

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

2022 IWQR Pollution Control Measures for Waterbody Segments (EPA Category 4b)

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

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Waterbody Segment ID	Waterbody Name	Pollution Control Measures
CT-W1_006	LIS WB Inner - Mill River, Fairfield	<p>This waterbody segment is impaired for Fish Consumption (blue crabs), due to the presence of sediments contaminated with lead. Investigations conducted by the CT DEP indicated that property formerly owned and operated by Exide Corporation and acquired in 1983 by International Nickel Corporation (INCO) a subsidiary of Exide Group Inc. (Exide), is the source of lead contamination. A unilateral order was issued by the CT DEP to Exide, which requires the implementation of remedial measures necessary to abate contamination of the upland property as well as within these waterbodies. In accordance with the order, remediation of the upland property began in 2005 and CT DEP and INCO are developing remediation goals to restore and maintain Fish Consumption, Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, and Contact Recreation uses in upper and lower Mill pond. Pursuant to the order, remediation of the upland property was initiated in 2005 and completed in 2013. The remediation goals to restore and maintain Fish Consumption, Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, and Contact Recreation uses in upper and lower Mill pond were also developed. A sediment remedial action plan (Sed RAP) to achieve the remediation goals for the Mill River and to monitor the effectiveness of cleanup was approved by the CT DEEP in October 2013. The sediment remediation activities were initiated in 2014. In 2015, Exide completed the in-river hydraulic dredging of contaminated sediment. The dredged sediment dewatering which included treating the filtrate before being discharged back to the Mill River continued until 2016 when the dewatered sediment was removed from the site for disposal at an appropriate disposal facility. The demobilization of the waste water treatment system and dewatering containment system and site restoration was completed in 2017. The Department approved the sediment remediation in October 2017. Following completion of Exide's sediment cleanup project, the designated uses are anticipated to be restored. As of 2018, CT DEEP is considering the monitoring that is needed and will assess the waterbody when applicable information becomes available. In 2020, CT DEEP has obtained data to delist this segment for aquatic life and recreation for chromium and lead. The segment remains impaired for shellfishing/fish consumption. CT DEEP will collect blue crab data (if present) targeted for the sampling season in the summer of 2020. For the 2022 cycle CTDEEP has not been able to collect blue crab data to delist this segment. Blue crabs have not been present at this location during the sampling season. CTDEEP will continue to make efforts to obtain this data when it becomes available.</p>