

State of Connecticut, Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Section, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Date:	December 4, 2012	Staff Contact:	Eric McPhee
Applicant PWS Name:	Bristol	City:	Bristol
DPH DWSRF Project #:	2010 0170011a	PWSID:	CT0170011
Project Name:	Grove Street Storage Tank Improvements		
Funding Source:	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)		
State Funds:	\$ 446,000		

This assessment is being conducted in conformance to the generic Environmental Classification Document for Connecticut state agencies to determine Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA) obligations

Project Description: The Bristol Water Department (BWD) owns and operates two tanks located on Grove Street in Bristol, Connecticut. Grove Street Tank No. 1 is a steel standpipe that was built in the early 1900's and originally consisted of three 8-foot shell rings and a slightly domed roof.

During an inspection of Grove Street Tank No. 1 in 2007, several items were identified that are not in compliance with the current DPH guidelines, and additional items were found to be deficient per OSHA guidelines. In addition, structural deficiencies were observed in the steel shell of the tank and roof, including active corrosion. The structural defects warrant action to rehabilitate the existing tank or demolish the existing tank. Further, the tank could not be cleaned to remove the accumulated sediment due to a detached interior ladder. The cost to rehabilitate the tank outweighs the benefits, given the size and proximity of Grove Street Tank No. 2.

Under this project the BWD proposes to demolish Grove Street Tank No. 1 as well as implement miscellaneous improvements on Grove Street Tank No. 2 and the Grove Street site. These improvements include electrical and communication improvements and replacement of water mains on site.

Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 22a-1a-3 Determination of environmental significance (direct/indirect)

1. Impact on air and water quality or on ambient noise levels
 - a. Air Quality – The proposed project is not expected to cause significant adverse air quality effects.
 - b. Water Quality - The proposed project is not expected to cause significant adverse water quality effects to the adjacent watercourses.
 - c. Ambient Noise Levels - The proposed project is not expected to cause significant noise in the immediate area;
2. Impact on a public water supply or serious effects on groundwater, flooding, erosion, or sedimentation

- a. Water Supply - The project area is not located within a public drinking water supply source water area.
 - b. Groundwater - The proposed project is not expected to cause significant impacts to neighboring groundwater.
 - c. Flooding - The proposed water main project area is not located within the 100-year flood zone on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map.
 - d. Erosion or Sedimentation - In order to protect any wetlands and watercourses adjacent to the site, strict erosion and sediment controls should be employed during construction.
3. Effect on natural land resources and formations, including coastal and inland wetlands, and the maintenance of in-stream flows – No significant impact is expected.
 4. Disruption or alteration of an historic, archeological, cultural or recreational building, object, district, site or surroundings - The proposed project is not expected to cause negative impacts.
 5. Effect on natural communities and upon critical species of animal or plant and their habitats: interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species - Based on the comments from Department of Energy and Environmental Protection -Wildlife Division, the project would not impact extant populations of Federally listed endangered or threatened species or species listed in the State Natural Diversity Data Base, pursuant to section 26-306 of the CGS, as endangered, threatened or special concern in the project area.
 6. Use of pesticides, toxic or hazardous materials or any other substance in such quantities as to create extensive detrimental environmental impact - No significant impact is expected.
 7. Substantial aesthetic or visual effects - The project construction is expected to be completed in a short period of time. Due to the nature and timeframe of the project construction, the project is not expected to cause substantial aesthetic or visual impacts in the area.
 8. Inconsistency with the written and/or mapped policies of the statewide Plan of Conservation and Development and such other plans and policies developed or coordinated by the Office of Policy and Management or other agency - No significant impact expected.
 9. Disruption or division of an established community or inconsistency with adopted municipal or regional plans- No significant impact expected.
 10. Displacement or addition of substantial numbers of people - No significant impact expected.
 11. Substantial increase in congestion (traffic, recreational, other) – The proposed project is not expected to create substantial traffic congestion in the area.

12. A substantial increase in the type or rate of energy use as a direct or indirect result of the action - No significant impact expected.
13. The creation of a hazard to human health or safety - The project is not expected to create a significant hazard to human health and safety.
14. Any other substantial impact on natural, cultural, recreational or scenic resources - No significant impact expected.

Conclusions:

Based on the comments provided by the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) dated August 1, 2012, it has been determined that the proposed water storage tank improvement project does not require the preparation of Environmental Impact Evaluation under CEPA. The DPH will coordinate the project with the City of Bristol to ensure that the DEEP's recommendations will be implemented.

Recommendations:

The Bristol Water Department should be aware that large, painted above-ground tanks may have historically been painted with PCB paint and may also have PCB caulk associated with them. Such materials must be managed properly should PCBs be present. Prior to demolition, the paint and any caulk should be tested for the presence of PCBs. In addition, leaching from painted surfaces can also cause adjacent soil contamination. If PCB paint or caulk is confirmed, soil sampling is advisable. Further information concerning PCBs can be found on-line at: <http://www.epa.gov/pcb> or by contacting Lori Saliby of the DEEP PCB Program at 860-424-3329 or lori.saliby@ct.gov.

The disposal of demolition waste should be handled in accordance with applicable solid waste statutes and regulations. Demolition debris may be contaminated with asbestos, lead-based paint or chemical residues and require special disposal. Clean fill is defined in section 22a-209-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) and includes only natural soil, rock, brick, ceramics, concrete and asphalt paving fragments. Clean fill can be used on site or at appropriate off-site locations. Clean fill does not include uncured asphalt, demolition waste containing other than brick or rubble, contaminated demolition wastes (e.g. contaminated with oil or lead paint), tree stumps, or any kind of contaminated soils. Landclearing debris and waste other than clean fill resulting from demolition activities is considered bulky waste, also defined in section 22a-209-1 of the RCSA. Bulky waste is classified as special waste and must be disposed of at a permitted landfill or other solid waste processing facility pursuant to section 22a-208c of the Connecticut General Statutes and section 22a-209-2 of the RCSA. Additional information concerning disposal of demolition debris is available on-line at: [Demolition Debris](#).

The Natural Diversity Data Base, maintained by DEEP, contains no records of extant populations of Federally listed endangered or threatened species or species listed by the State, pursuant to section 26-306 of the CGS, as endangered, threatened or special concern at either project area. This information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Also, be advised that this is a preliminary review. A more detailed review may be conducted as part of any

subsequent environmental permit applications submitted to DEEP for the proposed site. Consultation with the Natural Diversity Data Base should not be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. The extent of investigation by competent biologist(s) of the flora and fauna found at the site would depend on the nature of the existing habitat(s). If field investigations reveal any Federal or State listed species, please contact the DEEP Geologic & Natural History Survey at 860-424-3540.

Prior to starting the project construction, the following best management practices should be considered:

1. **Construction Maintenance:** No construction should take place before erosion and sedimentation controls are installed. These controls should be properly installed, maintained, inspected regularly, and remain in place until the project construction is completed. During construction and until a vegetative cover is reestablished, the project area should be inspected daily and after rainfall to verify erosion control measures are properly functioning. Any defects on the structure must be immediately repaired.
2. **Emergency Response Plan:** Develop an Emergency Spill Response Plan before construction begins. Spill response equipment should be available on-site at all times along with personnel trained in the proper use of such equipment.
3. **Hazardous Materials Storage:** Hazardous materials should be removed from the site during non-work hours or otherwise stored in a secure area to prevent vandalism. Place covered trashcans and recycling receptacles around the site. Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under a roof or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting. Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on site.
4. **Vehicles and Machinery:** Methods and locations of refueling, servicing, and storage of vehicles and machinery should be addressed and included as notes on the final site plans. All equipment fueling or minor repairs should occur on a fueling pad. Onsite fuel storage for heavy equipment should have containment and be located in a secure area where it will not be vandalized or struck by equipment or vehicles on the job site.
5. **Sanitation:** Portable toilets should be provided on site. The toilets should be properly maintained to ensure that leaks will be prevented.