

Connecticut Department of Public Works  
-- Rebecca Cutler --  
Environmental Analyst

---





# Beneficial Reuse of Demolition Debris at the Proposed Site for the Gateway Community College 2 & 20 Church Street, New Haven

---





# GROUNDBREAKING FOR GATEWAY COMMUNITY COLLEGE



- Groundbreaking January 26, 2010.
- Board of Trustees of CT Community College and CT Department of Public Works (DPW).
- \$198 million project.
- LEED GOLD Certification (top-rated “green” building).



## SITE LOCATION



- 2 & 20 Church St, New Haven.
- Former location of Malley's & Macy's Department Stores ("Southern Parcel" and "Northern Parcel", respectively).
- "GB" groundwater classification (groundwater not suitable for human consumption without treatment).
- Surrounded by commercial properties.
- Public water system throughout the area.



## SITE HISTORY



Reproduction and copyright information regarding this image is available from the New Haven Colony Historical Society.  
File name: nhchs\_pha\_nhrspc\_f076\_ph14.jpg

New Haven Museum and Historical Society



Reproduction and copyright information regarding this image is available from the New Haven Colony Historical Society.  
File name: nhchs\_pha\_nhrspc\_f081\_ph09.jpg

Mystic Seaport®



Reproduction and copyright information regarding this image is available from the New Haven Colony Historical Society.  
File name: nhchs\_pha\_nhrspc\_f085\_ph07.jpg

New Haven Museum and Historical Society

- Malley's and Macy's Department Stores constructed in the 1960s.
- Malley's - concrete structure; Macy's – concrete & steel structure.
- City of New Haven took ownership after they were closed.





## MALLEY'S DEMOLITION (Southern Parcel)



- 1997 – abatement and demolition of Malley's.
- Concrete ground up and left on site.
- 44,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of concrete fill material.



## MACY'S DEMOLITION (Northern Parcel)



- 2007 – abatement and demolition of Macy's.
- Steel structure – removed and recycled;
- Concrete ground up and left on site.
- 15,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of concrete fill material.



# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Begin Property Transfer from City of New Haven to State of Connecticut



Assess Environmental Conditions – Conduct Phase I Investigations  
(2006 & 2009)



No Suspected Spills or Releases Identified at Either Property

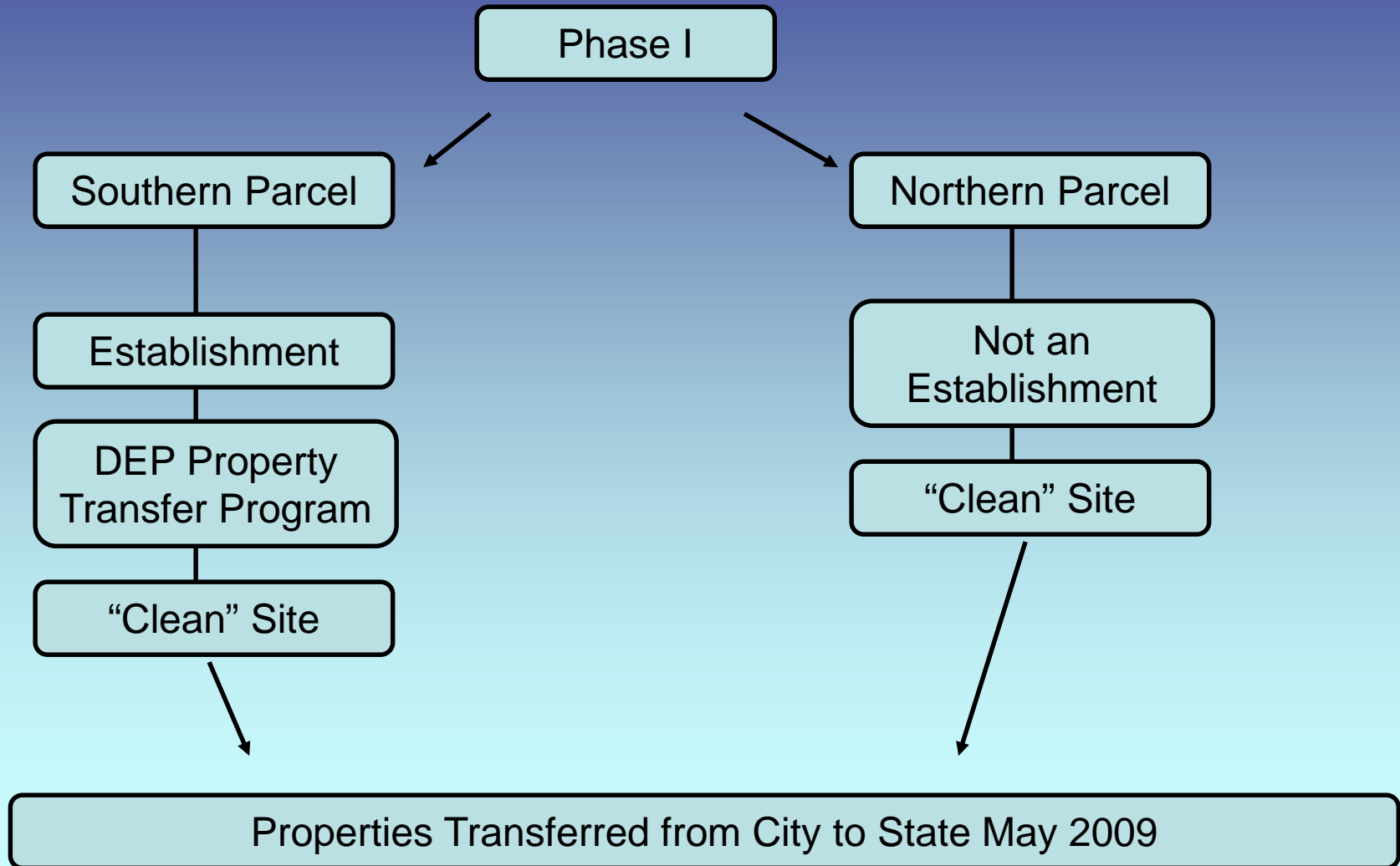


Does either parcel meet the definition of an “Establishment”?





# PROPERTY TRANSFER





# CMR'S ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION

---

- DPW contracted with the CMR in May 2009.
- LEED Gold certification - reuse excess fill material on site or send it to a recycling facility.
- DPW provided the CMR with all available Environmental & Abatement Reports documenting that there was no reason to suspect a spill or release had occurred at either parcel.



## CMR'S ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION



- CMR collected five samples in July 2009 (two from Northern Parcel and three from Southern Parcel).
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) – above DEP Remediation Standard Regulation (RSR) criteria at both sites.
- Petroleum hydrocarbons and PCBs (<1ppm) below DEP RSR criteria at both sites.
- SVOCs – specifically polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- RSRs -- guidance and standards to evaluate potential soil or groundwater for contamination and possible remediation strategies.



## CMR'S INVESTIGATION RESULTS

### **August 2009 - CMR stated concrete fill is contaminated & must be treated as CT Regulated Waste:**

- approx. 88,000 tons of concrete fill
- approx. 2,400 dump trucks to a Subtitle D landfill\*.
- approx. \$8 million in transportation & disposal costs, sampling & analysis, consultant fees, additional CMR fees, and delay claims.

**CHANGE ORDER**

\*Subtitle D Landfill manages non-hazardous solid waste





## CONCRETE FILL MATERIAL – CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

### Concrete Fill

PAHs  
TPH  
PCBs  
( $<1\text{ppm}$ )

Northern Parcel

Southern Parcel

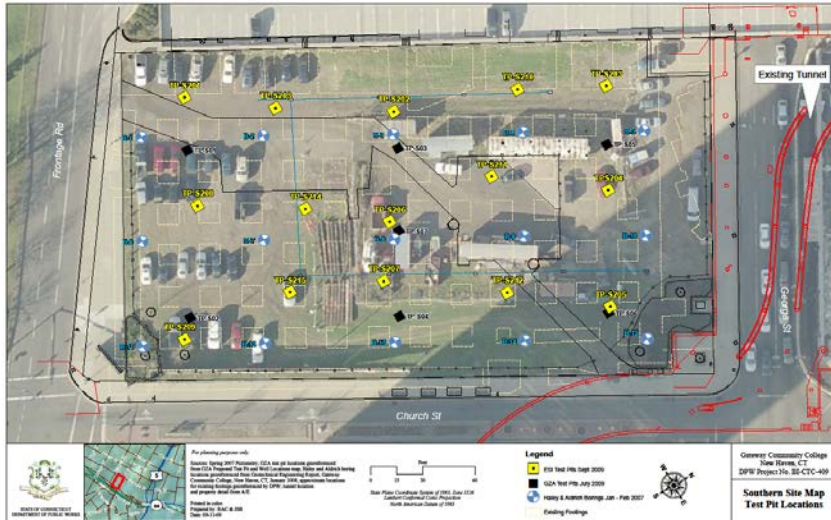


(Same compounds and concentrations in fill material throughout both parcels)

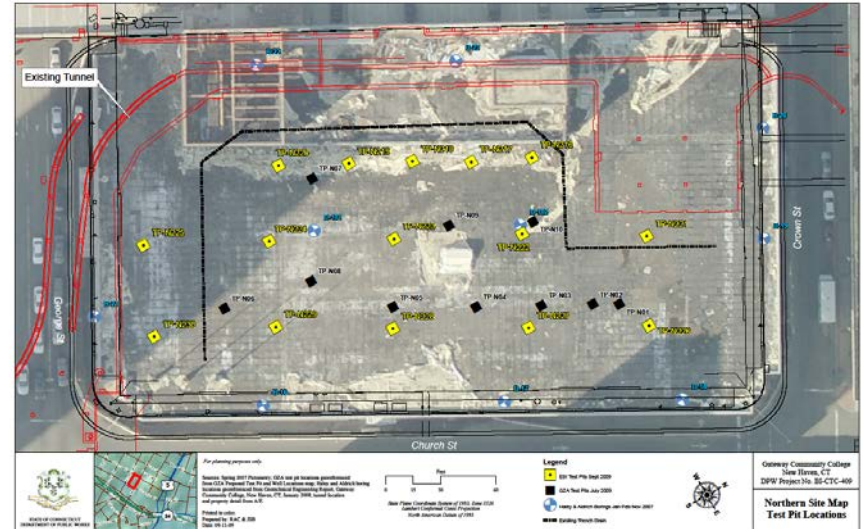


# DPW'S ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION

## SOUTHERN PARCEL



## NORTHERN PARCEL



- August and September 2009 – dug 30 test pits across both parcels and collected 51 samples.





## DPW'S ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION



- Samples of actual concrete chips as well as concrete fill.
- Analyzed for volatile organic compounds, SVOCs including PAHs, PCBs, extractable total petroleum hydrocarbons (ETPH), RCRA 8 metals, reactivity, flashpoint, and pH.



## DPW'S ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION



- Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure ("SPLP") SVOCs, PCBs, ETPH, and RCRA 8 metals.
- SPLP procedure helps determine leachability of contaminant from soil into groundwater under normal weathering conditions.





# CONCRETE COMPOSITION

Cement



Admixtures



Improved workability, setting time, strength, and/or durability of concrete





# CONCRETE COMPOSITION

## Examples of Concrete Admixtures

**Plasticizers**  
(improve workability)



**Coal Tar**  
(contains PAHs and  
hydrocarbons)



**PCBs**  
(historically)

**Pozzolan Ash**  
(improve strength)



**Fly Ash**  
(contains PAHs and  
hydrocarbons)



## LAB SAMPLE RESULTS

### Concrete Fill

PAHs, ETPH (hydrocarbons), PCBs (<1ppm)



### Concrete Chips

PAHs, ETPH (hydrocarbons), PCBs (<1ppm)



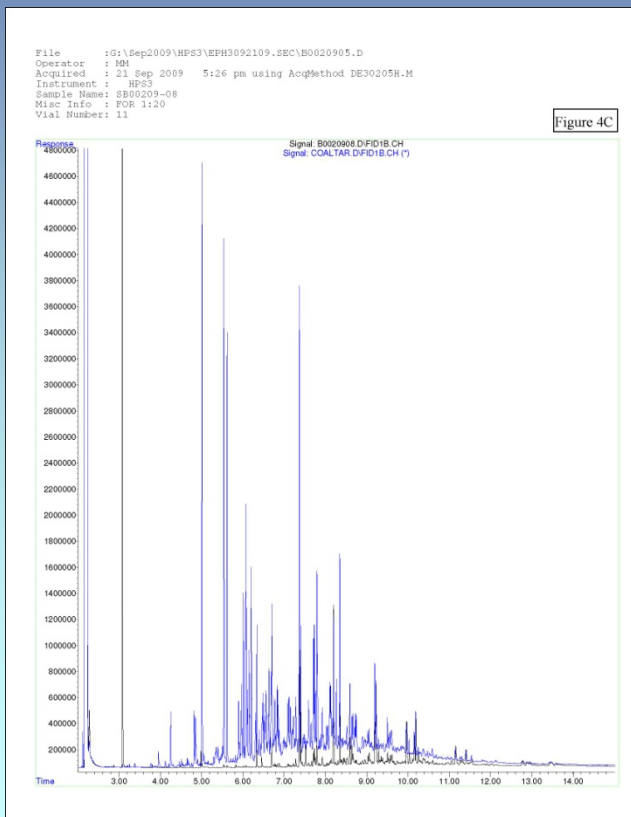
Northern Parcel

Southern Parcel

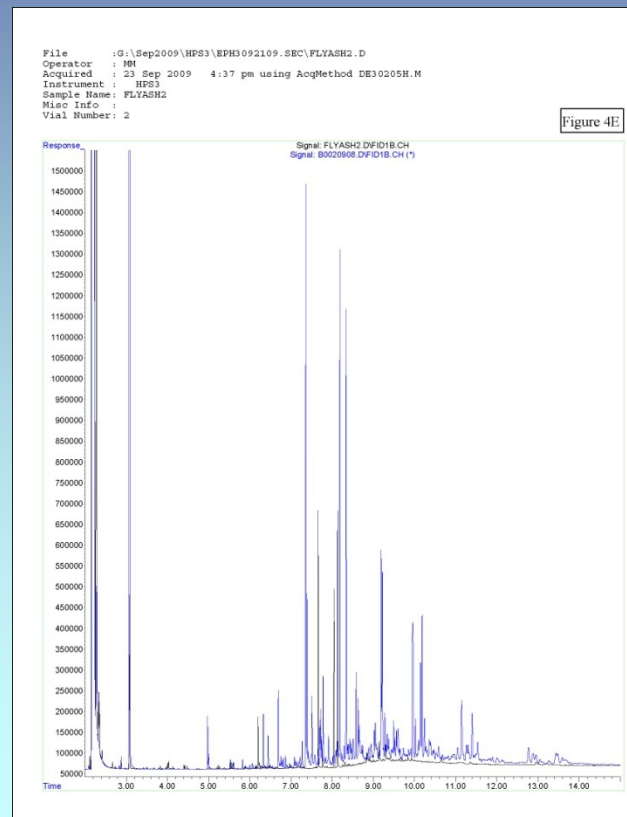


# FORENSIC ANALYSIS

## Coal Tar and Concrete Fill Chromatogram



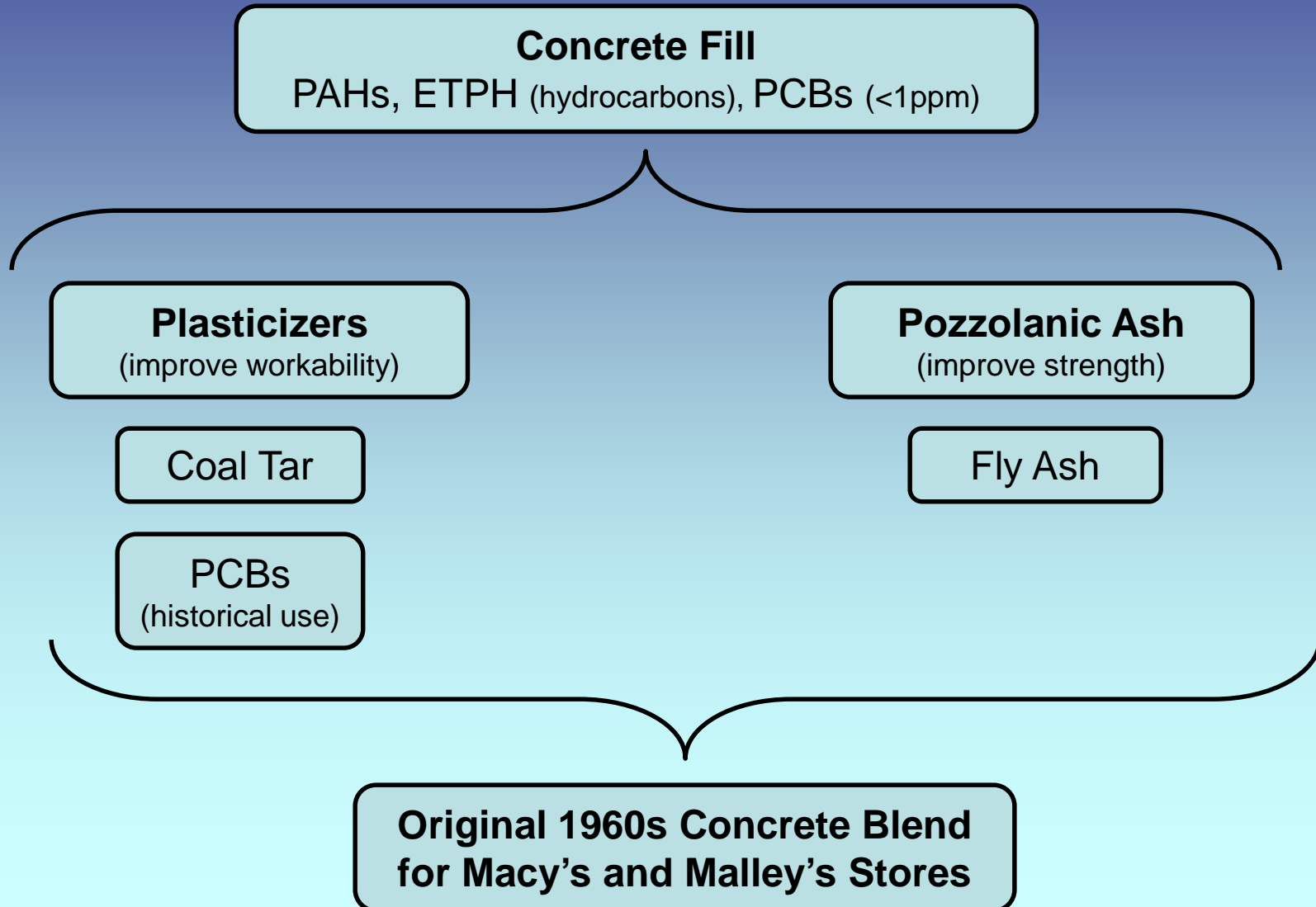
## Fly Ash and Concrete Fill Chromatogram







## 1960s CONCRETE BLEND





# DETERMINE IF COMPOUNDS WERE THREAT TO GROUNDWATER

## DETERMINE LEACHABILITY:

SPLP Analysis  
For SVOCs, ETPH, &  
PCBs

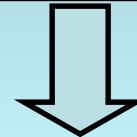


## DETERMINE THREAT TO GROUNDWATER:

Compare SPLP results  
to GA Pollutant Mobility  
Criteria



Compounds not  
leachable and  
below GA PMC  
or not detected



**NO THREAT TO  
GROUNDWATER**



# CLEAN FILL DETERMINATION

## COMPOUNDS IN CONCRETE:

From original concrete blend  
with admixtures

## NO THREAT TO GROUNDWATER:

SPLP results non-detect  
or below GA PMC

## CONCRETE FILL MET DEFINITION OF “CLEAN FILL”

(Sec. 22a-209-1 of the CT  
Solid Waste Regulations)

## REUSE OR RECYCLE UNRESTRICTED:

Concrete fill could be  
reused on site or  
recycled off site with no  
restriction



## CONCLUSION

---

**NO CHANGE ORDER**

**POTENTIAL SAVINGS OF  
\$8 MILLION**

**DPW SAVED THE DAY!**





---

**Contact:** Rebecca Cutler  
CT Department of Public Works, Hartford, Connecticut  
(860) 713-5762    [rebecca.cutler@ct.gov](mailto:rebecca.cutler@ct.gov)