

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

SHELTON LANDFILL

866 RIVER ROAD

SHELTON, CT

Revised: April, 1997

Revised: October, 2003

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION	1
1.1	Facility Description.....	1
1.1.1	General Site Description.....	1
1.1.2	Landfill Areas and Leachate System	1
1.1.3	Town Operated Transfer Station.....	2
1.2	General Location Map.....	3
1.3	Pollution Prevention Team.....	3
2.	POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES.....	4
2.1	Site Maps.....	4
2.2	Inventory of Exposed Materials and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	5
2.2.1	Loading and Unloading Operations	6
2.2.2	Roof Areas	6
2.2.3	Outdoor Storage Activities	6
2.2.4	Outdoor Manufacturing or Processing Activity Areas	7
2.2.5	Dust or Particulate Generating Process Areas	7
2.2.6	On-Site Waste Disposal Areas.....	7
2.2.7	Fertilizer, Herbicide and Pesticide Application	8
2.2.8	Earth and Soil Moving.....	8
2.2.9	Waste Hauling and Loading or Unloading	8
2.2.10	Outdoor Storage of Materials (Cover Soils and Temporary Waste Storage) ...	8
2.2.11	Exposure of Active and Inactive Landfill Areas.....	9
2.2.12	Uncontrolled Leachate Flows	9
2.2.13	Failure and Leaks from Active Leachate Collection and Treatment Systems..	9
2.3	Spills And Leaks	10
2.4	Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharges.....	10
2.5	Impaired Waters	11
3.	MEASURES AND CONTROLS	11
3.1	Good Housekeeping.....	12
3.2	Vehicle And Equipment Washing.....	12
3.3	Floor Drains	12
3.4	Roof Areas	12
3.5	Minimize Exposure	13
3.6	Sediment and Erosion Control	13
3.7	Management of Runoff	13
3.8	Preventive Maintenance	14
3.9	Spill Prevention and Response Procedures	15
3.10	Employee Training.....	16
3.11	Non-Stormwater Discharges	16
3.12	Solid Deicing Material Storage.....	16
3.13	Discharges to Impaired Waters	16
3.14	Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System	16

4.	INSPECTIONS.....	17
4.1	Semi-Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections.....	17
4.2	Routine Inspections.....	17
4.3	CSI and Routine Inspection Follow-Up Procedures.....	18
4.4	Additional Requirements.....	18
5.	SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING.....	18
5.1	Description of Drainage Areas and Outfalls.....	18
5.2	Visual Monitoring.....	21
5.3	General Monitoring Requirements.....	22
6.	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION.....	28
6.1	Certification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.....	28
7.	FACILITY CERTIFICATION.....	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Inventory of Exposed Materials and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	29
Table 2	Stormwater Control Measures	34
Table 3	List of Significant (>5 Gallons) Spills and Leaks	35
Table 4	Stormwater Industrial Sampling Summary	36

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	SWPPP Site Plan

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Team Roster
Appendix B	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Training and Sign of Sheet
Appendix C	Stormwater Inspections
Appendix D	Stormwater Monitoring Reports Visual and Analytical Results
Appendix E	Statement of Authorization

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRRA	Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority
CSCE	Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation
CTDEEP	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
LFG	Landfill Gas
MIRA	Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NEEA	Northeast Expansion Area
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SEAA	Southeast Ash Area
SEEA	Southeast Expansion Area
SMR	Stormwater Monitoring Report
SPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank

SHELTON LANDFILL SHELTON, CT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Description

Facility Name: Shelton Landfill

Facility Address: 866 River Road, Shelton, Connecticut

The Shelton Landfill is a solid waste facility subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Such facilities are included within category “5” under the definition of “industrial activity” and therefore are subject to the regulations for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. The landfill operates under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 4953, Refuse Systems.

1.1.1 General Site Description

The Shelton Landfill property consists of approximately 110 acres, and is located on the east side of River Road (Conn. Route 110) in the southeast portion of Shelton, Connecticut. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) manages the landfill. The landfill property is bounded to the west by River Road and commercial properties, to the north by a golf course/driving range, to the east by the Housatonic River and to the south by the Farmill River and then United Technologies - Sikorsky Aircraft (see Figure 1).

The topography of the property ranges from near mean sea level (MSL) in the east along the Housatonic River to 170 feet above MSL at the peak of the landfill. From the peak, the land slopes westward to an elevation of approximately 60 feet above MSL along River Road.

1.1.2 Landfill Areas and Leachate System

The Shelton Landfill consists of four distinct, inactive disposal areas, all of which have been closed and capped. The first disposal area is the municipal solid waste (MSW)/Interim Ash Residue Area, with an area of approximately 37 acres located along the western edge of the property. Between February 1988 and August 1994, only ash residue was landfilled on-site in a roughly 22-acre parcel atop the 37-acre footprint. MSW/Interim Ash landfilling operations

ceased in August 1994 and final cover was applied in the winter of 1996/1997, with final closure approved by the Connecticut DEEP on March 30, 1999. The final cover is a soil cap consisting of 18-inch barrier layer of low permeability soil covered by a six-inch of layer of topsoil.

The second disposal area is the Southeast Expansion Area (SEEA), which occupies approximately 6.5 acres in the southeast corner of the landfill property, near the confluence of the Housatonic and Farmill Rivers, along the Housatonic River Lagoon. The SEEA consists of four (4) lined cells equipped with a leachate collection system that serves both the primary and secondary cell liners. Landfilling of ash residue in this lined area began in August 1994 and ended in June 1996. In October 1999, an HDPE geomembrane was installed over the area and final cover soils (18 inches protective cover plus 6 inches topsoil). Final cover, including topsoil and seeding of the SEEA, was completed at the end of May 2000.

The third disposal area is Northeast Expansion Area (NEEA) which comprises approximately 3.1 acres, and is located in the northeastern corner of the landfill, adjacent to the Housatonic River and the Housatonic River Lagoon. The NEEA consists of three lined cells and a leachate collection system that serves both the primary and secondary cell liners. Ash residue was landfilled in the NEEA from June 1996 to February 1998. The NEEA received final cover (same construction as the SEEA) at the end of October 1999, and closure of the ash expansion area was approved by the CT-DEEP in April 2001.

The fourth disposal area is a closed hazardous waste disposal area of about 2 acres, located between the MSW area and the NEEA. This disposal area was used for the disposal of F006 hazardous waste (metal hydroxide sludge) in the early 1980's. In the summer of 1988, the hazardous waste disposal area was capped in accordance with the approved closure plan. The cap for this disposal area consists of six inches of soil covering the waste, a bentonite liquid containment liner, a 30-mil synthetic membrane, a one-foot drainage layer, a two-foot cover soil layer, and a six-inch topsoil layer that is vegetated. The closed hazardous waste disposal area was certified closed by the CT-DEEP in October of 1989.

Leachate generated in the SEEA and the NEEA is collected and treated in an on-site pH-adjustment system prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer system (Town of Stratford Water Pollution Control Facility) under a pretreatment permit issued to Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (CRRRA) by the CTDEEP. There is also an active landfill gas (LFG) collection and destruction system that consists of an enclosed LFG flare, mechanical blowers, two LFG condensate storage tanks (underground), extraction wells, and both underground and aboveground piping.

1.1.3 Town Operated Transfer Station

The City of Shelton operates a transfer station on a portion of the landfill property that it leases from the Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority (MIRA), formerly known as CRRRA. The City is the permittee under the solid waste permit, and under the lease agreement, the City is responsible to register its transfer station operation separately under the Stormwater General Permit. Therefore, this stormwater pollution prevention plan does not cover the area leased to the City of Shelton for its transfer station operation.

1.2 General Location Map

Figure 1 is a site location map. It is a copy of a portion of the USGS Ansonia Quadrangle showing the location of the landfill site and the surrounding area with a scale of 1:24,000.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Team

The Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for developing the SPPP and for assisting in the implementation, maintenance and revision of the Plan. Team members will have ready access to an updated copy of the Plan the stormwater permit, and ensure they are familiar with the requirements of the Plan and the permit.

The Plan will be amended within 120 days of the permittee becoming aware of conditions whenever:

1. There is a change at the facility which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state;
2. The actions required by the Plan fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the waters of the state;
3. The Commissioner of the CT-DEEP requests modifications to the Plan;
4. The permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrialized activity discharges has been designated as impaired under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report;
5. The permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water;
6. Necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring;
7. Required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limitations in “Monitoring” (Section 5(e)) or “Additional Requirements for Certain Sectors” (Section 5(f)).

If significant changes are made to the plan pursuant to 1-7 (above), the plan shall be recertified in accordance with the “Non-Stormwater Discharges” and “Plan Certification” sections of the general permit.

The Pollution Prevention Team roster is included as Appendix A. The roster includes the responsibilities of each member of the Team. This roster will be updated as necessary.

2. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

This section of the Plan identifies, describes, and maps all activities and materials that may affect stormwater quality or may result in the discharge of a pollutant during dry weather.

2.1 Site Maps

Figure 2 is a map of the entire site at a scale of 1"=200' +/- . The following features, if present, are depicted on Figure 2.

- North Arrow and Approximate Property Lines
- Location of Existing Buildings and Structures
- Overall Site Size and Amount of Impervious Area for the Site and in each Drainage Area
- Outline of all 7 drainage areas (drainage area 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003, 004, 005) and direction of flow.
- Location of Existing Structural Control Measures Installed to Reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff
- Locations of all Stormwater Conveyances Including Catch Basins, Ditches, Pipes, and Swales, as well as the Location of any Non-Stormwater Discharges
- Identification and approximate Aerial Extent of any Wetlands to which the Stormwater Discharges
- Identification of the Receiving Surface Water Bodies to which the Site Discharges and Identification of any Impaired Waters and Impaired Waters with Established TMDL's
- Locations where Major Spills or Leaks have Occurred
- Locations of all Stormwater Monitoring Points Including Latitude and Longitude
- Locations of Discharges to a Municipal Storm Sewer System
- Locations of Discharges to Groundwater through an Infiltration System
- Locations where any Drainage Run-On Enters the Site
- Locations of Activities that are Exposed to Precipitation, Including but not Limited to;
- Fueling Stations
- Vehicle and Equipment Storage, Maintenance, and/or Cleaning Areas
- Loading/Unloading Areas
- Locations Used for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of Wastes
- Liquid Storage Tanks
- Deicing Material Storage Areas
- Processing Areas

- Raw, Intermediate, or Finished Product Areas
- Areas with the Potential for Erosion that may Impact Surface Waters or Wetlands
- Other Potential Pollutant Sources
- Active and Closed Landfill Cells
- Active and Closed Land Application Areas
- Locations Where Open Dumping is Occurring or has Occurred
- Locations of any Known Leachate Springs or Other Areas Where Uncontrolled Leachate May Commingle with Runoff
- Leachate Collection and Handling Systems
- Transfer Station Waste Storage Areas, Hoppers, and Waste Loading or Transfer Areas

2.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Table 1 is an inventory of the types of materials that have been handled and/or stored at the facility in a manner that may allow exposure to stormwater. Table 1 covers the period from October 2007 (three years prior to the effective date of the existing General Permit) to the present. Table 1 indicates the activity or exposed material, the location of each activity/material, the associated stormwater outfall number, the associated pollutants, the method of storage and extent of exposure of activity, the description of storage, control measures used to minimize exposure, and the location and description of structural and non-structural control measures and treatment devices installed to treat stormwater runoff.

Table 1 covers potential pollutants in the following areas:

- 1) Loading and unloading operations
 - a. For three (3) underground tanks for the storage of landfill gas condensate
- 2) Roof areas
 - a. For scale house, vehicle maintenance building, wheel wash building, leachate treatment building, former landfill gas to energy building
- 3) Outdoor storage activities
 - a. For fuel containers used by contractors to fuel power equipment from time to time
 - b. For landfill gas condensate and septage in septic tank/leaching chamber
 - c. For Ash leachate storage in pump stations/30,000 gallon UST
- 4) Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities
- 5) Dust or particulate generating processes
- 6) On-Site waste disposal practices
 - a. For sanitary/treated leachate force main discharge
 - b. For gravity and pressure leachate discharge from Ash Areas to underground leachate storage tank
- 7) Locations of fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application
- 8) Earth and soil moving
- 9) Waste hauling and loading/unloading
- 10) Outdoor storage of materials – soils/wastes

- 11) Exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas
- 12) Uncontrolled leachate flows
- 13) Failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems

The following is a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources at the Shelton Landfill.

2.2.1 Loading and Unloading Operations

Since all land disposal units at the Shelton Landfill are capped and closed, there are no loading or unloading operations associated with MSW, Ash Residue, or any other waste stream. Loading and unloading activities conducted at the landfill are LFG condensate neutralization using sodium hydroxide, LFG condensate removal via vacuum truck for proper off-site disposal, fueling activities for mowing or maintenance equipment working on the landfill site, and on occasion when the septic tank is pumped as part of routine maintenance of the septic system. Potential exposure to stormwater may occur if there are any leaks or spills of LFG condensate, LFG neutralization chemicals, fuels, or septage during the loading/unloading operations.

There is a slight potential for stormwater pollution associated with the condensate neutralization process. This process is employed to neutralize LFG condensate when the pH of the condensate is close to its limits (low limit = 2 S.U. and high limit = 12 S.U.). The process involves transferring caustic or acid solution from drums to a polyethylene pail inside the leachate treatment building and bringing the pail to the location of the storage tank(s). The acid or caustic solution is then poured into the storage tank and mixed in the tank by circulating the contents of the tank through hoses connected to a portable electric pump that is placed on the ground above the tank. Pollution could occur if the solution in the pail was spilled or if one of the hoses, fittings, or the pump leaked during the circulation process.

Loading and unloading activities occurring on site that are not associated with the landfill and covered under a separate permit include collection and removal of various waste streams from the City of Shelton operated resident drop off area. The city also performs refueling of various pieces of on-site heavy equipment.

2.2.2 Roof Areas

None of the roof areas at the site are potential pollutant sources.

2.2.3 Outdoor Storage Activities

Since all land disposal units at the Shelton Landfill are capped and closed, there are no outdoor storage areas associated with any waste streams. The only outdoor storage activities associated with the site are underground storage tanks for LFG condensate, the underground storage tank for ash leachate, and the underground septic tank associated with the septic system for the scalehouse.

LFG condensate is stored in two (2) underground storage tanks at the site. One storage tank, located adjacent to the enclosed LFG flare, has a capacity of approximately 3,000 gallons. A second storage tank is located along the access road on the northwest corner of the landfill and has a capacity of approximately 1,500 gallons. Either of these tanks may be used as an elementary neutralization unit as necessary. In those instances, caustic (typically) or acid solutions may be added to the tanks for the purpose of neutralizing the condensate. The septic system is located west of the scale house and has an approximate 1,000 gallon septic tank.

There is no potential for stormwater pollution associated with the storage of condensate underground because if the tanks were to fill, the result would be a shutdown of the active landfill gas collection system which would result in no additional condensate collection and no potential for leakage from the tanks to the ground surface.

There is a slight potential for stormwater pollution associated with the on-site septic system. Pollution could occur if the leaching chamber fails and septic system effluent seeps out of the ground instead of infiltrating. Regular inspections of the ground surface near the septic system will identify any seepage of septic effluent.

Small (<20 gallons) fuel containers may be brought to the site by subcontractors during mowing activities for the purpose of refueling mowing equipment. Potential exposure to stormwater may occur if fuel containers leak.

2.2.4 Outdoor Manufacturing or Processing Activity Areas

There are no outdoor manufacturing or processing activities conducted at the Shelton Landfill.

2.2.5 Dust or Particulate Generating Process Areas

There are no dust or particulate generating process areas at the Shelton Landfill.

2.2.6 On-Site Waste Disposal Areas

There are currently no active solid waste disposal areas at the site. Final cover (capping) soils have been applied to all on-site disposal areas. The potential for exposure of stormwater to pollutants may occur from erosion of side slopes of the landfill and/or from leachate seeps from the landfill.

There is one on-site septic system that is connected to the sanitary facilities in the scale house. The quantity of wastewater that is discharged to the septic system is minimal. The potential for exposure of stormwater to pollutants may occur if the septic system failed, if the septic tank overflowed, or if septage spilled during a septic tank cleanout.

2.2.7 Fertilizer, Herbicide and Pesticide Application

Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides are typically not used at the landfill. The potential for exposure of such products to stormwater could occur if the products are misused, spilled, or stored outside. If the products are used, they will be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and when not in use. These products will not be stored on-site and shall be brought to the site only when needed.

2.2.8 Earth and Soil Moving

From time to time to properly maintain the landfill cover, soil materials may be delivered to the site, removed from the site, stockpiled, placed, or excavated. Equipment such as excavators, dump trucks, and loaders may be used to perform such work. The potential for exposure of soil materials to stormwater exists during such activities. In addition, the equipment used to perform the work could leak fuel or fluids that could potentially be exposed to stormwater.

Control measures such as tarps, hay bales, and silt fence will be used as necessary to prevent erosion of soil materials and to prevent dust until more permanent solutions can be implemented. To minimize the potential for fuel or fluids to leak from on-site equipment, contractors shall regularly inspect and properly maintain all equipment. Spill response equipment is located in a container located adjacent to the western side of the Leachate Treatment facility and the Northeast Expansion Ash Leachate Lift Station. Any spills will be contained and removed from the site for proper disposal.

2.2.9 Waste Hauling and Loading or Unloading

Shelton residents drop off MSW, Bulky Waste, and other wastes at the resident drop off area on site. This area is operated and permitted by the City of Shelton and is therefore not covered under this SPPP.

There is the potential for exposure of stormwater to these materials if they are not carefully placed in designated containers, if materials are stored uncovered on site, or if storage containers leak. Stormwater may also be exposed to fluid line leaks or spill from on-site traffic and equipment. Such exposures may have historically impacted stormwater at Outfall 003, however, this outfall has been removed from the program in lieu of newly designated Outfall 003A, which is positioned in a manner as to receive discharges from Wheel Wash and Leachate Treatment buildings; the town operated transfer station is outside of this area.

2.2.10 Outdoor Storage of Materials (Cover Soils and Temporary Waste Storage)

From time to time to properly maintain the landfill cover, it may be necessary to store cover soils or waste excavated during activities such as leachate seep repair, gas extraction well repair, erosion repair, etc. The potential for exposure of soil and waste materials exists during such activities.

Control measures such as tarps, silt fence, hay bales, and litter fencing will be used as necessary during such activities to prevent exposure of waste materials to stormwater and to prevent wind-blown dust, erosion, and blowing litter.

2.2.11 Exposure of Active and Inactive Landfill Areas

The Shelton Landfill is closed and capped and is therefore considered Inactive. If the landfill cover is not properly maintained, it could erode and impact stormwater.

To minimize the potential for erosion, monthly inspections (between April and October) are to be conducted throughout the year except for when snow cover prevents inspection. Any areas of inadequate vegetation or requiring repair shall be identified and repaired as necessary in a timely manner.

2.2.12 Uncontrolled Leachate Flows

The potential exists at any landfill for leachate to seep out of the landfill surface and into stormwater. Such seepage is typically referred to as a “leachate seep”.

To minimize the potential for leachate seeps, regular inspections of the landfill surface are conducted. The landfill surface is checked for the presence of adequate cover soils and adequate vegetation to protect those soils. Any leachate seeps are identified and repaired expeditiously. In addition, the grading of the landfill surface is inspected to ensure no areas of ponding exist on the landfill as such areas can lead to leachate seeps through increased stormwater infiltration into the landfill.

2.2.13 Failure and Leaks from Active Leachate Collection and Treatment Systems

There is an active leachate collection system at the Shelton Landfill that services the Northeast (NEAA) and Southeast (SEAA) Ash Areas. Leachate from each of these areas is collected on the base liner systems and actively pumped off of each cells primary and secondary sumps.

Leachate from the NEAA is pumped out of the sumps and into the northeast lift station. From there it is pumped via a pressure force main to the 30,000 gallon leachate storage tank. Leachate from the SEAA is pumped to a gravity discharge line that runs beneath the SEAA to the southeast lift station. From there it is pumped a short distance to the 30,000 gallon leachate storage tank. From the leachate storage tank, leachate is pumped through the neutralization system in the leachate treatment building where pH of the leachate is adjusted to a range of 6.0 to 10.0 SU. After neutralization, the treated leachate flows via gravity to another lift station where it is combined with sanitary wastewater and discharged via a pressure force main to the sewer main located in the Route 110 right of way.

Stormwater could be impacted if any of the force main piping were to leak and discharge leachate or combined sanitary water to the ground. Leachate or combined sanitary water could also impact stormwater if the high level shutdown alarms failed in any of the lift stations or the storage tank. It is unlikely any spills within the leachate treatment building would impact stormwater as the building contains a floor drain that drains to the 30,000 gallon leachate storage tank.

2.3 Spills And Leaks

Table 3 is provided for the recording of any significant spills or leaks (i.e., spills or leaks greater than or equal to 5 gallons) that occur at this facility. There have been no significant spills or leaks at this site since October 2007.

2.4 Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no floor drains at the landfill that discharge to the stormwater system.

The following is a description of the steps taken to ensure that there are no unpermitted non-stormwater discharges at this facility:

Visual Inspection – November 2014 - Results and Action Taken

Site conditions include generally good grass cover and stable swales that convey storm water off of the landfill. The outfalls for Drainage Areas 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003, 004 and 005 were observed to be dry.

Dye Tests, Other Tests - Results and Action Taken

Dye tests were not completed during this inspection. No other testing was completed during this inspection.

Review of Site Drawings – November 2014- Results and Action Taken

Site drawings were reviewed and no unpermitted stormwater discharges were observed on the drawings. However, it should be noted that the maintenance garage is run by the City of Shelton on the landfill property – discharges associated with this operation are not permitted under this plan.

Certification of No Unpermitted Non-Stormwater Discharges

"I certify that in my professional judgment, the discharge from the site consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards:

- landscape irrigation or lawn watering;
- uncontaminated groundwater discharges such as pumped groundwater, foundation drains, water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
- discharges of uncontaminated air conditioner or refrigeration condensate;
- water sprayed for dust control or at a truck load wet-down station;

- naturally occurring discharges such as rising ground waters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, and flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.

This certification is based on testing and/or evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site. I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior building floor drains exist unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the commissioner or otherwise authorized by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to sanitary sewer. I am aware that there may be significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowingly making false statements."

Kevin S. Bogue

Name of Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (Printed)

12568

License Number



Signature of Certified Hazardous Materials Manager

2.5 Impaired Waters

Stormwater from the Shelton Landfill discharges to the Housatonic River within drainage basins 6025-003-R8 and 6000-005+R24 as identified on Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online mapping. The Housatonic River is considered an Impaired Water which requires the stormwater discharge from the Shelton Landfill be monitored annually for the presence of fecal coliform. There is not an approved TMDL for this pollutant.

3. MEASURES AND CONTROLS

The following are the stormwater management controls that are appropriate and have been implemented for the Shelton Landfill. The controls and their priorities reflect the identified potential pollutant sources at the facility that are discussed in Section 2.2. Table 2 is a list of

stormwater control measures at the facility that direct stormwater runoff and may reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. The location of each measure is indicated on Table 2.

3.1 Good Housekeeping

The following is a list of good housekeeping procedures practiced at this facility:

- No routine equipment maintenance is performed on the landfill that could allow fluids to be spilled.
- If there is any on-site vehicle refueling (for example, if there is a contractor on-site who is using heavy equipment that needs to be refueled), then the refueling will be performed only in areas where a spill would not enter the storm drainage system.
- Any equipment used on site is kept in good repair and any drips are cleaned promptly.
- Spills will be immediately cleaned up in accordance with the procedures described in Section 3.9 - Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Spill kits are stored outside the Leachate Treatment Building and the NEAA Lift Station.
- No drums (empty or full, open or closed) are stored outdoors or uncovered.
- Catch Basins, drainage swales and sedimentation basins will be kept free of debris, inspected on a quarterly basis, and cleaned as necessary.
- Materials that could impact stormwater are not stored uncovered outside.
- Access roads are maintained as needed.

3.2 Vehicle And Equipment Washing

No equipment or vehicle washing is allowed that would allow wash waters to enter any storm drainage system or receiving water.

3.3 Floor Drains

Floor drains in the leachate treatment building are connected to the 30,000 gallon leachate storage tank.

The floor drain in the vehicle wash building drains to a sedimentation chamber and from there to the 30,000 gallon leachate storage tank. This drain should be abandoned as this building is no longer used for washing vehicles.

Neither of these two floor drains on the site discharged to stormwater.

3.4 Roof Areas

There are no roof areas at the site that are potential pollutant sources.?

3.5 Minimize Exposure

Table 1 – “Material Inventory / Potential Pollutants” includes a description of actions to minimize exposure of those potential pollutants to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff.

3.6 Sediment and Erosion Control

All disposal areas at the Shelton Landfill have been capped, and final cover soils and vegetation have been applied to prevent erosion. Proper maintenance of the vegetative cover is important for controlling erosion, especially in areas with steep side slopes. Sparsely-covered areas and/or eroded cover soils will be repaired in a timely fashion if any such areas are identified during the monthly landfill inspections.

On-site access roadways are paved or covered with gravel to minimize erosion. Proper maintenance of the access roadway materials is important for controlling erosion, particularly roadway sections that are steeply sloped. Any roadway sections that are found through the landfill inspection program to be eroded will be repaired promptly.

If any on-site construction projects are undertaken (i.e., cap repair work), then appropriate erosion control measures will be implemented as necessary to prevent the discharge of sediments to the on-site stormwater system and/or to adjacent water bodies and wetlands. Such erosion control measure may include, but not be limited to, covering soil piles with tarps, the temporary installation of hay bales and silt fencing around the work area and around stormwater catch basins, swales, etc. Other potential options include catch basin inserts and solid catch basin covers.

3.7 Management of Runoff

Drainage Area 001 discharges stormwater from the top and the easterly slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area west of the paved access road, and, from roughly the northerly third of SEEA. Area 001 is densely vegetated and the access road is paved, which minimizes the potential for erosion. Runoff is directed through a series of swales, down chutes, and pipes into a sedimentation basin north of the SEEA where it then discharges through a concrete block and stone wall towards the Housatonic River Lagoon.

Drainage Area 002 discharges stormwater from the west, south, and southeasterly sides of the SEEA through a series of swales, down chutes, catch basins, and a culvert pipe to the sedimentation basin east of the SEEA. Cover soils in this area are densely vegetated to prevent erosion.

Drainage Area 002A discharges stormwater from the southeasterly top and upper slope areas of the SEEA through a series of swales, a downpipe, and a culvert pipe to the sedimentation basin east of the SEEA. Cover soils in this area are densely vegetated to prevent erosion.

Drainage Area 002B discharges stormwater from the lower north and northeast slope of the SEAA, a portion of the extreme lower east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area and a portion of the access road leading to the SEAA. Runoff from this area discharges to the east via sheet flow into the Housatonic River Lagoon and therefore there is no point discharge from this drainage area.

Drainage area 003 discharges stormwater from the north, west, and southern portions of the MSW/Interim Ash area. Runoff from this area flows down the slopes of the landfill and to the south, and into the sedimentation basin located to the southwest of the Closed MSW/Interim Ash Area either through catch basins and drainage pipes, or via overland flow. Cover soils throughout this area are densely vegetated and roads are either paved or surfaced with dense gravel to prevent erosion.

Drainage area 004 discharges stormwater from the southwesterly third of the NEAA, the southerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area and the lower third of the east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area. Runoff from this area flows through a series of swales and down chutes to a structure that discharges to the smaller of two sedimentation ponds south of the NEAA. Cover soils throughout this area are generally densely vegetated and roads are surfaced with dense gravel to prevent erosion.

Drainage area 005 discharges stormwater from the northeasterly two thirds of the NEAA and the northerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area. Runoff from this area flows through a series of swales and pipes that discharge to a sedimentation pond located southeast of the NEAA. Cover soils throughout this area are generally densely vegetated and roads are surfaced with dense gravel to prevent erosion.

All shallow rooted vegetation on-site is cut at least annually to protect cover soils from the roots of large woody vegetation. Energy dissipating rip-rap is in use at various swale and pipe outfall locations around the Shelton Landfill site. The purpose of the rip-rap is to minimize erosion by dissipating the energy associated with concentrated water flows. Drainage locations covered with rip-rap need to be properly maintained to minimize erosion. Any rip-rap areas that are eroded or covered with settled sediments will be addressed promptly. Catch basins are equipped grates to capture debris and sumps to capture settleable solids.

3.8 Preventive Maintenance

The following is a list of preventive maintenance procedures practiced at this facility:

- Catch basins are inspected monthly and, if necessary, cleaned of accumulated debris. Material removed should be disposed of in an appropriate manner.
- The landfill surface and drainage swales are inspected on a monthly basis, kept clear, and checked for erosion, damage, and/or significant sediment accumulations. They will be repaired and cleaned as necessary. Material removed will be disposed of in an appropriate manner.

- Paved areas and gravel roadways will be inspected on a monthly basis and properly maintained to minimize erosion and pollution of stormwater runoff.
- The landfill surface will be inspected on a monthly basis for leachate seeps. Any seeps will be mitigated as soon as possible to prevent the discharge of leachate to the stormwater drainage system.
- Erosion control measures such as silt fence and hay bales will be used to prevent erosion of cover soils as necessary during site maintenance and repair activities.

3.9 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

There are no stationary or mobile storage areas, dumpsters, or loading docks on the landfill. The most likely causes of spills on site are listed in Table 1. The following is a list of spill prevention and response procedures that are or will be practiced at the facility:

- Spill cleanup equipment is kept outside the Leachate Treatment Building and NEAA Lift Station.
- All containers that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff will be plainly labeled of their contents.
- The spill coordinator will be advised immediately of all spills of hazardous or Connecticut regulated materials, regardless of quantity.
- All spills will be evaluated to determine the necessary response. If there is a health hazard or fire or explosion potential, 911 will be called to request assistance from local emergency response personnel. The CTDEEP Oil and Chemical Spills Unit shall also be notified at (860) 424-3338.
- If the spill is large or threatens surface water systems (including stormwater structures, catch basins, etc.), the following spill response contractor will be contacted:
 - The Shelton Fire Department will be called at 911.
 - CT-DEEP Oil and Chemical Spills Unit will also be called at (860) 424-3338
- Any questions on pollution potential will be directed to the CTDEEP Waste Management Bureau at (860) 424-3372.
- A spill will be contained as close to the source as possible. If appropriate, a dike of absorbent materials from the emergency response materials storage area (such as socks, pads, pillows or “pigs”) will be used. Additional dikes will be constructed to protect swales or other stormwater conveyances or streams. A cover or dike may also be used to protect other stormwater structures such as catch basins.
- All waste material will be disposed of properly, including used absorbent materials. CT-DEEP will be called in regard to any questions about proper disposal of hazardous or regulated wastes.

Any containers, roll-offs, and/or dumpsters used to store waste spill clean-up materials will be weatherproof and leak proof, and will be stored such that the potential for stormwater contamination with the stored materials is minimized.

3.10 Employee Training

All employees will be trained on an annual basis. New hires will complete the training course within ninety (90 days) of their starting date. Contracted maintenance employees may also be trained, depending on the type of work they will be performing on-site. Training may be conducted in person or electronically. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan PowerPoint training document is included in Appendix B – Training.

The topics below will be covered in employee training sessions.

- The Pollution Prevention Plan.
 - Potential Pollutant Sources
 - Site map and location of drainage features
 - Inventory of Exposed Materials and Potential Pollutant Sources
 - Stormwater Control Measures
 - Good Housekeeping
 - Sediment and Erosion Control
 - Preventive Maintenance
 - Spill prevention and Response Procedures
 - Inspections
 - Additional Section C Sector Requirements

A sign-off sheet for each training session will be kept with the Plan in Appendix B. The sheet will be signed by the instructor and by all employees attending the session.

3.11 Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no non-stormwater discharges on the landfill as detailed in section 2.4 of this Plan.

3.12 Solid Deicing Material Storage

There is no storage of solid deicing materials on the landfill.

3.13 Discharges to Impaired Waters

Stormwater from the Shelton Landfill discharges to the Housatonic River within drainage basins 6025-003-R8 and 6000-005+R24 as identified on Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online mapping. The Housatonic River is considered an Impaired Water which requires the stormwater discharge from the Shelton Landfill be monitored annually for the presence of fecal coliform. There is not an approved TMDL for fecal coliform for this segment of the Housatonic River.

3.14 Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

There are no discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system from the landfill.

4. INSPECTIONS

4.1 Semi-Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections (CSI's) will be conducted in accordance with Section 5(d)(1) of the General Permit at least once every six months (once in the spring, and once in the fall). The CSI's will be conducted twice per year at the Shelton Landfill. The CSI forms included in Appendix C of this Plan will be used to guide and document the CSI. The completed forms will be maintained at the end of this Plan in Appendix C, and will be kept for at least five years.

The CSI checklist provides for a summary of the scope of the inspection, identification of the personnel making the inspections, and an indication of the date(s) of the inspection. It includes a list of documents to review prior to the inspection. It also provides for a listing of the major observations relating to the Plan, any actions taken, and an indication of whether or not an observation resulted in an update of the Plan.

Prior to conducting the Semi-Annual inspections, the inspector shall review the following documents and note any changes that are required:

- The current SPPP, including all site maps and tables
- All routine inspection reports for the year
- All visual monitoring reports for the year (Appendix D)
- All analytical stormwater monitoring reports for the year (Appendix D)
- All maintenance records, spill reports, etc.

The CSI will include visual inspection of material handling areas and other potential sources of pollution identified on the CSI form for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system. Structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures and other pollution prevention measures identified in this SWPPP will be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the Plan will be made. If possible, the CSI will be conducted during rainfall events.

Table 1, "Inventory of Exposed Materials and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources", and Table 2 "Stormwater Control Measures", will be reviewed and updated as necessary at each CSI. The originals and all revisions of the tables will be kept at the appropriate tab in this Plan.

4.2 Routine Inspections

The Shelton Landfill is currently operated under a post-closure care program. Personnel that monitor and maintain the landfill typically inspect the site on a monthly basis. Inspection forms

are kept on file at DEEP headquarters. Inspection forms are also provided to MIRA. A copy of the inspection log shall also be kept on-site.

In addition to the CSI and the quarterly inspections, the following areas/items will be inspected on a monthly basis, as required by Section 5(d)(2) of the General Permit. These monthly inspections also meet the requirement for quarterly inspections in Section 5(f)(3)(D)(ii) for inactive landfills:

- Spill control equipment inventory will be checked
- Landfill slopes will be checked for leachate seeps and erosion.
- Point source discharge locations will be checked for erosion, staining, debris, etc.
- Catch basins will be inspected and cleaning will be scheduled as necessary.
- The condition of any erosion control measures will be inspected
- A description, including the visual quality, of any observed discharges

The monthly inspections will be documented on the “Monthly Inspection Form” included in Appendix C and kept with the Plan for a minimum of 5 years.

4.3 CSI and Routine Inspection Follow-Up Procedures

Both the CSI and the routine inspections require and provide for follow-up on problems that are identified as a result of a CSI or routine inspection. Any issues requiring follow-up will be documented in the reports provided to DEEP and MIRA. This procedure helps ensure that appropriate actions are taken in a timely fashion in response to CSIs and routine inspections.

4.4 Additional Requirements

A site authorized by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity must comply with any applicable requirements of municipal stormwater management programs developed under NPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility’s discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions. The Shelton Landfill site does not discharge stormwater to a municipal separate storm sewer system; therefore, no additional requirements apply.

5. SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

5.1 Description of Drainage Areas and Outfalls

There are seven distinct drainage areas on the Shelton Landfill, identified herein as 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003, 004, 005 (see Figure 2). Area 001 discharges via seepage through a concrete block and stone retaining wall on the east side of the sedimentation basin located north of the

SEAA. Area 002 discharges stormwater from the southerly end of the top of the SEAA through a series of swales, downpipes, catch basins, and a culvert pipe to the sedimentation basin east of the SEAA. Area 002A discharges stormwater from the west, south, and east slope areas of the SEAA through a series of swales, down chutes, and a culvert pipe to the sedimentation basin east of the SEAA. Area 002B discharges stormwater via sheet flow to the Housatonic River Lagoon from lower north slope of the SEAA, a portion of the extreme lower east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area and a portion of the access road leading to the SEAA. Area 003 discharges stormwater from the north, west, and southern portions of the MSW/Interim Ash area. Runoff from this area flows down the slopes of the landfill and to the south, and into the sedimentation basin at the southwest corner of the SEAA either through catch basins and drainage pipes or via overland flow. Runoff from this area combines with runoff from the City of Shelton Transfer Station and discharges through a culvert pipe to a wetland area adjacent to the Far Mill River. Area 004 discharges stormwater from the southwesterly third of the NEAA, the southerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area and the lower third of the east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area and through a sedimentation pond that overflows into the larger sedimentation pond in Area 005. Area 005 discharges stormwater from the northeasterly two thirds of the NEAA and the northerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area. Runoff from this area flows through a series of swales that discharge through a pipe to the larger of two sedimentation ponds south of the NEAA.

What follows is a summary of all seven drainage areas (refer to Figure 2 for the location and outfall of each of the areas):

Drainage Area: 001

- Outfall Type:*** Seepage through concrete block and stone wall on the east side of the sedimentation pond that discharges easterly to the Housatonic River.
- Sampling Location:*** Within the sedimentation pond adjacent to the West side of the wall.
- Representing Drainage Areas:*** 001
- Watershed Area:*** 10 Acres (435,040 Square Feet)
- Landfill Area Represented:*** Top and upper east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area, and, northerly third of the top of the SEAA.

Drainage Area: 002

- Outfall Type:*** 12” RCP that discharges to the sedimentation basin east of the SEAA.
- Sampling Location:*** Outlet of 15” RCP.
- Representing Outfalls:*** 002, 002A, 002B

Watershed Area: 4.2 Acres (182,140 Square Feet)

Landfill Area Represented: Runoff is primarily from the west, south and east lower slopes of the SEAA.

Drainage Area: 002A

Outfall Type: 12” RCP that discharges to the sedimentation basin east of the SEAA.

Sampling Location: N/A – this area represented by 002.

Representing Outfalls: N/A

Watershed Area: 1.1 Acres (46,6800 Square Feet)

Landfill Area Represented: Runoff is primarily from the southeasterly quarter of the top of the SEAA.

Drainage Area: 002B

Outfall Type: N/A - stormwater discharges via sheet flow to Housatonic River Lagoon.

Sampling Location: N/A – this area represented by 002.

Representing Outfalls: N/A

Watershed Area: 2.4 Acres (103,970 Square Feet)

Landfill Area Represented: Runoff is primarily from the northeast lower slopes of the SEAA.

Drainage Area: 003

Outfall Type: 24” pipe that discharges to a wetland area which drains southerly to the Far Mill River.

Sampling Location: Outlet of 15” pipe

Representing Outfalls: 003A

Watershed Area: 22.2 Acres (966,130 Square Feet)

Landfill Area Represented: North, East, and South slopes of the MSW/Interim Ash area.

Drainage Area: 004

<i>Outfall Type:</i>	Earthen lined overflow from sedimentation pond.
<i>Sampling Location:</i>	Swale connecting smaller sedimentation pond to the west with larger sedimentation pond to the west
<i>Representing Outfalls:</i>	004, 005
<i>Watershed Area:</i>	6.5 Acres (281,020 Square Feet)
<i>Landfill Area Represented:</i>	Runoff is primarily from the southwesterly third of the NEAA Area, the lower third of the east slope of the MSW/Interim Ash area, and the southerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area.

Drainage Area: 005

<i>Outfall Type:</i>	36” concrete pipe.
<i>Sampling Location:</i>	N/A – Outfall 004 considered to be representative
<i>Representing Outfalls:</i>	N/A – this area is represented by 004
<i>Watershed Area:</i>	4.8 Acres (208,640 Square Feet)
<i>Landfill Area Represented:</i>	Runoff is primarily from the northerly half of the Metal Hydroxide Area and the northerly and easterly two thirds of the NEAA.

5.2 Visual Monitoring

Visual monitoring is required to be conducted once each quarter. Quarters begin on January 1, April 1, July1, and October 1. The first visual monitoring will be performed during the quarter beginning October 1, 2011.

A sample from each outfall or a representative sample will be taken for the purpose of conducting a visual assessment of the stormwater. Samples will be taken within 30 minutes of the start of a discharge and on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. Samples will be taken using a clean, clear glass or plastic container and will be examined in a well-lit area. The assessment of each sample will be documented on the form entitled “Stormwater Visual Assessment Form” located in Appendix D, or a similar form. The sample will be inspected for the presence of the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity

- Floating Solids
- Settled Solids
- Suspended Solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other indicators of pollution

If, based on these indicators, the assessment indicates that the existing control measures are inadequate or being improperly maintained or operated, the control measures must be reviewed and revised to ensure the control measures employed are adequate to prevent discharges of stormwater with the above indicators.

The results of each quarterly visual assessment will be documented and kept with this plan in Appendix D.

5.3 General Monitoring Requirements

Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring is required for Sector C Refuse Systems as follows:

Parameter	Frequency	Units	Benchmark Level
Total Iron	Quarterly	mg/L	1.0

Quarterly benchmark sampling shall be conducted at the same time as the quarterly visual assessments and will include samples collected from the same outfalls as the quarterly visual monitoring (001, 002, 003, and 004). The samples will be collected in a laboratory-supplied sample bottle and submitted to a state-certified chemical laboratory for total iron analysis using an analytical method prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136.

Once the data have been received they shall be reviewed versus the benchmark level indicated above.

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values does not exceed the benchmark the monitoring requirements for that parameter will be fulfilled for the permit term.

For averaging purposes any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the method detection limit, use a value of half the method detection limit reported by the analyzing laboratory. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the reporting level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value of half the reporting level reported by the analyzing laboratory. Once the benchmark for sample pH has been met and monitoring for pH has been fulfilled, the measurement of rainfall pH is no longer required.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values exceeds the benchmark, in accordance with Section 5(e)(1)(B), the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures must be reviewed to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and DEEP must either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until 4 additional quarters of monitoring are completed for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- Within 120 days make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in the semi-annual monitoring section of this plan, in which case monitoring must continue once per year. The rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable must be documented and submitted to the CTDEEP, and all records related to this documentation must be retained with this SWPPP.

Semi-Annual Outfall Monitoring will include the collection of samples twice per year from the same outfalls as the quarterly visual monitoring (001, 002, 003, and 004).

- The outfalls will be sampled semi-annually on the following schedule:

Semi-Annual Period	Dates
Winter Period	October 1 to March 31
Summer Period	April 1 to September 30

- Grab sample collection shall begin within the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge and be completed as soon as possible. A rainfall pH measurement must be taken at the same time.
- Samples are to be collected from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge.
- Samples are to be collected at the outfall or nearest feasible location representative of the discharge.
- If feasible, all samples are to be collected during the same storm event.
- The Stormwater Monitoring Reports (SMR), which are kept with this Plan for at least five years following the expiration of the General Permit, are used to record the necessary information for the storm event monitored and the monitoring results. The completed forms must also be submitted to the CTDEEP, as discussed later in this section. Recent results are found in Appendix D.

During monitoring, the following information is to be collected and included in the Sampling Information section of the CTDEEP SMR form:

- Sampling Location: (For example, "DSN 001")
- Date and time of sample collection
- Name and title of person collecting the sample
- Date, temperature, and time of the start of the discharge
- Storm magnitude (total amount of rain in inches)
- Storm duration (total length of storm in hours)
- Date of previous measurable rainfall storm event (must generate stormwater runoff and be at least 72 hours previous)
- Rainfall pH

The General Permit specifies analytical parameters for industrial stormwater discharges. It also requires that permittees monitor those pollutants limited in an EPA stormwater effluent guideline to which the permittee is subject. Each of the representative locations will be analyzed for the parameters specified below, as required by Section 5(c)(1)(A)(i) of the General Permit on a twice per year basis. One monitoring event shall be conducted between October 1 and March 31. The other monitoring event shall be conducted between April 1 and September 30. Monitoring events shall be separated by at least 30 days.

- Total Oil and Grease
- pH
- Chemical Oxygen Demand
- Total Suspended Solids
- Total Phosphorus
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
- Nitrate as Nitrogen
- Total Copper
- Total Zinc
- Total Lead
- Aquatic Toxicity*

*Once per year or annual requirement

In addition, uncontaminated rainfall pH shall be measured at the time the samples are collected.

The table below contains the parameters to be analyzed for by a state certified laboratory. If the results for the parameters specified in the General Permit are below the levels listed for two consecutive years, sampling may be suspended for those parameters for the following two years. (Refer to Appendix D for previous sampling results.)

PARAMETER	UNITS	LEVELS
Total Oil and Grease	mg/L	5
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	75
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	90
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.40
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	2.30
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	1.10
Total Copper	mg/L	0.059
Total Lead	mg/L	0.076
Total Zinc	mg/L	0.160
Aquatic Toxicity	-	LC ₅₀ > 50%
pH	S.U.	5-9*

*Subject to more restrictive 6-9 pH limit under Sector C Refuse Systems.

The majority of the General Permit analyses are conducted according to the procedures prescribed in Title 40, CFR, Part 136 (1990), promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The analysis for aquatic toxicity is conducted according to the procedures prescribed in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Ed., EPA 821-R-02-012, and in accordance with the specific conditions noted in the Stormwater General Permit, effective October 1, 2011. Toxicity tests must be initiated within 36 hours of stormwater sample collection.

Annual Effluent Limitation Monitoring includes the following parameters which must be monitored once per year for the term of the permit and are consistent with the Sector-Specific Effluent Limitations for “Sector C Refuse Systems” which apply to category “5” under the definition of industrial activity. The table below contains the parameters to be analyzed for by a state certified laboratory. DEEP must monitor contaminated stormwater discharges for the parameters specified in the Sector-specific guidelines for the entire term of the General Permit.

PARAMETER	UNITS	LEVELS
BOD ₅	mg/L	140
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	88
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	10
α -Terpineol	mg/L	0.033
Benzoic acid	mg/L	0.12
p-Cresol	mg/L	0.025
Phenol	mg/L	0.026
Total Zinc	mg/L	0.200*
pH	S.U.	6-9

*Subject to the more restrictive 0.160 zinc limit required in semi-annual monitoring

The majority of the General Permit analyses are conducted according to the procedures prescribed in Title 40, CFR, Part 136 (1990), promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Exceedance of an effluent limitation is a violation of the general permit and must be reported to the DEEP in accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D). This section of the regulations states:

“The permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances, and at the start of the next business day if he or she becomes aware of the circumstances outside normal business hours, notify the director and, for discharges to POTWs, the responsible person under subparagraph (8) (A) of this subsection of any actual or anticipated noncompliance with permit terms or conditions if (i) the noncompliance is greater than two times the permitted level except for violations of any maximum daily limitation in an NPDES permit, in which case all violations shall be reported or (ii) the condition may endanger human health, the environment or the operation of a POTW, including sludge handling and disposal, and shall submit a written report to the director within five days thereafter. Such report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition”

Monitoring results must be submitted on SMR forms within 90 days of the date of sampling to:

Water Toxics Program Coordinator
Bureau of Water Management
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Annual Impaired Waters Monitoring: As a facility which may discharge stormwater to a impaired water (the Housatonic River) without an approved or established TMDL, the facility must conduct periodic monitoring. Beginning in the first full quarter following October 1, 2011, the facility must monitor once per year at each outfall (in this case outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 004) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one year if the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in the stormwater discharge, and DEEP documents that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in the discharge. Annual stormwater monitoring is required for stormwater discharges to the Housatonic River within drainage basins 6025-003-R8 and 6000-005+R24. This area of the Housatonic and Far Mill Rivers is also within Long Island Sound Coastal Boundary Inner Housatonic River CT-C1_021-SB. Monitoring is required for:

- Fecal Coliform

Monitoring may be discontinued after the first year of monitoring if the indicator pollutant is not detected or CTDEEP approves the permittee's documentation demonstrating the pollutant is attributable solely to natural background or off-site pollutants or is the result of run-on entering the site from off-site that cannot be diverted. A summary of monitoring requirements is provided as Table 4.

6. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

6.1 Certification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

"I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for this site. I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity issued on April 14, 2009. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowingly making false statements."

Kevin S. Bogue

Name of Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (Printed)

12568

License Number

Kevin Bogue

Signature of Certified Hazardous Materials Manager

7. FACILITY CERTIFICATION

The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), as operator of the Shelton Landfill, certifies the following:

"This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is fully supported by the management of the DEEP, and will be implemented as herein described."

Macky McCleary, Deputy Commissioner

Name and Title of Duly Authorized Representative (Printed)


Signature of Duly Authorized Representative

12/18/14
Date

As required by Section 5(c)(4)(A) of the General Permit, a statement of authorization for the Duly Authorized Representative is included in Appendix E.

**TABLE 1
MATERIAL INVENTORY / POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Activity or Exposed Material	Location of Activity/Material	Associated Stormwater Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Extent of Exposure	Description of Storage	Location and Description of Structural and Non Structural measures (including treatment devices) to control pollutants
Loading and Unloading of Landfill Gas Condensate Contained in Two Underground Storage Tanks, or Spills of Chemicals During Elementary Neutralization Process	Tank 1 is Within Flare Station Enclosure, Tank 2 is Remotely Located on Northeast Corner of Landfill.	Tank 1 – 003A Tank 2 – 003A	Some VOC's, Some RCRA metals Acid Solution Caustic Solution	Condensate is removed from storage tanks as needed by a vac truck. Condensate could be spilled or leak during this removal process. Condensate is neutralized as necessary. Chemical spills or condensate leaks could occur during this process	Tank 1 – Approximately 3,000 gallons Tank 2 – Approximately 1,500 gallons	Check the level of condensate in the tanks regularly and remove condensate as necessary. Removal Contractor should ensure hoses and fittings on suction lines are water tight. Any spills are immediately contained and cleaned up. Elementary neutralization process is performed carefully, during dry weather whenever possible. Chemicals are poured carefully to prevent spills. Hoses, the pump, and fittings are inspected for leaks and the circulation process is observed so any leaks can be identified and cleaned up immediately.
Unloading of Septage within Septic Tank and Leaching Chamber Servicing Scale House	There are no Septage/Septic systems within the area subject to this plan	N/A	N/A.	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Roof Areas	Roofs associated with the scale house, leachate treatment building, truck wash, and former Electricity Generation Facility	Outfall 003A See note above	None	None	N/A	There are no pollutants believed to be generated from these roof areas, therefore there are no control measures or treatment devices necessary.

**TABLE 1
MATERIAL INVENTORY / POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Activity or Exposed Material	Location of Activity/Material	Associated Stormwater Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Extent of Exposure	Description of Storage	Location and Description of Structural and Non Structural measures (including treatment devices) to control pollutants
Outdoor Storage Activities for fuel containers for power equipment performing services on landfill.	On Landfill, various locations	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Gasoline and diesel fuel	Leaking container or accidental spillage	Less Than 30 gallons (Estimate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All refueling to occur away from drainage swales, inlets, etc. • All refueling supervised by equipment operating personnel • Area inspected after fueling to verify no spillage • Any incidental spills are immediately contained and cleaned up • Contractors remove fuel containers from site when work not actively occurring
Outdoor Storage of landfill gas condensate and septage in septic tank/leaching chamber	See rows one and two of this table	See rows one and two of this table	See rows one and two of this table	There is no potential for condensate stored in either of the UST's to be exposed to stormwater as a full tank would at most shut the LFG collection system down. There is a small potential for septage to break out of the ground near the leaching chamber	See rows one and two of this table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect ground around leaching chamber for evidence of breakout
Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities	There are no manufacturing or processing activities on site	N/A	N/A.	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

**TABLE 1
MATERIAL INVENTORY / POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Activity or Exposed Material	Location of Activity/Material	Associated Stormwater Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Extent of Exposure	Description of Storage	Location and Description of Structural and Non Structural measures (including treatment devices) to control pollutants
Dust or particulate generating processes	There are no dust or particulate generating processes on site	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
On-Site Waste Disposal Practices	There are no On-Site waste disposal activities currently occurring	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Fertilizer, Herbicide and Pesticide Application	Various locations on landfill	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Pollutants contained in fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides	Minimal – these products are generally not used at the landfill. vegetation does not require fertilization and it is regularly cut back. There are no known pests requiring pesticide application	None of these materials are currently stored on site. Any storage would occur in the on-site shed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If used, apply products per manufacturer’s recommendation • Store products inside shed when not in use
Earth and Soil Moving	Various locations on landfill	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Dust and erodible soils, leaks from earth moving equipment	Minimal – earth and soil moving would only occur during occasional maintenance activities	Likely to occur on landfill surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect soil piles with erosion control measures, prevent dust from blowing off of piles • Protect waste materials by covering with tarps, employing adequate erosion controls. • Clean equipment and trucks used to move soil as necessary to prevent tracking of soil • Contractors shall inspect all equipment before using. Properly maintain fuel lines, hydraulic lines, cooling systems. • Clean up any leaks promptly

**TABLE 1
MATERIAL INVENTORY / POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Activity or Exposed Material	Location of Activity/Material	Associated Stormwater Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Extent of Exposure	Description of Storage	Location and Description of Structural and Non Structural measures (including treatment devices) to control pollutants
Waste Hauling and Loading or Unloading	There is no waste hauling, loading, or unloading occurring at the landfill as it is closed and capped	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Outdoor storage of materials (including soil materials and temporary waste storage)	On landfill surface at various locations	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Sediment, dust, blowing litter	Minimal – soil or waste materials would be stored only on rare occasions and only temporarily during landfill maintenance work	Likely to occur on landfill surface or in metal containers or on trucks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect soil piles with erosion control measures, prevent dust from blowing off of piles • Protect waste materials by covering with tarps, employing adequate erosion controls, and employing necessary screening measures to prevent wind-blown litter
Exposure of Active and Inactive Landfill Areas	Entire landfill is inactive. There is no active area.	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	The landfill is closed and capped. Likely pollutants are dust and sediment from erosion	Minimal – landfill surface is inspected regularly to ensure vegetation layer is adequate to protect cover soils	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain vegetation to protect cover soils • Inspect landfill surface regularly and repair any areas where vegetation is found to be inadequate
Uncontrolled Leachate Flows	On landfill surface, various locations, typically on slopes	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Pollutants typically found in MSW landfill leachate	Minimal – landfill surface is inspected regularly. No leachate flows have been observed for several years	Leachate is typically contained within landfill and beneath cover soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain adequate cover soils on landfill surface • Maintain vegetation to protect cover soils • Inspect landfill surface regularly and repair any leachate flows expeditiously • Maintain proper grading to prevent ponding on landfill surface and minimize stormwater infiltration

**TABLE 1
MATERIAL INVENTORY / POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Activity or Exposed Material	Location of Activity/Material	Associated Stormwater Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Extent of Exposure	Description of Storage	Location and Description of Structural and Non Structural measures (including treatment devices) to control pollutants
Failure and Leaks from Active Leachate Collection and Treatment Systems	Piping, Pumping, Storage systems from NEAA & SEAA to 30,000 gallon UST, through treatment room and then through lift station and piping to Route 110	Outfalls 001, 002, 002A, 002B, 003A, 004, 005	Pollutants typically found in MSW landfill leachate	Minimal – landfill surface is inspected regularly. Leachate collection system is operated and inspected regularly.	Pipes, Lift Stations, UST, Treatment Tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly inspect piping, pumping, and storage system to ensure no leaks and system is in good working order. • Regularly inspect ground surface above underground piping for leakage of leachate.
Condensate Neutralization Process	Caustic/acid solution in Leachate Building	003A	Acid Solution Caustic Solution	Minimal - Leaking container or accidental spillage	Drums in Leachate Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage within Leachate Building • Regularly inspect leachate building to ensure no leaks

**TABLE 2
STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES**

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

Measure	Description and Purpose
Landfill Cover Vegetation	Cover vegetation consists primarily of low-lying, dense grasses that minimize erosion by stabilizing cover soils.
Down Chutes	Structure composed of an impermeable liner, cover soil, and energy-dissipating rip-rap, which increases rate of stormwater removal from the landfill while preventing erosion of down chute structure.
Rip-Rap Swales	Convey stormwater sheet flow and down chute discharges to catch basins and/or sedimentation basins. The rip-rap dissipates the energy of the flowing stormwater, thereby minimizing erosion.
Rip-Rap Pads	Located at discharge locations of concentrated flows, rip-rap pads dissipate energy of the flowing stormwater to prevent erosion.
Sedimentation Basins	Pool-like structures that retain stormwater runoff and reduce flow velocity to encourage settling of solids before discharging to surface water.
Infiltration Basin	Pool-like structure that captures stormwater runoff and recharges groundwater via stormwater infiltration. Also settles solids in stormwater.
Catch Basins with Grated Inlets and Sumps	Grated inlets remove large debris from stormwater runoff, while the sumps remove smaller, settleable solids.
Erosion Control Measures employed during site maintenance activities	Measures such as silt fence, haybales, etc., employed from time to time when landfill surface repair is required and erosion is possible.

**TABLE 3
 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT (5 GALLONS OR MORE) SPILLS OR LEAKS**

**Shelton Landfill
 866 River Road
 Shelton, Connecticut**

Date (MM/DD/YY)	Spill	Leak	Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedures	Measures Taken To Prevent Reoccurrence
	(Check One)			Type of Material	Quantity, gallons	Source, if known	Reason or Cause		
None									

Table 4
Stormwater Industrial Sampling Summary – Shelton Landfill

Rev: May
2011

Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Location	Type of Monitoring	Levels	Units	Data Evaluation
Ammonia (as N)	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	10	mg/L	B
Aquatic Toxicity	Two times per year for first two years of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	LC ₅₀ > 50%	-	A
a-Terpineol	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	0.033	mg/L	B
Benzoic acid	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	0.12	mg/L	B
BOD ₅	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	140	mg/L	B
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	75	mg/L	A
Copper, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	0.059	mg/L	A
Fecal Coliform	Once per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Impaired Waters Monitoring	None specified	colonies	D
Iron, Total	Four times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Benchmark	1.0	mg/L	C
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	2.3	mg/L	A
Lead, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	0.076	mg/L	A
Nitrate as Nitrogen	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	1.1	mg/L	A
Oil and Grease, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	5	mg/L	A

Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Location	Type of Monitoring	Levels	Units	Data Evaluation
p-Cresol	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	0.025	mg/L	B
pH	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement and Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	Standard: 5 to 9 Sector: 6 to 9	S.U.	A, B
Phenol	Once per year for term of permit	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	0.026	mg/L	B
Phosphorous, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement	0.4	mg/L	A
Total Suspended Solids	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement and Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	Standard: 90 Sector: 88	mg/L	A, B
Zinc, Total	Two times per year	DSN002, 003A, 004, and 005	Standard Monitoring Requirement and Sector-Specific Effluent Monitoring	Standard: 0.16 Sector 0.200	mg/L	A, B

Data Evaluation

A. Standard monitoring benchmark analysis is required twice per year. If the average for four sequential monitoring events does not exceed the level indicated, the monitoring requirements for those parameters have been fulfilled for the permit term. If the average exceeds the level indicated, the permittee must, within 120 days, review the selection, design, installation and implementation of control measures and either make modifications or document that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

B. Sector-specific effluent monitoring is required twice per year. Exceedance of any pollutant limit is a permit violation.

The permittee shall notify CTDEEP of any exceedance that is greater than two times the level indicated or the condition may endanger human health, the environment or the operation of a POTW, including sludge handling and disposal. This notification shall be made within two hours of becoming aware of this circumstance. The permittee shall follow-up the notification with a written report to the CTDEEP within five days.

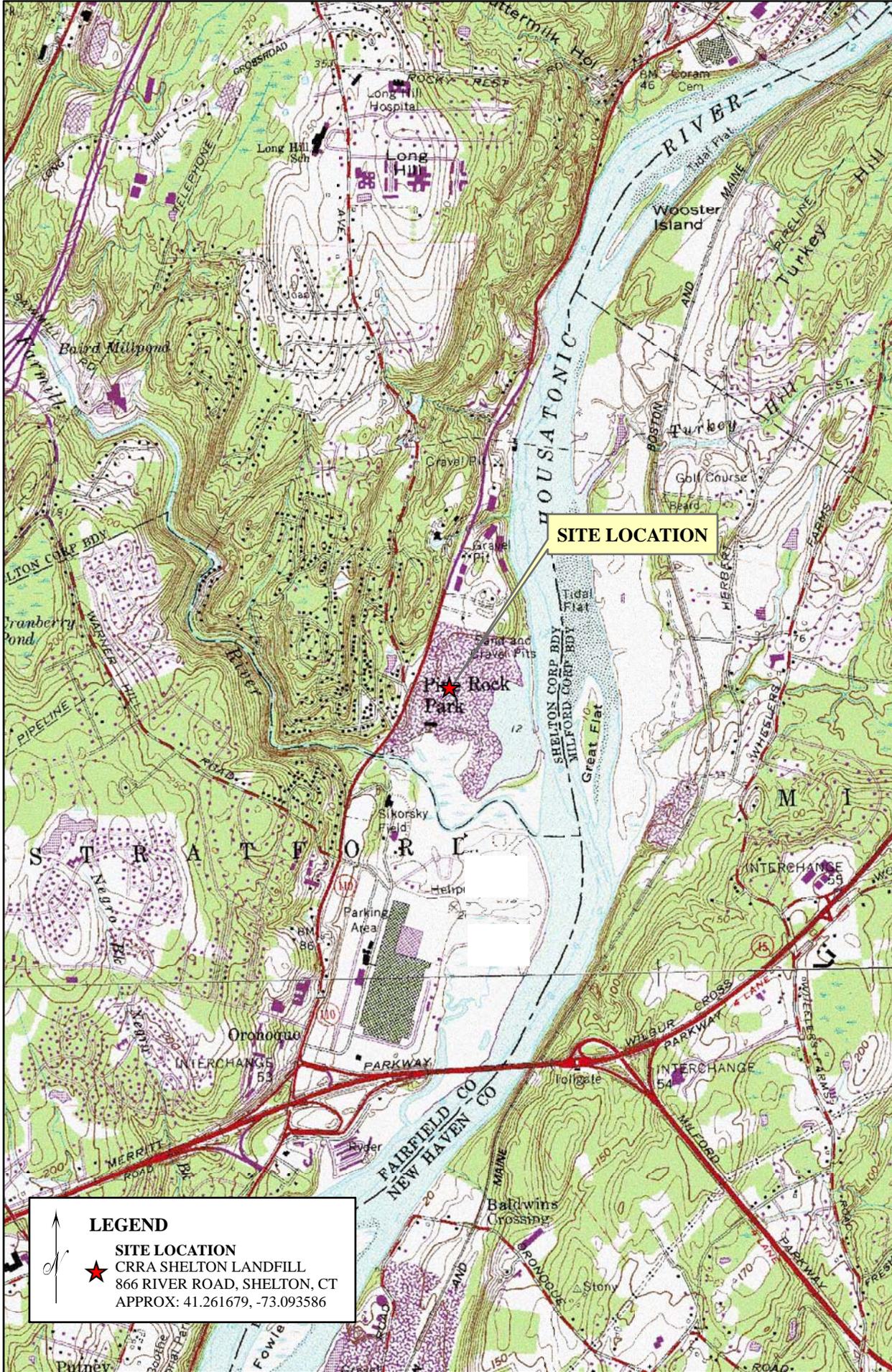
If the average of four samples exceeds the level indicated, or if the exceedance is mathematically certain after the collection of less than four samples, the permittee must evaluate whether modifications to the stormwater control measures used are necessary. Consider whether there is a problem in the selection, design, installation, and/or operation of applicable control measures. Follow the evaluation and corrective action process in Section 5(e)(1)(B) and update this Plan as required by Section 5(c)(5).

C. Sector-specific benchmark sampling is required four times per year. Evaluation of benchmark results shall be conducted as indicated in (A) above for the standard monitoring benchmark analysis.

D. Impaired waters monitoring is required once per year. Monitoring may be discontinued after the first year of monitoring if the indicator pollutant is not detected or CTDEEP approves the permittee's documentation demonstrating the pollutant is attributable solely to natural background or off-site pollutants or is the result of run-on entering the site from off-site that cannot be diverted.

FIGURES

CRA - SHELTON LANDFILL - GW & SW - FIGURE 1 / 15 JULY 2013



LEGEND



 **SITE LOCATION**
 CRA SHELTON LANDFILL
 866 RIVER ROAD, SHELTON, CT
 APPROX: 41.261679, -73.093586

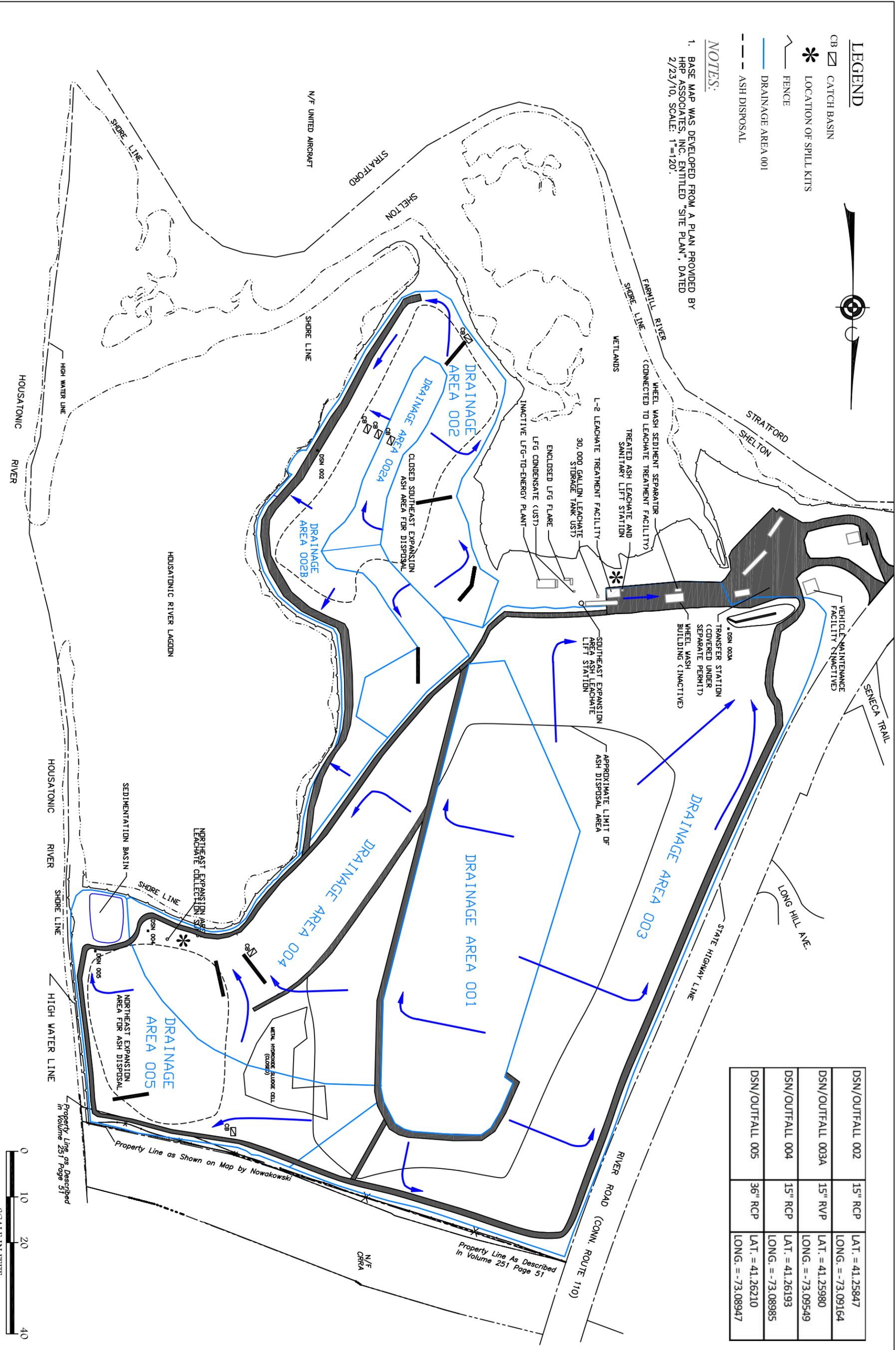
PROJECT NO. 33313/33613		FIGURE NO. 1	
FACILITY SUPPORT SERVICES, LLC ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY CONSULTING			
2685 STATE STREET, HAMDEN CT 06517 (203) 288-1281 WWW.FSSTEAM.COM			
SITE LOCATION MAP		CRA SHELTON LANDFILL SWPPP SITE REGISTRANT: CT DEEP 866 RIVER ROAD, SHELTON, CONNECTICUT 06484	
MAP REFERENCES: SOURCE: USGS 1:24K DRG, USDA GEOSPATIAL DATA GATEWAY QUADRANGLES: SITE QUADRANGLE: ANSONIA (No. 94) ALSO SHOWN: MILFORD (No. 110)			
DATE: 09 DEC 2014			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
PROJECT NO. 33313/33613			
FIGURE NO. 1			

LEGEND

- CB CATCH BASIN
- * LOCATION OF SPILL KITS
- FENCE
- DRAINAGE AREA 001
- ASH DISPOSAL

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP WAS DEVELOPED FROM A PLAN PROVIDED BY HRP ASSOCIATES, INC. ENTITLED "SITE PLAN", DATED 2/23/10. SCALE: 1"=120'.



DSN/OUTFALL 002	15" RCP	LAT. = 41.25847
DSN/OUTFALL 003A	15" RVP	LONG. = -73.09164
DSN/OUTFALL 004	15" RCP	LAT. = 41.25980
DSN/OUTFALL 005	36" RCP	LONG. = -73.09549
		LAT. = 41.26193
		LONG. = -73.08985
		LAT. = 41.26210
		LONG. = -73.08947



APPENDIX A

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM ROSTER

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Leader: Ray Frigon / DEEP
Title: Environmental Analyst 3
Office Phone: (860) 424-3797
Responsibilities: Responsible for overall implementation of the SWPPP.
Approves site improvement recommendations.
Coordinate employee training.

Member: Donna Seresin / DEEP
Title: Sanitary Engineer 3
Office Phone: (860) 424-3267
Responsibilities: Coordinate employee training.

Member: Facility Support Services, LLC
Title: Project Consultant
Office Phone: 203-288-1281
Responsibilities: Conduct site inspections.
Coordinate all sampling and reporting,
Coordinate responses to spill events and ensure that spill prevention
equipment is maintained in good working order.

APPENDIX B

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TRAINING
AND SIGN-OFF SHEET**

Shelton Landfill

SIGN-OFF SHEET FOR ANNUAL STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TRAINING

Date of Annual Employee Training: _____

Training Leader:

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

In Attendance:

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

Name (Print)	Title	Signature
--------------	-------	-----------

APPENDIX C

STORMWATER INSPECTIONS

QUARTERLY INSPECTION FORM

Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut

Inspector:	
Date of Inspection:	
Weather Conditions:	

Inspection Item	Condition	Comments/Required Actions
Spill Control Equipment/Absorbents Present On-Site		
Presence of Erosion or Leachate Seeps on Landfill (including areas above underground ash leachate piping and areas around lift stations and UST)		
Presence of Erosion, Staining, Debris at Stormwater Outfall(s)		
Conditions of Catch Basin Grates and Sumps, and, Sedimentation/Retention/Detention Basins		
Condition of any Installed Erosion Control Measures		
Description and Visual Quality of any Observed Discharges		

SEMI- ANNUAL STORMWATER COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION

Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut

Inspector:	
Date of Inspection:	
Weather Conditions:	

- 1. Review the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan including the Site Map, Material Inventory/Potential Pollutants, Stormwater Control Measures, and Pollution Prevention Team Roster.**

Are there any changes?

 Yes *No*

If “Yes”, note changes here and revise the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan as needed.

- 2. Review visual and analytical Stormwater Monitoring Reports since last inspection.**

Are there any changes?

 Yes *No*

If “Yes”, note changes here and revise the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan as needed.

- 3. Review routine inspection reports and maintenance records, spill reports, etc. since last inspection.**

Are there any changes?

 Yes *No*

If “Yes”, note changes here and revise the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan as needed.

Additional Comments:

I have discussed the results of this inspection with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team members.

Signature of Inspector

Date

COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION (CSI)

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

CSI Date: ____/____/____

CSI Start Time: _____

CSI End Time: _____

CSI Conducted During Rainfall Event? YES or NO

Page ____ **of** ____

Potential Pollutant Source and Method of Handling	Handling Location	Inspection Points – Verify That Each of the Following Conditions is Acceptable.	Conditions Acceptable? (Check One)		Explanation of Unacceptable Conditions, Remedial Action(s) Taken, Date(s) of Remedial Action(s), and Other Comments
			YES	NO	
LFG Condensate Holding Tanks (Underground Storage, Unloading, Elementary Neutralization)	1. Adjacent to LFG Flare 2. North East Corner of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of tank access covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No signs of corrosion ○ No signs of damage ○ Covers in place 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No staining of ground surface around tanks 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient free volume in tanks 			
Ash Leachate Collection and Treatment System Storage Tanks, Piping	Leachate collected at Northeast and Southeast Ash Areas, piped/pumped to 30,000 UST, Neutralized in leachate treatment building, pumped off-site via force main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of cell pump control vaults <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No signs of leakage • Condition of lift stations/30,000 gallon UST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Liquid level acceptable • Condition of leachate treatment room <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No signs of leakage • Condition of piping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No signs of leakage to ground surface 			
Ash Leachate Treatment Room Chemical Storage	Leachate Treatment Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage containers in good condition/no leaks • Secondary containment present and acceptable • Spill equipment present and accessible 			

COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION (CSI)

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

CSI Date: ____/____/____

CSI Start Time: _____

CSI End Time: _____

CSI Conducted During Rainfall Event? YES or NO

Page ____ **of** ____

Potential Pollutant Source and Method of Handling	Handling Location	Inspection Points – Verify That Each of the Following Conditions is Acceptable.	Conditions Acceptable? (Check One)		Explanation of Unacceptable Conditions, Remedial Action(s) Taken, Date(s) of Remedial Action(s), and Other Comments
Septage within Septic Tank and Leaching Chamber Servicing Scale House which May be Removed Periodically	Tank and Chamber Located just West of Scale House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Staining/Liquid around tank cover or Leaching Chamber Location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No signs of corrosion ○ No signs of damage ○ Covers in place ○ No sign of seepage from ground 			
Fuel in Containers for Fueling Power Equipment Performing Services on Landfill	On Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of fuel spills on landfill (vegetation inspected for the effects of fuel spills) 			
Site Erosion	Entire Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grassy areas are in good condition 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No waste/leachate breakouts on slopes 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any erosion control measures installed for site maintenance activities are in good condition 			
Uncontrolled Leachate flows	Landfill slopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No leachate seeps present on landfill slopes 			

COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION (CSI)

**Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut**

CSI Date: ____/____/____

CSI Start Time: _____

CSI End Time: _____

CSI Conducted During Rainfall Event? YES or NO

Page ____ **of** ____

Stormwater Management Measures and Spill Response Equipment	Location	Inspection Points – Verify That Each of the Following Conditions is Acceptable.	Conditions Acceptable? (Check One)		Explanation of Unacceptable Conditions, Remedial Action(s) Taken, Date(s) of Remedial Action(s), and Other Comments
Spill Response Equipment	In bins near transfer station tipping floor and in trailer load out area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate amount of absorbent booms, pads, Speedi-Dri® present and easily accessible 			
Erosion Control Measures	Throughout site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion control measures being used as necessary during site construction and repair work 			
Drainage Structures – Catch Basins, Sedimentation Basins, Infiltration Basins Channels/Swales, Outfalls	Located throughout site, see site plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In good physical condition 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear of debris 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No visible sheen or floating scum 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excessive sediment build-up 			

Any Additional Comments or Observations: _____

Name(s) of Inspector(s) and Organization(s): _____

Signature(s) of Inspector(s): _____ **Date:** _____

APPENDIX D

SHELTON LANDFILL STORMWATER MONITORING REPORTS VISUAL AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

STORMWATER VISUAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Shelton Landfill
866 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut

Inspector:			
Date of Inspection:		Time of Inspection:	
Weather Conditions:			
Runoff or Snowmelt:			
Reason if no Sample:			
Outfall ID:			

Inspection Item	Assessment/Comments/Actions
Color	
Odor	
Clarity	
Floating Solids	
Settled Solids	
Suspended Solids	
Foam	
Oil Sheen	
Other Indicators of Pollution	



**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with
Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011
Stormwater Monitoring Report Form
General Requirements and Sector G Transportation Facilities Only
(Do not submit if you have other sector specific requirements)**

Facility Information

Permittee Name: _____ Site Name: _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
 Business Phone: _____ ext.: _____ Email: _____
 Site Address: _____
 Receiving Water (name/basin): _____
 Permit #: GSI _____ Primary SIC: _____
 Discharges into an Impaired Waterbody: Yes No (If yes, complete the table on page 3 of this form)

Sample Information

Sample Location: _____ Person Collecting Sample: _____
 Date/Time Collected: _____ Date of Previous Storm Event: _____
 This report is for samples required: Semi-annually Annually Other
 Check here if the sample contains **snow or ice melt**:
 Check here if a benchmark exceedance is solely due to background or off site sources see note below

Monitoring Results

Parameter	Required Frequency	Results (units)	Benchmark	Benchmark Exceedance (see pg 4)	Test Method	Laboratory Name
Oil & Grease	Semi-annual		5.0 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rainfall pH	Semi-annual		n/a			
Sample pH	Semi-annual		5-9 SU	<input type="checkbox"/>		
COD	Semi-annual		75 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
TSS	Semi-annual		90 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
TP	Semi-annual		0.40 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
TKN	Semi-annual		2.30 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NO ₃ -N	Semi-annual		1.10 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total Copper	Semi-annual		0.059 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total Zinc	Semi-annual		0.160 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total Lead	Semi-annual		0.076 mg/L	<input type="checkbox"/>		
24 Hr. LC ₅₀	Annual-Year 1&2		n/a			
48 Hr. LC ₅₀	Annual-Year 1&2		n/a			

Exemptions

List here any parameter(s) that will not be sampled for the remainder of the permit term: see note below

NOTE: Complete the "Data Tracking Table" (page 4 on this form) to show the parameter is eligible for the monitoring exemption in Section 5(e)(1)(B)(iii) of the general permit. If you are discontinuing monitoring for impaired water parameters (per Section 5(e)(1)(D)), or parameters that are present due to natural or background levels or off site run-on (per Section 5(e)(1)(B)(V)), attach additional supporting information to this form.

STORMWATER ACUTE TOXICITY TEST DATA SHEET

(required annually only during Year 1 and Year 2 of the permit)

Site Name:	
Date/Time Begin:	Date/Time End:
Sample Hardness:	Sample Conductivity:
Test Species: <i>Daphnia pulex</i> < 24 hrs old	Dilution Water Hardness:

Effluent Dilution	Number of Organisms Surviving			Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)			Temperature (°C)			pH (su)			
	Hour	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48
CONTROL 1													
CONTROL 2													
CONTROL 3													
CONTROL 4													
6.25% A													
6.25% B													
6.25% C													
6.25% D													
12.5% A													
12.5% B													
12.5% C													
12.5% D													
25% A													
25% B													
25% C													
25% D													
50% A													
50% B													
50% C													
50% D													
100% A													
100% B													
100% C													
100% D													

REFERENCE TOXICANT RESULTS

Test Species	Date	Reference Toxicant	Source	LC ₅₀
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>				

Additional Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired Waters (if applicable):

Parameter	Frequency	Results (units)	Test Method	Laboratory Name

Statement of Certification

<p>“I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of the individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.”</p>	
Signature of Permittee	Date
Name of Permittee (print or type)	Title (if applicable)
Signature of Preparer (if different than above)	Date
Name of Preparer (print or type)	Title (if applicable)

Please send all completed forms to:

WATER TOXICS PROGRAM COORDINATOR
 BUREAU OF WATER PROTECTION AND LAND REUSE
 CT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 79 ELM STREET
 HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with
Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011**

Data Tracking Sheet

**General and Sector G Transportation Facilities Only
Monitoring Requirements**

Permittee Name: _____	Permit #: GSI _____
Site Name: _____	
Site Address: _____	
Sample Location: _____	

Enter the sample dates and the data reported for the four (4) most recent semi-annual sample results at this discharge location into the chart below. To determine the average for the four samples add up each of the four results and then divide that number by 4. **Only monitoring collected under the current permit (effective 10/1/11,) can be used to earn the monitoring exemption.**

$$\text{Average} = \frac{(\text{Sample 1} + \text{Sample 2} + \text{Sample 3} + \text{Sample 4})}{4}$$

Parameter	Sample Result				Average	Benchmark*	Qualify for exemption?
	1	2	3	4			
Sample Date							
O&G						5.0 mg/L	
Sample pH						5-9 S.U.	
COD						75 mg/L	
TSS						90 mg/L	
TP						0.40 mg/L	
TKN						2.30 mg/L	
NO ₃ -N						1.10 mg/L	
Total Copper						0.059 mg/L	
Total Zinc						0.160 mg/L	
Total Lead						0.076 mg/L	

*If the average of the four (4) most recent samples is less than the benchmark listed, your facility is no longer required to sample semi-annually for that parameter for the rest of the permit (current permit expires 9/30/2016). If your facility qualifies for an exemption from monitoring for sample pH, your facility is also exempt from monitoring rainfall pH for the remainder of the permit.

If the average of the four (4) most recent samples is equal to or greater than the benchmark listed, check the appropriate box on page 1. If so, you have exceeded the benchmark and must continue to sample this parameter semiannually until the average is below the benchmark. See Section 5(e)(1)(B) of the General permit for requirements when exceeding a benchmark.

If the sample result reported by the testing laboratory was below detection limit, for the purpose of averaging, use a value that is ½ the detection limit for that parameter in the formula above. For example, if the result for Oil & Grease was <2.0 mg/L, use a value of 1.0 mg/L for determining the average. Please refer to Section 5 e(1)B(iii) of the General Permit for a more detailed explanation.

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION