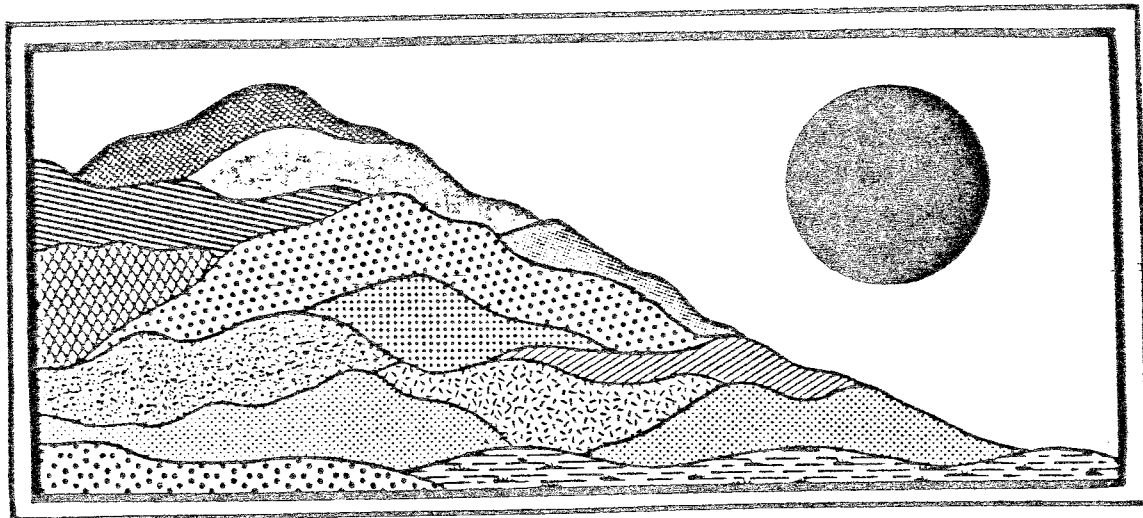


# Nemczuk Property

Lisbon, Connecticut

April 1987



ENVIRONMENTAL

REVIEW TEAM

REPORT

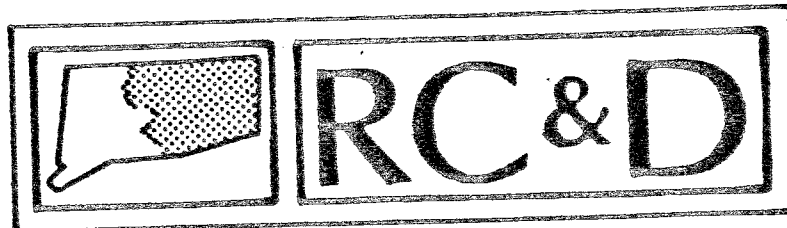
EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

# Nemczuk Property

Lisbon, Connecticut

Review Date: FEBRUARY 10, 1987

Report Date: APRIL 1987



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM

PO BOX 198

BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT 06234

# ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT

ON

THE NEMCZUK PROPERTY

Lisbon, Connecticut

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Lisbon Conservation Commission to the New London County Soil and Water Conservation District (S&WCD). The S&WCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area Executive Committee for their consideration and approval. The request was approved and the measure reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The ERT met and field checked the site on Tuesday, February 10, 1987. Team members participating on this review included:

Don Capellaro	--Sanitarian Connecticut Department of Health
Elizabeth Rogers	--Soil Conservationist U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service
Eric Schluntz	--Fisheries Biologist Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Harry Siebert	--Transportation Planner Connecticut Department of Transportation
Charles Storrow	--Regional Planner Southeastern CT Regional Planning Agency
Elaine Sych	--ERT Coordinator Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area
Bill Warzecha	--Geologist DEP - Natural Resources Center

Prior to the review day, each Team member received a summary of the proposed project, a list of the Town's concerns, a location map, a topographic map and a soils map. After the field review the Team members were mailed information from Regional Disposal Systems, Inc. The Team met with, and were accompanied by the landowner, the developer, and the applicant's hydrogeologist. Following the review, reports from each Team member were submitted to the ERT Coordinator for compilation and editing into this final report.

This report represents the Team's findings. It is not meant to compete with private consultants by providing site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The Team does not recommend what final action should be taken on a proposed project--all final decisions and conclusions rest with the Town and landowner. This report identifies the existing resource base and evaluates its significance to the proposed development, and also suggests considerations that should be of concern to the developer and the Town. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of better environmental quality and the long-term economics of land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on this property proposed for industrial use.

If you require any additional information, please contact:

Elaine A. Sych  
ERT Coordinator  
Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area  
P. O. Box 198  
Brooklyn, CT 06234  
(203) 774-1253

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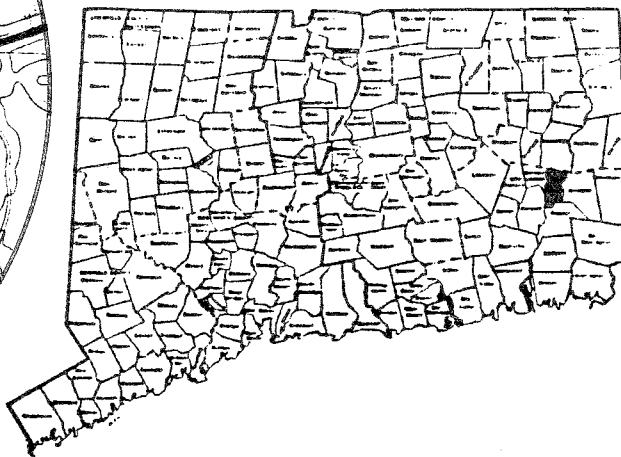
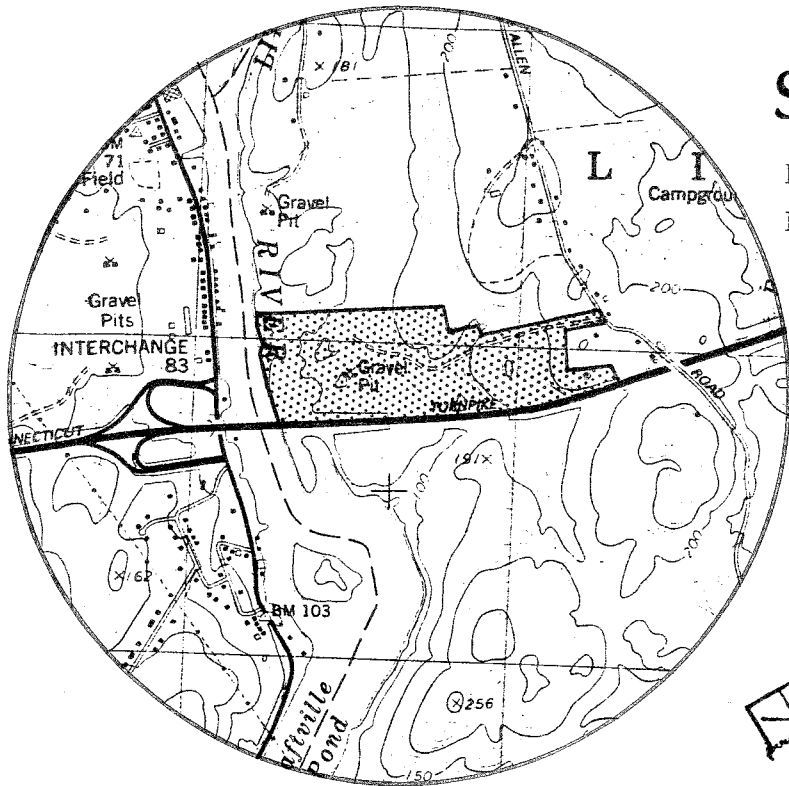
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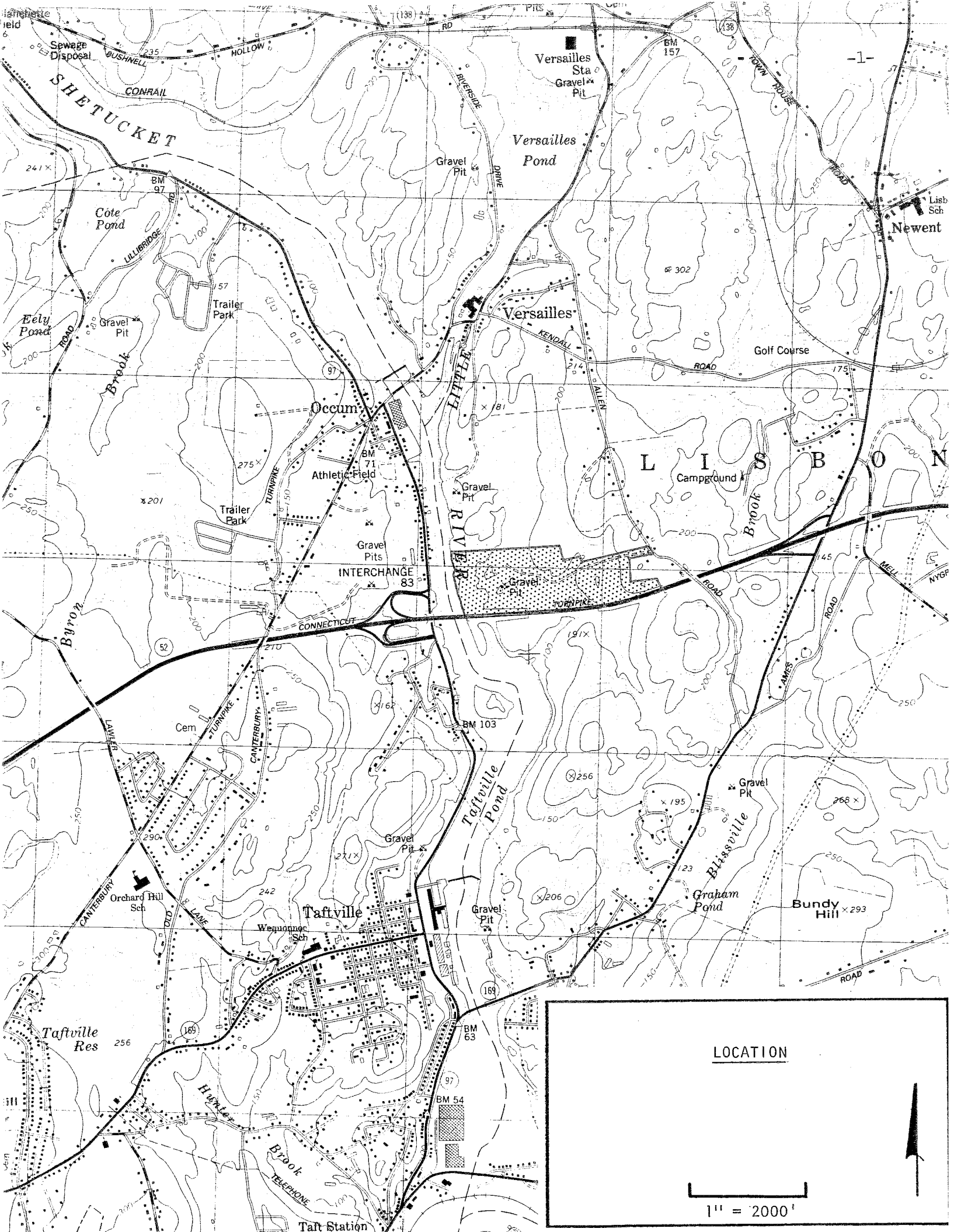
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# Site Location

NEMCZUK PROPERTY  
LISBON, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION  
& DEVELOPMENT AREA



LOCATION

1" = 2000'



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team had been asked by the Lisbon Conservation Commission to conduct an environmental review of a ±68 acre parcel of land. They requested the information so they would be able to determine if the land is suitable for industrial use.

The following sections of this report briefly describe and provide information on the natural resource base of the site, and contain general information, concerns and recommendations if the land is to be developed for industrial use.

The main focus of the report is on general industrial use, not any one particular industry, although under active consideration by the landowner, the developer and the Town is a regional waste disposal facility.

At the present time, this site is zoned for single-family residential use. In some of the land, minimum lot sizes of 80,000 square feet are required, and in the remainder, the minimum is 40,000 square feet. Thus, a zone change would be necessary if an industrial activity were to be located here.

It is on this parcel that owner/developer wants to construct an incinerator (waste-to-energy facility) capable of handling 500-700 tons of waste per day and provide for an associated ash disposal area. Phase two of the project would call for the development of an industrial park, including more area for the disposal of incinerator ash, on some 200 acres which lie on the south side of I-395, extending to Preston Allen Road\* and following the Shetucket River to Route 169. The lower portion near the river and toward Route 169 has (is) also been excavated for sand and gravel. The two parcels are connected by a roadway which goes underneath I-395 next to the Shetucket River. This area had been reviewed in 1981 by the Environmental Review Team for a proposed industrial park.

\*Also referred to as Allen Road



## 2. TOPOGRAPHY AND SETTING

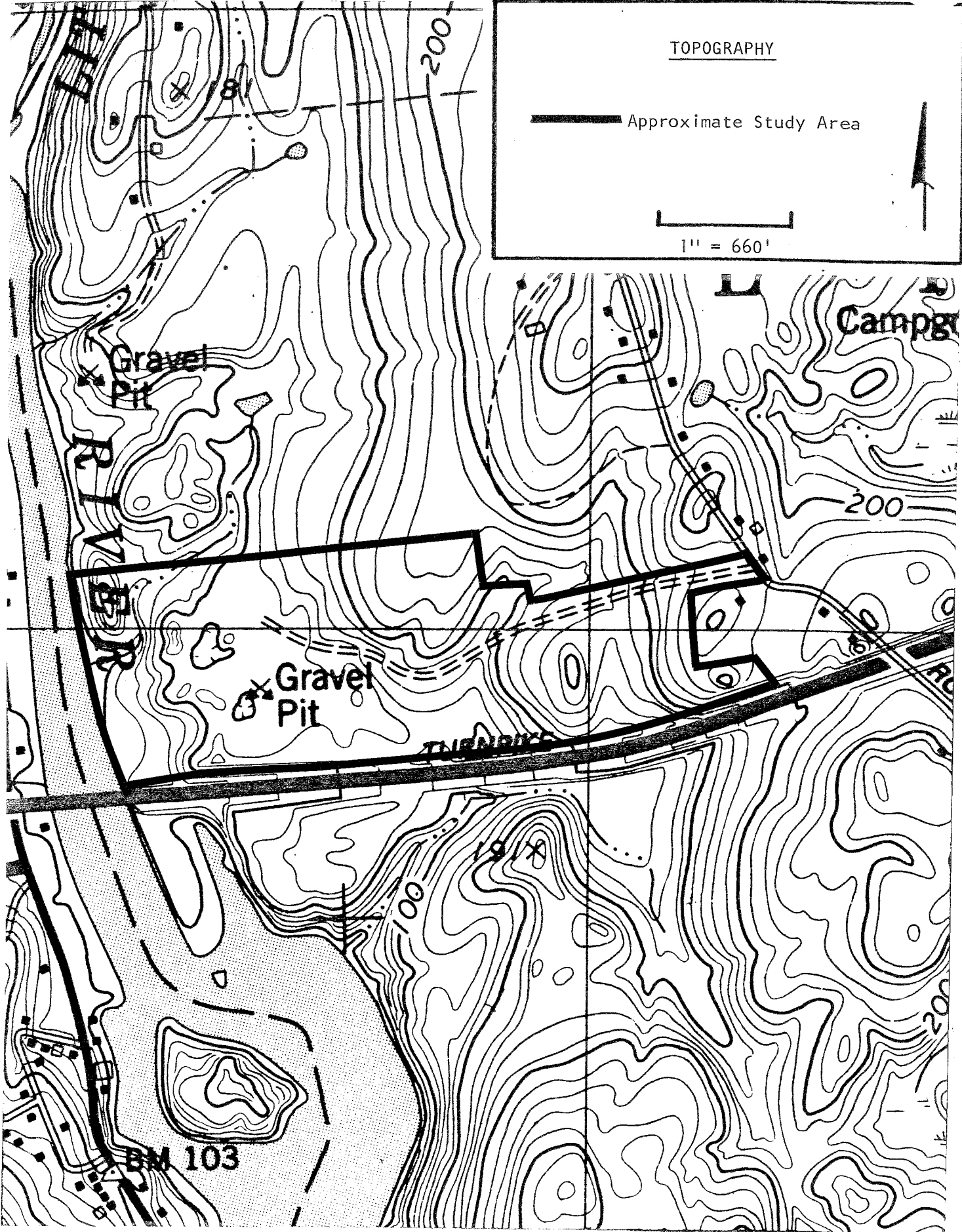

The irregularly shaped +68 acre parcel of land is located in western Lisbon. It is bordered to the west by the Shetucket River, to the south by I-395, to the east by Preston Allen Road and privately owned land to the north. The parcel of land, which is currently zoned residential, is the site of an active sand and gravel mine. Sand and gravel removal is visible throughout the western half of the site. As a result of this activity, the land has been extensively modified and retains features resulting from the mining operation. These include sand piles, excavations, stripped topsoil and at least one man-made pond.

The land surface rises from the Shetucket River eastward to Preston Allen Road. It is estimated that 180 feet of relief separates the upland areas of the site to the banks of the Shetucket River. As mentioned earlier, the western half of the site has been greatly disturbed by the past mining activity.

TOPOGRAPHY

— Approximate Study Area

1" = 660'



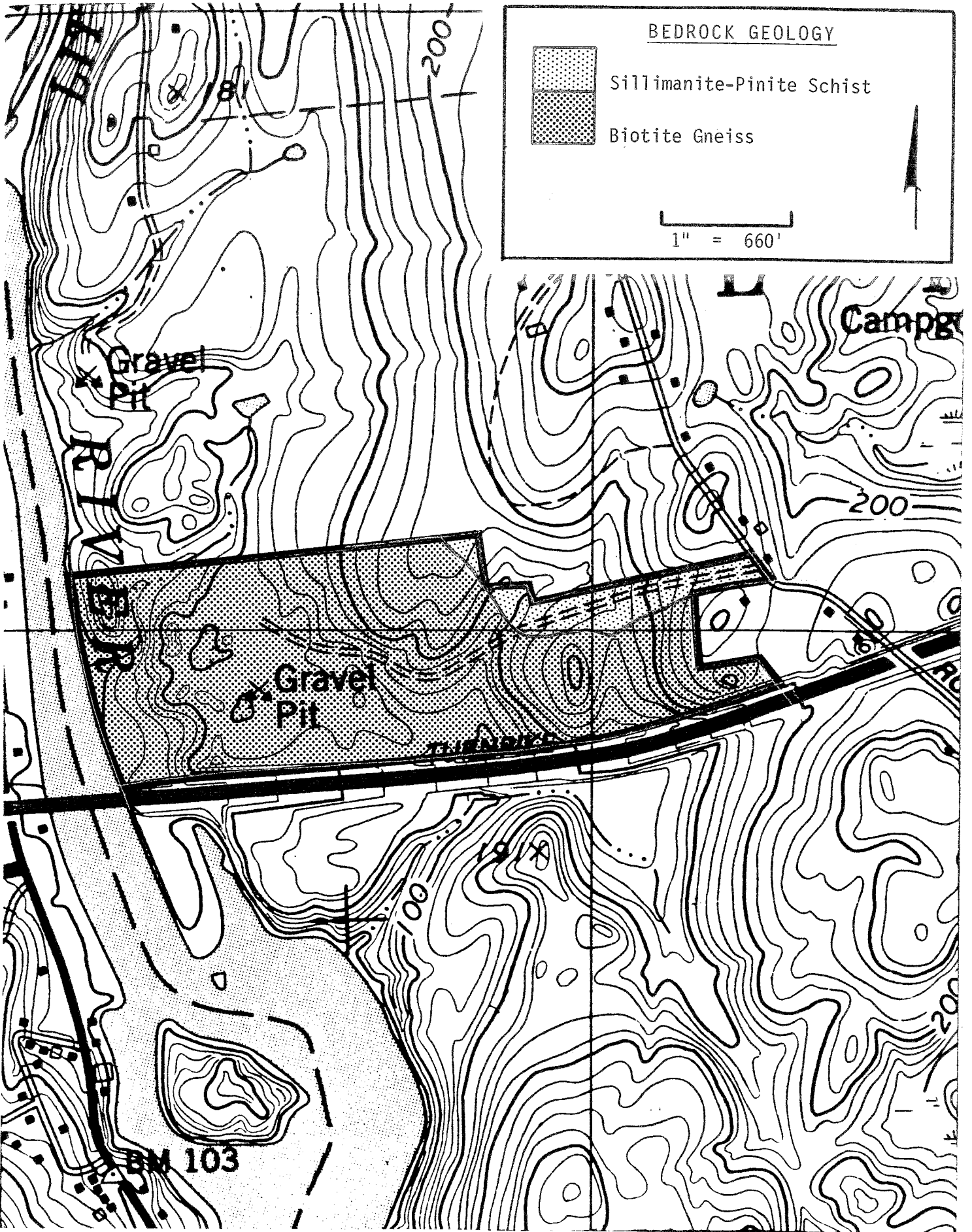
### 3. GEOLOGY

The study site is located in the Norwich topographic quadrangle. The U. S. Geological Survey has published maps and reports on the bedrock geology (Map GQ-144, by George L. Snyder) and the surficial geology (Map GQ-165, by Penelope Hanshaw and George L. Snyder) of that quadrangle. Included in this section are two maps of the site showing the geology as adapted from the above publications.

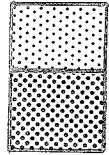
The eastern parts of the site are characterized by areas where bedrock is at near ground surface. According to Snyder's bedrock geologic map, the site is underlain by a rock group known as Putnam gneiss. Generally speaking, these rocks are gray to dark gray, medium-grained gneisses or schists. The term "gneiss" refers to a lineation or foliation in the rock that is caused by the alignment of elongate minerals into thin bands or layers. The lineation is naturally produced by the alignment of the minerals biotite and chlorite. Large, blocky masses of feldspar or quartz crystals distort the lineation in the rock. This mineral arrangement gives the rock a banded appearance. The normally sized feldspar and quartz grains impart a granular texture to the rock. The term "schist" refers to the pronounced foliation in the rock, caused by the layering of the mica (biotite and muscovite) minerals.

The Putnam group contains several subunits which differ mainly in mineralogy and texture. Two subunits of Putnam gneiss underlie the parcel. Most of the site is underlain by a medium grained schist comprised of the minerals, quartz, biotite, feldspar, andesine, sillimanite, garnet with minor potassium feldspar, muscovite and iron-oxide minerals. Iron-oxides can mineralize the groundwater stored in fractures and seams of the bedrock. A small area of the parcel in the northeast corner is underlain by another subunit of the Putnam group described as a biotite gneiss. It consists of a medium grained gneiss composed of the minerals quartz, feldspar, biotite and garnet. Minor amounts of the iron oxide minerals, potassium feldspar and muscovite are also present.

The bedrock surface is at or near ground surface throughout the eastern parts. It is not known if the bedrock surface has been exposed in the mined areas of the site due to snow covered ground on the review day. A good profile of the bedrock surface, particularly in the area to be developed should be determined. This can be accomplished by a series of test holes. Because of shallow to bedrock conditions north of the site on the western end, and because shallow to bedrock conditions characterize the eastern parts of the site, there is a chance that the bedrock surface is at or near ground surface in the mined area.



BEDROCK GEOLOGY



Sillimanite-Pinite Schist

Biotite Gneiss

1" = 660'



Gravel Pit

RIVER

Campgr

Gravel Pit

BM 103

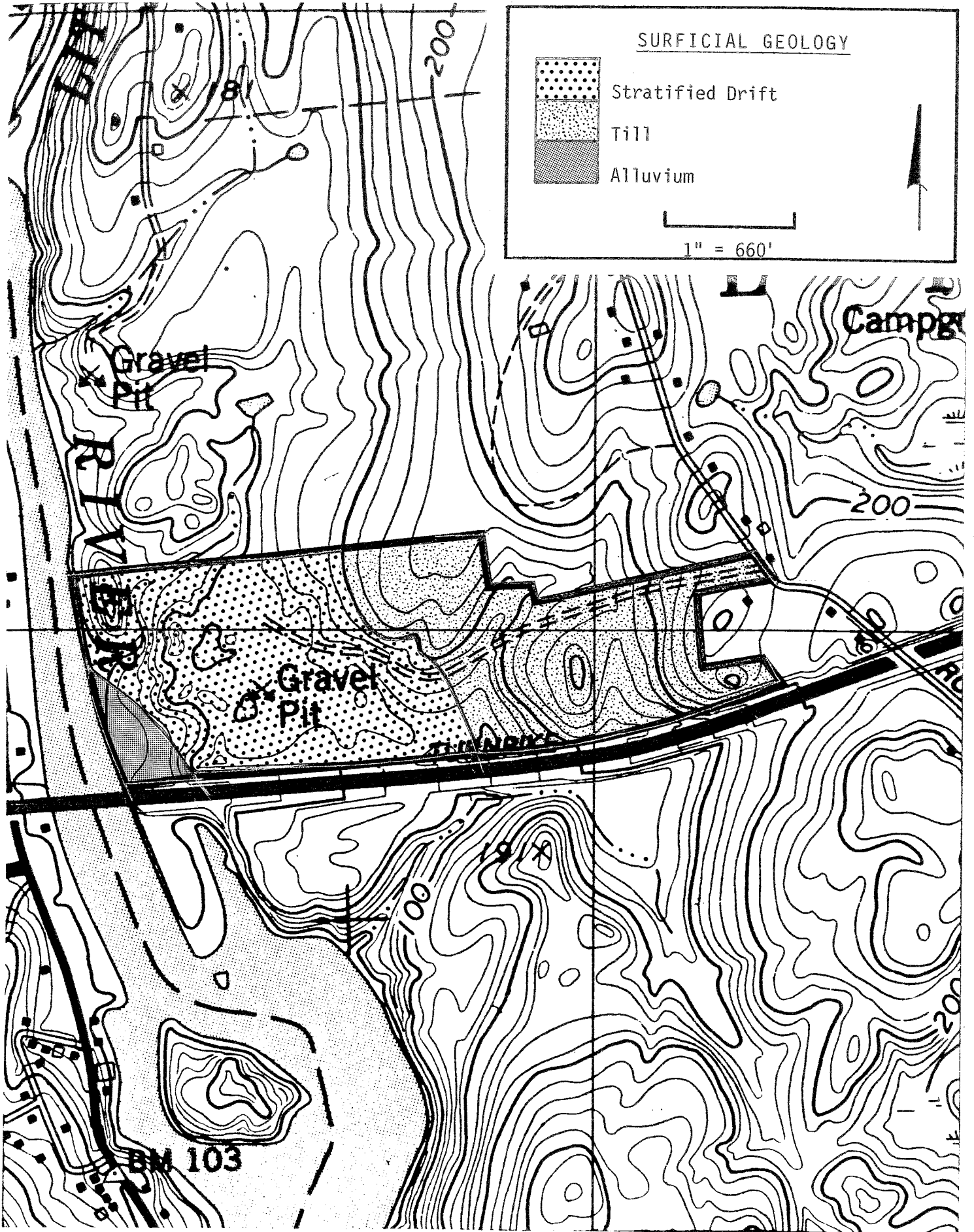
This would be a major concern in terms of subsurface sewage disposal system placement on the site, as well as the disposal of materials, i.e., ashfill on the site associated with potential industrial uses, particularly due to the presence of permeable sands and gravels. Depending upon the location of the bedrock surface, blasting may be required on the site for electric lines, water lines, roads, etc.

With the noteworthy exception of bedrock exposures, bedrock in most parts of the potential industrial site is covered by unconsolidated glacial sediments or by stream deposits of more recent vintage. Two major types of glacial sediments are present: till, which was deposited directly from the ice and stratified drift, which was deposited by meltwater streams. Because of the difference in their respective modes of origin, till and stratified drift usually have markedly different textural characteristics. Till is generally non-sorted, containing an undifferentiated mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders. Till thicknesses are variable, but in general the till appears to be less than 10 feet thick on the site. Stratified drift, in contrast, is normally characterized by grain size sorting and layering. Although stratified drift may contain particles of many sizes, an individual layer (which may be as thin as an inch or as thick as several feet) will usually contain similarly sized grains. Gravel and sand are the major components of the stratified drift in the area. Stratified drift has been extensively mined on the parcel and is still being mined at the present time. The thickness of the stratified drift in the western parts is not known. The extensive mining operation may be expected to reduce substantially the amount of overburden remaining in the western parts.

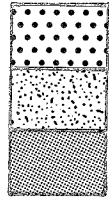
A post-glacial sediment called alluvium is found along the Shetucket River at the western limits. This deposit is relatively thin and caps thick accumulations of stratified drift and includes sand, silt, gravel and some man-made debris.

Undoubtedly, substantial regrading of the disturbed areas of the site will be required in order to make this site suitable for any type of development. Depths to the bedrock surface and groundwater in the western parts may depend largely on the amount of fill brought in to regrade these areas.

Because of the highly porous nature of the sand and gravel deposits, any pollutants that are disposed of directly or otherwise and make their way into the ground will have little opportunity to be renovated by the soil components. Natural dilution by infiltrating rainfall will be increased. The availability of public sewer facilities and public waterline would certainly help to decrease both the likelihood of groundwater pollution and the detrimental effects of any such pollution that does occur. It is the Team's understanding that these facilities are not available to the site at the present time.



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



Stratified Drift

Till

Alluvium



1" = 660'



Gravel Pit

Campground

RTV

Gravel Pit

BM 103

#### 4. HYDROLOGY

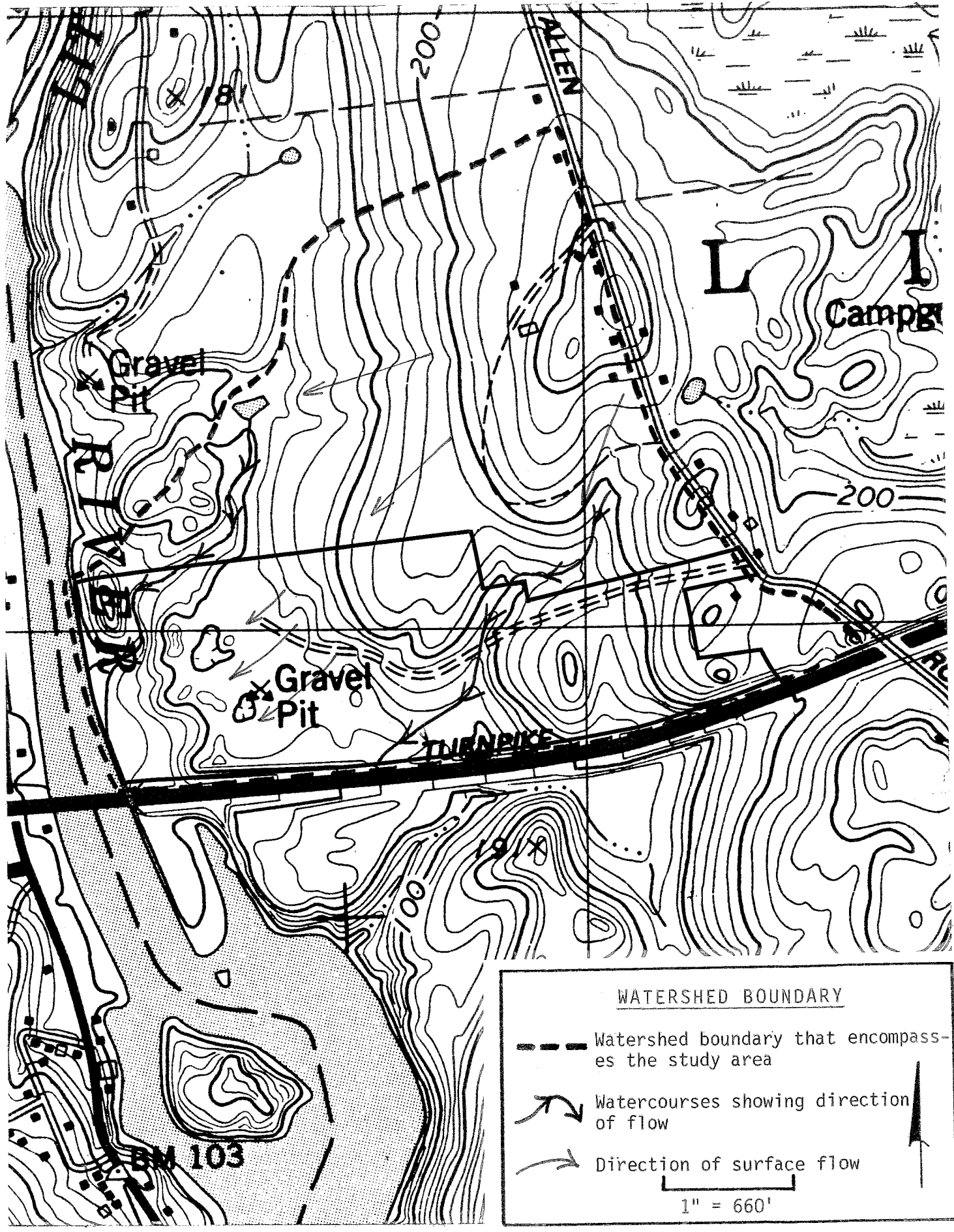
The major watercourse observed on the site bisects the central parts in a southerly direction. It ultimately empties into the Shetucket River. The groundwater table appears to have been intercepted by the sand and gravel operation in a couple of places. This has resulted in at least one surface water body.

Although the exact direction of groundwater flow on the site is unknown, it seems likely that groundwater flow and surface water flow is toward the Shetucket River.




A Floodway Map has been prepared for the Town of Lisbon by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. According to this map, the low-lying areas in the western limits of the site, which parallel the Shetucket River lie within the floodway fringe of the Shetucket River, the 100-year flood boundary and 500-year flood boundary (See map). A "100 year flood" is a flood with a one percent (1%) chance of occurring in any given year while the "500 year flood" is a flood with one in 500 or .2% chance of occurring in any given year. As shown in the accompanying map, which is taken from the F.E.M.A. map, the areas subject to flooding during the 100 year storm immediately parallel the river's bank. The areas subject to flooding during the "500-year flood" occupy a relatively thin band along the outer fringes of the "100-year flood" boundary on the site.

According to the Water Quality Classifications (Dec., 1986) map for the Thames River Basin (lower) prepared by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Water Compliance Unit, the western half of the site is designated as GA/GA/GC. The remaining parts are designated GA.

A GA/GA/GC designation means; 1) the area is not presently used for waste disposal and 2) where existing water quality is presumed to be suitable for direct human consumption. The DEP's immediate goal is maintain existing water quality, which would be GA. The potential use of the groundwater for purposes other than drinking water, based on preliminary evaluation of hydrogeologic conditions, is indicated by the Class GC designation. A municipality or person may submit permit applications for certain wastewater discharge, and a request to change to a GC classification may be made upon the Commissioner of DEP's findings that the discharge will not cause pollution of the waters of the State. Applications must include an assessment of discharge impacts on surface waters, acceptable hydrogeologic studies and compliance with other applicable requirements set forth in Water Quality Standards, a DEP Water Compliance publication.



WATERSHED BOUNDARY

-  Watershed boundary that encompasses the study area
-  Watercourses showing direction of flow
-  Direction of surface flow

1" = 660'



# FLOODWAY FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP

Allen Road

Gravel Pit  
Access Road

TURNPIKE

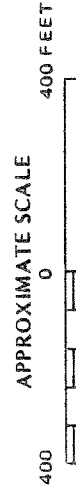
CONNECTICUT

K

L

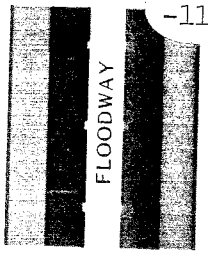
SHETUCKET  
RIVER

CORPORATE  
LIMITS



## KEY TO MAP

- 500-Year Flood Boundary
- 100-Year Flood Boundary
- FLOODWAY FRINGE
- 100-Year Flood Boundary
- 500-Year Flood Boundary



As mentioned earlier, groundwater in the eastern half of the site is classified by DEP as GA, which means that it is suitable for private drinking water supplies without treatment.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Hearing Examiner's Report and Recommendations-Thames River Basin Water Quality Classifications James E. Murphy, November 1986.

## 5. FISH RESOURCES

The Shetucket River is one of Connecticut's largest rivers. In recent years, the water quality has improved from class C to B swimmable, fishable. The Thames River watershed, including the Shetucket, are targeted for anadromous fish\* restoration in the near future. Negotiations are presently underway to agree upon construction of a fish passage facility on the Greenville Dam on the Thames River.

The lower Shetucket River supports populations of smallmouth bass, white suckers and various species of shiners and sunfish. Presently, anglers fish the area primarily for bass and sunfish. Once fish ladders are constructed to pass migratory fishes, a shad fishery will likely develop in the area around the confluence of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers. Restoration of historic Atlantic Salmon runs have been included in Fishery Bureau management plans. The maintenance of water quality and temperature are vital to the restoration of anadromous fish populations.

The construction of an industrial park and/or a resource recovery plant would have little impact if properly planned and constructed. The three primary fisheries concerns that need to be addressed are:

1. Maintenance of cooler water temperatures.
2. Protection of stream corridor vegetation and soils.
3. Prevention of sediment/effluent input into the river.

### Mitigating Measures:

1. Install a closed cooling system to prevent warm water discharge into the river.
2. Establish a 100 foot buffer corridor along the river with additional plantings of trees to further stabilize soils.
3. Install and maintain proper erosion and sedimentation control structures to prevent sediments from reaching the river.
4. Install containment barriers to insure that no run off from stored garbage occurs.

\*Fish that ascend rivers from the sea at certain seasons for breeding, for example, salmon, steelhead, and shad.

## 6. WATER SUPPLY

Since public water facilities are not accessible to the site at the present time, bedrock underlying the site would probably have to be tapped. Depending on the location of the well or wells, several tens of feet of sand and gravel may need to be penetrated before bedrock is reached in the western half of the site. A well drilled no more than 200 feet into the bedrock should be capable of yielding 2-5 gallons per minute, but there is at least a slight probability that drilling in any particular location will result in a dry hole. Land uses requiring a substantial amount of water would probably necessitate the drilling of more than one well. On the other hand, short term daily needs for high flow rates might be met by a low-yielding well in conjunction with a water storage tank.

The natural water quality should be generally adequate but, because of the particular mineralogy, i.e., iron oxide minerals, garnet, etc., of the bedrock underlying the site, there is a chance that the water will have undesirable concentrations of iron or manganese. The presence of these minerals will discolor and impart a metallic taste to the water.

Industrialization of this area may diminish the usefulness of the bedrock or stratified drift aquifer beneath the site for drinking water purposes. There also exists the possibility that off site wells may also be affected by the industrial use of the site. Nevertheless, it should be possible to employ precautionary techniques in the development of the site that would adequately protect subsurface water supplies. Also, adequate protection of the quality of the bedrock aquifer can be expected as the result of proper well construction and separating distances in compliance with the regulations of the State Public Health Code, Connecticut Drilling Board, as well as inspection by the Town sanitarian and representatives from the State Department of Health Services (Public Water Supply Section). Extension of a public water supply main to the site in the event of groundwater contamination would undoubtedly be very expensive.

The Norwich public water supply is available on the west side of the Shetucket River (in Norwich at some location). The owner/developer should seek an extension of a public water main from the Norwich Public Utilities Department in order to be capable of servicing industrial development with public water. While it may be possible to locate on-site wells on the higher portion of the property, up-slope and away from any on-site disposal areas, there is a question of obtaining sufficient yield for intended purposes. Most likely upper wells would be of the drilled type penetrating

underlying bedrock. Such wells usually yield low volumes of water, although, in most cases adequate for single family houses or other uses which do not require a substantial quantity of water. The lower terrain, closer to the river, with its sand and gravel deposits would appear to be more suited for gravel pack wells which have the capability of high yields due to the porousness of the soil. Likewise, the combination of high yields and very permeable soils afford potential pollutants the opportunity to travel more rapidly and for greater distances without necessarily receiving adequate treatment and being renovated. It would appear that the flow of groundwater is from the higher terrain at the east towards the Shetucket River. Therefore, possible use of this lower area for potable water supply would probably not be compatible with overall industrial uses, particularly if some portions are to be utilized for ash disposal.

## 7. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As with public water no public sewers are presently available at this property. Public sewers are located on the west side of the Shetucket River along Route 97 in Norwich. It should be expected that if the land is to be developed for an industrial park, details and arrangements would be worked out and made with the Norwich Public Utilities Department for an extension of and tie in with the existing public system.

In lieu of public sewers and most likely a definitive need for a more conservative approach to ultimate industrial activities for the site, the soils on the property appear to have various degrees of suitability for possible on-site, subsurface disposal of sewage and/or waste water. Industrial development, limited to commercial or manufacturing activities which do not generate significant quantities of toxic or hazardous wastes, would be more prudent in preventing possible pollution and protecting wells, the river and other surface watercourses.

The sand and gravel areas on the north side of I-395 and other lower areas, south of the highway, toward the river where these materials have been mined, would seem to have fairly good potential. However, a number of factors should be considered such as: Depth of remaining soil over groundwater or ledge rock; percolation rates and whether or not the soil is highly permeable; is area subject to flooding and at what frequency; volume and type of waste to be treated; status of water supply. The main concerns for the upper eastern portion of the property are slope, rock outcrops and/or shallow depth to bedrock. With the presence of any significant amount of rock, careful and detailed on-site investigation is necessary to locate possible areas which may be suitable for sewage disposal. However, when areas are found workable, extensive site work involving filling and regrading is often necessary in order to maintain the required separating between ledge rock and the bottom area of sewage leaching systems. There must also be sufficient soil overlying ledge rock downslope of the leaching system in order to provide for treatment and dispersal of the sewage effluent.

## 8. SITE PLAN REVIEW

The developer did not submit a site plan for review. It is recommended that a plan be submitted, and that information regarding the site development be provided. This information should include:

A. A narrative describing:

1. The site development.
2. The schedule for grading and construction activities.
3. The design criteria for proposed soil erosion and sediment control measures and storm water management facilities.
4. The construction details for proposed soil erosion and sediment control measures and storm water management facilities.
5. The installation and or application procedures for proposed soil erosion and sediment control measures and storm water management facilities.
6. The operations and maintenance program for proposed soil erosion and sediment control measures and storm water management facilities.

B. A Site Plan Map showing:

1. The location of the proposed development and adjacent properties.
2. The existing and proposed topography including soil types, wetlands, watercourses and water bodies.
3. The existing structures on the project site, if any.
4. The proposed area alterations including cleared, excavated, filled or graded areas, proposed structures, utilities, roads and , if applicable, new property lines.
5. The location of and design details for all proposed soil erosion and sediment control measures and storm water management facilities.

When this material is submitted, the Soil Conservation Service which assists the New London County Soil and Water Conservation District, will be available to review this information at the Town's request.

## 9. TRAFFIC REVIEW

A review of traffic generated by the development of a 700 T/day resource recovery facility should not adversely impact the existing roadway network's capacity. (Please see PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS for further traffic concerns)

Consideration of an interchange should be assessed with the understanding that the requirements for approval require numerous administrative steps and could require five years before the start of construction of the interchange. The addition of an interchange to provide access from an interstate highway must be consistent with AASTO interstate design standards, FHWA environmental requirements and various state requirements. Approval by USDOT is required and the project must be submitted by the State Transportation Agency.

Access to the site may be obtained by:

- a. an interchange with I-395
- b. improvement of the local roadway network
- c. a bridge over the Shetucket River from Route 97
- d. a conveyor system to the site from a transfer point on a local road.

The Connecticut Department of Transportation does not endorse any of the suggested alternatives. The size and weight of trucks could have other impacts relative to existing roads that could require widening, paving, drainage, etc.

The owner should submit the necessary data to the State Traffic Commission for their determination if a certificate is required once the site plan has been approved.



## 10. PLANNING REVIEW

The question of soils and on-site sewage disposal are discussed elsewhere in this report, but there is no doubt that the use of this site for many forms of industrial activity would be facilitated by access to public sewers. The Norwich sewer system is located just across the river from this property. Consideration should be given to discussing the possibility of a tie-in in both sewer and water service with the Norwich Public Utilities Department.

At this time, the use under active consideration for this property is a regional waste disposal facility, where municipal solid waste from the surrounding towns would be incinerated. Electricity would be generated as a by-product. A facility with a maximum capacity of 700 tons of waste per day is being considered. Normal use would be 500 tons per day.

The first question to be addressed is that of traffic. The trucks used in hauling solid waste vary considerably in size. Ideally, the waste would be brought to the plant directly from the residential area where it is collected, in which case the trucks would be comparatively small, from four to six tons in capacity. Municipal trucks hauling waste from commercial and industrial areas are often bigger, in the ten-to twelve-ton range. Trailer trucks used to haul wastes long distances from transfer stations to regional disposal facilities have capacities of seventeen to twenty tons. If the plant receives 500 tons per day and is served by four-ton vehicles, then there will be 125 truck arrivals per day at the facility. If the trucks are of a seventeen-ton capacity, there will be about thirty arrivals per day.

Next, access must be considered. Presently, access to the site is via Allen Road in Lisbon, which traverses a residential area. It would be highly desirable to find some other route for the trucks, in order not to adversely impact the neighborhood.

One possibility would be to construct ramps connecting the site with Route I-395. However, a discussion with personnel at the Connecticut Department of Transportation indicated that it would be extremely difficult to obtain approval for such a proposal, and that it would be extremely expensive. The difficulty in obtaining approval stems in part from the fact that Route I-395 is no longer under State control but is a Federal highway. Another possibility, which appears more feasible, would be to construct a road parallel to the Shetucket River, connecting the site to Route 169. The problem is still expense, as the distance would be over a mile, but the impact on existing development would be small, and the land is in the same ownership as the site of the proposed plant.

Surrounding land uses in Lisbon are primarily residential. Allen Road is almost completely developed with single-family houses. It is very important that the proposed project be well buffered from the houses on this road.

Directly across the Shetucket River from the site are the access ramps of the interchange between Route I-395 and Route 97. North of these are more residential buildings and the Village of Occum which contains some commercial uses and the large empty site of a former textile mill. There does not seem to be any good route to provide access to the site from this area.

In summary, access for trucks to the site without adversely affecting the surrounding residential areas is the principal planning concerns of this project.

## 11. SUMMARY

NOTE: This is a brief summary of the major concerns, comments and recommendations of the Team. You are strongly urged to read the entire report and refer back to specific sections in order to obtain all the information concerning a specific topic.

- A profile of the bedrock surface especially in the area to be developed should be determined, this is because there is a chance that the bedrock surface is at or near ground surface in the mined areas. This would be of major concern in terms of on-site sewage disposal, as well as the disposal of other materials such as ash. Blasting may also be required for the construction of roads, electric lines, water lines, etc.
- The availability of public sewer facilities and public water lines would help to decrease both the likelihood of groundwater pollution and the detrimental effects of any such pollution that does occur.
- The western half of the site is designated GA/GA/GC by the DEP's Water Compliance unit. Please see Part 4 HYDROLOGY, paragraph 5 for a complete explanation.
- The Shetucket River is a Class B river meaning swimmable and fishable. The construction of an industrial park and/or resource recovery plant would have little impact on the river if properly planned and constructed. The three (3) primary fishery concerns that need to be addressed are 1) maintenance of cooler water temperatures; 2) protection of stream corridor vegetation and soils; and 3) prevention of sediment/effluent into the river. Mitigating measures are listed in Part 5, paragraph 3.
- The Team suggests that the owner/developer seek an extension of a public water main in order to be capable of servicing industrial development. Industrialization of this area may diminish the usefulness of the aquifer beneath the site for drinking water purposes, and the possibility does exist that off site wells could be effected by the industrial use of the site.
- The extension of public sewer facilities to the site should be considered. Without public sewers it is likely that there be a more conservative approach to the ultimate industrial activities developed for the site. Industrial development which does not generate significant toxic or hazardous wastes

- would be more prudent in preventing possible pollution and protecting wells, the river and other surface water courses.
- A site plan should be submitted for review with a narrative and map (see Part 8, SITE PLAN REVIEW for particulars). The New London Soil and Water Conservation District would then be available to review this information at the Town's request.
  - The traffic generated by a 700 T/Day resource recovery facility should not adversely impact the existing roadway network's capacity. Access to the site could be obtained by several methods listed in Part 9, TRAFFIC REVIEW. The Connecticut DOT does not endorse any of the suggested alternatives.
  - The size and weight of trucks could have other impacts relative to existing roads that could require widening, paving, drainage, etc.
  - Access for trucks to the site without adversely affecting the surrounding residential areas is the principal planning concern of this project.

# About The Team

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT) is a group of professionals in environmental fields drawn together from a variety of federal, state, and regional agencies. Specialists on the Team include geologists, biologists, foresters, climatologists, soil scientists, landscape architects, archeologists, recreation specialists, engineers and planners. The ERT operates with state funding under the supervision of the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area--an 86 town area.

The Team is available as a public service at no cost to Connecticut towns.

## PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The Environmental Review Team is available to help towns and developers in the review of sites proposed for major land use activities. To date, the ERT has been involved in reviewing a wide range of projects including subdivisions, sanitary landfills, commercial and industrial developments, sand and gravel operations, elderly housing, recreation/open space projects, watershed studies and resource inventories.

Reviews are conducted in the interest of providing information and analysis that will assist towns and developers in environmentally sound decision-making. This is done through identifying the natural resource base of the project site and highlighting opportunities and limitations for the proposed land use.

## REQUESTING A REVIEW

Environmental reviews may be requested by the chief elected officials of a municipality or the chairman of town commissions such as planning and zoning, conservation, inland wetlands, parks and recreation or economic development. Requests should be directed to the Chairman of your local Soil and Water Conservation District. This request letter should include a summary of the proposed project, a location map of the project site, written permission from the landowner allowing the Team to enter the property for purposes of review, a statement identifying the specific areas of concern the Team should address, and the time available for completion of the ERT study. When this request is approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District and the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Council, the Team will undertake the review on a priority basis.

For additional information regarding the Environmental Review Team, please contact Elaine A. Sych (774-1253), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 198, Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234.