

Meeting Minutes
Western WUCC Convening Meeting
Brookfield Municipal Center – 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, CT
October 11, 2016 10:00 AM

The Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) held a meeting on October 11, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. at the Brookfield Municipal Center at 100 Pocono Road in Brookfield, Connecticut. Prior written notice of this meeting was given via emails from the Department of Public Health (DPH) to eligible WUCC members, chief administrative officials, local health directors, town clerks, the Secretary of State, state agencies (OPM, PURA, DEEP, CT Office of Consumer Counsel, CT DOT, CT DECD, the Commissioner of Agriculture), and other interested persons. Notice of the meeting was also posted on the DPH website <http://www.ct.gov/dph>.

The following WUCC member representatives were in attendance (listed in alphabetical order of affiliation):

WUCC Member Representative	Affiliation
Dan Lawrence (Co-Chair)	Aquarion Water Company
Kelly Curtis	Town of Bethel, Water Department
Russ Posthauer (Co-Chair)	Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.
Joanna Wozniak-Brown	Northwest Hills COG
Meghan Sloan	Metropolitan COG
David Banker	Metropolitan District Commission
Aaron Budris	Naugatuck Valley COG
Mike Crespan	Town of New Milford, Health Director
Donna Culbert	Town of Newtown
Mike Elliott	Norwalk First District Water Department
Scott Halstead	Town of Oxford
Gregory Bleau	Southbury Training School
Rose Gavrilovic	South Central CT Regional Water Authority
Tom Villa	South Norwalk Electric & Water

The following non-WUCC member representatives were in attendance (listed in alphabetical order of affiliation):

Non-WUCC Member Representative	Affiliation
Corinne Fitting	CT Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Doug Hoskins	CT Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Eric McPhee	CT Department of Public Health
Nick Neeley	CT Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
Eileen Fielding	Farmington River Watershed Authority
David Murphy	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
Hugh Rogers	Rivers Alliance

A copy of the meeting agenda is attached. The following actions took place:

1. Welcome & Roll Call

The Chairs opened the meeting at 10:07 AM. The chairs requested a roll call of attendees.

2. Review of July Meeting Minutes

Mr. Lawrence began the discussion by mentioning the availability of the draft minutes of the Western WUCC meeting on the DPH website. Mr. Lawrence asked if there were any comments or changes from the floor. No comments/changes were received. Mr. Posthauer moved to approve the meeting minutes. Ms. Culbert seconded. All members voted in the affirmative.

3. Review of Formal Correspondence

Mr. Lawrence discussed the following correspondence which the WUCC received, sent or was copied on:

- Western WUCC issued a letter stating the public comment period had commenced for the Draft Water Supply Assessment available on the Western WUCCs webpage.
- DPH and MMI put together a summary of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the Exclusive Service Area (ESA) process and the formation of new public water systems.
- Citizen letters received in support of state water plan process
- Joint WUCC response letter to Rivers Alliance letter
- Margaret Miner acknowledgement of receipt of joint WUCC letter
- DPH Phase 1A approval of TNC System – Sunoco in Bethel
Kelly Curtis confirmed that the new TNC system is over a mile from Bethel’s existing system. As such the cost is not feasible with the anticipated water demand.
- Western WUCC letter encouraging municipal involvement in Coordinated Water Supply Plan process

A copy of the above correspondence is attached.

4. Public Comment

The Chairs opened the public comment period.

- Eileen Fielding expressed concerns with the difficulty for stakeholder to be able to connect the dots with which basins water is coming from and going to. Mr. Murphy stated that the WUCC will review this topic in the following agenda item.

5. Preliminary Water Supply Assessment – Review of Comments to Date

- Mr. Murphy reviewed comments received to date for the PWSA, including the following:
 - Additional town survey participants: Easton, Norfolk, Winchester & Woodbury
 - Editorial comments received from First District Water Dept., SCCRWA & Aquarion
 - Content & organization comments received from Rivers Alliance
- Discussion ensued regarding Rivers Alliance's request to better identify and recipient basins
- Mr. Murphy stated that the PWSA may be able to accomplish this through the use of a narrative in the plan
- The WUCC discussed if a map could be utilized to graphically show this information. Ms. Fielding stated that the graphic would need to clearly state the information included, and what could not be included.
- Mr. Villa stated that if a schematic would be cumbersome, then a table could be used to present the information
- Ms. Fielding asked what time frame the diagrams would present, ie. existing, 5 year, 20-year, etc. Mr. Murphy responded that the WSA presents existing conditions today.
- Ms. Wozniak-Brown asked if heat maps could be used to show highly utilized drainage basins versus unused basins. Mr. Murphy stated that the allocation of water from drainage basins is a responsibility of the State Water Plan. Any schematics or information for the WSA would utilize regional basins and arrows only, without quantities to illustrate the movement of water.
- Mr. Murphy stated that MMI is working to clean up interconnection information and the review of future sources of supply will be included as a component of the integrated plan.
- Ms. Gavrilovic brought up the importance of interconnection, discussing SCCRWA's focus on interconnections after storms in recent years to provide water system redundancy for emergencies.
- Mr. Murphy reviewed the schedule for the WSA finalization, with the public comment period ending Friday 10/14/2016.

6. Discussion of Small System Capacity Assessment Tool Issues

- Mr. McPhee reviewed the components of DPH's Capacity Assessment Tool used to provide a score for small community water systems. The score is composed of Technical, Managerial and Financial components. The contributing factors for each component were reviewed.
- The WUCC reviewed the draft scores for small systems within the Western WUCC area
- Mr. Lawrence stated that additional consideration should be given to systems with low technical scores, since the technical scores reflect the infrastructure of the system and issues with the water quality supplied from wells, etc. within the small system. These issues cannot be resolved by replacing the operator but rather by increasing funds available.
- Ms. Wozniak-Brown asked if information regarding problems with small systems will be available to the COGs and towns, for the towns to potentially utilize local ordinances or health departments to resolve.
- Mr. Murphy answered that the WUCC would be conducting a town by town review today, and the information will be included in the WSA; however, without specific well water quality information available, it is difficult to state that an entire town or region has a chronic water quality issue.

7. Town by Town review for WSA

- Mr. Murphy led a town by town review of existing water systems within the towns comprising the Western WUCC territories. The draft notes from this review are attached to the minutes.
- Mr. McPhee stated that DPH could supply heat maps with known raw water contaminants from existing community water systems, where the data is available. The WUCC came to consensus that this data should be provided to assist with prioritization of small system development and/or water main extension.
- Ms. Wozniak-Brown stated that the WUCC could identify the existing data gaps and recommend additional regulation by the state and local governments to close these gaps.

8. Discussion of DEEP Proposed Water Diversion Reg. Change

- Mr. Lawrence summarized the pending DEEP water diversion regulation change presented to the Water Planning Council. The proposed change is anticipated to remove the ESA exemption for extension of water mains and replace it by tying the systems to submitted or approved water supply plans.
- Ms. Fitting offered additional information regarding the regulation change. It was incited by DEEP concerns of larger WUCCs and combined ESAs allowing water utilities to move water further without regulatory review. DEEP would like to use the water diversion regulations to review the environmental effect of such transfers. The regulation review process is anticipated to require a year or more to approve.
- A current version of the proposed regulation language is not available, and it is not anticipated until the language is filed under the state's regulation review process.

9. Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) Process

- The WUCC discussed the Phase 1A approval for the Sunoco location in Bethel under formal correspondence. There were no other CPCN related items for consideration.

10. Other Business

- Mr. Lawrence stated that the WUCC will be issuing letters to initiate the Exclusive Service Area process. The process will include an announcement letter, request for affirmation to existing ESA holders and approval of ESA Declaration forms to establish ESAs within unassigned or undefined areas.
- Mr. McPhee raised the question of utilizing a separate ESA declaration form for large/regional utilities to utilize for systems spanning multiple towns. Mr. Murphy stated that the use of multiple declaration forms could create confusion in the process.
- Ms. Wozniak-Brown asked if all areas will need to have an ESA owner set, or if areas could remain undefined.

- Mr. McPhee stated that it is conceivable for portions of towns, such a watershed land, to not anticipate development of water systems, but the ESA process requires the establishment of a responsible organization.
- Mr. Lawrence explained the issues experienced with numerous small system owners and operators, the state takeover process and the cost to ratepayers, towns and the state to resolve.
- Mr. McPhee stated that the municipalities could claim ESA ownership of their areas, and contract water system operations and planning to others.
- Ms. Wozniak-Brown expressed concern over adding responsibilities and costs to towns. When confronted with this choice, some towns may prefer their area to remain undefined.
- A discussion of the responsibilities, costs and benefits of ESA assignment ensues

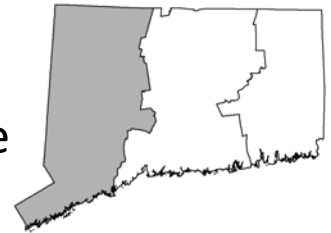
As there was no more business, Ms. Wozniak-Brown made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Lawrence seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously and the meeting closed at 12:39 PM.

The next scheduled Western WUCC Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday November 8th, 2016 to be held at the Brookfield Municipal Center at 100 Pocono Road in Brookfield, Connecticut.

Respectfully Submitted,

David Banker, Recording Secretary – Western WUCC

Western Region
Water Utility Coordinating Committee



Meeting Agenda
October 11, 2016
Location: Brookfield Town Hall
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

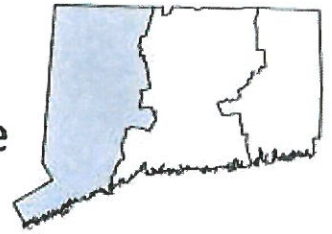
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1. Welcome & Roll Call (5 minutes)
2. Review and Approval of August Meeting Minutes (5 minutes)
3. Review of Formal Correspondence (5 minutes)
4. Public Comment (5 minutes)
5. Preliminary Water Supply Assessment - Review of Comments to Date
(15 minutes)
6. Discussion of Small System Capacity Assessment Tool Issues
(15 minutes)
7. Town by Town review for WSA (50 minutes)
8. Discussion of DEEP Proposed Water Diversion Reg. Change (10 minutes)
9. Certificate of Public Convenience & Necessity Process (5 minutes)
10. Other Business (5 minutes)

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 14, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: Western WUCC Members
Consulting State Agencies
Interested Parties

RE: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

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In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Western Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a Preliminary Water Supply Assessment ("Preliminary Assessment") for the Western Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA). An electronic copy of the document may be found online at the WUCC website <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc> under the Western WUCC section. In addition, hard copies of the document may be reviewed at the offices of the Northwest Hills, Western, Naugatuck Valley, and Metropolitan Councils of Governments. The Western WUCC would like to thank each Council of Governments for agreeing to provide this service.

At this time, the Western WUCC is requesting review and comment on the Preliminary Assessment from all interested persons. Discussion of comments received to date will be discussed at the next Western WUCC meeting scheduled for October 11, 2016 at the Brookfield Town Hall. The public comment period closes on October 14, 2016 and any final comments on the document from the public must be received by the end of that day.

Please provide comments via electronic mail to the Officers at the email addresses listed above, via mail at the mailing address of the Recording Secretary listed below, or by attendance at the October 11th WUCC meeting. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the WUCC officers or our consultant, Mr. David Murphy of Milone & MacBroom, Inc., at 203-271-1773 or dmurphy@mminc.com.

We look forward to hearing your thoughts and comments on this document. For current information regarding the WUCC process, please visit the DPH website at <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc>.

Very Truly Yours,


Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair


Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Frequently Asked Questions
WUCC Exclusive Service Areas & Formation of New Public Water Systems
September 20, 2016

1. What is an Exclusive Service Area?

Connecticut General Statute (CGS) 25-33d defines an “Exclusive Service Area” (ESA) as an area where public water is supplied by one system.

2. What is the Water Utility Coordinating Committee’s (WUCC’s) responsibility to establish ESAs?

The WUCC must establish preliminary exclusive service area boundaries, based in part on the information presented in the Final Water Supply Assessment, for each public water system within the management area, and may change such boundaries. In establishing exclusive service area boundaries, the committee must solicit comments on such boundaries from municipalities, regional councils of governments, the Commissioners of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) and Public Health, the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA), the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and other interested persons within the management area. Final approval is by the Commissioner of Public Health.

3. Can a water provider lose service rights to an area it currently serves by virtue of ESA designation to another water provider?

No. Existing service areas will automatically convert to coterminous exclusive service areas with no action required on the part of the provider.

4. What factors must be considered when establishing an ESA?

Section 25-33h-1(d)(B) of the regulations requires that in establishing ESAs, the WUCC shall:

- a) Allow utilities to maintain existing service areas;
- b) Not leave areas as unserved islands, unless it can be demonstrated that there is not and will be no future need for public water supply service; and
- c) Not allow new service areas or main extensions that create duplication or overlap of services.

The regulations go on to identify the following factors to be utilized in determining ESA boundaries:

- i. Existing water service area;
- ii. Land use plans, zoning regulations, and growth trends;
- iii. Physical limitations to water service;
- iv. Political boundaries;
- v. Water company rights as established by statute, special act or administrative decisions;
- vi. System hydraulics, including potential elevations or pressure zones; and
- vii. Ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future.

5. Does assignment of an ESA bring with it water supply development rights?

No. An ESA establishes the service provider but conveys no rights related to development or use of a supply source. Any water provider who wishes to develop a new groundwater or surface water supply and withdraw in excess of 50,000 gallons per day must obtain a Water Diversion Permit through DEEP. The application process is subject to the Water Diversion Statutes (CGS 22a-365 through 22a-379) and Regulations (Sections 22a-372-1 through 22a-377(c)-2), including a rigorous review of potential environmental impacts. The Diversion Permitting process includes an opportunity for public review and comment.

6. Does assignment of an ESA mean that public water supply systems are going to be built in my community?

No. Assignment of an ESA functionally places a utility or municipality on “standby” in the event that public water service is necessary, for example, because of a new development approved via a local approval process, or because of the need to provide water supply to an area suffering from contaminated private water supply wells. Local conditions and needs are the driving force for public water supply system development and/or main extensions, not the ESA.

7. How does a water provider become an ESA provider?

The specific procedures to declaring an interest and a willingness to serve as an ESA provider may be different among WUCCs; however, the process must occur following the convening of the WUCC and in accordance with the requirements contained in the statutes and regulations. Typically, there is a declaration process whereby a provider indicates a geographic area in which it wishes to be the ESA provider and demonstrates the ability to serve, according to the factors outlined in the regulations. The WUCC is encouraged to reach consensus relative to designating the ESA boundaries and, if no consensus can be reached, the procedures outlined in question #8 must be followed. These are made final upon a public review and comment, state agency input, and approval by the Commissioner of Public Health.

8. What happens if the WUCC cannot agree on an ESA designation?

If there is no agreement by the committee on ESA boundaries, or on a change to such boundaries, the committee must consult with PURA. If there is no agreement after such consultation, the Commissioner of Public Health may establish or change such ESA boundaries, taking into consideration any water company rights established by statute, special act or administrative decisions. In establishing such boundaries, the commissioner shall maintain existing service areas and consider the orderly and efficient development of public water supplies.

9. If a provider has an established ESA from a prior WUCC, does that automatically transfer to the new Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA) and WUCC?

Previous boundaries were established by four WUCCs in accordance with Section 25-33g. There is no statute or regulation that rescinds established ESAs when PWSMAs are altered. If an existing ESA holder wishes to modify an ESA boundary, or a party is aggrieved regarding an ESA, such parties may approach the WUCC for resolution.

10. What are the roles and responsibilities of an ESA provider?

The regulations state that water utilities are responsible for providing adequate service as requested by consumers and under terms otherwise provided by statute, regulation and ordinance within their exclusive service area boundaries within a reasonable time frame. This may include but is not limited to development of supply sources, main extensions, or satellite management.

In the Southeastern Connecticut WUCC, the most recent plan of the prior seven PWSMAs, the ESA plan recognized that the responsibility implied by the regulation is broad and dedicated a significant effort to defining the degree of commitment and procedures for servicing a new customer within an exclusive service. The following is a direct excerpt from the Southeast Connecticut ESA Plan:

“The manner in which a public water supplier can serve new customers in its exclusive service area can be simply via main extension or through satellite management (ownership or operation), either on an interim basis until a main extension is provided or on a permanent basis. In all situations, the capital facilities installed must meet the design criteria set forth by the appropriate minimum design standards, including pipe sizing and materials, quality, system storage, fire hydrants, and other pertinent factors.

“The satellite management approach does offer some degree of latitude in that the designated public water supplier may install, own, operate, and maintain the facilities required to service the new customer; or the new customer may actually install and own the facilities, with the designated public water supplier providing operation and maintenance services and/or fiscal management. Regardless of the satellite management approach taken, overall responsibility for water supply in its exclusive service area rests with the designated exclusive service area public water supplier.

“The Department of Public Health expects that each public water supplier designating an exclusive service area beyond the bounds of its existing system will set forth the manner in which it plans to service this area in its individual plan. The plan will identify those areas in which service by main extension is anticipated during the planning period, as well as those areas in which satellite management is envisioned. A clearly delineated plan that has been approved by the Department of Public Health not only helps potential customers assess the water supply contingencies of its proposed building project, but also serves to protect the public water supplier from unreasonable demands in responding to the legislative criterion of serving new customers in its exclusive service area "within a reasonable timeframe."

“In summary, a public water supplier's exclusive service area gives it the right to provide service to new customers within its designated area; however, an exclusive service area also includes a responsibility to serve future customers in its exclusive service area and to clearly define in the public water supplier's individual water supply plan, prepared pursuant to section 25-32d of the general statutes, the manner in which the public water supplier intends to serve these future customers. Service may be provided by either main extension or some form of satellite management. Until such time as exclusive service areas are revised by an update of the coordinated water system plan or an amendment approved by the WUCC, each public water supplier assumes the responsibility for providing adequate service within a reasonable timeframe in its respective boundaries as requested by consumers.”

The Southeastern WUCC also required each potential ESA provider to sign a statement of confirmation accepting the responsibility for the service area; however, the specific responsibilities are not delineated and there is no specified recourse if they are not met. However, if not upheld, the ESA designation can be reviewed by the Department of Public Health (DPH) for alteration.

11. Who has the authority to enforce ESA provider responsibilities and/or strip them of their area if the designated ESA provider does not fulfill its responsibilities?

Per Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) 22-33h-1(k)(2), water utilities are responsible for providing adequate service as requested by consumers and under terms otherwise provided by statute, regulation and ordinance within their exclusive service area boundaries within a reasonable time frame. In the event that an ESA provider has been remiss in providing adequate service, Section 25-33g(b) states that the WUCC may change ESA boundaries by consensus. The implication is that the aggrieved party would petition DPH and the WUCC for the change. If consensus by the WUCC is not reached, PURA can provide a recommendation. If still no consensus is reached, the Commissioner of DPH can change an ESA.

12. What happens when a new public water system is proposed by a developer?

Section 16-262m(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes describes the process by which developers of systems serving twenty-five or more residents must apply for a certificate of public convenience and necessity. When such systems serving twenty-five or more residents are proposed where an exclusive service area provider has been determined, a copy of a signed ownership agreement between the applicant and provider for the exclusive service area detailing the terms and conditions under which the system will be constructed or expanded and for which the provider will assume service and ownership responsibilities is required. The application must also be accompanied by a written confirmation from the exclusive service area provider, as the person that will own the water supply system, that such exclusive service area provider has received the application and is prepared to assume responsibility for the water supply system subject to the terms and conditions of the ownership agreement.

A certificate will only be issued upon determination that:

- (1) no interconnection is feasible with a water system owned by, or made available through arrangement with, the provider for the exclusive service area or with another existing water system where no exclusive service area has been assigned;
- (2) the applicant will complete the construction or expansion in accordance with engineering standards established by regulation by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority for water supply systems;
- (3) ownership of the system will be assigned to the provider for the exclusive service area, when an exclusive service area provider has been determined pursuant to section 25-33g;
- (4) the proposed construction or expansion will not result in a duplication of water service in the applicable service area;

- (5) the applicant meets all federal and state standards for water supply systems;
- (6) the person that will own the water supply system has the financial, managerial and technical resources to (A) operate the proposed water supply system in a reliable and efficient manner, and (B) provide continuous adequate service to consumers served by the water supply system;
- (7) the proposed water supply system will not adversely affect the adequacy of nearby water supply systems; and
- (8) any existing or potential threat of pollution that the Department of Public Health deems to be adverse to public health will not affect any new source of water supply.

Typically, when a community development occurs that is physically disconnected or remote from an existing water distribution system, the supply system must be designed and constructed to meet minimum design standards and acceptable to DPH and the ESA provider, who takes the system over as the legal owner and/or operator.

When a new water system is proposed by a developer, the local health director directs the applicant to contact DPH regarding potential permitting requirements once the design population of the development is known. DPH instructs applicants to fill out a *“Public Water System Screening Form”* as a precursor to the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) process. If the proposed development will result in the creation of a new water system, DPH advises the applicant of the ESA holder (if any) and instructs the applicant to begin the CPCN process as follows:

- Phase IA of the CPCN process reviews the location of proposed sources of supply. Approval of the Phase IA allows development and evaluation of supply sources to proceed. Coordination with the ESA holder or the eventual owner and/or operator of the system is required.
- Phase IB reviews the water quantity and quality of the proposed sources. Approval of Phase IB authorizes the developer to begin clearing the site and constructing foundations. An agreement in principle with the ESA holder or the eventual owner and/or operator of the system is required.
- Phase II reviews the design of the proposed water system. Approval of Phase II allows for final construction documents to be prepared and the system to be bid and built along with the remainder of the development.
- Following completion of Phase II, the water system must be approved by DPH. A final agreement with the ESA provider or the eventual owner/operator of the system is typically necessary. The system cannot be operated until approved by DPH, and Certificates of Occupancy are not granted until water supply is approved.

Section 16-262m (e)(1) of the CGS describes the CPCN requirements for non-community systems, i.e., water service to twenty-five or more persons, but not twenty-five or more residents at least sixty days per year. While such systems follow similar requirements as community systems, ownership of the system by the ESA holder is not required. Ownership will be assigned to the

provider for the exclusive service area if agreeable to the exclusive service area provider and the Department of Public Health, or may remain with the applicant, if agreeable to the Department of Public Health. In either case, such systems will remain as satellites only until such time as a water system has been extended to the site, after which service must be obtained from the provider for the exclusive service area.

13. What is the WUCC's responsibility relative to the CPCN process?

Section 25-33i of the Connecticut General Statutes state that no public water supply system may be approved within a public water supply management area after the Commissioner of Public Health has convened a water utility coordinating committee unless: (1) an existing public water supply system is unable to provide water service or (2) the committee recommends such approval. The Department of Public Health has been forwarding ongoing and new CPCN applications to the WUCC regions for review and potential action. The statutes and regulations are silent as to the specific procedures of WUCC approval, leaving it up to the individual WUCCs as to how to process, review, and act on an application, including when in the CPCN process the WUCC takes action.

14. What happens if an ESA provider can't or won't provide water supply to a new development located within their ESA boundary?

Statue 25-33i states that DPH cannot approve a new water system unless the WUCC recommends such approval, or an existing public water supply system is unable to provide water service. The same requirement is contained in the Regulations.

In the event that the WUCC recommends approval of a new system within an established ESA, by definition the ESA boundary of the established ESA must be modified to allow for a coterminous ESA for the new system. If another utility other than the ESA provider will provide water service, the same must apply. Otherwise, the ESA would be invalid by the definition (see #1).

15. Can an ESA boundary be modified?

Yes. Modification of assigned ESA boundaries between two members can be made without the vote of the WUCC, provided such modification is documented by the affected members and following an opportunity for comment by the WUCC and any affected municipality. Modification becomes effective upon acknowledgement of receipt of the notification by the WUCC Chairs to DPH and DPH review and approval.

16. Can a municipality be an ESA provider in their town if they are not currently a WUCC member?

CGS 7-234 passed in 1967 reaffirmed the authority of municipalities to provide water service and further established that any town, city, borough, or district organized for municipal purposes may acquire, construct, and operate a water system where there are no existing private waterworks systems or where private owners of existing systems are willing to sell. There is no statutory or regulatory requirement that an ESA holder must be a WUCC member. In fact, there are current ESA holders who do not own public water systems, and therefore they are not WUCC members. However, given the factors that the WUCC must consider in determining ESAs, municipalities without public water systems may be at a disadvantage regarding certain elements.

17. Can more than one public water system provide water within the same ESA boundary?

No. The statutes and regulations are clear that there may only be one provider within an ESA boundary. When ESAs are established in unserved areas, existing systems maintain their service area and, by extension, have an ESA coincident with their current system boundary. The maps of ESA boundaries depict currently unserved areas assigned to an ESA holder.

18. What is the timeline for determining exclusive service areas?

Preliminary ESAs must be established within nine months of the convening of the WUCC and the final ESAs must be established within one year. All three WUCC regions convened in June of 2016 and therefore preliminary and final ESAs are due in March and June 2017 respectively. Prior to beginning work on the exclusive service area boundaries, the WUCC must provide notice to all eligible WUCC members within the PWSMA that preliminary exclusive service area boundaries are being developed and of their ability to participate.

19. How are municipalities represented in the WUCC process?

If a municipality has a public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the PWSMA, then they have direct involvement as a WUCC member. Remaining municipalities have representation through their regional Council of Governments (COG). Each COG has one elected WUCC member. Additionally, any municipal representative may attend any WUCC meeting, as they are noticed and open to the public. In an effort to encourage municipal involvement, a number of COGs administered a survey to its constituent towns requesting direct input relative to water supply in their community. This is particularly important for those municipalities who do not have public water systems and are therefore not WUCC members.

20. Is the WUCC process a public process?

Yes. Each regional WUCC meets monthly and all meetings are open to the public. The meetings are noticed two weeks prior, both on the DPH website and with direct email notification to all WUCC members and interested parties. Any person or organization may request to be added to the notification list. Additionally, major documents published by the WUCCs will be publicly noticed and open to public comment. Any member of the public may provide input to the WUCC process and comment on any of the documents through the Chair and/or Recording Secretaries outside of public meetings.

21. How can I find out more information and/or access WUCC publications?

The Department of Public Health is providing web-based information at the following website link: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc>. Additionally, any person, group, or agency can contact DPH with a request to be added to the “interested persons” list and receive direct notifications.

Joel K. Alderman
197 Kings Highway
Milford, CT 06460



MILFORD CT 06460
01 OCT 2016 PM 3.4

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee
c/o Drinking Water Section
PO Box 340308
Hartford CT 06134-0308

06134-043808



197 Kings Highway
Milford, CT 06460

October 1, 2016

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee
c/o Drinking Water Section
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Hartford CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

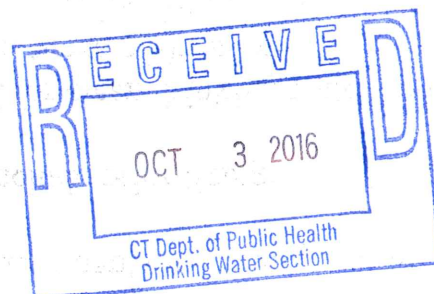
I wish to lend my endorsement to efforts to establish a state-wide plan limiting water withdrawals in Connecticut by large private users (such as Niagara Bottling, LLC) to the potential detriment of public needs.

These efforts should include prioritizing:

1. The public need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
2. Environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
3. Ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
4. The requirement of water conservation measures for water utilities and by large private users (such as Niagara Bottling, LLC).

Very truly yours,

Ursula Alderman
Ursula Alderman



197 Kings Highway
Milford, CT 06460

October 1, 2016

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee
c/o Drinking Water Section
PO Box 340308
Hartford CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

I wish to lend my endorsement to efforts to establish a state-wide plan limiting water withdrawals in Connecticut by large private users (such as Niagara Bottling, LLC) to the potential detriment of public needs.

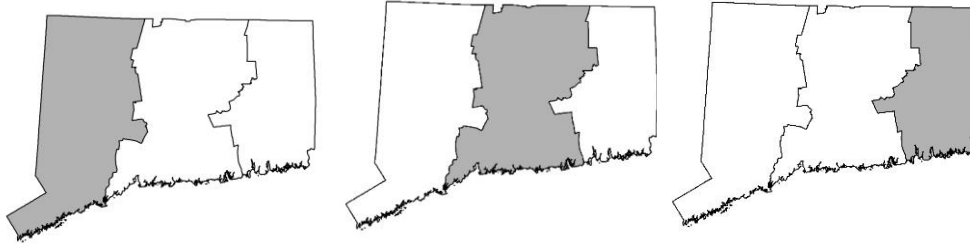
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1. The public need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
2. Environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
3. Ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
4. The requirement of water conservation measures for water utilities and by large private users (such as Niagara Bottling, LLC).

Very truly yours,


Joel K. Alderman

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



October 4, 2016

Rivers Alliance of Connecticut
P.O. Box 1797
7 West Street
Litchfield, CT 06759

WESTERN REGION WUCC

Russell Posthauer, Jr., Co-Chair
Russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com
203-775-6207

This letter is in response to the formal communication dated September 12, 2016 to the Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees (WUCCs) and others regarding the Coordinated Water System Planning (CWSP) currently underway. The primary concern raised in the letter is the timing within the WUCC process for consideration of environmental issues. The CWSP consists of the individual water system plans of each public water system and an Areawide supplement, which consists of a water supply assessment; exclusive service area boundaries; an integrated report; and an executive summary. Respectively, these components must be completed within 6, 12, 24, and 24 months following convening of the WUCC.

Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair
DLawrence@aquarionwater.com
203-362-3055

David Banker, Recording Secretary
DBanker@themdc.com
860-278-7850 Ext. 3650

CENTRAL REGION WUCC

David Radka, Co-Chair
DRadka@ctwater.com
860-669-8630

As required by Section 25-33h(d)(C) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), the Integrated Report in each respective WUCC region must provide an overview of individual public water systems within the management area and address area-wide water supply issues, concerns, and needs while promoting cooperation among the public water systems. Additionally, RCSA Section 25-33h(d)(C)(ix) requires "Consideration of the potential impacts of the plan on other uses of water resources, including water quality, flood management, recreation, hydropower, and aquatic habitat issues."

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair
bhalloran@themdc.com
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,
Recording Secretary
bavery@hazardvillewater.com

EASTERN REGION WUCC

Robert Congdon, Tri-Chair
congdon@preston-ct.org
860-887-5581 Ext.105

The timing of the consideration of potential impacts of the Coordinated Water System Plan is based on a progression of information. The first step in this planning process is to report on the existing status of water supply, including an inventory of current suppliers, sources, systems, and service areas. This first step is documented in the Water Supply Assessment.

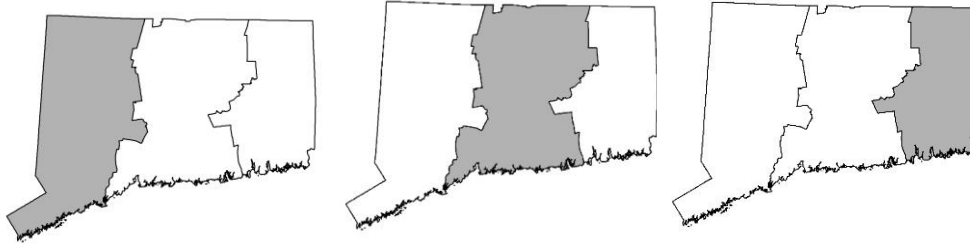
Mark Decker, Tri-Chair
MarkDecker@npumail.com
860-823-4168

The second phase of coordinated planning effort is the determination of exclusive service areas (ESAs), wherein water providers declare their intent and desire to provide service as well as details on the manner in which they intend to do so. As part of the declaration process, the declaring entity must describe how it will provide service, including identification of potential future supply sources. The designation of an ESA to a water provider does not bring with it any right or authority to develop new supply sources, nor does it permit a water provider to transfer water from one system to another. Such actions may only occur within the regulatory permitting and approval framework that is in existence today.

Patrick Bernardo, Tri-Chair
Patrick.bernardo@suez-na.com
856-718-7003

Samuel Alexander,
Recording Secretary
Samuel.alexander@necog.org
860-774-1253

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



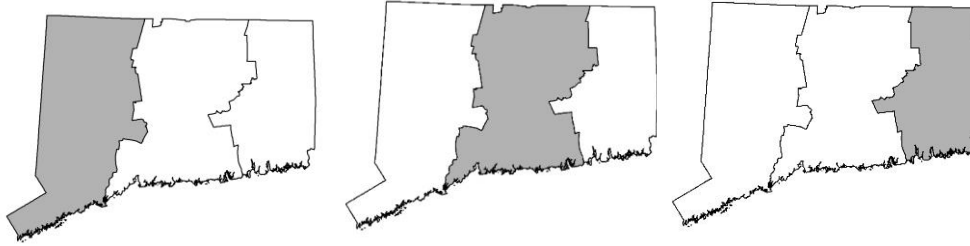
ESAs have been designated across much of the state for nearly 30 years, with large areas where service has not been needed or provided. Land development in Connecticut is regulated independently by each of the 169 municipalities through their respective planning and zoning regulations. Since much of the state is zoned for rural residential use with large lot requirements, it is possible that public water service may never occur in such locations.

The third phase of coordinated planning takes place in the preparation of the Integrated Report, wherein public water suppliers forecast future demand as well as the anticipated timing and need of additional supplies. Only then will the future anticipated conditions be defined to the point where potential impacts of the Coordinated Water System Plan on other uses of water resources can be fully evaluated. As part of the Integrated Report, potential impacts on resources will be delineated by river and/or sub-regional drainage basin, both for the purpose of evaluating identified future supply sources as well as to identify new areas for potential development of future regional supply sources. The data sources that will inform this evaluation is likely to include information from individual utility Water Supply Plans, historical regional water supply planning documents, geologic mapping prepared by the State of Connecticut and the U.S. Geological Survey, geographic information system data available from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), reports available from the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), streamflow rates, natural diversity database information, location of tidal areas and significant recreational uses, and the list of impaired water bodies in Connecticut. Additionally, the following information is anticipated to be reviewed to identify potential issues associated with development of future supplies:

- USGS *StreamStats* information for 7Q10 (~99% duration) flows and specific bioperiod flows;
- Final, draft, or possible streamflow classifications per the Streamflow Standards and Regulations;
- The 2014 (or more recent, if available) DEEP *Integrated Water Quality Report* for water quality;
- 2003 DPH Source Water Assessment Reports;
- Precipitation records from the National Weather Service and/or State agencies;
- DEEP diversion permit restrictions;
- Existing flow management plans;
- Existing source management plans;
- Instream flow studies that have been completed;
- FERC hydropower permits and submitted applications;
- Current wasteload allocation information from DEEP;
- Updated county-wide flood insurance studies;
- Reservoir dam information from water utilities and DEEP;
- Local, regional, and statewide plans of conservation and development; and
- Open space and recreational plans.

The potential implications of the above items on existing and potential future water supplies will be considered, as well as the impacts of existing and potential future water supplies on aquatic resources. For example, new supply sources may be needed to counteract the effects of streamflow releases, and interconnections may be needed to overcome potential supply deficits. The anticipated work in the Integrated Report will be of a planning nature and will not replace

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



the detailed site-specific analysis that would be required in support of developing a new groundwater or surface water supply source through the water diversion permitting process administered by DEEP, or permits potentially required by the Army Corps of Engineers related to impacts to wetlands. This planning effort is expected to result in prioritization of potential projects to enhance regional public water supply efforts.

The Preliminary Water Supply Assessments in all three regions are currently available for public review. The regulations are clear on what must be included in the Water Supply Assessment, including the requirement stated in Section 25-33h-1(d)(2)(A) to “*evaluate water supply conditions and problems within the public water supply management area.*” The regulation goes on to define the specific conditions and problems that must be addressed, making it clear that the regulation refers to those in the realm of providing safe drinking water. While the officers share the River Alliance’s concern for our environment, we do not agree with the interpretation that the “*evaluation of water supply conditions and problems*” referenced in the regulations equates to impacts on the environment as a result of current and historic public water supply throughout the state. Consideration of environmental issues will appropriately occur as the Coordinated Water System Planning process proceeds, following the identification of future service areas and future anticipated water supplies.

We appreciate your continued involvement and look forward to a rigorous planning process over the next two years.

Very Truly Yours,

Russel Posthauer
Western WUCC Co-Chair

Daniel Lawrence
Western Region Co-Chair

David Radka
Central Region Co-Chair

Bart Halloran
Central Region Co-Chair

Robert Congdon
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Mark Decker
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Patrick Bernardo
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Banker, David

From: Rivers Alliance of CT <rivers@riversalliance.org>
Sent: Tuesday, October 04, 2016 7:16 PM
To: 'Jeanine Gouin'
Cc: Banker, David; bavery@hazardvillewater.com; 'Samuel Alexander'; Rivers Alliance
Subject: RE: Response to Letter of September 12, 2016

Jeanine. Thanks, very much. Nice letterhead. Just printed the message. Will circulate to the signers.

The WUCC statute and regulation are incredibly dense.

Came across this in the regulations:

"In assigning exclusive service areas, WUCCs are to consider "physical limitations to water service" and "ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future."

How can this be done without examining the status of the system's source and the several hazards associated with predicted climate conditions? (The portion of the regulations containing the language cited is 25-33h-1-(c) B (cc) and (gg). This is on page 4 of the section.)

I know you are doing your best, possibly the best that can be done given the law, regulation, timetable, and \$\$.

Margaret

From: Jeanine Gouin [<mailto:jeanineg@miloneandmacbroom.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 04, 2016 3:56 PM
To: rivers@riversalliance.org
Cc: Banker, David (DBanker@themdc.com) <DBanker@themdc.com>; bavery@hazardvillewater.com; Samuel Alexander (samuel.alexander@neccog.org) <samuel.alexander@neccog.org>
Subject: Response to Letter of September 12, 2016

Margaret,

On behalf of the officers of the Western, Central, and Eastern WUCC regions, enclosed please find a response to Rivers Alliance's September 12, 2016 correspondence. Thanks.

~Jeanine

Jeanine Armstrong Gouin, P.E.

Vice President, Managing Director



99 Realty Drive / Cheshire, Connecticut, 06410

203.271.1773 Ext. 271 / 203.272.9733 (Fax)

www.miloneandmacbroom.com

 Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

Drinking Water Section

October 3, 2016

Mr. Norbert Mitchell
Manager
Sunoco – Putnam Park Road
7 Federal Road
P.O. Box 186
Danbury, CT 06813

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM: Sunoco – Putnam Park Road
TOWN: Bethel
PWSID: CT0090354
CLASSIFICATION: TNC
DPH PROJECT NUMBER: 2016-0211

RE: CPCN Phase I-A Well Site Suitability Certification for Well #2– Approved withdrawal rate of less than ten gallons per minute

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In accordance with the attached Notice of Well Site Suitability Certification and pursuant to the authority of Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 25-33(b) and Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 19-13-B102(d)(2) Well #2 has been inspected and found to be suitable for drilling a well with a withdrawal rate of less than ten (10) gallons per minute (gpm) at the location specified in the application and subject to the enclosed terms of the well site review. This site as proposed presently meets the requirements of RCSA Section 19-13-B51d(a) and CGS Section 25-33(b) according to the information provided in the well site application. It is the responsibility of the public water system to maintain the 75 foot radius of this well to assure drinking water purity and prevent contamination and potential violations of the RCSA. At the time of the well site application, information provided by the applicant did not identify any known sources of pollution nor identified any concerns with the well location.

A copy of the attached Well Site Suitability Certification must be provided to the well drilling contractor prior to drilling and construction of the well. The Public Water System will be fully responsible for maintaining the sanitary conditions within the Sanitary Radius of this proposed well. Any changes affecting the sanitary conditions within the sanitary radius for the proposed well may lead to a revocation of this site suitability approval. This Well Site Suitability Certification does not relieve the public water system of its responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state and local laws.

Please be reminded that this approval is not the final approval of the CPCN. You must seek and obtain Phase I-B and Phase II approvals from DPH before you can construct the new public water system.



Phone: (860) 509-7333 • Fax: (860) 509-7359 • VP: (860) 899-1611
410 Capitol Avenue, MS#51WAT, P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308
www.ct.gov/dph

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Mr. Norbert Mitchell

October 3, 2016

Page 2

Please note that components of the required water quality monitoring conducted on this well, as part of the approval process will indicate the potential corrosivity of the water. Although there is no requirement to monitor for lead in drinking water for this classification of public water system, it is recommended that the water quality be analyzed for corrosive properties to determine the potential for leaching of lead into the water supply. If the water is deemed to be corrosive, it is recommended that periodic first-draw tests for lead be conducted. The department can assist in analyzing the water chemistry and the potential for risks to public health.

CGS Section 25-33 (i) mandates that no public water supply system may be approved within a public water supply management area after the Commissioner of Public Health has convened a water utility coordinating committee unless (1) an existing public water supply system is unable to provide water service or (2) the committee recommends such approval (see Item #12 on the Schedule, attached). On September 27, 2016 the Exclusive Service Area provider, The Bethel Water Department, was notified of the CPCN application for Sunoco – Putnam Park Road, regarding the capability to provide service. Bethel Water Department has indicated they are not capable of providing service at this time (See attached September 28, 2016 e-mail from the Bethel Water Department).

The Department of Public Health (DPH) has completed its review of your Phase I-A application for a "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity" (CPCN) and has hereby granted its approval of this phase by issuing the Well Site Suitability Certification.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the Phase I-A approval, please contact Rich Iozzo of this office.

Sincerely,



Lori Mathieu
Public Health Section Chief
Drinking Water Section

Cc: Corinne Fitting, Cheryl Chase, Robert Gilmore, DEEP
Tom Chyra, DWS Supervisor
Laura L. Vasile, Director, Bethel Health Department
Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair, Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee
Russell Posthauer, Co-Chair, Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee

NOTICE OF WELL SITE SUITABILITY CERTIFICATION

FROM: Rich Iozzo, Environmental Analyst 2
DATE: October 3, 2016
DATE OF SITE VISIT: September 27, 2016
VISITED WITH: Mr. Norbert Mitchell
SUBJECT: Well Site Review: Proposed Well #2
TOWN: Bethel, CT
DPH Project #: 2016-0211

NEED FOR SUPPLY: As a result of an October 2015 Sanitary Survey conducted by this office, it was recommended that Sunoco- Putnam Park Road drill a new well in order to comply with a number of significant deficiencies noted at that time. This project involves the replacement of the existing well, in addition to, the demolition and reconstruction of the gas station facility. This project will result in a well that will be outside of a 75 foot radius from a new septic tank and fuel tank lines and dispensers. In accordance with RCSA 25-128-57, the existing well will be properly abandoned.

Background Information	
Public Water System Or Owner	Sunoco – Putnam Park Road
Consulting Engineer	Alfred Benesch & Co.
Site Location	124 Putnam Park Road, Bethel, CT
Licensed Well Driller	Mark Johnson
Type Of Well Proposed	Bedrock
Proposed Withdrawal Rate	Less than 10 gallons per minute
Existing Topography	Sloped
Groundwater Quality Of Aquifer	GA
Adjacent Well Locations	N/A
Nearby Wells required to be tested per CGS Section 25-33(b) and CGS Section 16-262(m)(e)(1)(G)	Private wells within 500 feet of the existing Well # 1 may not have been viewed during the well site visit. Coordinate with the local health department concerning identification, notification and testing of any wells within minimally 500 feet
Source Water Area	18 acres
Ownership or Control of Sanitary Radius	The 75 foot sanitary radius is owned by Sunoco – Putnam Park Road
Groundwater Under The Direct Influence of Surface Water Study	Not Required
DEEP Contacted On	By way of this document
Map Information	Proposed Filling Station Renovation, May 27, 2016
GPS Points	Lat: N 41.35066 Lon: W 073.38143



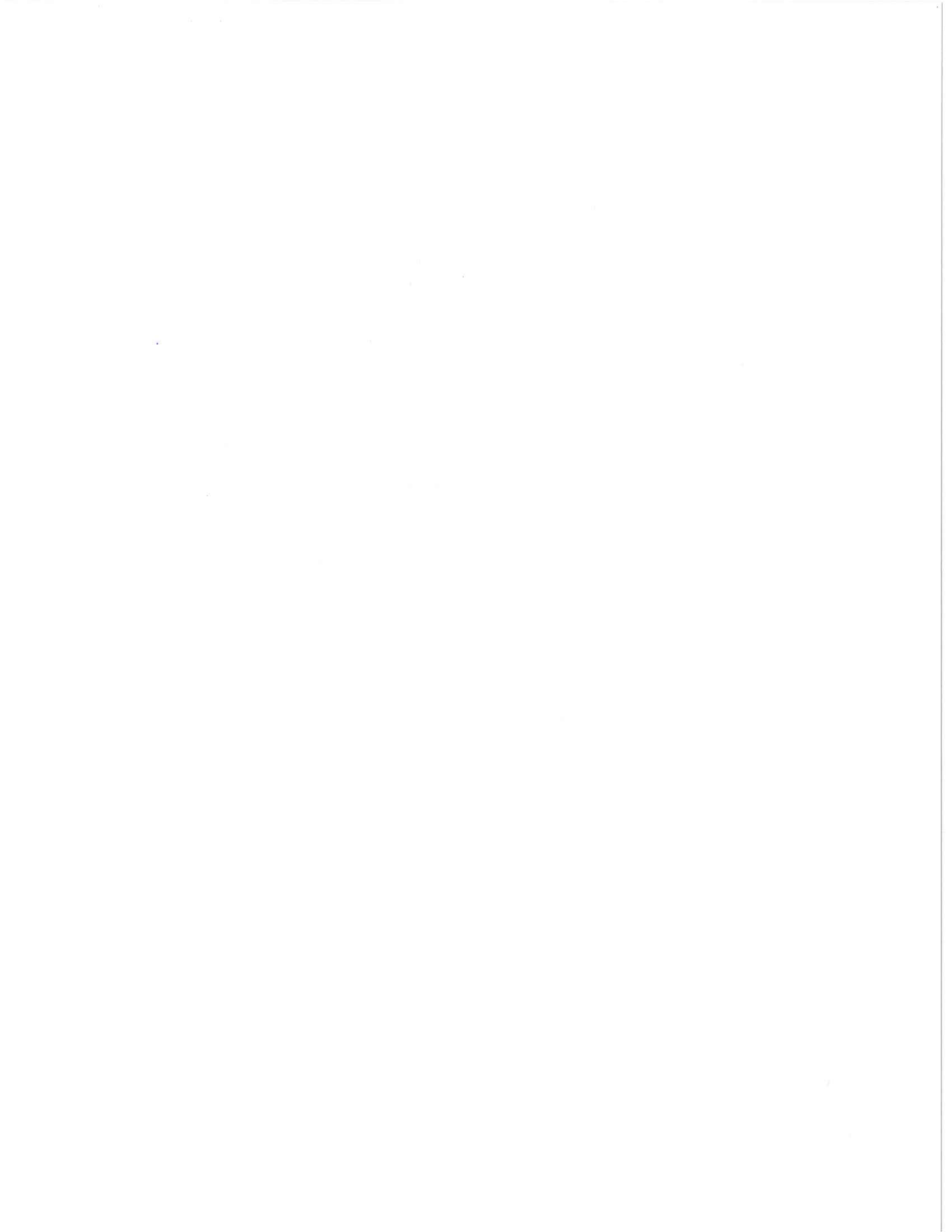
Sources Of Pollution In Area per RCSA 19-13-B51	Distance (feet)	Compass Heading
Subsurface Sewage System (septic tank/leaching fields)	80	N
Sanitary Sewer	N/A	N/A
Storm Drain	35	NE
Foundation, Floor Drain	40	NE
Dry Well	N/A	N/A
Annual High Water Mark for Surface Water Body	200+	N
Liquid Fuel Storage Tank/Piping	N/A	N/A
Gaseous Fuel Storage Tank/Piping	100+	N

TERMS OF THE WELL SITE REVIEW

1. The well must be constructed and completed in accordance with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Sections 19-13-B51 (a) through (l) and the Connecticut Well Drilling Code Sections 25-128-33 through 25-128-64.
2. Sunoco – Putnam Park Road is a non-community water system that once constructed will own the water system and well. Sunoco – Putnam Park Road owns the entire 75 foot radius of the new proposed Well #2. Sunoco – Putnam Park Road is responsible for maintaining the 75 foot radius of this well to assure drinking water purity and prevent contamination and potential violations of the RCSA.
3. The location of the proposed well, as noted on the site plan dated May 27, 2016, provided with the Application for a Well Site Suitability Certification, cannot be altered without written approval from this office.
4. This office must be notified immediately in writing of any pollution, spills, or any change to the sanitary conditions or the sources of pollution within the recharge area of the proposed well prior to drilling. This information may lead to a modification of this well site suitability review. Drilling must be carried out by a licensed well driller in a manner which prevents contamination of the groundwater aquifer. Any contamination identified or caused in the groundwater recharge area during the drilling operation must be reported to this office in writing.
5. This Well Site Suitability Certification is valid until April 3, 2017. If the well is not drilled by this date the approval expires, and a new well site application must be provided to this office for review. In that case, a new written review must be issued by this office prior to well development.
6. RCSA Section 19-13-B51d requires a minimum separating distance of 75 feet from the well to sanitary sewer lines. Greater separating distance shall be required for certain industrial wastes or certain rock formations. If the sanitary sewer is constructed of extra heavy cast iron pipe with leaded joints or equal approved type of joint, a minimum separating distance of 25 feet is required per RCSA Section 19-13-B51d(a)(2).

7. The well must be constructed and completed in accordance with the Drinking Water Section's "General Terms for Well Site Development." This document can be obtained via the Drinking Water Section's web-site: http://www.ct.gov/dph/LIB/dph/drinking_water/pdf/general_terms.pdf It is the responsibility of the applicant to review and follow the conditions outlined within this document.
8. It is strongly recommended that Sunoco – Putnam Park Road identify and monitor private wells within 500 feet of proposed Well #2. Private well information may be obtained through the local health department.
9. **DIOXIN MONITORING WAIVER:** Sunoco – Putnam Park Road has submitted certification that the zone of influence of proposed Well #2 has not been or is not being used for any of the following land uses: pesticides and herbicides manufacturer, pulp and paper manufacturer, plastics manufacturer, wood preservative manufacturer, landfill and domestic waste transfer station, or hazardous waste disposal facility; and that the public water system has no water quality history indicating the presence of dioxin. This information has been verified and Sunoco – Putnam Park Road is granted a waiver from monitoring for dioxin for proposed Well #2 for the initial compliance period. This waiver is subject to renewal during each compliance period.
10. **ENDOTHALL MONITORING WAIVER:** Sunoco – Putnam Park Road has submitted certification that endothall has not been applied in the zone of influence of proposed Well #2. This information has been verified and Sunoco – Putnam Park Road is granted a waiver from monitoring for endothall for proposed Well #2 for the initial compliance period. This waiver is subject to renewal during each compliance period.
11. Components of the required water quality monitoring conducted on this well as part of the approval process will indicate the potential corrosivity of the water. Although there is no requirement to monitor for lead in drinking water for this classification of public water system, it is recommended that the water quality be analyzed for corrosive properties to determine the potential for leaching of lead into the water supply. If the water is deemed to be corrosive, it is recommended that periodic first-draw tests for lead be conducted. The department can assist in analyzing the water chemistry and the potential for risks to public health.
12. CGS Section 25-33 (i) mandates that no public water supply system may be approved within a public water supply management area after the Commissioner of Public Health has convened a water utility coordinating committee unless (1) an existing public water supply system is unable to provide water service or (2) the committee recommends such approval. On September 27, 2016 the Exclusive Service Area provider, The Bethel Water Department, was notified of the CPCN application for Sunoco – Putnam Park Road, regarding the capability to provide service. Bethel Water Department has indicated they are not capable of providing service at this time (See attached September 28, 2016 e-mail from the Bethel Water Department).





Iozzo, Richard

From: Douglas Arndt <arndtd@bethel-ct.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2016 2:03 PM
To: Iozzo, Richard
Subject: Re: 124 Putnam Park Road

Rich, The Town of Bethel will not be able to supply water to 124 Putnam Park Road.

Regards,

Douglas Arndt
Director of Public Works
Town of Bethel
203 794 8550

On Tue, Sep 27, 2016 at 1:59 PM, Iozzo, Richard <Richard.Iozzo@ct.gov> wrote:

Good Afternoon Ardnt,

The Drinking Water Section received a Well Site Suitability application for an existing public water system located at 124 Putnam Park Road. In this particular case, the existing well and building will be abandoned/demolished and replaced with a new well and facility. For this reason, our office would consider it a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN). Bethel Water Department is the Exclusive Service Area provider for this location. In accordance with our review process, we must ask the ESA provider if they are capable of providing service to site at this time. Could you please inform me of Bethel's position with regard to this request?

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me,

Rich Iozzo,
Environmental Analyst 2

Drinking Water Section

Connecticut Department of Public Health

410 Capitol Avenue, MS #51WAT, Hartford, CT. 06134

Phone: [860-509-7333](tel:860-509-7333) Fax: [860-509-7359](tel:860-509-7359)

Email: richard.iozzo@ct.gov



STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DRINKING WATER SECTION

APPLICATION FOR A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM WELL SITE SUITABILITY CERTIFICATION

PLEASE REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE APPLICATION FOR A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM WELL SITE SUITABILITY CERTIFICATION PRIOR TO FILLING OUT.

Application will be returned if it is incomplete

Section A. Public Water System and Applicant Information

PWS Name: Sunoco, Putnam Park Rd.
Project Name: Mitchell Putnam Park Sunoco Renovation
Project Address: 124 Putnam Park Rd.
PWSID Number: CT 0090354 PWS Type (select one): Community NTNC TNC
Town: Bethel DPH Project Number (if known): _____
Print Name of PWS Administrative Official: Norbert Mitchell
Title: Manager
Address: 7 Federal Rd.
Danbury, CT 06810
Phone Number: 203-744-0600
Fax Number: 203-743-7978
E-mail Address: nm3@nemitchell.com
Name of Consultant: _____
Company Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Name of Licensed Well Driller (must be licensed in CT): Mark Johnson
CT License Number: W1052 J120897 (Pump license)
Address: 26 Old Middle Rd. Brookfield, CT 06804
Phone Number: 203-775-9112

2016-0211

APPLICATION FOR A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM WELL SITE SUITABILITY CERTIFICATION

Section B. Well Information

1. Purpose of proposed well (Check One):
 New Public Water System Source
 Replacement Well
 Supplemental Well

2. Name of Proposed Well: Sunoco, Putnam Park Rd. Well #2

Type:
 Bedrock
 Gravel Packed
 Other

3. Desired Withdrawal Rate (check one):
 <10 gallons per minute (gpm)
 10-50 gpm
 >50 gpm

4. Indicate address where well will be located or closest town road or intersection:
124 Putnam Park Rd.

5. Latitude and Longitude of proposed well site:
Lat: 41° 21' 02" N Long: 73° 22' 53" W

6. Is proposed well site staked or marked in the field?
 Yes
 No

Section C. Well Site Characteristics

1. Is the proposed well site located above the FEMA 100-year flood elevation?
 Yes
 No (See RCSA Section 19-13-B102(d)(1)(A) and instructions for completing.)
Map # 090001232F. Site located in Zone 'x' unshaded

2. Does the public water system have full control (ownership) of the entire sanitary radius of the proposed well? If the public water system does not have control of the sanitary radius, indicate below how control will be obtained.
Yes

3. Indicate the locations of all nearby existing public and private wells, their corresponding distances to the proposed well and provide a brief description of potential effects the proposed new source of supply may have on these nearby systems.
Existing TNS well on property next to existing tank field to be abandoned. 75' from proposed well location. No adjoining properties have wells within 500'.

Section D. Map Information

Attach a scaled site or street/zoning map certified by a Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor licensed in the State of Connecticut containing the following items:

- 1. Location of proposed well(s) with GPS points noted
2. Adjacent public and private active/inactive well(s) that will be tested for interference during the yield test, if applicable (CGS 25-33(b))
3. Show the appropriate sanitary radius as listed in Section E Table 2.
4. Sanitary Land conservation easement boundary, if applicable
5. Existing and potential sources of pollution within 200 feet (see Section E Table 2)
6. Topographic contours appropriate for the scale of the map.
7. 100-year flood elevation contour, if applicable
8. North arrow
9. Annual high water mark, (wetland delineation) surface water bodies and watercourses (perennial and intermittent)

APPLICATION FOR A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM WELL SITE SUITABILITY CERTIFICATION

Section E. Sources of Pollution

1. Are there any known existing contaminated areas, as classified by the CT Department of Environmental Protection within a 1,500-foot radius of the proposed well site? Yes No; If yes, then describe below the current condition of the area and indicate separating distances from proposed well site.

2. Complete the following table:

Pollution Source	Required separation distances (feet) based on well pumping rate			Actual Separation Distance (feet)
	< 10 gpm	10-50 gpm	> 50 gpm	
Subsurface Sewage System (septic tank/leaching fields)	75	150	200	80'
Sanitary Sewer-Minimum separating distances may be reduced under specific conditions. Refer to the instructions for details.	75	150	200	NA.
Storm Drain	25	50	50	35'
Foundation, Floor Drain	25	50	50	40'
Dry Well	75	150	200	NA.
High Water Mark for Surface Water Body	25	50	50	225'
Liquid Fuel Storage Tank/Piping	75	150	200	100'

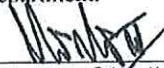
Section F. Dioxin, Endothall, Beta Particle and Photon Emitter Assessment

The purpose of this section is to obtain an assessment to determine if the proposed site of a source of supply/well will be required to be tested for Dioxin, Endothall and /or Beta Particle and Photon Emitters.

1. Complete and attach "Certification Form for Dioxin and Endothall". Required only for Community and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems; refer to the instructions for guidance.
2. Complete and Attach "Certification Form for Beta Particle and Photon Emitters". Analyses required only for Community Water Systems, refer to the instructions for guidance

Section G. Certification Statement

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided in this application is complete and correct. I understand that the information I provide will be used by the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Section to determine if a Well Site Suitability Certification can be granted. I further understand that if an approval is issued, the well must be drilled in the location approved by the Department.


Signature of Applicant

9-19-2016
Date

Norbert Mitchell
Name of Applicant (print or type)

Manager
Title (if applicable)

This application along with additional information on the public water system well approval process is located on the DPH Drinking Water Section's web page: www.ct.gov/dph click on "Programs and Services" then "Drinking Water"

Drinking Water Section Use Only

Date Stamped: _____
Assigned Staff Person: _____

Project No: _____

Non-Community Phase I-A Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN)

Average Daily Demand (ADD) Calculation Worksheet for Item #4

The average daily demand (ADD) in gallons per day (GPD) for a system shall be calculated based on "Design Flows" identified in Section IV of the most recent revision of the "Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems". Documentation from the local building official for the town in which the project is to be constructed with regards to the use of building space may be necessary to determine the design flow. If demonstrated to and approved by the DPH, historic or available water use data for a specific facility times a safety factor of 1.5 may be used in lieu of calculated daily design flows.

The most recent version of the Technical Standards referenced above is 1/1/2004, and are available by using this link: http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental_health/environmental_engineering/pdf/Technical_Standards_2011Final_Master.pdf

The "# Persons" is the number of pupils, employees, camp spaces, beds, seats, etc. as indicated on the Design Flows table in the Technical Standards. Indicate which category used. If more than one category is used, calculate each category separately and sum.

Is historic or other available water use data being used in lieu of calculated design flows (Y/N)?
If yes, submit justification for the use of that data and use the following calculation:

ADD: _____ X 1.5 (factor of safety) = _____

If using the referenced technical standards, use the following table for calculating the ADD.

<u># Persons</u>		<u>GPD per person (from Tech. Stds.)</u>		<u>Total GPD</u>
Category: <u>Restaurant (Public Toilets Provided)</u>				
<u>10</u>	X	<u>30</u>	=	<u>300</u>
Category: <u>Retail/Supermarket building</u>				
<u>2400 sq.ft.</u>	X	<u>.1 per sq.ft.</u>	=	<u>240</u>
Category: <u>Office per employee</u>				
<u>3</u>	X	<u>20</u>	=	<u>60</u>
Category: _____				
	X	_____	=	_____
Category: _____				
	X	_____	=	_____

FOR DWS USE ONLY

DWS Project #: _____ DPUC Docket#: _____

Review: Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

Date of determination: _____

Revised: 11/2/05

Total projected ADD = 600

TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, & FINANCIAL (TMF) CAPACITY EVALUATION

All new public water systems must develop and maintain adequate financial, managerial, and technical capacity to meet the requirements of state and federal regulations. The answers given to the following questions will be used to evaluate the knowledge and awareness of the property owner with the responsibility of owning a public water system.

General Questions (Managerial Capacity)	
1. Do you have any experience with the ownership and/or operation of a business? <i>We have been in business since 1945.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe. <i>We have owned and operated Multiple Transient Non Community Water systems at this and other locations,</i>
2. Do you have previous experience with the ownership and/or operation of a public water system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe. <i>see above</i>
3. Are you familiar with the state and federal regulations regarding public water systems?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Have you read these regulations? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Who will be responsible for management of the water system?	<i>Norbert Mitchell III</i>

Proposed Water System Information/Operation (Technical Capacity)	
5. Is the proposed building site suitable for drinking water source development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. How will the drinking water source of supply sanitary radius be protected and adequate sanitary conditions maintained?	<i>well is located in a remote wooded area, well tank and associated equipment will be located in a mechanical closet.</i>
7. What local approvals are required (zoning, construction, etc.)? Which, if any, have been obtained?	<i>Zoning - Approved Health - Pending Building - Pending Mechanical - Pending</i>
8. Have you contracted with a Professional Engineer or water system professional for the design of the proposed water system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, who? <i>Mark Johnson WI-052 JI-20897</i>
9. What classification of water system will the facility be? (C, NTNC, or TNC)	<i>TNC</i>
10. Will this proposed water system require a certified operator?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
11. What are the water quality monitoring requirements for this public water system classification?	<i>Quarterly</i>

FOR DWS USE ONLY

DWS Project #: _____

DPUC Docket#: _____

12. Have you contacted a Connecticut-certified laboratory(ies) regarding water quality monitoring costs?
 Yes No
 What lab(s) and what is estimated cost? *Already using Aqua Environmental Lab*

13. What services are the lab(s) you contacted offering to provide? (This may include reporting to the DWS.)
Full services including DWS reporting

14. Are you aware that future regulations may result in additional monitoring requirements for public water systems?
 Yes No

15. Are you aware that the water system may need continuous water treatment, depending on results of water quality tests?
 Yes No

Financial Capacity Information		
16. How will construction of the water system be paid for? <i>Cash</i>		17. Name of Lending Institution (if applicable)
18. What is the cost estimate for the proposed water system? <i>15,000.00</i>		19. If none, when will it be completed?
20. Are you aware of future costs associated with a public water system? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		21. How will the annual costs be paid for? <i>Cash</i>
22. Estimated Annual Monitoring Cost <i>360.00</i>	23. Estimated Annual Operating Cost <i>N.A.</i>	24. Estimated Annual Maintenance Cost <i>N.A.</i>
25. How do you plan to handle emergency repair situations? <i>We have plumbers on staff.</i>		26. How will emergency costs be paid for? <i>Cash</i>
27. Do you plan to, or have you, set up a reserve fund for annual/emergency costs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If so, what type(s)? (e.g. escrow)		

Signature of Property Owner/Legal Contact:

Norbert Mitchell III

Date: *9-27-16*

Print name: *Norbert Mitchell III*

FOR DWS USE ONLY

DWS Project #: _____ DPUC Docket#: _____
 Evaluation Review: Satisfactory Unsatisfactory
 Date of determination: _____

**CERTIFICATION FOR DIOXIN AND ENDOTHALL TESTING
ASSESSMENT FOR A SOURCE OF SUPPLY / WELL**

TO: Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue, MS# 51 WAT
P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

PWS NAME/PROPOSED SYSTEM NAME:

TOWN:

PWS ID#(if applicable):CT

PROPOSED WELL:

The purpose of this certification is to obtain an assessment to determine if a source of supply/well needs to be tested for Dioxin and/or Endothall. A Department of Public Health (DPH) review may be used in conjunction with this assessment to make this determination. If "No" is answered for Dioxin and/or Endothall, the test must be conducted and documentation as to the potential source of Dioxin and/or Endothall and its respective location/distance from the source of supply/well needs to be submitted to the DPH.

Dioxin:

The watershed or zone of influence¹ of the source of supply has not been or is not being used for any of the following land uses: pesticides and herbicides manufacturer, pulp and paper manufacturer, plastics manufacturer, wood preservative manufacturer, landfill and domestic waste transfer station, or hazardous waste disposal facility.

Yes No

Endothall:

Within the past year treatment with endothall has not been applied to any body of water, turf on sod farms or golf courses within the zone of influence of the source of supply.

Yes No

1. Zone of influence means the land area within a radius of one (1) mile for unconsolidated aquifer groundwater sources and a radius of one thousand (1000) feet for confined and bedrock aquifer groundwater sources.

Statement of Certification

I certify to the best of my knowledge, based on a field assessment and review of available historic land use records, that responses provided on this form are correct.

Norbert Mitchell #

(Print Name) PWS Administrative Official/Certified Operator/Owner

W. Mitchell

(Signature)

Manager

(Title)

9-27-16

(Date)

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



October 3, 2016

Municipal Officials
Municipal Commission Chairs

RE: Municipal Involvement in Coordinated Water System Planning
Western Region WUCC

Russell Posthauer, Jr., Co-Chair
russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com
203-775-6207

Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair
DLawrence@aquarionwater.com
203-362-3055

David Banker, Recording Secretary
DBanker@themdc.com
860-278-7850 Ext. 3650

The Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has begun a two year drinking water supply planning process in the western region public water supply management area. A Preliminary Water Supply Assessment has been prepared and shared with WUCC members and the general public as part of the Western Region Coordinated Water System Plan. This document can be found on the DPH web site at:
<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504%20%20>.

Eligible WUCC members include one representative from each public water system with a source of supply or service area within the public water supply management area and one representative from each regional planning agency within the public water supply management area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency. The four regional planning agency members of the Western WUCC are the Northwest Hills Council of Governments (NHCOG), Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG), Metropolitan Council of Governments (MetroCOG) and Western Council of Governments (WesternCOG).

The Western Region WUCC encourages participation in all stages of the WUCC process in order to receive input from all affected parties. It is important to participate in order to understand how this process and specifically the water supply assessment document will affect public water systems, communities, and the region. As key members of the WUCC, the four COGs provide a critical pathway for municipal official and commission/agency concerns to be brought forward to the coordinated water system planning process. However, the WUCC encourages municipal officials and commissions/agencies to directly contact us with input to the planning process. Please reach out to your COG contact, or contact the undersigned directly, if you should have any concerns or comments.

We have developed a survey that can be used to offer comments relative to the coordinated water system planning process. The survey can be accessed at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GJ3G6DC>.

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



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Additional information pertaining to the Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee, including past and future meeting agendas, meeting minutes, correspondence, mapping, and publications may be found at the following web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504%20%20>.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Russell Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in blue ink, featuring a large, stylized 'D' followed by several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Town-by-Town Review Template
For Notes during Meeting

Greenwich	Small cluster of non-community (NC) systems around small community system for a boarding school along the western border of Greenwich.
Stamford	Noted some residential well contamination from radon & arsenic
Darien	
New Canaan	
Norwalk	Most of the city is served with the two PWSs, and areas that are not served as large-lot with wells (west side) or difficult to serve (the northeast corner is high in elevation and a new PS would be needed)
Wilton	
Weston	Small grouping of 3 NC systems
Westport	Small grouping of 3 NC systems
Fairfield	
Bridgeport	
Stratford	
Easton	
Trumbull	
Shelton	
Monroe	Hot spot located along Route 25 with several NC systems. Aquarion may have recently installed a water main through this location, Dan Lawrence will confirm.
Newtown	Small groupings of 3-4 NC systems
Redding	

Ridgefield	
Danbury	
Bethel	
Brookfield	Large hot spot located with main through the center of town. Noted groundwater contamination with radon. Public water main now located through roadways, but NC systems have yet to connect. Solution exists and is in place. During facilitation of this planning session, Brookfield was cited as an example where the solution is available and not costly, then compared to New Fairfield, Sherman, and Bridgewater (see notes below).
New Fairfield	10-12 NC systems, TCE contamination noted in area. Town planned to extend water main from Aquarion, but state bond funds fell through. Solution identified, but not funded. During facilitation of this planning session, New Fairfield was cited as an example where the solution is likely available but costly, without any funding source.
Sherman	Grouping of 7 NC's, Joanna Wozniak-Brown identified salt as contaminant in the area. During facilitation of this planning session, Sherman was cited as an example where the solution is not clear at the moment.
New Milford	
Bridgewater	Grouping of NC systems identified, could develop into small system. During facilitation of this planning session, Bridgewater was cited as an example where there isn't a need to do anything.
Derby	
Ansonia	
Seymour	
Beacon Falls	
Naugatuck	
Middlebury	Many people believed that Westover School would connect to the CWC-HVWC pipeline, but it did not.

Southbury	
Oxford	Grouping of 7 NC systems identified, close proximity to existing water distribution piping. Aaron Budris stated town is growing fast, and the town officials are somewhat apprehensive about relying on the CWC-HVWC interconnection and pipeline as the means to allow additional development. The Towantic Energy plant was identified as large user in near future. Issues with utilizing interconnection/diversion permit.
Prospect	Grouping of 3 NC systems, adjacent to water system
Cheshire	
Waterbury	
Wolcott	Some NC systems adjacent to community water system. Some NC systems close to Waterbury town line. Water system expansion limited by town budget limitations.
Bristol	Small group of NC systems close to existing community water system.
Plymouth	Small group of NC systems.
Thomaston	
Watertown	
Woodbury	Troubled small community water system located next to large system.
Roxbury	
Bethlehem	Two community water systems with relatively high CAT scores are located at the edges of the hot spot of numerous NC systems.
Washington	
Morris	
Litchfield	Small community water system in Bantam area has low score, in close proximity to large community water system. There are groupings of small NC systems.
Harwinton	

Burlington	
Warren	
Kent	Small systems in close proximity
Sharon	
Cornwall	Two NC systems and town desire for small system in River Road area
Salisbury	
Canaan	
North Canaan	
Norfolk	
Goshen	Cluster of 7 small systems near town center. Goshen differs from a lot of the surrounding towns because it does NOT have a small CWS in the town center. In contrast, small CWSs are in the town centers of Salisbury, Sharon, Norfolk, North Canaan, Canaan, Cornwall, etc.
Torrington	
Winchester	
Colebrook	
New Hartford	
Barkhamsted	Desire to extend water main from Winsted into Barkhamsted. Grouping of 5 NCs and 2 small CWS
Hartland	