velocity increases it could hasten

1 corrosion and unexpected leaks or explosions.

2 Additionally, saying that FERC would rely on
3 Williams to certify that it would design, install, inspect,
4 test, construct, and maintain the facility in accordance
5 with federal safety standards and plans for maintenance and
6 inspection is not comforting since Williams has a very long
7 record of not following the rules or their own procedures.

8 I have concerns that the DEIS was published
9 without reviewing complete information about the affects of
10 noise from pile drivings in the Bay on marine mammals and
11 fish, knowing all the chemicals that would be used in
12 hydrostatic test water and assessing the impacts of their
13 release requiring studies of the sediment that would disrupt
14 anchoring and mooring.

15 So I don't know if that was clear. They studied
16 it along the pipeline route, but they didn't study it in the
17 whole work area where they will be dropping anchors and
18 mooring.

19 They also didn't assess the impact of the
20 exhaust from the two smoke stacks, which will be very, very
21 high at compressor station 206 on the environment and
22 wildlife.

23 And in closing, FERC based its conclusions on
24 information that was missing critical studies, plans, and
25 procedures. They identified them in the DEIS, yet, they

1 issued the DEIS without reviewing and independently
2 analyzing all important information which leads me to think
3 that FERC essentially denied the public the opportunity to
4 review and comment on significant environmental impacts as
5 well as relevant recommendations that FERC would make to
6 minimize or avoid adverse environmental impacts.

7 MR. CHAKRAVARTI: My name is Pradip Chakravarti,
8 P-r-a-d-i-p. Chakravarti is spelled C-h-a-k-r-a-v-a-r-t-i.

9 Okay, thank you for giving me the opportunity to
10 comment on the proposed compressor station CS-206. I have
11 very serious concerns about the health and safety risks that
12 the residents of Franklin Township and South Brunswick will
13 be exposed to if this project is allowed to go ahead.

14 As far as I know, no health impacts assessment
15 has been carried out to determine the affect of the
16 emissions from the compression station on the health of the
17 residents of neighboring communities, but we do know that
18 air emissions will include dangerous chemicals, such as
19 benzene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and ethyl benzene, all
20 of which cause cancer in humans. The exposure limit for
21 benzene alone, as mandated by OSHA, is just one part per
22 billion, the average concentration in an eight-hour period.
23 Other toxic chemicals will be released as well and studies
24 have shown them to be harmful to pregnant women and the very
25 young.

1 I live in a 55 plus community with many senior
2 citizens, who, because of their advanced age are most at
3 risk from complications from these chemical air emissions.
4 We live less than half a mile from the compressor site.
5 Like health, safety is another aspect that FERC has not
6 considered in its evaluation or the viability of locating
7 CS-206 in an area that has many thousands of dwellings where
8 families with young children live and play. And in the
9 gates of my community, Princeton Manor, senior citizens look
10 forward to peace and quiet in their sunset years.

11 Methane gas leaks from the compressor station
12 can easily catch fire if there's an accident at site or at
13 the adjacent rock quarry where dynamite is regularly used to
14 mine rocks. Ongoing blasting could, over time, affect the
15 compressor foundation and connected piping due to excessive
16 vibration transmitted through the ground, resulting in
17 pipeline cracks and release of flammable gas.

18 The gas pipeline includes some segments that are
19 over 50 years old. In order to transport the increased gas
20 flow through the pipes pressure and velocity have to be
21 increased, resulting in more stress and accelerated
22 corrosion of the older pipelines with the very real danger
23 of gas leaks and a fire or explosion.

24 Since 2008, 10 Williams TransCo pipelines and
25 compressor stations have exploded or caught fire and similar

1 incidents have been reported at five other natural gas
2 facilities operated by Williams. Nine people have been
3 killed and 140 injured in those incidents. It's time to
4 call a halt to the NESE Project and remove a dangerous
5 threat to our communities. Thank you.

6 MS. ALLEN: Thank you.

7 MS. SABA: My name is Manijeh Saba,
8 M-a-n-i-j-e-h, Saba, S-a-b-a. You need my address or
9 anything like that?

10 MALE SPEAKER: No.

11 MS. SABA: I believe that TransCo compressor
12 CS-206 proposal is antithetical to health and safety and
13 quality of life of the people in the community this is going
14 to affect and therefore FERC needs to have impact
15 assessments and studies that is based on a sample taken from
16 the immediate communities like areas that the compressor is
17 going to be and this doesn't show that he has done that and
18 doesn't talk about a sample is taken from areas that are
19 away from where the company is going to be.

20 Also, FERC has to go beyond national air quality
21 standard, which is NAAQS because it's deficient in testing
22 many chemicals at this compressor and through the pipeline
23 and the compressor are going to be emitting, like
24 formaldehyde and ammonia and other things.

25 The other aspect of this is that FERC requires

1 that Williams TransCo certify that it would design, install
2 impact test -- inspect, test, construct, operate, replace
3 the facility in accordance with the federal safety standards
4 and plan for maintenance and inspections. Federal safety
5 standards is much higher what FERC is dealing with and they
6 need to do that, especially, in this very condensed,
7 populated area.

8 The DS did not consider -- in terms of
9 environmental wildlife, the DS did not consider short and
10 long-term impacts from the spread of toxin when they are
11 released from the sea floor of Raritan and Lower New York
12 Bay during pipeline construction and marine life, beachgoers
13 and those whose livelihood rely on the clean water and the
14 environmental -- or ensure all species that are threatened
15 and endangered by that. All of us need environmental
16 health, actually, because in our constitution that we have a
17 right to you know health and happiness. The environment --
18 clean environment is part of it that our government forever
19 has reneged on that.

20 The other aspect -- problematic aspect of this
21 that the emission -- not only the emission is a problem, but
22 also the noise pollution around this area and the people
23 have to be confronted with. This is very condensed area in
24 terms of the population density and the impact of it is
25 unconscionable what it's going to have on people that are

1 not going to be using even this gas line. This is coming
2 from this end of the country to the -- from Pennsylvania to
3 another end of the -- to New York that this area is not
4 going to use it at all.

5 From my best proposal to FERC is that to reject
6 this and also for us in the state to push for non-fossil
7 fuel because also what this project does is carries the
8 fracked oil, which is gas, which is more detrimental to the
9 environment from the beginning, from the time that they
10 blast the underground with all of the earthquakes that has
11 created around and throughout this past 20 years beside all
12 of the pollution -- chemical pollution that emits in the
13 groundwater and also the waste that it has. Therefore, this
14 needs to be rejected, but in the meantime, before they
15 reject it -- I know that they cannot reject it without
16 having the studies, but they have to do all these studies.

17 It seems that FERC somehow is giving some room
18 to TransCo to avoid testing and showing a result of the test
19 that doesn't show it's negative impact on the environment --
20 people and the environment. It's time?

21 MALE SPEAKER: Yes. Thank you very much.

22 MR. CHASE: Okay, my name is Theodore Chase,
23 Jr., C-h-a-s-e. Theodore, if you want it, T-h-e-o-d-o-r-e.
24 I live at 159 Old Georgetown Road, which is about a mile
25 from the site of the proposed compressor.

1 My fundamental concern is that given Williams'
2 track record with 10 fires and/or explosions at compressors
3 or the pipeline since 2008, I think, we can't be sure that
4 there won't be an explosion at this site. And I feel that
5 they will set the woods on fire and the woods, depending on
6 the winds, they might blow towards my house. They might
7 blow towards Route 27. We could lose houses. We probably
8 would get time to avoid loss of life, but we could have
9 severe loss of property if this compressor is built at this
10 site.

11 I'm opposed to the propose route for the access
12 road because -- both because it goes through a lot of
13 wetlands and because the Higgins, who are the people who
14 live the closest to it, have asked -- have told me that they
15 would prefer to see the EPA driveway be used and I think
16 that since I'm a councilman in the township I think I could
17 use my influence to get the township to waive the
18 restrictions against fill on that route.

19 So thank you.

20 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

21 MS. RISS: May name is Kathryn J. Riss. It's
22 K-a-t-h-r-y-n.

23 MALE SPEAKER: Kathryn what?

24 MS. RISS: "J," initial, Riss, R-i-s-s.

25 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

1 MS. RISS: I'm a homeowner, a senior citizen,
2 and a long-term resident in Piscataway, living on the banks
3 of the Raritan River. Having experienced many major storms
4 and floods, including six evaluations in the nearly 30 years
5 I've lived here, I'm particularly concerned about the impact
6 that the proposed gas compressor station would have on
7 greenhouse gas emissions, which are heating our atmosphere
8 and driving weather disasters.

9 I'm alarmed that FERC has not written a full,
10 complete, Draft Environmental Impact Statement. That it
11 has, instead, based its conclusions without including
12 critical environmental and health studies. The DEIS was so
13 incomplete that just last month New York's Department of
14 Environmental Conservation denied the request of water
15 quality certificate for the Northeast Supply Enhancement
16 Project and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries wrote that they
17 could not even engage in the required consultation with FERC
18 until missing critical information was provided.

19 The current DEIS lacks full information that is
20 needed to identify and address all potential risks. FERC
21 must gather, review, and analyze all missing information,
22 post it on the FERC docket for public review and issue a
23 supplemental DEIS providing a 45-day period for the public
24 to review, move to intervene, and comment.

25 In addition, we need a full health impact

1 assessment for those living near the proposed station 206
2 site. Many of whom are senior citizens who would be
3 particularly affected by such hazards as leaked or emitted
4 toxic chemicals, particularly, radon from the Marcella shell
5 gas. It would break down into lead and stick in pipes. And
6 air pollutants it can be carried for miles by the wind.
7 Many of these senior citizens suffer from emphysema, from
8 asthma, and other conditions which would be exacerbated by
9 such air pollution. And current studies show that a strong
10 correlation exists between air pollution around gas
11 compressor stations and increased health concerns and
12 issues.

13 A broader concern is methane, a major greenhouse
14 gas that leaks from pipelines and compressor stations,
15 escaping into the atmosphere where it increases
16 storm-producing global warming. Methane causes 83 times
17 more warming than CO2 over a 20-year period. It is a
18 serious concern. And unfortunately, some of the Williams
19 TransCo projects have released large amounts of this
20 pollutant into our atmosphere already.

21 In addition, methane is highly flammable and
22 could ignite when sparked by the equipment used at Trap Rock
23 Quarry. Since there are no fire hydrants or other adequate
24 means to fight a fire in the proposed 206 location, this
25 could cause devastating harm to human life, wildlife, and

1 property. Since 2008, 10 Williams TransCo pipelines and
2 compressor stations have exploded or caught fire, killing
3 nine and injuring 141 people.

4 These fires and explosions have released methane
5 into the atmosphere, fracking condensation into creeks and
6 the carcinogen, benzene, into groundwater. As a result, the
7 U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Waste Safety Administration has
8 repeated fined Williams for violating safety procedures.

9 In light of these concerns, I respectfully
10 request that FERC replace or enhance the DEIS with a much
11 more thorough Environmental Impact Statement to protect the
12 public. Thank you.

13 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

14 MR. SMITH: My name is Mike Smith and I'm a
15 member of the Teamsters Local 469 union and I'm here to
16 register my support for the proposed Northeast Supply
17 Enhancement Project.

18 I actually live about 12 miles away from where
19 this project is going to be -- wants to be build at, so I'm
20 kind of local there. The pipelines and their associated
21 infrastructure like Northeast Supply Enhancement Project
22 brings us gas we need to our homes and you know keeps our
23 lights on.

24 And the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project is
25 designed to have as little impact on environment and area

1 residents as possible. I actually have worked on these jobs
2 before and everything is very safe for what I have been --
3 and professionally done by the management and Williams Gas
4 Company, who I worked for and I was very impressed by
5 everybody.

6 The Northeast Supply Enhancement Project will be
7 constructed with the highest quality contractors and labor
8 with safety as the number one priority, which I have seen
9 you know in my last job with them. That's what they do.

10 The additional gas capacity brought in through
11 the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project has the potential
12 to lower gas costs for the area consumers like me and
13 everybody else and a lot of people have natural gas goes
14 into their homes in the area and you know so everybody's
15 familiar with that. It would be a good benefit for
16 everybody.

17 And I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory
18 Commission to permit the Northeast Supply Enhancement
19 Project to go forward and bring good jobs and safe and
20 viable gas and energy to the people of our region. Thank
21 you.

22 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

23 MR. SANTIAGO: Good afternoon. My name is Lino
24 Santiago, L-i-n-o S-a-n-t-i-a-g-o.

25 MALE SPEAKER: Spell that last name one more

1 time, I think.

2 MR. SANTIAGO: S-a-n-t-i-a-g-o.

3 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

4 MR. SANTIAGO: I'm a member of Local 825 with
5 the operating engineers and we believe this project is
6 essential for the infrastructure of New Jersey by providing
7 natural gas to homes, whether it be utilized for air
8 conditioning, heat, and also for fuel, for things essential,
9 for jobs in the area and also to enhance already the 500
10 miles of underground lines and the five compressor
11 facilities that the TransCo system already has.

12 By adding this particular station will do better
13 for the system and we're looking forward to a good, safe
14 project. Our members are very qualified to do the work.
15 They're very safe. They're very trained, highly skilled,
16 and motivated to do the work. So it is our pleasure to be
17 here today to speak in favor of the project and we would
18 hope that everything goes well and so we could have our
19 members on the site and working. So thank you very much.

20 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

21 MR. BRADY: My name is Rod Brady, R-o-d
22 B-r-a-d-y. And I just wanted to say I'm against both the
23 pipeline and the compressor station. You know both have a
24 history of leaking dangerous toxins, both from an
25 environmental perspective and a health perspective. These

1 pipelines and stations, in general, and the ones built by
2 TransCo, specifically, have a history of leaks again, of
3 accidents. They've done a number of settlements, so I just
4 don't think they should be built in an area like Franklin
5 where it's a populate area near retirement homes, near
6 communities, et cetera, so that's it.

7 MALE SPEAKER: Okay, thank you very much.

8 MR. BELL: My name is Michael Bell, resident of
9 Franklin Township, less than two miles from the proposed
10 site. I have two major concerns. First of all, as a point
11 source of pollution, this proposed pumping station will
12 provide or produce combustion products, unburned
13 hydrocarbons, gas contaminants released into the air,
14 thermal and noise pollution.

15 The pollution will be greater than 1,000
16 automobiles constantly in the area 24/7, 52 weeks a year.
17 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement considers only
18 average levels over the area, not peak levels during
19 metrological extremes and off normal operations, including
20 maintenance and testing, for example, blow downs and
21 interlock and safety system testing.

22 My second concern is about the safety hazards of
23 the proposed station. The compressor station is designed to
24 change the pressure and flow in the line and will change the
25 pressure distribution in that pipeline. While the peak

1 pressure in the line may not change, sections of the line
2 downstream from the pumping station will experience higher
3 operating pressure and also temperature resulting from the
4 adiabatic compression of the gas in the station and
5 incomplete cooling in the heat exchanges downstream.

6 This combined change in pressure and temperature
7 and the higher mass flow rate in the pipeline will increase
8 abrasion of an old pipe and corrosion of an old pipe. This
9 has an expedient affect as dust is removed, flakes of
10 corrosion and so on, they abrade more off the pipeline and
11 the situation gets worse.

12 Any rupture of the pipe could release up to 500
13 tons of gas, which is the amount of gas contained in a
14 42-inch diameter pipe at 800 pounds-per-square inch pressure
15 between shutoff valves, which are up to 10 miles apart on
16 this pipeline. Five hundred tons of gas released would
17 produce an enormous fire. This is the explosive potential
18 of a large, a very large weapon.

19 The project should never be approved from a
20 safety standpoint, unless the pipeline is fully inspected,
21 internally and externally, and brought up to current New
22 Jersey standards for a new installation. A pipeline or
23 compressor station accident is a low probability event, but
24 with extreme consequences for nearby communities and I am
25 very concerned as a nearby resident about the hazards that

1 would be produced.

2 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

3 MR. JACOWSKY: My name is Michael Jacowsky,
4 J-a-c-o-w-s-k-y, and you want Donna's name also, because we
5 have two separate numbers even though -- okay, okay,
6 alright.

7 The definition of an accident from the American
8 Heritage Dictionary is "an unexpected and undesirable
9 event." I am a combat veteran, Second Battalion, Third
10 Marines in Vietnam and I was bombed and artilleried (sic) by
11 our own side, so I actually understand what an accident
12 means, so my comments revolve around an accident, okay.

13 The site borders on a rock quarry which in the
14 course of their business use uses explosives, so the whole
15 area kind of shakes a lot. The site borders on a superfund
16 site where they have iridescent cows there grazing that's
17 been there for a while, and I have the documents on that
18 superfund site.

19 We've been told that there's poor air quality
20 that would be around the site, if this goes through. The
21 prevailing winds, which we've looked at, in the event of an
22 accident, will directly affect the South Brunswick High
23 School. We're from South Brunswick. There are a number of
24 populated towns surrounding the site which have only
25 volunteer fire departments and no way would they be able to

1 handle a major incident.

2 518, which this would be on, is a major road, an
3 east/west road which is one of the few that go east/west, a
4 closure of which would paralyze the entire area.

5 A less concern, but a concern, nonetheless, is
6 the site is reasonably close to a major recreational area of
7 the canal. The noise, the fumes, the smells, et cetera,
8 would deprive the residents of a free, natural area in which
9 they currently walk, jog, fish, canoe, or just find solitude
10 in a reasonably populated area.

11 Since we don't live in Somerset, which is where
12 this is located, I'm certain that there are clearly a number
13 of schools within a 10 to 20-mile radius of the proposed
14 site, which again, in the event of an accident would affect
15 and so we're just not in favor of this. I think that's
16 about all we have to say. Okay.

17 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

18 MS. KUEHN: Carol Kuehn, it's C-a-r-o-l
19 K-u-e-h-n. I'm an intervener, stakeholder, and impacted
20 landowner whose property is already transversed by a Transco
21 pipeline and whose property would share a line -- a property
22 line with the compressor station 206, if built.

23 I am adamantly opposed to the construction of
24 not only CS206, but of all components of the proposed
25 Northeast Supply Enhancement Project. Given time

1 constraints, some, but not all of my objections are as
2 follows. As reported in the DEIS, FERC decided that there
3 was no need to do a health impact assessment around the
4 CS206 site, even though toxic chemicals will be emitted
5 that can cause serious health issues and even lead to lethal
6 consequences; particularly, among elderly and young people,
7 two groups who are in close proximity to the proposed
8 compressor station.

9 No studies were done to assess the air quality
10 in the immediate area which is already compromised by the
11 density of population, the transportation and industry in
12 New Jersey, the local heavy vehicular traffic on Route 27
13 and by the mining operations of nearby Trap Rock Quarry and
14 their associated heavy dump truck traffic. This neglect of
15 assessment of public health hazards is inexcusable and needs
16 to be remedied prior to the issuance of the FEIS.

17 Many issues regarding the health, safety, and
18 well being of the public remain which need to be addressed
19 prior to the issuance of the FEIS and these include
20 assessment of the cumulative affects of repeated blasting
21 over time from mining operations at Trap Rock on the
22 structural and mechanical integrity of CS206, lack of enough
23 water pressure to have functional fire hydrants on either
24 side of two roads which are the only access to the station
25 in case of fire. In the event of fire or explosion, the

1 wooded area surrounding CS206 could become a devastating
2 conflagration before the water needed to quell the fire
3 could be trucked in.

4 Some of the pipelines that compress gas would be
5 sent through relays in the 1950 and 1960. Pipeline coating
6 and welding areas deteriorate over time and may not be able
7 to withstand the increase in gas volume and velocity that
8 the compressor station would introduce. An analysis of
9 risks from the emissions from the compressor station as well
10 as from the extreme temperature at its two 50-foot smoke
11 stacks, which is 850 degrees Fahrenheit, on the environment
12 and wildlife needs to be carried out and recommendations
13 made for mitigating the impacts from the temperature of
14 emissions and from all the chemicals that would be released
15 into the air.

16 Trap Rock Quarry intends to shut its mining
17 operations down in 2045, after which, New Jersey's water
18 plant is considering using the quarry as a reservoir for
19 drinking water. FERC would not consider the risks of
20 decades of airborne pollutants from CS206 on this potential
21 reservoir and needs to reverse that decision and carry out a
22 study of these risks.

23 The New Jersey Buddhist Vihara and Meditation
24 Center property is adjacent to the proposed compressor
25 station.

1 MALE SPEAKER: You can finish.

2 MS. KUEHN: Oh, okay. On the Vihara, less than
3 one half mile from the propose station itself, is the
4 largest Vihara Buddhist statute -- Vihara means meditation
5 post -- Buddhist statute in the western hemisphere, which
6 was proclaimed a cultural landmark by Franklin Township on
7 February 14, 2017.

8 An extension of the existing mediation trail
9 will place it right next to the border shared by the Vihara
10 and the compressor station site. Not only will the Vihara
11 and their dhamma, the Sunday school for children, be
12 negatively impacted by air pollution, noise, and
13 construction activities from the compressor station, but
14 their religious activities, many of which take place
15 outdoors, will be compromised; particularly, those which use
16 the mediation trail.

17 MR. PALMQUIST: My name is Ron Palmquist, last
18 name spelling P-a-l-m-q-u-i-s-t. A few issues, I live
19 directly behind, maybe 400, 500 yards from where the
20 proposed 206 compression station is going to go. The one
21 thing I'm concerned about -- the neighbors and everybody is,
22 is the ability to put a fire out. I'm that close and we
23 have a pumping station down on the end of 518. If the power
24 goes out, we have no water because the pumping station
25 relies on electricity down there.

1 There is a generator at the township, but it
2 would never get up there in time to push water up the
3 highway and the pressure is very low now because it just
4 doesn't give us adequate enough pressure. The neighbor's
5 sprinkler system hasn't got enough pressure to even water
6 his lawn, so that would be a great concern of mine.

7 I don't know what the -- at one of the meetings,
8 they told me what the decibels are for sound. You know in
9 the summertime I leave my windows open and I don't want to
10 hear something loud. They said -- I don't know whether it
11 was 25 decibels in range or is it 5 decibels? They said 25,
12 I think, at the meeting and they said -- the meeting I was
13 at says -- the people in this meeting here you can hear them
14 talk now, so if you took this whole group and put them over
15 there you wouldn't hear it. That's to be seen, you know if
16 it's going to happen that way.

17 I was never fully understanding what the -- when
18 you do the scrubbing and you let the gases or whatever it is
19 out I don't know what's in there. I don't know. It's
20 always posed to ask me is it healthy to drink -- smoke -- to
21 inhale? At that point, I don't think that anything that
22 isn't normal to inhale would be gases. I don't know if
23 there's a health affect after that. No one's been able to
24 tell me or would even sign off on it. It's fine. You're
25 not going to get sick on it.

1 I asked for studies on it. No one's given me
2 studies on it, so I don't know. So that's pretty much what
3 I got to say. I'm within my three minutes, I'm sure. But
4 one thing I did see that upset me coming in was there's some
5 workers out there with the Teamsters and the only thing they
6 really said that bothered me they says why are we even going
7 through it. It's a done deal. Nothing's ever going to
8 happen. They're going to put us back to work. That's it.
9 Maybe they know something I don't know, but I'm good. Thank
10 you.

11 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

12 MR. JADEJA: My name is Janaksinh. That is
13 spelled as J-a-n-a -- your pen is not working, sir.

14 J-a-n-a-k-s-i-n-h and last name is J-a-d-e-j-a.
15 Do you need my address?

16 MALE SPEAKER: No.

17 MR. JADEJA: No.

18 MALE SPEAKER: Whenever you're ready.

19 MR. JADEJA: So thank you for the opportunity.

20 My name is Janaksinh Jadeja, as I mentioned. I live at 4
21 Goldstar (ph) in Princeton Highland, which is very close
22 from the proposed site for this compressor and I have strong
23 objections from many standpoints, including health,
24 environmental safety, and all kinds of hazards.

25 This compressor is being proposed in a highly

1 densely populated area. In case of any explosion or any
2 mishaps, you're putting the risk of many people living in
3 the surroundings. It is a wooded area so there's the
4 likelihood of a very huge fire which will be beyond -- you
5 know beyond control for anybody. Also from the
6 health/safety point of view, this compressor is gas
7 operated. It's going to continuously emit -- you know will
8 have emission of you know the gases and toxins, which are
9 risky to human life. I'm in the pharmaceutical industry, so
10 I know hat the risks can be to a human healthy perspective.

11 There are also -- there's a temple around there.
12 There's a small children I think daycare center, et cetera,
13 which is very, very -- you know they all can be affected by
14 this particular compressor, if it is going to be placed
15 there. Also, there's a current pipeline. To my best
16 understanding is a 50-year-old pipeline and if you compress
17 -- if you pass gas and the high compressing falls there's a
18 likelihood that it can bust and it can cause all kind of
19 issues, which I just mentioned before.

20 So those are my concerns and this should be
21 stopped by any means and that is it.

22 MALE SPEAKER: Alright, great. Thank you very,
23 very much.

24 MR. JADEJA: Thank you so much.

25 MS. MULRY: Howdy, Claire Mulry and that's

1 C-l-a-i-r-e M-u-l-r-y, and I'm a resident of Franklin
2 Park, New Jersey and I oppose building the compressor here
3 for a number of reasons.

4 I'm living with asthma already. I am an
5 occupational therapist and have seen a lot of health hazards
6 and we have a lot of elderly people living with chronic
7 health conditions in this area. I understand that they say
8 that the environmental impact is not that much, but many of
9 the things that are emitted from this station, like the
10 formaldehyde and ethyl benzenes are not actually done in the
11 seven different things that were done in the model survey,
12 so I think a health impact survey absolutely needs to
13 happen before it goes forward.

14 I live in the areas because of its historic
15 nature and also because of its wildlife and the trails and
16 farms we have in the area and I'm concerned about that as
17 well. So those are my biggest issues, the noise complaints
18 going as well. I am concerned for my neighbors in the
19 Buddhist monk that are adjacent to the property that the 206
20 compressor will be on and how it will impact their religious
21 practices and their ability to maintain quiet.

22 One side of this neighbor has 27 and are
23 commercial and then we have farms and we really don't need
24 this going through here. I think the science has not been
25 -- if you look at the new studies coming out, you're seeing

1 that there is more environmental impact than that was
2 previously agreed to, so just the modeling is not good
3 enough. A true health impact survey needs to occur and
4 that's my opinion. That's all I needed to say.

5 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

6 MS. MULRY: Thank you.

7 MS. BALSAMO: My name is Dana Balsamo, D-a-n-a
8 B-a-l-s-a-m-o. I'm opposed to the compression station 206
9 that TransCo Williams -- Williams TransCo wants build in
10 Somerset. My concerns regarding the compression station are
11 primarily for safety and environmental reasons. I
12 understand FERC does not review safety pretty much at all
13 and that it will completely rely on TransCo to follow safety
14 maintenance and inspection.

15 I think leaving TransCo Williams on its own to
16 report, follow the safety procedures, and inspections is --
17 what's the right word -- a little risky considering the
18 track record that Williams TransCo has had. I attended
19 actually an information meeting, maybe it was a year, a year
20 and a half ago, and at that very meeting there were reports
21 coming in of an explosion. So with Trap Rock being so
22 close, I have major concerns with blasting and the affects
23 on old pipes and if it's going to handle the gas that going
24 to be coming through to and from the compression station.

25 And also, environmental concerns, I've been

1 reading reports and it seems like TransCo has been dodging a
2 lot of the FERC's requests for information. The DEIS has
3 been consistently incomplete and being that this new
4 compression station is going to be built on farmland I have
5 some major concerns with the different environmental impacts
6 that the compression station is going to pose to the
7 community.

8 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

9 MS. BALSAMO: Thank you.

10 MS. TAYLOR: My name is Maureen Taylor,
11 M-a-u-r-e-e-n. Last name is Taylor, T-a-y-l-o-r, and I am a
12 resident of Franklin Township. I've been a resident for
13 over 30 years and I'm a property owner. I'm also a retired
14 senior citizen and I became aware of this situation
15 yesterday actually and I want to state my opposition to
16 compressor station 206 for a number of reasons.

17 I believe that the decision was made with
18 missing critical information and plans -- studies, plans,
19 and procedures that would identify impacts to the
20 environment and risks. Other agencies have rejected these
21 proposals due to missing critical information and the
22 request is the information be obtained and reviewed and
23 publicly reviewed and independently reviewed.

24 My concern is about impact on several things,
25 including health risks. Being a senior citizen, I'm more

1 susceptible to health risks. I'm already dealing with
2 health issues myself already. Issues that could impact our
3 air quality, chemical emissions, I mentioned about allergy
4 pollutants and impacts on the ozone.

5 In addition, safety concerns because we are near
6 a quarry and there are explosions there, naturally, and
7 we're also near superfund sites. So safety was not
8 considered as part of the FERC review, neither was health
9 impacts and so I think those are two critical things that
10 need to be taken into consideration for the decision about
11 the compressor.

12 In addition to -- and I mentioned that I am a
13 homeowner, so the impact on property value, so those are the
14 things that I am most concerned on. As I said, I'm just
15 learning about this situation and I'm very concerned and I
16 would like to have further information about the
17 environmental and health impacts on the decision.

18 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

19 MR. MORRIS: My name is Wesley Morris,
20 W-e-s-l-e-y M-o-r-r-i-s, Jr. I live at 65 County Road,
21 518, here in Franklin Township. I believe that this project
22 should be turned down. I do not believe that FERC has done
23 their full job in doing the assessment of compressor station
24 206 in our hometown.

25 We have been without a proper water supply for

1 over 20 years. If there were ever to be a fire due to this
2 compressed gas, I believe it would result in catastrophic
3 conditions similar to a nuclear blast. There is no way for
4 the local fire department to put out a fire of that
5 magnitude. Without having hydrants in the area, the local
6 fire department must go to a local water supply, such as the
7 Delaware and Raritan Canal, which would be right downhill
8 from where this area would be with the pumping station --
9 with the compressor station and would have to full up their
10 tanker trucks to get up to fight any fire and the area where
11 it would be is very remote. They would not be able to get
12 very much of a water supply to fight that fire and put
13 things out, putting all of us within several miles of the
14 radius of this compressor station at risk.

15 So I believe that no only the safety issue, but
16 the environmental impact has not truly been considered in
17 that the emissions from this facility are in an area where
18 we have not only crops, animals, we have steer that are
19 going to be right next door and we have the water supply
20 from the Delaware and Raritan Canal that eventually goes to
21 the local water supply for our drinking water. So we don't
22 believe that FERC has done enough to mitigate the risks
23 associated with this facility. That's all I have and thank
24 you so much. Is there anything additional you need from me?

25 MALE SPEAKER: Only if you have additional

1 comments.

2 MR. MORRIS: Not at this time. I would like to
3 submit some additional written comments in the near future.

4 MALE SPEAKER: Okay, perfect.

5 MR. MORRIS: Thank you so much.

6 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

7 MS. MORRIS: My name is Jill Morris, J-i-l-l
8 M-o-r-r-i-s. I also reside at 65 County Road, 518. I
9 oppose this project by Williams TransCo. I do not believe
10 it's in the best interest of our environment, the health of
11 our residents. I do not believe that corporate profits
12 should be put as a priority above our health and well being.
13 I don't believe that the studies have been fully performed,
14 whether they're environmental, health.

15 And the impacts to the area, as my husband has
16 said, we have not had working fire hydrants for over 20
17 years in our area. Should there be a fire at the compressor
18 station I don't know how in the world they could put it out.
19 If they were to attempt to put it out, the water run off
20 from that effort would flow downhill and affect the water
21 supply at the canal, which, as my husband has said, is also
22 a source of our drinking water.

23 I also believe that they should -- I just drew a
24 blank. I'm sorry. I don't believe they've looked into the
25 health risks fully, as I stated before. I think it is utter

1 folly to put a compressor station in an area -- of a highly
2 combustible item in an area where there are regular quarry
3 blasts within such a short -- such close proximity and
4 therefore can compromise the integrity of the very
5 compressor and increase the risk for a hazard or a -- for
6 hazards or for the compressor station to have a failure -- a
7 mechanical failure.

8 And I would like to submit written comments in
9 the future.

10 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you both very much.

11 MS. MORRIS: Thank you.

12 MR. VELLALADH: Valsan Vellaladh, V-a-l-s-a-n
13 V-e-l-l-a-l-a-d-h, Princeton, New Jersey. Thank you for the
14 opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. We went through
15 that and in the past few weeks have been studying what is
16 included in that, but unfortunately, we were disappointed.
17 The whole community is disappointed with the information
18 that has gone in preparing the DEIS and what actually came
19 out of that; particularly, the lack of consideration of
20 health impact in our community, especially, around the
21 compressor station 206.

22 We believe that there was no assessment of air
23 quality emissions taken into consideration while preparing
24 that and it's also come to our notice that FERC has decided
25 that there was no need for a health impact assessment for

1 people around the compressor station, which is very
2 unfortunate and that's one of the most important factors
3 that FERC should be considering while building any facility
4 like that and any decision to disregard that is very
5 unfortunate and that's also not acceptable as a community.

6 Obviously, there are a lot of other risks --
7 safety risks associated with this compressor station which
8 has not been properly assessed and reported, especially,
9 pertaining to the equipment that were planning to be used
10 and there were no proper studies to conducted in terms of
11 the safety standards of those equipment and there is no
12 information about those in the DEIS. So overall, there are
13 a lot of omissions in the DEIS. I, personally, would like
14 to request FERC to seek additional information Williams
15 regarding this specific point and you know release
16 additional information associated with the DEIS before
17 proceeding with this application. Thank you.

18 MALE SPEAKER: Alright, thank you very much.

19 MR. HOWARTH: My name is Anthony Howarth and
20 it's spelled H-o-w-a-r-t-h. I'm a resident of Somerset,
21 Franklin Township, and I oppose this compressor station and
22 I oppose the overall concept of moving additional gas to the
23 market and therefore I think the compressor is unnecessary.
24 And I think it's unhealthy and potentially unsafe for the
25 area, certainly, given that there are additional compressor

1 stations along the line. And I think that I wish not to see
2 this constructed.

3

4 MALE SPEAKER: Great. Thank you very much.

5 MR. HOWARTH: You're welcome.

6 MS. PASI: My name is Siddika Pasi, spelled
7 S-i-d-d-i-k-a, last name P-a-s-i. I am a resident of South
8 Brunswick Township. I live in Monmouth Junction and it's
9 very close to the location of the compressor station and I
10 go -- I belong to the Islamic Society of Central Jersey,
11 which is within a two-mile radius of the proposed compressor
12 station, so I've been just looking at the impacts of this
13 compressor station and been reading about it and I have
14 concerns about the safety -- public safety of having a
15 compressor station, especially, given that it's very close
16 to the Trap Rock Quarry and the superfund site.

17 And what I'd like, I guess, Williams TransCo to
18 consider is an alternative site and not go through this
19 location particularly because it's close to population
20 centers. And I've been wanting to really understand what's
21 come out of the Draft Environmental Assessment Statement or
22 the report, which I haven't had a chance to go through. So
23 from my standpoint, having a gas compressor station right in
24 that location and having a 32,000 horsepower, which is, I
25 think, 25 megawatt compressor station I think is going to

1 have some level of impact to the local community.

2 And so I just want to take this opportunity to
3 express my concern on the public safety and quality of life
4 perspective and really have FERC consider alternative
5 locations perhaps or alternative way of getting this
6 especially because the local residents who have to put up
7 with this don't really benefit from getting the fuel, but I
8 understand an energy engineer I understand the need to have
9 oil and gas to areas where you know you need heating is
10 required, so I would encourage the company and FERC and the
11 New Jersey BEP to consider alterative methods of getting
12 there and just not use that location. That's pretty much
13 it.

14 MALE SPEAKER: Wonderful. Alright, thank you
15 very much.

16 MS. PASI: Thank you. Appreciate it.

17 MR. MALIN: Yeah, name is Seth Malin. Want me
18 to spell that for you?

19 MALE SPEAKER: Yes.

20 MR. MALIN: S-e-t-h, last name M-a-l-i-n. Yeah,
21 I'm actually a physician and I've looked into some of the
22 proposals for construction of the compressor and the
23 pipeline and I feel that it definitely represents a hazard
24 to the local community; specifically, with some of the toxic
25 products that potentially might be released.

1 Also, I'm not sure what kind of affect it might
2 have on the body of water that the pipeline goes through as
3 it goes towards Long Island. Some of that water -- is it
4 the Raritan -- yeah, Raritan waters. I don't know if that's
5 the name, but has been contaminated in the past and I'm told
6 that it is coming back, but what will the construction do to
7 this area if it doesn't come back.

8 So basically, this is not a good idea for this
9 area. There've been other compressor units built and it's
10 the opinion a lot of people I've talked with that this one
11 is unnecessary. Okay, that's it.

12 MALE SPEAKER: Great. Thank you very much.

13 MR. MALIN: Thank you.

14 MS. TOBIN: Okay, my name is Jennifer Tobin,
15 J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r T-o-b-i-n. I live in Kingston, New Jersey
16 and I'd like to express my concern about the Williams
17 TransCo proposed compressor station.

18 We live about one-half mile from the quarry,
19 Kingston Quarry, and we have to deal with basically the dust
20 from the quarry and the noise, both from the quarry the
21 blasting as well as the trucks that go by and shake the
22 house and it's actually even hard to leave the windows open
23 in the warmer months and the dust comes in and it coats our
24 porch and we have to every week wash it off.

25 And I'm concerned about the health impact

1 because there will emissions from the compressor station and
2 they'll, no doubt, be combined with the dust from the quarry
3 and really I'm concerned about the health impact for myself,
4 but also for my children, who are young. My son has asthma.
5 We noticed that it's exacerbated during when there's a lot
6 of dust from the quarry and I feel like that wasn't
7 addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, what
8 that might be.

9 And then there's quality of life in terms of the
10 noise. The compressor will make a lot of noise. I think
11 there's these blow downs and the quarry always does and the
12 trucks already do and the question about some of the
13 pollutants that will be emitted. I know azathioprine and
14 benzene and I know those are carcinogens and again, I feel
15 like it wasn't addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact
16 Statement.

17 And there's a question of safety because there's
18 blasting at the site -- at the quarry site what kind of
19 impact might that have on the compressor station, the
20 buildings, the pipeline because I am concerned also about
21 leaks -- leaks of methane and possible explosions from the
22 pipeline because we know that there have been previous
23 explosions at other compressor sites or pipelines and those
24 could result in fire.

25 And then, finally, I'm also concerned about the

1 trees and you know the -- we don't have much land, less than
2 a quarter of an acre, but we like our garden and we like our
3 -- you know our green. It's a crowded area and so I'm
4 concerned about the impact on the plants and the animals in
5 our area.

6 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

7 MS. TOBIN: Thank you.

8 MR. GARIMALLA: Hi, this is Sriram Garimalla.
9 My first name is S-r-i-r-a-m. Last name is Garimalla,
10 G-a-r-i-m-a-l-l-a. I'm here to vote against FERC's 206
11 compressor station. We live in Princeton Walk close by. I
12 have two kids age 11 and 6, trying to -- and the quarry
13 station is right next to us, which is causing us already the
14 issues with the blast and all that stuff -- the pollution.
15 By adding a station -- by adding this compressor station
16 right next to it will create further risks for us,
17 environmental risks and also health issues that will add to
18 us.

19 I'm also against it because it also adds a lot
20 of traffic and pollution around us and there are a lot of
21 things which I noticed in FERC's recommendation which is
22 missing in the environmental impacts reports are -- the
23 deadlines are missed and all this stuff, so I want to vote
24 against this. That's the reason I'm here. Thank you.

25 MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, LLC

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16 Docket No.: CP17-101-000

17 Place: Somerset, NJ

18 Date: Wednesday, May 2, 2017

19 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
20 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
21 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription
22 of the proceedings.

23

24 David Voigtsberger

25 Official Reporter

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Office of Energy Projects

- - - - - x
Transcontinental Gas : Docket No. CP17-101-000
Pipe Line Company, LLC :
- - - - - x

NORTHEAST SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Franklin Township Community Center
505 Dermott Lane
Somerset, New Jersey 08873
Wednesday, May 2, 2018

The public comment session, pursuant to notice, opened
at 5:00 p.m.

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. ELLIS: Good afternoon. My name is Roger
3 Ellis. R O G E R, E L L I S. I the Business and
4 Governmental Affairs representative for the Heavy
5 Construction Laborers. We represent roughly 11,000 highly
6 skilled men and women to build New Jersey's utility and
7 transportation infrastructure. I'm here today in support of
8 Williams' Northeast Supply Enhancement Project. Gas
9 transmission line construction is a big part of what our
10 members do and are huge job creators. We estimate that for
11 every one mile of pipeline installed, over 2,000 labor work
12 hours are generated. These are good paying jobs with
13 benefits.

14 Some will dispute the importance of these jobs by
15 saying they are temporary. May I remind them that all of
16 our construction jobs are temporary. Our members make
17 careers out of building one project at a time after another.
18 A project of this nature will generate hundreds or millions
19 of dollars in economic activity. It will reduce New York's
20 greenhouse gas footprint, promote clearer air, heat over 2
21 million homes and reduce CO2 emissions by over 2 million
22 tons per year. We respectfully ask FERC to approve the
23 Williams Pipeline Application and build this project.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. POTTER: Thank you. My name is Fred Potter.

1 That's F R E D. P O T T E R. I'm the president of
2 Teamsters Local 469 here in Hazlet, New Jersey. I'm also
3 the Vice President and Port Division Director for the
4 International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters
5 represent more than 1.4 million workers in North America
6 and many of those workers work in the construction sector
7 including building pipelines. I'm speaking tonight in
8 support of the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project which
9 includes the construction of the compressor station in
10 Franklin Township and other infrastructure improvements.

11 Natural gas is an important resource which
12 provides energy and heat to homes, produces electricity, and
13 manufacture products. As more and more natural gas is
14 developed in the United States, companies such as Williams
15 and their customers in this project need to be able to ship
16 gas through pipelines to facilities to get gas to the
17 market.

18 These facilities are operated under strict
19 regulations and many have mechanisms in place to help them
20 be safe to operate. Williams has operated pipelines in New
21 Jersey for more than 50 years, delivering much needed
22 natural gas. Williams's great track record here in New
23 Jersey of using only the highest skilled and safest workers
24 and contractors. The Northeast Supply Enhancement Project
25 will also help the country further to reduce carbon

1 emissions, which is currently doing great thanks to the
2 proliferation of natural gas. The Northeast Supply
3 Enhancement Project is vital to helping meet U.S. Energy
4 needs for affordable, reliable, in an environmentally
5 responsible manner.

6 This pipeline will mean jobs for our members at a
7 time when many other construction projects have been ground
8 to a halt because of the Transportation Trust Fund is
9 struggling to get back on track. So, I'm here to support
10 and urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to permit
11 the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project to go forward and
12 to bring good jobs and safe and reliable gas energy to the
13 people of this region. Thank you for your time.

14 MS. WARNER: Harriet Warner. All right. Well,
15 I'm definitely against the compressor station because the
16 possibility of an accident is very high. Also, all the
17 test results and the studies you've done have not been
18 released. So, we don't know what you know and we have to
19 base a decision on incomplete information.

20 The smokestacks will actually spew bad air, I
21 don't know. Environmental hazards. There are people living
22 there. If there is an explosion as there has been in many
23 places, it could affect the whole area. The water table and
24 the air quality. There's no benefit for Franklin Township
25 at all. This is coming from Pennsylvania and going through

1 New Jersey going directly to New York, so we get none of the
2 benefit and all of the problems; and truthfully I like the
3 idea of turning on my tap and getting clean water. I don't
4 want to be like Flint, Michigan. That's all I have to say.

5 MR. WEISSMAN: My name is Robert. R O B E R T.
6 Weissman. W E I S S M A N. My comments to the FERC are
7 simply of one to (1) recognize that the unions here, it is a
8 job creation for them. It's a short-term process. My
9 bigger concern outside of that is for my health, my family's
10 health, and our safety. With Williams pipeline and the
11 operations coming in, the concerns we've had, looking back
12 in history for the last ten years for Williams, with
13 approximately 20 or so, serious explosions, injuries, fires,
14 and other related environmental issues and health issues
15 created by them.

16 This pipeline itself, to me, is not in our best
17 interests for our area. We're disturbing an environmentally
18 sensitive area; in the Trap Rock area are tons of wildlife
19 in there. Inclusive of deer, fox, and other critters that
20 live there, bear, etcetera. We are going to disturb their
21 wildlife and their ability to do their thing. And not only
22 that, we're going to be destroying beautiful land.

23 As a project starts going into, moving into and
24 across the state, the wetlands could be damaged, the oceans,
25 which are very delicate, and particularly dealing with the

1 Raritan Bay, in that area with the history that it's had
2 over the years of heavy metals and other materials that are
3 in there, other toxins, we're going to go in there and
4 start drilling and pile driving and doing other work that's
5 going to destroy the sediment that's there to up-rise it and
6 cause further pollution, even through ultimately it's going
7 to cause more problems for us; I do not see that being in
8 our best interests to destroy the wildlife living in that
9 area.

10 Second thing here, looking at the environmental
11 work that has been done. I guess my concerns here are that
12 the impact statements have been done -- don't look at, at
13 least my understanding of it -- the immediate areas
14 involved. How's it going to affect us if we have to
15 evacuate a development that's got one way in off of Route 27
16 going towards the hazard. That's not going to work real
17 well. Route 27 is not going to handle all the emergency
18 personnel trying to come into an incident there and the
19 evacuations. It's going to cause problems.

20 I just want to say I'm not really happy with this
21 project being in here. I don't think it's in our best
22 interests. I think we're going to be dealing with serious
23 environmental issues, both in the air pollution and on the
24 ground, in our waterways, over the next 20, 30, 40 years
25 that this project is going to be operational. Thank you.

1 MR. GANDUKSKI: Weislaw Gandukski. I'm from the
2 Labor Reach organizing. I know the suggestion to be the gas
3 pipe for the country, and as a union organizer I support it
4 because of these new jobs, new positions for my profession,
5 for my friends, for the for the labor. That's it.

6 MR. BING: So, if you're ready, my name is
7 Gregory Bing. G R E G O R Y. B I N G. I'm a resident of
8 Franklin, New Jersey, and this is my prepared statement.

9 Construction of the compressor station and the
10 associated pipeline project needs to be rejected. In the
11 near term, the project is hazardous according to the
12 Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
13 Since 2005, fossil fuel infrastructure projects such as this
14 have caused 173 fatalities, 763 injuries, and over five-and-
15 a-half billion dollars in environmental damages.

16 In the long-term, New Jersey and Franklin
17 Township need to be committed to combatting global warming
18 by moving away from fossil fuel infrastructure towards forms
19 that do not contribute to global warming. New fossil fuel
20 infrastructure delays the transition to renewable energy
21 systems that do not contribute to this hazard. New Jersey
22 is composed of riverine and coastal communities. Franklin
23 itself is a riverine community. Our neighboring townships
24 and counties have seen homes and land be taken away by
25 rising water levels over the last several years. If this

1 trend continues the many will lose more and more while the
2 few will profit.

3 As a disaster case manager out of Patterson New
4 Jersey for a period of five years, I watched yearly flood
5 waters move higher and higher. Communities that dealt with
6 intermittent flooding ten years ago are now either abandoned
7 or in financial ruin. If New Jersey and the federal
8 government at large permit the construction of this
9 compressor we will be contributing to our own downfall.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. BETHEA: My name is Cheryl Bethea. That's
12 spelled C H E R Y L, last name is Bethea, B E T H E A. I'd
13 like to ask two questions that can only be answered in one
14 way:

15 Why do we say no to the Transco Northeast Supply
16 Enhancement, NESE, Project which proposes to construct and
17 operate a gas compressor station in our community? To
18 answer that, we must ask, whom does this project benefit?
19 Does it at all benefit those in the Raritan Bay community of
20 Somerset County, New Jersey? This simple answer is no. The
21 not so simple answer is no.

22 There is no reason for this community to support
23 it because it does the following. It damages our air, soil,
24 and water qualities from toxins that are released and high
25 temperature exhaust. It causes risks to our quality of

1 health. It creates environmental hazards including
2 placement in a flood plain. It brings risk of explosions.
3 It devalues our real estate and it causes noise pollution.
4 It does not further improve or enrich the lives of those in
5 these local New Jersey communities. So, why would the
6 Raritan Bay community support it? We would not and we do
7 not.

8 Second question. Why is FERC impact assessment
9 incomplete and inadequate for this project? We know FERC
10 has not published their final controls and mitigation
11 recommendation so this makes their assessment incomplete.
12 According to the FERC impact assessment the full capacity,
13 upper-bound emission of the Transco compressor would not
14 exceed the national ambient air quality standards, NAQS.
15 However, when the air in the communities of this proposed
16 gas compressor station becomes polluted and members of the
17 community become sick as a result, the fact that the gas
18 compressor emission fell within the limits of the NAQS
19 standard for air quality, won't matter.

20 So what is the real risks? The real risks, the
21 very real risk, is of serious health problems from the many
22 chemicals that will be emitted from the proposed compressor
23 station, 206. While the NESE project may meet these
24 standards, these air quality standards, the federal and New
25 Jersey state agencies have recognized airborne chemical

1 emissions as highly, toxins to human health and causing a
2 variety of immediate and chronic health conditions for the
3 following emissions: Formaldehyde, ammonia, acrylyn,
4 acetelhyde, ethyl benzene, benzene, toluene, propylene.
5 This makes FERC's impact assessment inadequate in assessing
6 the real impact to the New Jersey Bay community.

7 In summary, as with any endeavor there are always
8 risks. I maintain these risks are not acceptable for our
9 community. This gas compressor station only serves to
10 benefit members of other communities outside of New Jersey,
11 for example, Staten Island and Brooklyn, New York, at a
12 great cost to our New Jersey community.

13 Finally, I'd like to know would, those in the New
14 York community be supportive of such a project if it were
15 being developed in their backyard? That is why we, in
16 Raritan Bay of Somerset County, New Jersey say no to the
17 Transco gas compressor station. Thank you.

18 MR. SALERNITANO: My name is Tony, T O N Y.
19 Salernitano. S A L E R N I T A N O. And I'm from
20 Hackettstown, New Jersey. I just want to say I'm for the
21 pipeline. I think it's cleaner and I think it puts
22 everybody to work, and I think it's a great thing. And
23 that's all I wanted to say.

24 MR. BURNETT: John Burnett. B U R N E T T. All
25 right. It's good for our jobs. We need this. You know.

1 My family all works at this stuff, so it's very good for
2 everybody. It's pretty safe. I don't know; that's about
3 it.

4 MR. MOIRANO: My name is Charles Moirano. That's
5 M O I R A N O. So, I have a couple of concerns. One is the
6 FERC's DEIS was deficient. When it was put forth it was not
7 a comprehensive statement at all. So some of my, I guess
8 major concerns, is that the burning of natural gas releases
9 methane which is CH₄. And that is an 84 times more
10 potent/toxic greenhouse gas than CO₂, and is also
11 detrimental to your health.

12 Number two is that once you put more gas and
13 increase the velocity in the pipes, that increases friction,
14 as you rub your hands together, that increases friction and
15 also increases the amount of heat that's put on the pipes;
16 and obviously explosions is the natural progression. The
17 problem here is that increasing the gas and the velocity and
18 the volume by putting in the compressor site, is that our
19 current pipelines were built in the 1950s and the 1960s and
20 just won't be able to handle the increased volume and
21 consequently a likely explosion is quite probable. This has
22 happened many times, as you know, in the various pipelines
23 throughout the country.

24 So, we live in Princeton Manor, and a compressor
25 explosion really hampers our escape because our only escape

1 route is the entrance which is right onto Route 27 where the
2 compressor explosion obviously would take place. So, we're
3 about less than a half of a mile from the compressor site
4 and what is more troubling is that the water pressure on
5 both Routes 27 and 518 is very compromised. It's very, very
6 little pressure on those two roadways. Plus there are no
7 fire hydrants. And I state no fire hydrants, and I kind of
8 say, I can't even make this stuff up. I mean, this is a
9 recipe for disaster.

10 And I guess last but not least we have the health
11 hazard and that has not been fully vetted. And prudent
12 analysis of past health hazards kind of dictates that toxic
13 fumes and particulate matter spewed into the air, especially
14 over a long time is going to have a deleterious effect on
15 everyone's health. If you compare that it took the
16 government 50 plus years before they said cigarette smoking
17 was harmful.

18 So, my plea to the FERC is that they just please
19 use their common sense and make the right decision. I'm not
20 against jobs. I am for infrastructure but there are better
21 ways and more safer ways of doing that, i.e. wind, solar, et
22 cetera. And thank you for your time.

23 MR. CHRISTIANA: My name is Dominic Christiana; D
24 O M I N I C. C H R I S T I A N A. My name is Dominic
25 Christiana and I am a member of the International Union of

1 Operating Engineers Local 825. I live in South Bergen, New
2 Jersey.

3 As operating engineers, I know that this project
4 will deliver enough natural gas to serve the daily needs of
5 2.3 million homes in time for the 2019 2020 winter heating
6 season. It will also help generate approximately \$327
7 million in additional economic activity in Pennsylvania, New
8 Jersey, and New York and support 3,186 jobs during the
9 project construction period.

10 Respectfully, I ask FERC to move this project
11 forward. Thank you.

12 MR. CORCORAN: My name is Michael, M I C H A E L.
13 Corcoran. C O R C O R A N. I live in Old Bridge Township.
14 I am a member of Operating Engineers Local 825. I support
15 this pipeline project, and it's going to bring better
16 resources and better energy and cheaper prices. I've worked
17 these projects before and they're super-safe. I look
18 forward to working more of these projects in the future. I
19 am in favor of this project.

20 MR. McCORMICK: Paul McCormick. P A U L M c C O
21 R M I C K, with the International Union of Operating
22 Engineers Pipeline Department. The Operating Engineers are
23 a strong supporter of Williams and the Northeast Supply
24 Enhancement Project. Not just because of the jobs as some
25 will say, but for a more reliable source of U.S.A. natural

1 gas to help lower heating bills and electric bills and
2 generating plants, not just locally, but regionally.

3 Williams and their initial permit applications
4 received questions from FERC to be answered and they have
5 done that. In the future any questions about water quality
6 and environmental issues for the permit will be fully
7 addressed by Williams. I know this because they care about
8 the communities that they work and operate in. One of the
9 main reasons, or another main reason, they also live in
10 these same communities. I've worked on projects like these
11 before and I'm confident that the final EIS and associated
12 permits will address all conditions and will be followed by
13 Williams and their contractors. The criteria that FERC
14 follows are best management practices of the industry and
15 our standards throughout the United States of America.
16 Thank you for your time.

17 MR. JOHNSON: My name is Rik Johnson. R I K. J
18 O H N S O N. And address, did you want -- no? My wife and
19 I four years ago bought an organic farm - well, we bought a
20 farm on Route 518 in Franklin Township, technically. It's a
21 Princeton mailing address; but the proposed site for the
22 pipeline runs across the street from our farm. Any
23 emissions will compromise our certification for organic
24 which actually in this year, we could receive. Obviously
25 emissions will affect the air which will in turn, affect

1 the water when it rains, and then the soil.

2 So, right there, the pipeline automatically
3 affects us and then on top of that, I think the, just the
4 point being that it's a matter of not if there will be an
5 accident but when. It will be detrimental to both our
6 business and our health with that close, if we're like, near
7 the quarry, which I understand is the general vicinity of
8 where the pipeline is going to be. On top of that, I mean,
9 it's going to decrease our property value and the farm,
10 which I guess I failed to mention, is a 1701 farm. It was
11 given to the family that we bought it from, so it's historic
12 land and we would like to preserve it and we're actually in
13 the process of preserving it. Having a pipeline across the
14 street is not idea for land that this country essentially
15 was battled on, you know, battled for, on. I think that's
16 it.

17 DR. FRAZIO: My name is Dr. Donna Lucy Frazio.
18 Based on all the following points I'm about to make, it is
19 my professional opinion that a health impact assessment
20 study is necessary and the least the federal government owes
21 its citizen.

22 As a pharmacist, parent, girl scout leader, and
23 member of the Franklin Township community, I am adamantly
24 opposed to this project, which is the Transco pipeline. I
25 have seen preliminary reports of toxic substances that will

1 be generated and released into the air and water surrounding
2 Franklin Township and I am deeply disturbed by the results.
3 It's anticipated that Compressor Station 206 will emit the
4 following toxins, including ammonia, formaldehyde, benzene,
5 ethyl benzene, acetaldehyde, naphthalene, xylene, and
6 toluene as well as particulate matter and greenhouse gases.

7 Based on the data from New Jersey's own hazardous
8 substance fact sheets, repeated exposure to ammonia,
9 formaldehyde, and taldehyde may cause asthma-like allergies
10 and lead to lung damage. Having had asthma since a very
11 young age, I fully understand the suffering that the disease
12 causes. The public health toll will be great.

13 Formaldehyde is also known as embalming fluid, benzene, and
14 acetaldehyde are other substances that will be released by
15 Compressor 206. These are known carcinogens and mutagens.
16 Acetaldehyde and the toluenes hazardous substance fact sheet
17 clearly states in capital letters that the chemicals are
18 known teratogens, which are substances that cause birth
19 defects.

20 Acetaldehyde is implicated in the cause of fetal
21 alcohol syndrome through its inhibiting effects on DNA
22 synthesis, placental immunoacid transport, and the
23 development of fetal brain. Children may be exposed to
24 higher concentrations of toluene since it's denser than air
25 and its vapors stay closer to the ground. Also, children

1 have faster breathing rates than adults and may therefore
2 breathe in more toluene. In older children and adolescents,
3 repeated exposure has been associated with loss of muscle
4 control, loss of memory, poor balance, and decreased mental
5 abilities. Some of these changes may last for a long time
6 after toluene has left the body. Exposure to toluene
7 during pregnancy as been associated with birth defects
8 including retardation and retarded growth. Repeated
9 exposure to benzene can cause aplastic anemia, which is a
10 fatal disease. Acetaldehyde, benzene, toluene, ethyl
11 benzine, naphthalene and xylenes have been associated with
12 neurological problems including headaches and dizziness.
13 Additionally, ethyl benzene is a known hepatotoxin, which
14 causes liver damage. Seizures and cardiac arrhythmias have
15 been reported with high concentrations of benzene.
16 Repeated exposure to xylenes can affect concentration and
17 memory as well as vision, and can lead to muscle
18 coordination problems. Toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene,
19 which is the active ingredient in moth balls, and xylenes
20 can damage the liver and or kidneys. Naphthalene,
21 formaldehyde, and acetaldehyde can cause skin allergies.

22 Based on all of these findings and based on all
23 of the known toxic effects of these substances, it is
24 imperative that we have a health impact study in our area.
25 Because of the concentrations of these substances that will

1 be released from the compressor station will vary from time-
2 to-time and from day-to-day. Thank you.

3 MR. CROSS: My name is Barrington Cross. B A
4 double R I N G T O N. Cross. And you ought to really know
5 that I am a Ph.D. in chemistry, and I actually first started
6 my first job in the oil industry working for Shell. And I
7 was fully supportive in those days, and think it was right
8 for oil exploration and increased production because we had
9 no alternatives. We now have alternatives to oil and gas.
10 And that's one of the reasons I'm here obviously, saying,
11 let's look to the future and not to the past. Now, as far
12 as myself, I am a resident of Princeton Manor which is due
13 west of the pumping compressor station that's being
14 discussed.

15 That compression station, the predominant wind,
16 of course, is westerly, and therefore the predominant amount
17 of toxic chemicals -- because it's indisputable that some
18 toxic chemicals will be emitted, will be falling in the
19 vicinity of Princeton Manor and all places in the westerly,
20 south and northwest, but predominantly westerly area.

21 So this is a toxicological problem as well as a
22 chemical one, because the chemicals I can assure you, I
23 know, are toxic to humans, and particularly cause lung
24 issues for particularly again, the younger and the older
25 population. However, I am in, regrettably, an older

1 population, 55 and over, about 800 residents who will be
2 directly impacted by a continuous increase in toxic
3 chemicals. Even low quantities are going affect their
4 respiratory systems.

5 The next issue I have is because it is west, and
6 because we have Trap Rock, which blasts every week and
7 shakes houses; it might even shake houses further away than
8 Princeton Manor, I know it did in Rocky Hill where I
9 originally lived. And this causes structural strain -- I'm
10 not saying they're going to fall down -- on houses. And
11 therefore, on the compressor station, which is a very
12 sensitive building.

13 And I'm very concerned about structural issues
14 which are almost unavoidable because of the blasts. And
15 therefore the potential for fire. Fire would be
16 disastrous. A westerly wind, egress from Princeton Manor is
17 towards the fire. There's only one egress, an exit. And
18 therefore I'm saying, please let's make sense, do the
19 sensible thing.

20 I support energy, but an energy of the future. And I
21 support people's lives, to be as healthy as you can be.

22 Okay. That's it. Thank you.

23 MAYOR KRAMER: I'm Phillip, P H I L L I P.
24 Kramer, K R A M E R. I am the Mayor of this town, Franklin
25 Township, in Somerset. My concerns are pollution. There

1 are no local assessments of air quality emissions. There's
2 no measurement of air quality at the compressor station.
3 There are many seniors living in the area of the compressor
4 station. The compressor will put out particulate matter.
5 Particulate matter is particularly dangerous for things like
6 kidney failure. New Jersey has a very high kidney failure
7 rate, so there are a lot of people probably on the edge, and
8 this could bring those people on the area on the edge.
9 Toxic chemicals in the air can spread for miles.

10 My concern is also with it being next to the Trap
11 Rock quarry, which is eventually going to be a reservoir.
12 And then all this particulate matter and pollution is going
13 to go into the reservoir.

14 Finally, my concerns are that there's been no
15 proof that we need this energy. That there's no overall
16 plan for the country as to energy needs. And if we're
17 trying to go fossil-free, then in a few short decades, we
18 may have to either be shepherding a rotting structure that
19 isn't being used anymore or we're going to have to take it
20 out. So, I'm hopeful that the station can be stopped.

21 MR. GUPTA: I'm Dino Gupta. I live at 8 Eagles
22 Pass, Franklin Park, New Jersey. I'm very close to a
23 proposed site for Williams Transco Gas Compressor Station
24 206. Docket No. CP17-101-000.

25 I'm not an expert, but I do care for the

1 environment and health of my kids. When all the township
2 around this compressor site have opposed the project, when
3 all the elected officials including Assemblyman Joe
4 Danielsen, Congressman Frank Pallone and Senator Cory Booker
5 and many others are strongly urging FERC to look carefully
6 into health risks caused by 210,000 cubic feet per minute of
7 super hot gasses emitted by this compressor containing
8 highly toxic elements, I get tremors in my brain when I
9 think of my family and my kids.

10 I expressed my strong opposition to this
11 compressor, right here, a year-and-a-half ago. I do the
12 same now as an intervenor. Having a massive gas-fueled
13 compressor like jet engines next to a dynamite blasting
14 quarry, surrounded by dense populations, schools and
15 temples, is a horrifying idea.

16 Our fire department has stated that they would
17 not be able to control a massive fire accident if it
18 happens. As if undertaking to FERC, that they will control
19 the fires should an accident occur in the middle of thick
20 jungle. Our council formed a Franklin Township task force
21 to deeply study the various documents and reports including
22 the DEIS issued by FERC. The task force has found too many
23 deficiencies in this document, which is alarming.

24 They told us that FERC, in this DEIS, has
25 acknowledged that there will be an environmental impact in

1 New Jersey but decided not to perform any serious analysis.
2 That sounds scary and irresponsible. FERC has statutory
3 power and obligation not to approve this project until all
4 the risks of damages to the environment, public health, and
5 fire are properly studied. I had the honor of talking to
6 FERC Commissioner LaFleur last month when she came to
7 Princeton University to deliver an eloquent speech at the
8 Energy and Environment conference. She gave enlightened
9 facts about environment and energy, how serious FERC is
10 about a clean environment. That gave us hope that FERC
11 will use due diligence about signing off on a project that
12 will affect not only business interests of the gas company
13 and a few temporary jobs, but also the permanent damages
14 it's going to cause to the environment and region of
15 hundreds of thousands of residents living around compressor
16 and a mish-mash of pipelines. Thank you.

17 MR. PENE: My name is Eric Pene. P E N E. I
18 live in Warren County. I am a member of the International
19 Union of Operating Engineers Local 825. I am in favor of
20 this natural gas pipeline and compressor station.

21 Local 825 has sent me to work on many natural gas
22 pipelines and compressor stations in New Jersey in the past
23 10 15 years. I know when I am sent out to work on a
24 pipeline job I am going to work a lot of hours. I know I am
25 going to make extra money because pipelines work long hours.

1 I like this kind of work because I can provide a little
2 extra for my family. Recently, I was able to help my
3 daughter buy a new car. This would not have been possible
4 if I had not worked on a couple pipeline jobs in the last
5 five years. Local 825 has provided me special training
6 specifically for working on pipelines and compressor
7 stations.

8 I am a proud member of the International Union of
9 Operating Engineers Local 825 and I am proud and thankful to
10 work on pipelines which enable me to do more for my family.

11 Natural gas is very efficient and cheaper than
12 oil. Using natural gas is much better for the environment
13 and better for New Jersey. In my opinion, this pipeline
14 should be, this pipeline and compressor station should be
15 approved because it will provide good jobs for the members
16 of Local 825 as well as other trades. Local businesses will
17 also prosper from new pipeline construction. This is good
18 for New Jersey. Thank you.

19 MS. SOMOGYI: My name is Aniko Somogyi. A N I K
20 O. S O M O G Y I. I am the owner of Theresa's Farm.

21 The compressor station is proposed to be built
22 very close to the property line of my farm. The pipeline
23 runs straight through the middle of my farm. The pipes
24 that they are massively increasing heating pressure in are
25 old, brittle, corroded, and stressed by decades of quarry

1 blasting. The oldest pipe was laid in 1950. It is a class
2 1. It is dangerously close to old growth trees. Within ten
3 feet.

4 We had a terrible pipeline explosion in Edison,
5 New Jersey in '94. The causes of that pipeline explosion
6 were brittle pipe and excessive pressure. For Williams to
7 massively increase heat and pressure in two old pipes, the
8 second pipe was laid in the late Sixties, is dangerous. And
9 environmental disaster will occur if these pipes explode
10 and there is a high risk of an explosion. There is no way
11 in the world, these old, brittle, corroded, stressed pipes,
12 should have a massive increase of heat and pressure. This
13 is even a worse situation than the Edison explosion because
14 the Edison pipe, although brittle, and could not withstand
15 too much pressure, that pipe was not rattled by quarry
16 blasting for decades.

17 Williams, in your resource report, had submitted
18 an alternative of a pipeline loop from Compressor Station
19 205 to Compressor Station 207. That is the most reasonable
20 alternative because there will not be a catastrophic risk,
21 there will not be a risk, a high risk, for a catastrophic
22 failure and explosion.

23 The area that is most vulnerable is my family
24 farm and then Princeton Manor. If these two pipes blow, we
25 will have a crater in excess of 500 feet. My family

1 farmhouse where I grew up will be gone. If I'm there, I
2 will be incinerated. I think this is absolute insanity.
3 This is why Williams corporation has had multiple compressor
4 station explosions and pipeline explosions due to terrible
5 decision making. And furthermore, I will not feel safe, I
6 will live in terror the rest of my life. I cannot, I will
7 not be able to work on my farm and feel safe. Thank you.

8 MR. VAN SCOTEN: My name is Jason Van Scoten. J
9 A S O N V A N S C O T E N. I am a member of Teamsters
10 Local Union 469. We are in support of this project, the
11 whole Northeast Supply Enhancement Project. I've been
12 personally working on pipelines for 15 years. They've all
13 been great. Right of ways look better then when we left.
14 We feel we need these projects to go for the supply and
15 demand here in the Northeast. More and more people are
16 converting to natural gas. The use is there. So, the
17 companies need to meet the supply. My family, my wife and
18 I, we both support pipeline projects. And they will bring
19 good jobs to the region. That's it. Thank you.

20 MR. HOLLAND: My name is Andrew Holland, A N D R
21 E W H O L L A N D. I'm a member of Teamsters Local 469.
22 I'm here to register my support for the proposed Northeast
23 Supply Enhancement Project. The Northeast Supply
24 Enhancement Project has been designed to have as little
25 impact on the environment and area of residents as possible.

1 The additional gas capacity brought in through the Northeast
2 Supply Enhancement Project has the potential to lower gas
3 costs for the area consumers like me.

4 I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
5 to permit the Northeast Supply Enhancement Project to go
6 forward and bring good jobs and safe and reliable gas
7 energy to the people of our region. Thank you.

8 MS. LEE: My name is Priscilla Lee. P R I S C I
9 L L A L E E. So, I am opposed to the pipeline and
10 compressor station project. I feel that the environmental
11 impacts have not been fully examined or considered. The
12 Draft Environmental Impact Statement hand-waves a lot of the
13 environmental concerns that the impact statement brings up
14 itself. I also believe that with New Jersey going to 50
15 percent off fossil fuels by 2030, building infrastructure
16 for fossil fuels is, doesn't make any sense. It's backwards
17 technology and we should be moving forward.

18 MR. SINGH: Shubhendu, S H U B H E N D U. And
19 the last name is Singh. S I N G H. I'm Shubhendu Singh. I
20 live in Franklin Township, 6 Treetop Circle, and I am also
21 the president of the homeowners association of Princeton
22 Highlands.

23 So, I'm here to oppose the Compressor 206 and a
24 few things that I want to talk about today are related to
25 human life, the ailing infrastructure, the location,

1 environmental hazards, health hazards, issues related to the
2 community, ecological, et cetera. So I'm going to start
3 with human life first.

4 One of the things I want to point out is the long
5 history of Williams and Transco that they have had with
6 safety violations in general, that have led to fires and
7 explosions and leaks with loss of life and illnesses and
8 injuries that have led to damages to land and buildings in
9 general.

10 The second thing I want to point out is the aging
11 infrastructure, and my concern is there is potential danger
12 from increased capacity and velocity of gas through aging
13 class 1 and class 2 pipelines in densely populated
14 residential neighborhoods. That is going through elementary
15 schools and daycares and places of worship and adult
16 communities that exist nearby.

17 The third thing I wanted to point out in aging
18 infrastructure is the pipeline includes some segments that
19 are over 50 years old, and corrosion or cracks in them can
20 lead to gas escapes that will lead to explosions or that
21 could lead to explosions or fires. Adding increased gas
22 along lines may add stress, and this could lead to dangerous
23 explosions and fires. The other concern that I have is
24 the actual location, which is the Trap Rock quarry where
25 mining activities include blasting along with the use of

1 dynamite. And while there are no reported studies or plans
2 from Williams and Transco about impact of tremors on the
3 stability of the compressors, over time for decades, the
4 concerns that I have are that ongoing blasting could
5 destabilize the gas-powered compressor turbine units that
6 cause fire and explosion with resulting added emission of
7 the toxins.

8 The other issues that I have concerns on are
9 environmental. The site for the proposed compressor station
10 has a high water table which is on Carters Brook. And the
11 other concern that I have is the Trap Rock quarry is
12 considered a potential reservoir site after they stop mining
13 in 2040; there is concern that the continued emission of
14 toxins over time would pollute this water resource. And
15 then the environmental issue that I have is related to
16 health hazard, which is gas-powered compressors emit toxins
17 as part of routine operations.

18 Last but not the least, the Buddhist B'Harr; it's
19 a meditative site, and it's obviously is going to disturb
20 them. Last but not the least there is the ecological impact
21 for both state and federally-endangered and threatened
22 species that are listed by the Raritan Bay that will be
23 impacted by the construction. Thank you very much.

24 DR. DESAI: My name is Bijal Desai, B I J A L.
25 B, as in boy, I J A L. Last name, D, as in David, E S A I.

1 All right.

2 So I was not familiar with compression station
3 until recently when I was bombarded with emails. As a
4 physician and a scientist, I decided to do my own research.
5 I found the health information especially frightening and
6 appalling. More importantly, that any company would
7 blatantly ignore these facts to me is a violation of
8 morality and code of ethics.

9 The statistical data available on kidney failure
10 alone is enough to sway me against this plan. As a
11 nephrologist, a kidney doctor, I already know that, we, in
12 Somerset and Middlesex County have one of the highest
13 prevalence of end stage renal disease. In just the past ten
14 years the number of dialysis facilities have quadrupled in
15 this area. We cannot justifiably allow such a disaster to
16 take place in our community when instead we should be
17 looking to protect our members.

18 Just, FYI, dialysis is paid by the federal
19 government. The average cost to keep a dialysis patient
20 alive is \$200,000 per year. If you increase the number of
21 dialysis patients just by a small fraction, five percent,
22 will definitely bankrupt our healthcare system. Thank you.

23 MS. POWELL: Linda Powell, L I N D A P O W E L
24 L. And I'm a healthcare professional working dialysis, and
25 I was just talking to a doctor that I work with, and one of

1 the articles that I have here -- I have two articles --
2 talks about the particulate matter that the emissions from
3 this type of compressor station, and one of the things that
4 they found is associated with the higher instance of kidney
5 failure which, of course as you know, our government pays
6 for.

7 So, if we're going to have, we already have five
8 dialysis units in town and we're going to be having, seeing
9 a lot more illness and costs for Medicare patients, as well
10 as many other diseases, this article I just got today from
11 another doctor, it says that the studies show that in terms
12 of the air quality -- they're mainly talking about ozone and
13 particulate matter, the PM 2.5 microns. Basically, and all
14 causes death. I mean, it increases mortality.

15 And having said that, the fact that the DEIS says
16 it's not necessary to have a health impact statement; either
17 you have very incomplete or very incorrect information. The
18 fact that this, just a little bit of information that I got,
19 and another doctor told me there's a ton of information out
20 there, to Google it -- that the diseases that are caused,
21 beside lung disease and childhood asthma, it's associated
22 with childhood Leukemia, with diabetes, with other
23 autoimmune diseases which are rampant, as you can see in
24 terms of the commercials for the drugs for autoimmune
25 diseases. It causes, what this article says, that besides

1 increased cardiovascular disease and death, it also causes
2 increases in kidney failure. So, I mean, this is just two
3 articles. And I feel that we definitely need a health
4 impact assessment, and it should be included as part of the
5 DEIS and that what you really need to do is recommend that
6 it's done and issue a new DEIS and let us comment on that.
7 I know there's a lot of other areas that are incomplete
8 that other people have probably addressed. But, you know,
9 I'm very concerned about the health impacts as well as the
10 pollution. And I only have 30 seconds left so I'll just
11 say, I wish you were working with us and not against us.
12 Thank you.

13 [Commenter accompanied by family:]

14 MS. ROBINSON: My name is Shanel. S H A N E L.
15 Robinson. R O B I N S O N. This is M. First initial M,
16 last name Williams. All I wanted to say was that as a
17 resident of Franklin Township we do not, will not, and
18 cannot stand for this compressor station to be here.
19 Additionally, in the furture we will be using alternative
20 fuels so this will be obsolete. So, I see no need to have a
21 compressor station built at this juncture or even in our
22 back yard.

23 For the obvious reasons, health concerns and
24 safety concerns that many have already indicated, I'm in
25 support of the compressor station not being built. Say

1 what you have to say. I can't say it. Your name will be
2 your go ahead, hurry up, because we only have three
3 minutes. Don't go ahead.

4 MISS M. WILLIAMS: Don't take. Don't kill.
5 Don't take my Lord from me, please.

6 MS. ROBINSON: No, but what was the other thing
7 you had to say? Go ahead. Go ahead and say it.

8 MISS M. WILLIAMS: Don't kill my drawers.

9 MS. ROBINSON: No.

10 MISS M. WILLIAMS: I mean my dreams.

11 MS. ROBINSON: Your dreams. All right. Thank
12 you.

13 MS. CISAR: Laura. L A U R A. Cisar. C I S A
14 R. All right. I can start? All right.

15 So, basically, I'm going to talk about some of
16 the health concerns, and I was disappointed that FERC
17 decided that there was no need to do a health impact
18 assessment for the people around Compressor Station 206, due
19 to the size of the facility and what they felt was a limited
20 impact. If, with weather patterns changing there are many
21 days in New Jersey where people cannot go outside during the
22 day and it's already started.

23 The bad weather, air quality where there's
24 advisories about going outside for the elderly, for the
25 young. And there are people with susceptible, that are more

1 susceptible to these conditions such as children. Children
2 with asthma. Asthma is a big health concern in New Jersey
3 for some reason. And so, I don't think any of the
4 population was taken into account. And the changing
5 environment in general. So, I think that they need to do
6 monitoring specifically in the environment as it stands now
7 and make an assessment on how it could impact sensitive
8 populations.

9 In general, for all their assessments whether
10 they had to do with health or whether they had to do with,
11 maybe, the possibility of earthquakes or the climate. You
12 know, how climate changes could impact something. Nobody,
13 none of the analyses that I saw looked at the recent past.
14 They might look at floods over, like, a hundred year flood
15 plain and so you have an average estimate, but nobody looked
16 at what could happen at the worst times and recently, I
17 mean, the floods have increased in the area in recent years.
18 So, I just think that they need to do a more robust
19 analysis. Looking at, you know, times when things spike,
20 both with respect to health and with the environment.

21 MR. TIWARI: Surendra Tiwari. Spelled S U R E N
22 D R I A. Last name is Tiwari, spelled T, like Thomas, I W A
23 R I. I live on 160 Bunker Hill Road in Franklin Township.
24 Can I start?

25 I am very concerned about health effects of this

1 compressor right in our backyard here. The proposed
2 compressor station will emit toxic chemicals that can cause
3 health issues including cancer, childhood leukemia, birth
4 defects, developmental delays, neurological disorders
5 including asthma and allergies and increases for heart
6 attacks, strokes, neurological issues, lung diseases,
7 sleeping disorders, and kidney disease.

8 The air quality that is impacted by this
9 compressor 206 does include has not been studied. There is
10 no local assessment of air quality emissions that include
11 the airborne pollutants from the mining operations of Trap
12 Rock Quarry in combination with the anticipated emissions
13 from Compressor Station 206. There is no measurement of air
14 quality at the compressor station site. Existing air
15 quality measurements came from the EPA, state ambient air
16 quality monitors in East Brunswick, Elizabeth and
17 Philadelphia. Adding emissions from the compressor station
18 to those from Trap Rock Quarry operations are not, were not
19 studied.

20 I'm also worried about the combined operation of
21 the mine quarry blasting with the compressor station, which
22 is 32,000 horsepower; putting there two 16,000 horsepower.
23 There are many senior citizens living very close to the
24 proposed compressor station site and one of the groups most
25 at risk for complications from those chemical emissions.

1 This is a development called Princeton Manor that's right
2 there, probably within a half a mile.

3 FERC did not reference current studies that show
4 a strong correlation between healthy foods and the air
5 pollution around compressor stations. Saying that health is
6 protected by meeting the ambient air quality standards that
7 only measure certain air quality standards that only measure
8 certain air pollutants does not account for the following:
9 Other chemicals that are being emitted. The potential for
10 acute exposure to toxic chemicals, at least to the air that
11 are greater than blowdowns and are not consistent from hour
12 to hour, or the possibility that the decay products of radon
13 could be in the pipelines and compressor stations since at
14 least some of the gas comes from Marcellus Shale fracking
15 regions.

16 We already live in an ozone comprised area.
17 Emissions from the compressor station along with leaks at
18 the station and from pipelines would make ozone worse.
19 FERC's DEIS did not include a health impact analysis of each
20 of the chemicals that may be released into the air or an
21 analysis of the interactive impact of the multiple
22 chemicals emitted at the same time. So, my problem is that
23 these health effects have not been studied completely and I
24 strongly oppose this.

25 MS. MAHER: Good afternoon, my name is Bernadette

1 Maher. B E R N A D E T T E. Maher. M A H E R. I'm here
2 to voice my opposition to the Northeast Supply Enhancement
3 Project and in particular Compressor Station 206 that is to
4 be located here in Franklin Township. The reason I'm
5 opposed to this is for various reasons. For health. For
6 safety. For water quality across the Bay. There are a
7 multitude of reasons.

8 I feel that the proposed compressor station will
9 emit toxic chemicals that can cause health issues including
10 cancer, childhood leukemia, birth defects, developmental
11 delays, immunological disorders which include asthma and
12 allergy. And increase risks for hearth attacks, strokes,
13 neurological issues, lung disease, sleep issues, breathing
14 disorders, and kidney disease. And in particular, my
15 daughter was born with a heart defect, so I'm particularly
16 sensitive in that area.

17 The impacts of Compressor Station 206 on air
18 quality in the immediate area were not studied. There was
19 no local assessment of air quality emissions that included
20 the airborne pollutants from the mining operations of Trap
21 Rock quarry in combination with the anticipated emissions
22 from Compressor Station 206. There was no measurement of
23 air quality at the compressor station site. Existing air
24 quality measurements came from EPA state ambient air quality
25 monitoring stations in North and East Brunswick, Elizabeth

1 and Philadelphia. This concern is that adding emissions
2 from the compressor station to those from Trap Rock quarry's
3 operation and trucks.

4 The impacts of chemical emissions on the elderly,
5 young, and pregnant women weren't specifically considered.
6 I believe that they need to do a health impact assessment
7 which has not been completed. There are many senior
8 citizens that live very close to the proposed compressor
9 station site and they are one of the groups most at risk
10 for complications from these chemical air emissions.

11 Over 165,000 people live in Franklin and South
12 Brunswick and Montgomery and Rocky Hill and Princeton. The
13 Buddhists whose property is adjacent to the compressor
14 station site complete much of their religious practice
15 outside and their extended meditation trails would be
16 extremely close to the compressor station. For that
17 reason, I feel it's a matter of environmental justice. The
18 toxic chemicals in the air can spread for miles in any
19 direction depending on how the wind blows. Thank you.

20 DR. BANERJEE: Subhashis Banerjee. Spell it out
21 for you: S U B H A S H I S. Last name, B A N E R J E E,
22 M.D. I'm a doctor. I live on 60 Treetop Circle in
23 Princeton, which is in Franklin Park, and I'm concerned
24 about the construction of the compressor 206 within two
25 miles of my home.

1 As a doctor, I'm very concerned about the health
2 impact of the emissions from the compressor. I'm concerned
3 about the quantity of hazardous air pollutions which are
4 going to be released from the compressor as well as the
5 volatile organic chemicals like formaldehyde which also can
6 be released in large quantities year-to-year. These
7 pollutants are known to cause health issues such as asthma,
8 bronchitis, and chemicals such as formaldehyde are known to
9 cause cancer.

10 FERC has not conducted air quality emissions
11 around the compressor, the immediate vicinity of the
12 compressor. It's claimed that the concentrations can be
13 less than the NAQS, but those measurements have been done
14 almost ten miles away, in New Brunswick. What is not clear
15 is what acute exposure to the toxic chemicals at the time of
16 for example the blowdowns. What I would urge the FERC is to
17 conduct a health impact assessment, especially the air
18 quality in the immediate neighborhood of the compressor.

19 I'm concerned about the citizens, elderly
20 citizens, senior citizens, children, who live within 2 to 3
21 miles of the compressor, the impact of the susceptible
22 individuals. We know there is a senior citizen neighborhood
23 near the compressor. We know there are, there is a
24 religious institution near the construction site. Anyone
25 attending these sites would be exposed to these toxic air

1 pollutants, especially during times of blowdown.

2 The toxic chemicals that are released can spread
3 for miles in any direction depending upon the direction of
4 the breeze, and I urge the FERC to take into account the
5 direction the wind may blow during the blowdowns, and assess
6 the air quality which could be expected at the time of a
7 blowdown because I'm concerned about acute exposure to toxic
8 chemicals that are emitted from the compressor.

9 MS. SCHORR: My name is Ellen Schorr. S C H O R
10 R. I'm a junior senior who lives in Somerset Run, which is
11 an adult community. I'm very concerned about the health
12 issues of the people in Franklin Township. Franklin
13 Township has put a lot of money into revitalizing. They're
14 building new buildings on Hamilton Avenue to entice people
15 to live in our community. And this presents a major health
16 hazard to young people as well as senior citizens. New
17 Jersey has a very high rate of autism and I believe that
18 polluting our environment is only going to add to increased
19 problems in the future generation. That's basically what I
20 have to say.

21 MR. SCHNEIDER: My name is Don Schneider. I live
22 in Somerset Run. I'm a senior senior. I'm also the
23 graduate engineer, and I have a lot of problems, like no
24 one's ever mentioned the word double-double wall pipe, which
25 would certainly increase the safety of the whole situation.

1 Also, since the existing pipes were designed many years ago
2 with different rates and safety factors, there is no way to
3 upgrade them to the safety factors of the new pressures that
4 the compressor station will be putting out. I've never
5 seen an answer from anyone what the actual pressure is
6 coming out of the compressors. And I'd like to know what
7 those pipes were designed for.

8 And the final thing is I remember the explosion
9 back in Edison with people running in their pajamas at
10 midnite, just barely escaping the ball of flame that was
11 chasing them. It took hours to shut down that line. How
12 long is it going to take to shut down the compressor station
13 and everything else when there's a break? And there will be
14 a break.

15 MS. RODELL: Elizabeth Rodell, [spelling].

16 My topic is Compressor Station 206, impact on
17 state endangered, state threatened birds and other special
18 species along the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park IBA.

19 My name again is Elizabeth Rodell, I reside in
20 South Brunswick Township, a community impacted by the
21 proposed Compressor Station 206, and I am an intervenor in
22 these proceedings.

23 After reviewing the DEIS issued March 23rd, 2018,
24 I find it is missing crystal information, which prevents me
25 from conducting a thorough analysis. As a result, I am

1 requesting that FERC issue a revised DEIS after receiving
2 all missing data, and extend the public comment period to at
3 least 45 days following the release of the revised EIS.

4 I am concerned in particular with wildlife and
5 aquatic resources and threatened, endangered and other
6 special status species. The Delaware and Raritan Canal
7 State Park is a linear park IBA. It is a valuable wildlife
8 corridor, connecting fields and forest throughout Central
9 New Jersey and provides water to about one million
10 residents. All of this is threatened by the nearby proposed
11 Compressor Station 206.

12 State endangered bald eagles breed in winter at
13 this site, open field in various stages of succession along
14 the Canal, support state threatened American Kestrels,
15 American Woodcocks, Northern Bobwhites, Eastern Towhees and
16 field sparrows. Additional birds breeding within the DNR
17 Canal include cuckatork. Spring and fall migrants depend
18 heavily upon the stopover habitat provided by the park.
19 This IBA also supports an extraordinary diversity of bird
20 species throughout the year.

21 As previously stated in FERC comment dated 11-21-
22 2016, session number 2016-1121-0288, disturbance to the area
23 with construction as well as ongoing operation of
24 Compressor Station 206 will have a distressing impact on the
25 nesting and migrating birds. compressor station 206, with

1 two 16,000 horsepower Mars 100 natural gas fired
2 compressors will admit noise and vibration continuously, day
3 and night, well above allowable standards during blowdowns.

4 It has been reported that low frequency noise can
5 travel as far as five miles. Noise pollution from
6 compressor stations could have a devastating effect on
7 wildlife in the surrounding area, consequently creating a
8 negative impact on bird populations with mating calls not
9 being discerned.

10 In conclusion, I'm requesting that a detailed and
11 credible wildlife habitat survey be conducted, including
12 year round statistics over an extended period of time to
13 fully to fully assess the short-term and long term
14 cumulative impact. That thorough avoidance and minimization
15 measures provided not only include construction, but impact
16 over the life of the project; that these studies include all
17 areas affected by the existing pipeline routes, and
18 discovery as well as potential on new routes.

19 I'm requesting that FERC issue a revised DEIS
20 after collecting all the missing information, and certain
21 data missing from Transco, and provide the opportunity for
22 meaningful public comment on the data residents deserve to
23 be assured that impact on the environment is thoroughly
24 evaluated.

25 MS. CONWAY-SWANSTON: Spell it? A R A Y N A,

1 last name C O N W A Y S W A N S T O N. I don't think that
2 this is a very good idea, because I have a small child who
3 likes to play outside and as much as I would like for him
4 not to, he really loves to play in the dirt. Pretty often.
5 We also have a family of deer that live behind our house
6 that heavily relies on the small stream that runs behind our
7 house, so I would be very concerned about the possibility of
8 any kind of leakage into the ground, as well as just the
9 possibility of explosion.

10 I know that these days that people try to act as
11 though everything is super-safe but there's no guarantee
12 that something like that couldn't happen as well as any kind
13 of leakage into the atmosphere. I have two small pets at
14 home, and so I am outside in the elements, walking my dog.
15 Like I said, my kid likes to play outside. We are a very
16 active family who are about to start taking up biking. I
17 would like to bike in that area and I would be more than
18 nervous if I knew that something like that was being built
19 between the demolitions and all that kind of stuff about
20 whatever might come up. Even things that might be old under
21 there in New Jersey and then the pipeline itself.

22 So, those would be my major concerns and then I
23 don't know how it would impact my actual neighborhood as far
24 as our taxes are concerned. Whether it would impact the
25 value of our houses, as far as the housing market, and if

1 our taxes would go up or not. So, it would be environmental
2 and, then as well, financial, on the impact of the area.
3 But more importantly, environmental. I guess that's it.

4 MS. FEBINGER: M E L A N I E. Last name, F, as
5 in Frank, E, B as in boy, I N G E R.

6 I live in Campbell Park, New Jersey, within a few
7 miles of the Compressor Station 206. I'm here to oppose it
8 being built. When I read through the, I noticed that the
9 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I was concerned that
10 they didn't find a need to do a health impact assessment. I
11 think that I - when I read it, I could tell that there
12 were, you know, laws set out and they claim that they are
13 under all those laws and regulations, all of the
14 environmental impact, but without doing a full health impact
15 assessment we won't really know what the effect on our
16 health will be. Depending on which way the wind blows, it
17 could affect the South Brunswick High School. It could
18 affect my house. And I'm just not sure how our air quality
19 is going to be impacted. And if a health impact assessment
20 was done, I would feel more comfortable knowing that all
21 thresholds of safety were being met.

22 I'm also concerned about the - right by where
23 they're building, they want to build the gas compressor
24 there is a a Buddhist Temple, and those people use that
25 ground as a religious site and they have meditation trails,

1 and I understand that there might be some noise. I feel
2 terrible for these people that they bought this valuable
3 piece of property on Route 27 for their religion and that
4 they won't be able to practice their religion with this loud
5 gas compressor in their backyard. And that's it.

6 MR. FEBINGER: My name is Ed. Actually, I'll use
7 my full name. Edward, E D W A R D. Febinger. That's F, as
8 in Frank, E, B as in boy, I N G E R. I'm actually here to
9 speak out against the compressor that is proposed to be
10 built. I have a lot of concerns with the impact that
11 it's going to have on the area and on the health of the
12 people in the community and in my family. I see some of the
13 studies that were done and they seemed incomplete. So, I
14 think the agency needs to request additional studies and get
15 more complete information on the specific unit being
16 proposed to be built. So, I think the studies have been
17 done and the information being provided is more theoretical.
18 Especially in combination that it's near the Trap Rock
19 Quarry. So, I know that there's blasting. There's already
20 air quality issues in the area. So, in combination of those
21 factors and adding the compressor on top of it is a major
22 concern of mine.

23 My home, my family, live in the air flow from the
24 compressor and would be directly impacted from anything done
25 at that site, so I'm very concerned for health reasons. So,

1 for myself and for the people of the community. I do have
2 concerns with putting high pressure gas through aging
3 pipelines. So, I think that's common sense that using an
4 aging infrastructure, to put something at such high pressure
5 is really asking for a problem. There, are, you know, in my
6 mind there are going to be leaks, there are going to be
7 emissions, there are going to be impacts to the environment,
8 and the people. It's not like it has to survive for a week
9 or a month. This is something that needs to be safe over
10 years and years of use. I don't believe the aging
11 infrastructure can handle what is being proposed. Also,
12 with the sustained blasting done from Trap Rock and the
13 vibrations from there that it will be able to withstand it
14 over a long period of time. So, these are my concerns.

15 MS. GAVIGAN: Hi, my name is Frances Anne
16 Gavigan. F R A N C E S. A N N E. G A V, as in Victor, I G
17 A N. Do you need my address? All right.

18 I lived in Franklin Township starting in 1963 and
19 particularly along the DNR canal. Had a little valley farm
20 for about 12 plus years. I'm familiar with the
21 environmental challenges and constraints along that area as
22 well as the historic importance of it. My local town, I'm
23 on the environmental committee, planning board, and also
24 historic preservation committee and society.

25 The DNR canal is a major recreation source. The

1 canal water provides to the water supply but the challenges
2 specific to this proposed pipeline are there are unresolved
3 and unidentified pollution sources that have never been
4 fully identified. Kingston back in the '70s and '80s was
5 put on bottled water for a years because there was
6 pollution and then they were put onto a water supply. There
7 was the known and identified Higgins Farm, which the EPA
8 came in and they took the drums of PCBs out of the ground
9 and put them in a building, but Higgins do anything about
10 it. That area and those pastures where those white Charlois
11 cattle had been growing, breeding, and presumably being sold
12 for meat for 30 some years are grazing on PCB-contaminated
13 land.

14 The property, they were limited in their ability
15 to find the source of pollution for Kingston because so much
16 of the property was owned by Trap Rock Quarries, which I
17 understand have transferred some of that for this proposed
18 site. It would be irresponsible, in my opinion, to consider
19 doing anything without fully doing the soil cores and the
20 testing to rule out pollution, you know, source, non-source
21 point pollution, not only in that site but in the adjacent
22 Trap Rock property.

23 What is unique about this area and this
24 particular is Trap Rock is an active quarry. They blast.
25 When I lived along the DNR canal about a mile from this, the

1 people who lived on 518, they had to have rails on their
2 shelves because the sonic waves, the ground would shake, and
3 things would joggle and fall off and break. Rockingham was
4 being damaged before they moved it by the blast stream.

5 Two things that I don't think have been addressed
6 are the fact that, do you really want to be putting not only
7 a compression station but pipelines that are going to be
8 having gas feeds, then more pressurized gas leaving it, next
9 to an adjacent blasting quarry to where those explosive
10 lines are exposed to unknown stressors that you won't know
11 until there's a nice bright white light in the sky. This
12 area is uniquely sensitive because of the historic, it's
13 part of the crossroads of the Revolution. Washington slept
14 there, all of the other kinds of things, and there's a lot
15 of preserved property that's adjacent to this.

16 I'm not sure if this, below the soil the rock
17 formation and its, how do I put this? - fissures have been
18 investigated because from what I recall, from dealing with
19 it when DEP was doing the initial things with the Higgins
20 Farm. They only tested water on one side of 518. They
21 never went across the street and tested those. At the
22 meeting, I brought some soil maps and things like that, and
23 when you looked down deep, it showed the subsoil,
24 stratification, and cracked fault lines of the Trap Rock
25 moving towards Canal Road, towards the DNR Canal, which is

1 the major water source for all of Central New Jersey. And
2 is a state park.

3 So, you have a site that is unique in that it
4 poses a risk of catastrophic failure. You have unidentified
5 and un-investigated pollution, PCBs, oil. Mr. Higgins used
6 to let anybody who would give him some money, go in there,
7 open the pipe, and do it. Cyanamid, and not just the
8 barrels that were found on 518. He used all of these
9 things and the lands that are not only the site that you've
10 purchased, but the adjacent properties have never been fully
11 or properly investigated to find out the source of the
12 pollution. It was stonewalled. The quarry, the Stevola
13 construction and all that. They're very well connected.
14 They're going to be operating for another 30 40 years
15 because they own land on both sides of 518, which people may
16 not be aware of.

17 I'd rather fly on a Southwest Airline flight with
18 their metal-fatigued engines than take the risk of doing
19 this in this location. There is a history of gas pumping
20 stations like this. I think it's Transco in West Amwell on
21 179 is a problem already and it's not adjacent to a quarry
22 or Superfund site. The trees along the road are dead
23 because there's so much gas leaking there. I spoke earlier
24 this morning with people from their environmental committee
25 and I'll be looking into more of that stuff.

1 The risks that this site and anything closer
2 towards the DNR Canal, Rocky Hill, or anything else is - it
3 is not only dangerous because in the event of a
4 catastrophic failure or anything else, you cannot get from
5 point A to point B in this highly congested traffic area. I
6 commute from where I live to across Route 1 through
7 Kingston, to Princeton College Road East. It is a bumper-
8 to-bumper nightmare. If there was a problem up there than
9 any traffic on the 518 or 27 or not far from that, less than
10 half a mile, Route 1 would be incredibly disastrous.

11 It is not a thoroughly vetted or well thought out
12 plan. And this is just stuff that I know from having lived
13 there. You know. I'm in the pharmaceutical industry,
14 quality assurance, quality systems. I was at the hearings
15 back in the 70s and 80s for this. You know, the fact that
16 New Jersey DEP accepted those cattle being raised on,
17 Charlois cattle on 518 on polluted land - they accepted the
18 argument that, 'Oh, they're not going into the food chain,
19 they're pets' - is indicative or supportive of a pattern of
20 incomplete discovery and investigation of a complex series
21 of interactions and environmental risks that you are
22 proposing to assume.

23 My understanding is that the pipeline, the feeder
24 and I imagine, the egress, is going to be coming from closer
25 to Kendall Park or off towards Route 1 and things like that

1 rather than digging anything under the DNR Canal and the
2 Millstone River. That is the only positive but there are,
3 this is not the place to have it. I have been on Route 1
4 and other roads when there was a major fire and things like
5 that, and everything seizes. So, if there were explosions
6 or debris or any kind of mitigation and management of a
7 problem, there could be long-standing and highly impacting
8 commerce traffic because you cannot get from the 206 side to
9 the Franklin Township 518 side because there are limited
10 alternative routes. This isn't Elizabeth or Jersey City or
11 someplace that's on the grid. It is a rural and it's a
12 quiet area that I'm surprised people from Princeton aren't
13 here having -- or Rocky Hill, or Kingston, are not here
14 having a problem with it. The way the article is read to
15 me, was that scope of the environmental risk assessment was
16 limited to the impact on Franklin Township and that's rather
17 disingenuous.

18 You know, I cannot see I don't have full depth
19 perception if I put one hand over my eye and squint with the
20 other and plug my ears. You need a full 360 degree
21 transparent process. I don't live here. It's not my back
22 yard other than for recreation with horses in the Canal and
23 the historic elements that are part of what I do, but I
24 never cease to be amazed by the potential of people to tell
25 you what they think you want to hear rather than doing the

1 diligent groundwork.

2 If someone wants, hopefully, I will get access to
3 the data and I can do what I do, which is a quality
4 management system and compliance auditor. I used to work
5 down in Washington at the FDA Office of Enforcement so I
6 understand the bureaucracy and the challenges. But this is,
7 you know, this is gold star dumb, to be blunt and I would
8 hope that someone would, you know, show some reason. Any
9 questions or is it just? I guess I'm as done as I'm going
10 to be because there's people that are out there; but when I
11 get a risk assessment I'll be filing some comments, and it's
12 on the FERC website and stuff like that, so it would be
13 posting to it and there will be information on that. All
14 right.

15 MR. LEE: My name is Brian Lee. B R I A N. L E
16 E. And I live in 108 Kingsberry Drive, that's K I N G S B E
17 R R Y Drive in Somerset, New Jersey, 08873. One of my main
18 concerns about this proposed compressor station is that it's
19 going to be built next to Trap Rock Quarry, which is an
20 active blasting site. And it's going to be facing the
21 entrance and the exit. The only entrance and only exit of
22 Princeton Manor, a condo development, and so if there's an
23 accident at the compressor station, people at Princeton
24 Manor will be trapped. And we've been told by our fire
25 department that they do not have enough water pressure in

1 the area to put out a fire if there's a fire. So they would
2 just let it burn. They would have to let it burn. So,
3 people in Princeton Manor would be trapped.

4 And the compressor station is also right next to
5 the Buddhist B'Hara and the Dutch Market, and it's going to
6 be near a whole bunch of elementary schools and so the
7 pollution from that would also affect people there; but my
8 first concern is the fire hazard. My second concern is for
9 the health of the people living there. Princeton Manor is
10 home to a lot of elderly folks who already have trouble
11 breathing. And we know that a compressor station will put
12 out various chemicals. When the DEIS came out it wasn't
13 very clear one what the exact health impact on local
14 residents would be. Especially on the cumulative level over
15 the years.

16 So, we need to study that more and, I live in
17 Franklin, I live a little bit up the road from there, but I
18 also have asthma. I do a lot of outdoor activities so, I
19 would, I would, you know, I do not want my outdoor
20 activities to be adversely affected. And where this
21 compressor station is being built is near a site where a lot
22 of people go kayaking. There's a lot of spawning going on
23 there, so I would imagine that the pollution there would not
24 be good for all the athletes there, either.

25 This compressor station -- it's going to be built

1 right on Carter Brook, which is a tributary that goes into,
2 goes into, to various rivers around this area. And this
3 compressor station will be right next to a Superfund site.
4 And so, it will probably cause various pollutants, not just
5 from the compressor station itself but from the Superfund
6 site, to leak into the water tables and get into our
7 drinking water. Not just our drinking water but the water
8 for our habitats, the water that we have our recreation in,
9 and the water that people fish in, the water that people's
10 livelihoods depend on. And so this would adversely affect
11 all of that. So, those are my main concerns.

12 MR. McLOUGHLIN: My name is John McLoughlin. I'm
13 a third year apprentice for Local 456 out of New Brunswick,
14 New Jersey. Our local has had bad times in the past and
15 it's always important to use to keep all of our members
16 working. Bringing jobs to the area is important and I
17 understand where the opposition is coming from with the risk
18 of something could happen but it's a small percent chance
19 that something could happen and bringing jobs to the area
20 and having people work is most important to me. Taking care
21 of families. That's pretty much it for me.

22 [Pause from 7:13 p.m.]

23 [Whereupon at 8:10 p.m., the verbal comment
24 session concluded.]

25

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, LLC

8

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16 Docket No.: CP17-101-000

17 Place: Somerset, NJ

18 Date: Wednesday, May 2, 2017

19 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
20 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
21 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription
22 of the proceedings.

23

24

Dan Hawkins

25

Official Reporter