



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

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PETITION 196 HW STAFF REPORT

Environmental Waste Resources (EWR) is requesting a ruling from the Council that the following changes would not require a Certificate of Public Safety and Necessity because such changes do not constitute a modification of an existing facility.

Gloria Dibble Pond, Chairperson of the Council; Laurie Gokey, Designee for the Commissioner of Health Services; Hari Rao, Toxicologist for the Department of Health Services; and Joel Rinebold, Executive Director of the Council met with David J. Green and other representatives of EWR on November 3, 1987, to review the site of the proposed changes.

- 1). Pursuant to an order by the Waterbury Fire Marshall, EWR proposes to remove and replace the following six underground concrete storage tanks with the following carbon steel tanks. The tanks would be used for the storage and treatment of oily waste. EWR also plans to install a new tank, 8G, a 12,000 gallon carbon steel tank for the storage and treatment of oily waste.

Existing Concrete Tanks		Proposed Carbon Steel Tanks	
Tank No.	Capacity in Gallons	Tank No.	Capacity in Gallons
8A	6,700	8A	8,000
8B	6,700	8B	8,000
8C	6,700	8C	8,000
8D	7,500	8D	10,000
8E	7,500	8E	10,000
8F	7,500	8F	12,000
--	--	8G	<u>12,000</u>
Total	42,600		68,000

EWR contends that because Tanks 8A-8F were replaced by order of a state official, the Waterbury Fire Marshall, in exercise of his statutory authority, the replacement tanks are exempt from Council jurisdiction pursuant to CGS 22a-115(9). EWR asserts that pursuant to CGS 29-291 et. seq., the local fire marshall is a delegated official of the State Fire Marshall and is responsible to administer the state fire code.

Tank 8G would be used for storage of non-hazardous waste derived fuels.

EWR contends that the larger replacement sizes for Tanks 8A through 8F are necessary for vapor condensation units within the tanks to trap flammable vapors that also may tend to create bad odors. EWR asserts that this is not a significant change of the existing approved design, capacity, process, or operation of the facility, and therefore is not a modification.

- 2). EWR proposes to install the following three tanks for processing waste derived fuel. These tanks have been approved by the DEP pending Council approval. The purpose of the tanks is to blend, process, and store waste derived fuel, which since November, 1985, must be handled under RCRA as a hazardous waste.

Proposed Carbon Steel Storage
and Blending Tank for
Processing Waste Derived Fuel

Tank No.	Capacity in Gallons
23A	20,000
23B	20,000
23C	<u>20,000</u>
Total	60,000

EWR contends that these tanks would not significantly modify the design, capacity, process, or operation of the facility, and therefore would not constitute a modification of the facility. The tanks would give EWR greater flexibility to process waste oil in conjunction with existing equipment and storage tanks. In addition, the tanks would be located nearby existing tanks and processing equipment.

- 3). EWR proposes to install the following fiberglass reinforced plastic storage tanks to replace the following existing storage tanks. The purpose of this replacement is to maintain compliance with existing Permit, Order, and new tank regulations and to increase the efficiency of EWR's bulking operation. The DEP has granted a permit for these tanks pending Council approval. EWR contends that these tanks do not constitute a modification because they are a routine replacement of existing tanks.

Existing Tank			Proposed Tank		
No.	Type	Capacity (gal.)	No.	Capacity (gal.)	Waste
42	Reinforced Concrete	4,700	42A	10,000	Bulk Aqueous
43	Reinforced Concrete	4,700	43A	10,000	Bulk Aqueous
44	Reinforced Concrete	4,700	44A	10,000	Bulk Aqueous
46	Carbon Steel	<u>5,000</u>	46A	<u>10,000</u>	Cyanides
Total		19,100	40,000		

The tanks would however, be relocated within the existing building. EWR contends that this relocation is an insignificant change that does not constitute a modification.

The larger tanks are necessary to improve the existing blending and bulking operations of the facility. EWR contends that these replacement tanks are integral to EWR's aqueous treatment and (a) constitute an insignificant change to the facility; (b) represent the routine maintenance repair, or replacement of individual component necessary for EWR's normal operation; and (c) represent an order from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

- 4). EWR proposes that Tanks 8A through 8G and Tanks 23A through 23C would be located in an epoxy-lined cement secondary containment area to be located in front of Building 2, adjacent to an existing tank farm. In addition, Tank 22, an existing 20,000 gallon carbon steel blending and storage tank for unfiltered waste derived fuel, and Tank 35, an existing 30,000 gallon carbon steel storage and treatment tank for oily waste would be moved from behind the wastewater treatment building to this same area to discourage vandalism and to take advantage of the tank farm's secondary containment.

- 5) EWR proposes that a ribbon mixer and hollow flite dryer, capable of processing 80,000 gal. per day, replace an existing 80,000 gallon per day process that manually mixes lime with waste on a concrete floor with front-end loader equipment and an existing small pugmill blender on a concrete bunker. EWR contends that this is not a new process, but a substitution of equipment, and that blending would still be done on a batch system which would not represent a change in design blending capacity of the facility. The purpose of the change is to improve the safety to human health of operations of the facility. EWR contends that this change does not represent an increase

or modification of the facility's existing capacity to treat 182,000 gallons per day.

In summary, the new tanks would increase EWR's storage capacity from an existing 582,200 gallon storage capacity to a 688,500 gallon storage capacity, a 106,300 gallon increase. The DEP Hazardous Waste Management Section has approved all proposed changes to tankage conditioned upon the Council's approval.

EWR would decommission, clean, and remove all replaced tanks under the supervision of DEP, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the local fire marshall. Upon analytical confirmation that the tanks are clean, they would be cut up and sent to a recycler.

The ribbon blender and hollow flite dryer would not increase EWR's existing treatment capacity of 182,000 gallons per day.

EWR contends that these changes represent insignificant changes, changes required for routine maintenance, or changes ordered by a state official, and therefore are not a modification to the facility and do not require a Certificate from the Council.

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