

# **TEXTRON** Lycoming

Stratford Division  
Textron Lycoming /  
Subsidiary of Textron Inc.

January 17, 1991

550 Main Street  
Stratford, CT 06497-7593  
USA  
Tel 203/385-2000  
Fax 203/385-3122

DMR Processing/Room 1  
DEP/Water Compliance  
122 Washington Street  
Hartford, CT 06106

RE: DMR Permit Number CT00002984

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the completed Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for the Textron Lycoming Stratford, Connecticut plant for the month of December 1991.

During the month of December, three (3) of the pump houses experienced emergency abort discharges during heavy rainfall events. Two (2) of the discharges were above the maximum daily limit for total suspended solids.

The high suspended solids in the abort discharges can be directly attributed to the sand spread on internal roads within the plant. This sand is necessary for safety purposes and is inevitably washed down storm drains to the collect in the manholes, pipes, and pumphouses.

In an effort to reduce the level of total suspended solids in the discharge a soil management program has been instituted in an attempt to collect accumulated sediment before it enters the water system. This soils management program includes a weekly sweeping of the yard to collect accumulated dirt and the installation of soil control measures around two construction sites and a sand pile to prevent sediment runoff. In addition an attempt is made to spread the minimum amount of sand necessary for safety. However, it is believed that these measures are still insufficient to prevent us from periodically exceeding our permit for Total Suspended Solids.

On December 2, 1991 discharge 008 experienced a level of nickel in excess of the permitted value. The nickel level was 7.0 mg/l on December 2, 1991 and 3.8 mg/l on December 3, 1991. By the time the high nickel discharge was noticed, the nickel level was back well within permit parameters.

This high nickel level was believed to have been caused by a release of nickel plating solution from the plating room. The failure to detect the high nickel level at the waste treatment plant is believed to have been caused by either an error in our

internal analysis or a technician error. Both possibilities are being explored to prevent future nickel releases. To prevent a similar occurrence in the future, nickel plating solution will be bled slowly to the waste treatment plant. This will prevent the necessity of treating a slug of concentrated solution and thus avoid the potential for high nickel discharges.

Discharge 008 failed the chronic aquatic toxicity test for the *Mysidopsis bahia*. It is believed that the failure was the result of the high nickel levels experienced during the first week of December. The test is being redone this month with a sample from January 8.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R.F. Kelley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

R.F. Kelley  
Mgr., Environmental Svcs.