NYD 980532212

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REVIEW FORM

SITE NAME: BROOKLYN UNION GAS - CITIZENS GATE STATION
ALIASES:
ADDRESS: 6TH ST. + 2ND AVE
CITY: BROOKLYN
COUNTY: KINGS
STATE: N.Y.
PRIORITY RATING GIVEN: LOW (BY EPA - 1986)
(BY STATE OR CONTRACTOR)

AGREE: ✓
DISAGREE:
(CHECK ONE)

IF DISAGREE, WHY?

OTHER COMMENTS: D.E.C. PLANS TO INSPECT ALL B.U.G. SITES; REPORTS WILL BE SENT TO E.P.A. ALSO
E.P.A. HAS GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT THE PCB WASTES ARE BEING HANDLED RESPONSIBLY BY B.U.G.

RECOMMENDATION:
FINAL (BY EPA)

REVIEWER: Ben Coretta
DATE: 2/5/87

298566

Attachment to PA Form

Background on Existing Pipeline Gate Stations
(Brooklyn Union Gas Company Sites)

Thirteen of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company (B.U.G.) sites on the list of PA candidates are "gate stations" that house pressure-regulating equipment to control the flow of natural gas throughout the distribution system. (Clifton Works, although not labelled as such, is currently a gate station.) Entrained with the natural gas being transported through the pipeline system is a liquid condensate made up of hydrocarbons and water. At eleven of the gate stations, this mixture is removed from the natural gas flow by scrubbers and collected in underground holding tanks, where it separates into two phases (hydrocarbon condensate and water) after a short settling time. Two of the gate stations (Coney Island and Clifton) are "mini gates" that have no scrubber or condensate collection tank on site (i.e., condensate is not removed from the system at these two points).

In the winter of 1981, Brooklyn Union Gas (along with several other gas distribution companies) discovered that the condensate in their pipelines was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), possibly introduced via the compressor oils used to lubricate the pipelines. Regardless of the source, varying levels of PCBs are still being detected in the natural gas condensates removed at B.U.G.'s gate stations.

Since the discovery of PCB contamination in 1981, it has become standard practice at Brooklyn Union Gas to test each batch of collected condensate for PCBs before removing it from the underground tank at each gate station. According to B.U.G., the water phase of the collected liquid consistently demonstrates no PCB contamination, as the PCBs are insoluble and stay with the hydrocarbon phase; therefore, water is periodically pumped from the tanks. If, when tested, the remaining hydrocarbon phase shows a PCB concentration of more than 50 ppm (dictated by EPA regulations), that particular batch is considered hazardous and is sent to an EPA-approved facility for destruction. If the PCB test indicates a concentration of 50 ppm or less, the hydrocarbon condensate is burned as a high-quality fuel at B.U.G.'s Greenpoint Energy Facility.

Due to the constant shifting of pressure differentials within the pipeline system, B.U.G. cannot predict when each of the gate station condensate tanks will fill up or what the PCB concentrations will be. The tank levels are inspected regularly; if a tank were to overflow, the condensate would simply re-enter the pipeline system to be removed at another gate station. Gate station logs (provided to EPA by B.U.G.) show that only one shipment of PCB-contaminated condensate was necessary during fiscal year 1985. A total of 43 drums of condensate was removed from the gate station tanks on 9/25/85, stored for less than one week at B.U.G.'s Greenpoint Energy Facility, and shipped out to ENSCO, Inc. (in Arkansas) for incineration. Last April, a similar quantity of condensate was shipped out for destruction; this most recent shipment could be the only one necessary during this fiscal year. EPA has been invited to tour the gate stations and to witness the next removal of condensate (as tank levels dictate).

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) currently has plans to inspect all of the B.U.G. locations by the end of the calendar year. Instead of duplicating State efforts, EPA has arranged to be copied on the individual inspection reports as each one is completed. This, along with a general impression that B.U.G. is handling their PCB wastes in a responsible manner, has led to the assignment of a "low" priority for EPA inspection in Part 1 of the PA forms completed for these sites.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NYD	980532212

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. SOLID
- ☐ B. POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C. SLUDGE
- ☐ D. OTHER _____ (Specify)
- ☐ E. SLURRY
- ☐ F. LIQUID
- ☐ G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____

CUBIC YARDS _____

NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. TOXIC
- ☐ B. CORROSIVE
- ☐ C. RADIOACTIVE
- ☐ D. PERSISTENT
- ☐ E. SOLUBLE
- ☐ F. INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G. FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H. IGNITABLE
- ☐ I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J. EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K. REACTIVE
- ☐ L. INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

"Notification of Hazardous Waste Site", filed 6/81 (with attachment by B.U.G.)

Correspondence and conversations with Kate Hartnett, Technical Analyst, B.U.G.