Appendix B-3. Pollution Control Measures for Waterbody Segments (EPA Category 4b)

Waterbody Segment ID	Waterbody Name	Pollution Control Measures
CT3104-00-2-L8_outlet_01	Ruby Lake outlet stream-01	As a result of a release of diesel fuel in February 2003, TravelCenters of America (TA) entered into Consent Order WC5392 on October 14, 2003. The consent order required a site investigation into the extent and degree of contamination and upgrades to the stormwater collection system. Release investigation activities and improvements to the stormwater management system since 2003 include the following: removal of impacted soils from, and modifications to, the stormwater detention basin; cleaning of the affected portions of the stormwater conveyance system and catch basins; cleaning of, and improvements to, the existing 18,000 gallon oil/water separator that receives most of the site runoff; installation of a diesel UST containment area; replacement of an existing oil/water separator with a dedicated 6,000 gallon spill containment tank to receive spills and leaks from the diesel UST pad and the diesel dispensing area; excavation and removal of impacted soils encountered during site improvement activities; and increased site and equipment inspections. In March 2012, the Department moved to approve a submitted report (Release Investigation & Contamination Extent Determination (RI/CED) Environmental Site Assessment) however specific revisions for monitoring and reporting had yet to be incorporated in the report. In July 2014, DEEP submitted a letter to TA requesting that revisions be completed to the RI/CED report so that DEEP could finalize approval of the report. To date, TA submitted a Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment of the impacted area and CT DEEP staff will need to complete a review and consider requirements for any additional investigation. NPDES Permit No. CT0029520 was reissued to TA on July 24, 2009 (expiration July 23, 2014) for the discharge of stormwater to a tributary of Roaring Brook. The NPDES permit requires the facility to implement and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (a/k/a Integrated Contingency Plan), and requires quarterly monitoring for a variety of parameters at the inlet and outlet of the stormwater detention basin along with monthly monitoring for oil and grease and the BTEX components (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) within the basin. A review of Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by TA indicates that these parameters are consistently not detected in the monthly samples. NPDES Permit No. CT0029520 has been continued in effect since the receipt of Application No. 201403028 for permit renewal on April 2, 2014. Issues of concern that will be addressed during the next permitting cycle include the following: an evaluation of the effectiveness of current non-structural stormwater best management practices; a review of pollutant removal efficiencies achieved by the detention basin; an evaluation of the functioning of the existing 18,000 gallon oil/water separator, and; the resolution of any outstanding items from Notices of Violation issued by DEEP staff as a result of site inspections in 2011 and 2013. Based on a review of CT Water Quality Standards in 2018, parameters of concern that will be addressed during the next permitting cycle include chloride, nickel and zinc.

Waterbody Segment ID	Waterbody Name	Pollution Control Measures
CT6000-00_03 CT6000-00_04 CT6000-00_05 CT6000-00_06 CT6000-00_07 CT6000-00-5+L1_01 CT6000-00-5+L2_01 CT6000-00-5+L2_02 CT6000-00-5+L4_01	Housatonic River-03 Housatonic River-04 Housatonic River-05 Housatonic River-06 Housatonic River-07 Lillinonah, Lake (Newtown/ Southbury/ Bridgewater/ Brookfield) Zoar, Lake (Monroe/ Newtown/ Oxford/ Southbury) Zoar, Lake (Newtown/ Southbury) Housatonic, Lake (Shelton/ Derby/ Seymour/ Oxford/ Monroe)	The Housatonic River from the Derby-Shelton Dam to the Massachusetts border, which includes Lake Housatonic, Lake Zoar, and Lake Lillinonah, is listed for a CT DPH fish consumption advisory as a result of the bioaccumulation of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The PCBs originated in Pittsfield, Massachusetts from transformer manufacturing between 1932 and 1977 by the General Electric Company (GE). As a result, PCBs were released into the soil, groundwater, river and other media. In 2000, the U.S. District Court approved a Consent Decree which specified a detailed process for evaluating contamination and addressing areas for cleanup. U.S. EPA (EPA) is the lead agency overseeing this remediation project. Three distinct areas have been identified for remediation activities: the ½ mile (immediately adjacent and downstream of the GE facility); the 1 ½ mile (immediately below the ½ mile and ending at the confluence of the East and West Branches); and Rest of River (confluence of the East and West Branches, which form the mainstem of the Housatonic, down through MA and CT to the Derby Dam in Shelton, CT, just upstream of Long Island Sound). Cleanup of contaminated river sediment and bank soil in the ½ mile section and 1 ½ mile section were conducted by GE in 2002 and by EPA in 2007, respectively. With remediation of the first 2 miles of river completed, the process is now focused on the Rest of River (ROR). EPA issued the "Final Modification of the RCRA Corrective Action Permit" in October 2016 which pertains to remediation and other required activities that GE must undertake with regard to the ROR area. Some provisions of the Final Permit are "uncontested" and are currently moving forward with regard to planning and implementation. Other provisions of the Final Permit are being "contested" by GE and/or other parties and are part of a dispute resolution process. Once the "contested" provisions have been decided, the "Final Permit" (aka Final Cleanup Decision) will be in full effect and ROR remediation can proceed. The Consent Decree requires EPA to provide Massachusetts and Connecticut with reasonable opportunity to review and comment on all deliverables under the permit. As of 2018, because of the complexity of the remediation decision process, it is difficult to predict when a Final Cleanup Decision will be in full effect and/or when additional remediation activities in ROR will begin and/or would be completed. Restoring water quality within the Housatonic River to support healthy aquatic and wildlife communities, provide for recreational opportunities and allow for consumption of fish from the Housatonic River without restrictions due to the presence of PCBs remains Connecticut's goals for the river. Further information about the project will be updated soon at CT DEEP's website, but also available at EPA's website: http://www.epa.gov/region01/ge/index.html.

Waterbody Segment ID	Waterbody Name	Pollution Control Measures
CT-W1_006	LIS WB Inner - Mill River, Fairfield	This waterbody segment is impaired for Fish Consumption (blue crabs), Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, and Contact Recreation due to the presence of sediments contaminated with lead. Investigations conducted by the CT DEP indicated that property formerly owned and operated by Exide Corporation and acquired in 1983 by International Nickel Corporation (INCO) a subsidiary of Exide Group Inc. (Exide), is the source of lead contamination. A unilateral order was issued by the CT DEP to Exide, which requires the implementation of remedial measures necessary to abate contamination of the upland property as well as within these waterbodies. In accordance with the order, remediation of the upland property began in 2005 and CT DEP and INCO are developing remediation goals to restore and maintain Fish Consumption, Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, and Contact Recreation uses in upper and lower Mill pond. Pursuant to the order, remediation of the upland property was initiated in 2005 and completed in 2013. The remediation goals to restore and maintain Fish Consumption, Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, and Contact Recreation uses in upper and lower Mill pond were also developed. A sediment remedial action plan (Sed RAP) to achieve the remediation goals for the Mill River and to monitor the effectiveness of cleanup was approved by the CT DEEP in October 2013. The sediment remediation activities were initiated in 2014. In 2015, Exide completed the in-river hydraulic dredging of contaminated sediment. The dredged sediment dewatering which included treating the filtrate before being discharged back to the Mill River continued until 2016 when the dewatered sediment was removed from the site for disposal at an appropriate disposal facility. The demobilization of the waste water treatment system and dewatering containment system and site restoration was completed in 2017. The Department approved the sediment remediation in October 2017. Following completion of Exide's sediment cleanup project, the designated uses are anticipated to be restored. As of 2018, CT DEEP is considering the monitoring that is needed and will assess the waterbody when applicable information becomes available.