**PSEG LONG ISLAND LLC**

**on Behalf of and as Agent for the**

**LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LIPA**

**Southampton to Deerfield Transmission Project**

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN

## Appendix H

## Dewatering Plan

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This Dewatering Plan was developed to support construction activities associated with the Southampton to Deerfield Transmission Project ("Project"). The Dewatering Plan describes the general approach for the temporary dewatering operations for the Project, and includes procedures for discharging or handling, treating and disposing of water generated from dewatering operations to reduce the potential for discharges of pollutants into wetlands, streams, or waterbodies. The procedures may vary based on specific field conditions, but it is anticipated that the general procedures described herein will be implemented during construction. This Dewatering Plan is consistent with relevant conditions included in the Project's Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (CECPN), as well as the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (November 2016).

## 1.1 Applicable Certificate Conditions

The table included below summarizes the applicable certificate conditions included in the Project's CECPN and the section/page that discusses how the Certificate Holder will comply with the conditions:

*Table 1. Certificate Conditions*

| Certificate Conditions | Section | Page |
|---|---|---|
| "34. The Certificate Holder shall develop a Dewatering Plan in consultation with DPS Staff and NYSDEC, and shall submit such plan as part of the EM&CP. Such plan will be in compliance with the applicable substantive provisions of 6 NYCRR Parts 601 and 602, and shall provide that: | | |
| (a) Water resulting from dewatering operations or other construction related activities shall not be directly discharged into any wetland or waterbody, or directly into existing storm sewerage systems. | 4.0 | 7 |
| (b) The need for site-specific groundwater sampling and any testing, treatment, sampling, and/or disposal practices, as necessary, will be established in consultation with NYSDEC Staff. | 4.0 | 7 |
| (c) Water generated from dewatering operations that exceeds NYSDEC standards, criteria, or guidance values must be treated and disposed of in compliance with the approved Dewatering Plan. | 4.0 and 4.3 | 7, 8 |
| (d) In the case of known or encountered contamination, the water will be retained and hauled to off-site location(s) for disposal identified in the EM&CP. | 4.0 and 4.3 | 7, 8 |
| (e) The EM&CP shall identify the property locations, if any, where the Certificate Holder anticipates that it will install one or more wells to conduct temporary or permanent dewatering activity for the Project at a total withdrawal capacity of such well or wells on any one property in excess of 45 gallons per minute (GPM) (with capacity based on the capacity of the pumps to be installed, not on the contemplated draft). Prior to commencement of such activities, DPS Staff, in consultation with NYSDEC, will determine, based on the standards of issuance in ECL § 15-1527(4), whether to impose any conditions or restrictions on such activities. | 4.0 | 7 |

*Table 1. Certificate Conditions*

| Certificate Conditions | Section | Page |
|---|---|---|
| (f) Dewatering operations involving water withdrawal from one or more dewatering wells on a single property with a total capacity in excess of 45 GPM or 64,800 gallons per day (GPD), will be conducted in compliance with applicable substantive state law. | 4.0 | 7 |
| (g) Meters or other appropriate measuring devices must be installed, calibrated, and maintained on all sources of supply to any wells in the dewatering system. Source meters or measuring devices must be read on a weekly basis and records kept of those readings. Records of water withdrawn from well points, including a daily pump log, must be maintained and available upon request to DPS Staff and NYSDEC. | 4.0 | 7 |
| (h) Water wells must be properly capped, sealed, and disconnected from the dewatering system. Wells must be decommissioned in a manner consistent with the NYSDEC's Water Supply Well Decommissioning Recommendations. | 4.0 | 7 |
| (i) If required, the drilling of wells for dewatering operations shall be performed by Well Drillers duly registered in accordance with ECL §15-1525". | 4.0 | 7 |

# 2 PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

This section includes information about the project scope of work, location, proximal land use, topography, and proximal water resources. This information establishes the context for identifying potential pollutant sources and selecting appropriate procedures and best management practices ("BMPs").

## 2.1 Project Description

The Southampton to Deerfield Transmission Project is an Article VII underground electrical transmission project in the Village and Town of Southampton in Long Island, New York. It consists of approximately 4.5 miles of 138-kilovolt underground cable from the Southampton Substation to the Deerfield Substation. The cable runs primarily beneath public roadways except at the substation properties. The Project will require the installation of 12 splice vaults along the Project route. This installation primarily accounts for the small amount of disturbance in the roadway rights-of-way that will extend outside paved areas. Splice vault excavation will be down to approximately 15 feet below grade surface. Groundwater was not encountered to depths of 15 feet below grade in five soil borings advanced as part of a geotechnical investigation in unpaved areas along the streets/routes in the proposed path of an underground cable in June 2024 (geotechnical investigation is further discussed in Section 2.4 of this plan).

## 2.2 Existing Land Use and Topography

The Project route is located in Suffolk County, New York, and travels from the Southampton Substation through the Village of Southampton, Town of Southampton, hamlet of North Sea, and hamlet of Water Mill and will terminate at the Deerfield Substation.

Existing land uses in the vicinity of the Southampton Substation include the Long Island Rail Road Montauk branch to the north, woodlands to the west, residential properties to the south/southwest, and commercial properties to the east and southeast. Primary land uses along the proposed transmission cable route include medium-density residential developments and low-density commercial developments from the Southampton Substation until reaching North Main Street in the Village of Southampton. Traveling along the route from North Main Street in the Village of Southampton to Edge of Woods Road in the Town of Southampton, the surrounding area is primarily low-density residential and agricultural lands. Once the route reaches Edge of Woods Road, surrounding land uses remain low-density residential, while woodlands greatly increase in density. The route becomes minimally residential and is almost entirely composed of woodlands until the cable terminates at the Deerfield Substation. Existing land uses in the vicinity of the Deerfield Substation are woodlands surrounding the immediate area with low-density residential development in the greater area.

The Project route does not traverse Suffolk County Agricultural Districts, environmental or conservation areas, and is not within the coastal zone boundary. Portions of the Project in the southern and northern sections of the study area are located within archaeologically sensitive areas; however, upon consultation with New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, it was concluded that the

Project would have no impact on historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources.

The topography along the Project route is characterized as relatively flat to gently sloping, with elevations ranging from approximately 32 feet above mean sea level ("AMSL") to approximately 118 feet AMSL. The topographic elevation is at approximately 39 feet AMSL at the Southampton Substation and at approximately 118 feet AMSL at the Deerfield Substation.

## 2.3 Wetlands and Waterbodies

Information relative to existing wetlands, streams and aquatic resources was obtained through several sources, including New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") maps, United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory maps, and publicly available geographic information system data sources. In addition to reviewing desktop sources, the Project route was reviewed in the field for the presence or absence of wetlands and aquatic resources by the Project's wetland evaluation team.

Based on the review, no freshwater wetlands and surface waters were identified in proximity of the Southampton Substation or the Deerfield Substation, or along the transmission cable route. The nearest significant surface water to the Project is Lake Agawam, which is located approximately 0.66 miles south of the Southampton Substation. There are several small freshwater ponds and associated wetlands in the Town of Southampton, but none are in the vicinity of the Project or within the 100-foot NYSDEC freshwater wetlands buffer zone. No wetlands have been identified during field investigations or on published wetland maps within or adjacent to the Project; therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated to result from the Project.

## 2.4 Groundwater

A Geotechnical Investigation Report, dated June 26, 2024, was prepared for the Project by POZ Engineering & Environmental Consulting, P.C. As described in the report, groundwater was not encountered to depths of 15 feet below grade surface during the advancement of five geotechnical borings in unpaved areas along the streets/routes in the proposed path of an underground cable.

According to the online United States Geologic Survey ("USGS") Long Island Depth to Water and Hydrologic Conditions Viewer[1], depth to groundwater is anticipated to range from 11 feet below ground surface to nearing 100 feet below ground surface in the Project area. The water table is estimated to be shallowest through the portion of the Project that traverses the Village of Southampton; however, based on the findings of the geotechnical investigation, the deepest excavations (i.e., at the location of splice vault installations) are not anticipated to reach the depth of groundwater. Table 2, below, provides an estimate of

[1] Accessed June 3, 2025: https://ny.water.usgs.gov/maps/li-dtw/. Available data includes conditions measured by USGS between 2006-2016.

depth to groundwater. However, during actual field investigations, no water was encountered.

*Table 2. Splice Vault Locations and Estimated Depth to Groundwater*

| Expected Depth of Groundwater (Feet Below Ground Surface)[a] | Splice Vault Location[b] |
|---|---|
| 11 – 20 | Splice vault #2 on North Main Street |
| 21 – 30 | Splice vault #3 on North Main Street |
| 31 – 50 | Splice vault #4 on North Main Street<br>Splice vault #11 on Watermill Towd Road |
| 51 – 75 | Splice vault #1 on Willow Street<br>Splice vault #5 on North Sea Mecox Road<br>Splice vault #6 on David Whites Lane<br>Splice vault #7-10 on Edge of Woods Road |
| 76 – 100 | Splice vault #12 on Watermill Towd Road |

(a) The "feet below ground surface" are the anticipated depths based on USGS data. During field investigations at 15-foot depths, no water was encountered. Per USGS data, depth to water is not anticipated to be shallower than 11 feet throughout the route.
(b) See Appendix A – Plan & Profile Drawings for splice vault locations.

# 3 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The purpose of this section is to identify pollutants that could impact dewatering activities. As discussed in Section 2.2, the Project route runs between existing substations and passes primarily through low to medium-density residential, low-density commercial, agricultural and wooded areas. As proposed, excavation and potential dewatering activities would be limited to public roadways and within the boundaries of utility-owned substations. Based on this understanding, the following primary potential pollutant sources are identified as having potential to impact dewatering activities:

- Suspended sediment mobilized within excavations from physical disturbance and infiltration of groundwater.
- Sediments (or fugitive dust) mobilized from excavation, grading and soil/fill stockpiling activities, or vehicle tracking.
- Existing roadway pollutants (i.e., sediments, road salt/deicers, vehicular fluid residues) present in subgrade soils or the roadway surface.
- Substation-related pollutants (i.e., sediments, petroleum residues) that could be present on gravel surfaces in substations.
- Construction-related pollutant sources such as construction materials, construction debris and trash, and concrete washout.
- Vehicular and construction equipment fluids (e.g., fuel, hydraulic oils, lubricants and antifreeze) associated with project-related construction vehicles/equipment.

# 4 PROCEDURES

Dewatering systems will be designed and implemented consistent with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Consistent with Certificate Condition 34(a) (referenced in Section 1.1), water resulting from dewatering operations or other construction-related activities shall not be directly discharged into a wetland or waterbody, or directly into existing storm sewerage systems. Also see Appendix B – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for additional dewatering procedures.

Excavation and dewatering activities are expected to be limited to public roadways and within the boundaries of utility-owned substations. Dewatering will generally be performed via portable pumps drawing through a suction line directly from an excavation and discharging through a flexible hose. As such, well point installation is not anticipated as part of the Project activities; therefore, Certificate Conditions 34(e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), which are discussed in Section 1.1 are not applicable to this dewatering procedure. In the event that dewatering well points will be used on the Project, the system would be designed and implemented to meet these conditions and, if required, an amendment to this Dewatering Plan will be prepared. A Long Island Well Point permit may also be required.

## 4.1 Pre-Dewatering Assessment

The Project Environmental Monitor designated by the Certificate Holder will be notified by the site contractor(s) prior to the start of dewatering activities. The Environmental Monitor will mobilize to the Project location to visually assess the water identified in the excavations. The assessment will focus on obvious visual signs of contamination, including discoloration, odor, floating oil liquids, or debris on the surface of the water or soil in the excavation. Based on the results of the assessment by the Environmental Monitor:

- If obvious signs of contamination are identified, the procedure in Subsection 4.2 (Contamination Suspected or Identified) will be implemented.
- If no evidence of contamination is identified, the procedure in Subsection 4.3 (No Contamination Identified) will be implemented.

## 4.2 Contamination Suspected or Identified

Based on the current Project information, there are no known areas where contaminated water will be encountered. If contaminated water is identified, consistent with Certificate Condition 34(b), the need for site-specific groundwater sampling and any testing, treatment, sampling, and/or disposal practices will be established, as necessary, in consultation with NYSDEC.

If obvious signs of contamination are encountered in an excavation, the Environmental Monitor will contact PSEG Long Island Environmental Compliance to provide notification of the condition. Given the nature of the majority of the Project site (i.e., primarily located along roadways) on-site water treatment systems are not expected to be practicable; therefore, contaminated water will be pumped from excavations into a large capacity portable tank (e.g., frac tank) or removed from the excavation using a vacuum truck.

Consistent with Conditions 34(c) and 34(d), the containerized water will either be transported directly to an approved disposal facility or staged for testing prior to transportation to an approved disposal facility. Testing would involve the collection of grab or composite water samples from the container for laboratory analysis. The laboratory parameters would be selected consistent with the requirements of the approved disposal facility.

See Appendix R – Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan for further contamination procedures.

## 4.3 No Contamination Identified

If the Environmental Monitor's assessment shows no evidence of contamination, the following procedure(s) will be implemented:

### 4.3.1 *Roadway Dewatering*

- Water accumulating in excavations with no obvious signs of contamination will be pumped through a dewatering filter bag to an upstream location within the roadway alignment. The discharge will directed to flow back along the roadway to the work area, where it will be allowed to infiltrate into the excavation. This approach recirculates water rather than releasing it to the ground surface or other prohibited locations. The roadway and infiltration areas within the excavation will be monitored for excess ponding or the potential for uncontrolled runoff.
- Alternatively, water with no obvious signs of contamination may be pumped through a dewatering filter bag to upland, pervious areas and allowed to infiltrate without creating significant runoff, ponding or discharges to wetlands, waterbodies, or storm sewerage systems. Given the nature of the site along existing paved roadways, situations where this practice can be implemented will be uncommon.

Storm drain filters will be installed at inlets in areas where dewatering activities have the potential for accidental discharge to the stormwater sewerage system. A large-capacity portable tank (e.g., a frac tank) may be used as an interim step for the temporary storage of water pumped from excavations in connection with the roadway dewatering procedures listed above.

### 4.3.2 *Substation Dewatering*

- Water accumulating in excavations with no obvious signs of contamination will be pumped directly to an excavation for infiltration. The infiltration area(s) within the excavation will be monitored for potential for uncontrolled runoff.
- Alternatively, water with no obvious signs of contamination may be pumped through a dewatering filter bag to upland, pervious areas and allowed to infiltrate without creating significant runoff, ponding or discharges to wetlands, waterbodies, or storm sewerage systems.

Storm drain filters will be installed at inlets in areas where dewatering activities have the potential for accidental discharge to the stormwater sewerage system. A large-capacity portable tank (e.g., a frac tank) may be used as an interim step for the temporary storage of water pumped from excavations in connection

with the substation dewatering procedures listed above.

### 4.4 Best Management Practices

Project dewatering activities will be conducted consistent with the procedures discussed in Sections 4.1 through 4.3 and in a manner that minimizes sediment mobilization (where practicable), prevents uncontrolled runoff, and prevents direct discharge into wetlands or waterbodies and existing storm sewerage systems. This section presents BMPs that may be implemented as part of the dewatering operations. BMPs will be periodically inspected and maintained in proper working condition daily or as needed. Project personnel may adjust the location and types of BMPs, including those not explicitly discussed in this plan:

1. Avoid pumping sediment-laden water from the excavation by constructing an effective sump at the base of the excavation where the pump would be placed. An effective sump would be gravel-lined and result in infiltration to reduce or eliminate the need to discharge sediment-laden water from the excavation.
2. Protect surface waterbodies and wetlands from sediment by using straw bales and a silt fence between the excavation and the body of water or wetland.
3. As available space permits, a dewatering pit may be constructed using straw bales and filter fabric to filter water prior to discharge.
4. Stabilized construction access where traffic will be entering and leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area where surface conditions change from paved to unpaved. Where practicable, the access will be comprised of a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile fabric. Sediment deposited on paved roadways will be removed and returned to the construction site.
5. Minimize fugitive dust and airborne debris from construction activity. Wet high-traffic areas with exposed soils as needed during extended dry periods to minimize dust generation. Use plain water from municipal or private water sources (as practicable) for dust suppression, except in situations where plain-water dust suppression is not effective and where no sensitive areas (e.g., wetland, stream, potable water, organic farm) would be adversely impacted by the use of chemical dust suppressants. DPS Staff will be notified prior to application of chemical dust suppressants.
6. Sediment barriers (filter socks and/or silt fence) may be used for perimeter control of sediment and soluble pollutants within the substation (e.g., downhill perimeter edge of disturbed areas, top of slope or bank of drainage ditches, channels, swales or similar, along the toe of all cut slopes and fill slopes, along the edge of slopes that lead into environmentally sensitive areas, and surrounding the base of soil/sediment stockpiles.
7. Cover disturbed soils as described in Appendix B and Appendix U to achieve soil stabilization and reduce the erosion potential. In roadway areas, stabilization may include placement of temporary pavement, crushed rock, or metal plating.
8. In addition to erosion and sediment control, solid wastes, hazardous wastes, and other activities that will generate wastes will be properly managed during construction activities. The practices described below will be followed by Project personnel to protect stormwater and surrounding surface waters from contamination by construction-related pollutants. Regular management practices include:
    i. Manage, store and handle construction materials, construction debris and trash,

and concrete washouts consistent with the Project requirements and conditions.

ii. Inspect and maintain construction vehicles and equipment to minimize the potential leak of pollutants (e.g., vehicular fluids, hydraulic fluids).