

Bristol Landfill DEEP Permit - Public Information Meeting
April 26, 2023
6:00 P.M., City Hall Meeting Room 1
Join Zoom Meeting

<https://bristolct-gov.zoom.us/j/82966176801?pwd=WU14MXN1WINycGk0ak9mVIM5VkFBZz09>

Meeting ID: 829 6617 6801

Passcode: 109358

1. Introduction
2. Concerns And Petitions From The Public
3. Presentation
 - A. Landfill DEEP Permit Fact Sheet

Documents:

[Landfill DEEP_Fact Sheet.pdf](#)

4. Questions

BRISTOL SANITARY LANDFILL FACT SHEET STEWARDSHIP PERMIT

I. Name and Address of Applicant:

Bristol Sanitary Landfill
Lake Avenue
Bristol, CT 06010
EPA ID No. CTD000790725

II. Facility Type:

The Bristol Sanitary Landfill is a facility that accepted Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes between 1979 and 1997 and applied for a RCRA Permit through the submittal of a RCRA Part A permit application. The Permittee submitted to the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (the Department) an application for the renewal of their Stewardship Permit, (Application 202104213), on March 30, 2021, (with supplemental attachments submitted on July 19, 2021). This is a renewal of Permit No. DEP/HWM/CS-017-016 issued on September 30, 2011.

III. Purpose of Permit:

The purpose of a Stewardship Permit is to require the completion of investigation, remediation, and long-term stewardship requirements including monitoring of environmental conditions, engineered controls, and institutional controls, as applicable. The permit requires financial assurance and public participation in final remedy decisions. The Stewardship Permit ensures that the sitewide environmental remedy remains effective into the future.

IV. Statutory and Regulatory Basis of Permit:

The issuance and conditions of this Stewardship Permit are based upon the Regulation of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) adopted pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 22a-449(c), and upon the provisions of CGS Section 22a-6. The Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Regulations incorporate by reference the federal RCRA hazardous waste regulations. These federal regulations include the technical and administrative standards for hazardous waste facilities as identified by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 264 and 270.

Pursuant to RCSA Section 22a-449(c)-104(a)(2)(O), incorporating with changes 40 CFR 264.101, an owner or operator seeking a permit for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste must institute corrective action as necessary to protect human health and the environment for all releases of hazardous waste or constituents at the facility, regardless of the time such release occurred or the origin of the release. The permit contains a schedule of compliance for any corrective action which has not been completed prior to issuance of the permit and assurances of financial responsibility for completing such corrective action.

V. Description of Facility:

The Bristol Landfill is a closed landfill that is located in the southern portion of Bristol, Connecticut, immediately north of the Southington town line. The landfill is approximately 43 acres in size and is situated on approximately 72 acres of land owned by the City of Bristol (the "Landfill Property"). The Landfill Property is bordered to the north by the Covanta Energy Resource Recovery Facility (former

Ogden Martin Resource Recovery facility), to the south and east by the Lake Compounce access road, and to the west by Lake Avenue and residential properties. The area south of the landfill, primarily within the Town of Southington, is undeveloped and consists of a parking area for Lake Compounce Amusement Park and an inactive sand and gravel quarry that is owned and was formerly operated by Tilcon Minerals, Inc. (Tilcon).

The City of Bristol purchased the Landfill Property in the 1940s and initially operated the site as an open-burn facility and sand and gravel quarry. The sand and gravel excavated areas were later filled as part of the sanitary landfilling operations. The landfill is comprised of several different fill zones, including a base of ash and municipal solid waste, a bulky waste cell at the eastern end, a metal hydroxide sludge unit at the south-central portion of the landfill, and an ash residue area at the eastern portion of the landfill. The northern and western portions of the landfill are comprised primarily of municipal solid waste. The City was issued a solid waste permit in May 1983 for the three-acre bulky waste landfill. Groundwater discharge permit WPC-017-068 was issued by CTDEP in May 1984. The municipal solid waste landfill operated under CTDEP Solid Waste Permit No. 017-2M starting in September 1984.

A 1.4-acre metal hydroxide sludge cell was constructed in 1979 in the south-central portion of the landfill. This facility, which was operated by Connecticut Treatment Corporation, accepted approximately 10,000 cubic yards of metal hydroxide sludge. Groundwater in the vicinity of this RCRA-regulated unit has been monitored quarterly since the early 1980s.

In October 1987, the solid waste permit for the landfill was modified to include a one-acre ash disposal area that was expanded in 1988 to 17 acres on the eastern portion of the landfill. Ash residue from the former Ogden Martin Resource Recovery Facility, which began operation in 1988, was placed above the previously landfilled municipal solid waste. Permit No. 017-2M was extended by the CTDEP Consent Order SW-375, issued in October 1995, which allowed operation of the landfill to continue until March 1, 1997. The Bristol Landfill underwent final closure activities in 1999, in accordance with a CTDEP-approved Landfill Closure Plan. A transfer facility and recycling station is presently located on the western end of the landfill. Leaf composting pads are presently located over the installed geomembrane liner on the north-central portion of the landfill.

VI. Closure of the Hazardous Waste Management Units:

A Landfill Closure Plan was submitted to the DEEP on January 23, 1997. The MSW and ash residue disposal areas and the metal hydroxide sludge cell were capped with a geomembrane system. The geomembrane system extends to the limit of wastes between the drop-off/transfer station area and the bulky waste cell. The system design comprised of a subbase, a 40 mil linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane, a soil drainage layer, and a topsoil layer; and is detailed on the plans provided in the Stewardship Permit Application.

VII. Corrective Action and Long-Term Stewardship Obligations:

- The Remediation Standard Regulations (RCSA Sections 22a-133k-1-3, inclusive) are the basis for determining that remediation is complete, with or without engineering and/or institutional controls.
- The Stewardship Permit, specific to this property, requires continuation of surface and groundwater monitoring, a PFAS baseline sampling event, completion of the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment, and landfill cap maintenance and inspections.
- The Stewardship Permit requires the establishment and maintenance of mechanisms assuring financial responsibility.

VIII. Available Materials:

Materials available for inspection with respect to this permit include:

- A. The Permit Application;
- B. The Draft Stewardship Permit;
- C. The Notice of Tentative Determination for the Draft Stewardship Permit; and
- D. Fact Sheet

These materials are available on the Department's webpage: [Proposed Individual Permits \(ct.gov\)](#).

Questions may be directed to Jing Chen at jing.chen@ct.gov or DEEP.REMStewardship@ct.gov.