



**Jordan Cove Energy Project L.P.**

**Resource Report No. 12**

**Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Contamination**

**Jordan Cove Energy Project**

**June 2017**

# JCEP LNG TERMINAL PROJECT

## Resource Report 12 – PCB Contamination

### MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS

**See the  
Following  
Resource Report  
Section:**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. For projects involving the replacement or abandonment of facilities determined to have polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), provide a statement that activities would comply with an approved U.S. Environmental Protection Agency disposal permit or with the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act – Title 18 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part § 380.12(n)(1) | Section 12.1 |
| 2. For compressor station modification on sites that have been determined to have soils contaminated with PCBs, describe the status of remediation efforts completed to date – 18 CFR § 380.12(n)(2)   | Section 12.2 |

**RESOURCE REPORT 12**  
**PCB CONTAMINATION**

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## **RESOURCE REPORT 12**

### **PCB CONTAMINATION**

#### **ACRONYMS**

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
JCEP	Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P.
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCGP	Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, LP

## **RESOURCE REPORT 12**

### **PCB CONTAMINATION**

#### **12.0 INTRODUCTION**

Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P. (“JCEP”) is seeking authorization from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act to site, construct, and operate a natural gas liquefaction and liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) export facility (“LNG Terminal”), located on the bay side of the North Spit of Coos Bay, Oregon. JCEP will design the LNG Terminal to receive a maximum of 1,200,000 dekatherms per day of natural gas and produce a maximum of 7.8 million tons per annum of LNG for export. The LNG Terminal will turn natural gas into its liquid form via cooling to about -260°F, and in doing so it will reduce in volume to approximately 1/600th of its original volume, making it easier and more efficient to transport.

In order to supply the LNG Terminal with natural gas, Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, LP (“PCGP”) is proposing to contemporaneously construct and operate a new, approximately 235-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter natural gas transmission pipeline from interconnections with the existing Ruby Pipeline LLC and Gas Transmission Northwest LLC systems near Malin, Oregon, to the LNG Terminal (“Pipeline,” and collectively with the LNG Terminal, the “Project”). PCGP will submit a contemporaneous application to FERC that will include its own set of resource reports with references to certain materials in the LNG Terminal resource reports.

A complete discussion and detailed description of the proposed LNG Terminal, land requirements, proposed construction and operation procedures, and schedule are provided in Resource Report 1. Figure 1.1-1 in Resource Report 1 shows the proposed location for the LNG Terminal.

JCEP has prepared this Resource Report 12 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) in 18 CFR § 380.12 and has presented this in accordance with FERC’s Guidance Manual For Environmental Report Preparation Volume I, dated February 2017. A checklist showing the status of FERC filing requirements for Resource Report 12 (18 CFR § 380.12) is included preceding the table of contents.

#### **12.1 PIPELINE FACILITIES**

There are no natural gas pipelines to be relocated or abandoned by removal, or abandoned in place, as part of the proposed LNG Terminal. Therefore, the issue of polychlorinated biphenyl (“PCB”) contamination is not applicable.

#### **12.2 COMPRESSOR STATION FACILITIES**

There are no compressor stations to be modified as part of the proposed LNG Terminal. Therefore, the issue of PCB contaminated soils and sediments is not applicable.