

CHAPTER I DEFINITIONS

Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 25-32a

As used in sections 25-32, 25-33 and 25-34, "consumer" means any private dwelling, hotel, motel, boardinghouse, apartment, store, office building, institution, mechanical or manufacturing establishment or other place of business or industry to which water is supplied by a water company; "water company" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipality or other entity, or the lessee thereof, who or which owns, maintains, operates, manages, controls or employs any pond, lake, reservoir, well, stream or distributing plant or system that supplies water to two or more consumers or to twenty-five or more persons on a regular basis provided if any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipality or other entity or lessee owns or controls eighty per cent of the equity value of more than one such system or company, the number of consumers or persons supplied by all such systems so controlled shall be considered as owned by one company for the purposes of this definition. (1967, P.A. 691, S. 3; P.A. 75-70; P.A. 95-329, S. 4, 31.)

History: P.A. 75-70 added to definition of "water company" to include those supplying water to twenty-five or more persons on a regular basis; P.A. 95-329 changed "for the purpose of supplying" to "that supplies" in the definition of water company, effective July 1, 1995

Public Health Code Section 19-13-B32

As used in this section, "sewage" shall have the meaning found in section 19-13-B103(b) of the public health code: "Toxic metals" shall be arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and silver and the salts thereof; "high water mark" shall be the upper limit of any land area which water may cover, either standing or flowing at any time during the year and "watershed" shall mean land which drains by natural or man-made causes to a public drinking water supply intake.

Public Health Code Section 19-13-B38a

(a) Definitions. As used in section 19-13-B38a:

- (1) "Air gap" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or outlet supplying water to a tank plumbing fixture, or other device, and the flood level rim of the receptacle. The vertical physical separation shall be at least two times the inside diameter of the water inlet pipe above the flood rim level but shall not be less than one inch.
- (2) "Air vent type backflow preventer" means a device containing two independently operating check valves separated by a chamber which can automatically vent to the atmosphere if backflow occurs.
- (3) "Atmospheric vacuum breaker" means a mechanical device which automatically air vents a pipeline to prevent backsiphonage.
- (4) "Auxiliary source" means (A) a water supply which is not approved for potable use such as a pond, river, open storage tank or large swimming pool; (B) potable water which has become unpotable such as by the addition of chemicals or from contamination while the water is being stored or held in reserve.

- (5) “Double check valve assembly” (DCVA) means a device which contains two independently acting check valves located between two tightly closing shut-off valves and fitted with properly located test cocks. This device is installed on existing fire sprinkler systems pursuant to section 19-13-B39a(c)(2)(I) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- (6) “Existing fire sprinkler system” means a sprinkler system installed prior to October 1, 1992 and not having undergone substantial renovations, alterations or additions representing more than 50% of the replacement cost of the existing system at the time of renovation, alteration or addition after July 1, 1993.
- (7) “Fire sprinkler system” for fire protection purposes means an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed to provide fire protection for a building or structure. The installation includes one or more automatic water supplies. The portion of the sprinkler system above-ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure, or area generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are attached in a systematic pattern. The valve controlling each system riser is located in the sprinkler riser or its supplying piping. Each sprinkler system riser includes a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.
- (8) “Hose bibb vacuum breaker” means an atmospheric vacuum breaker designed to be attached to an outlet having a hose connection thread.
- (9) “New fire sprinkler system” means a sprinkler system installed after October 1, 1992 or a sprinkler system which has undergone substantial renovations, alterations, or additions representing more than 50% of the replacement cost of the existing system at the time of renovation, alteration, or addition after July 1, 1993.
- (10) “Owner” means the customer of a water utility.
- (11) “Pressure vacuum breaker” means a device which contains a spring loaded check valve and a spring loaded atmospheric vent which opens when the pressure approached atmospheric. The unit shall include two tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the device and two test cocks properly located for testing the device.
- (12) “Reduced pressure principle backflow preventer” (RPD) means a device containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting, approved check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and a cessation of normal flow the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the device and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

- (13) “Siamese connection” means an inlet equipped with one or more couplings to which a fire hose can be attached and through which water can be delivered by a fire department pumper to a sprinkler system.
- (14) “Toxic or objectionable substance” means any compound which could affect the public health, the potability, or the aesthetic quality of the water.

Public Health Code Section 19-13-B51b

As used in sections 19-13-B51a to 19-13-B51l, inclusive:

- 1) “Water supply well” means an artificial excavation, constructed by any method, for the purpose of getting water for drinking or other domestic use;
- 2) “Well contractor” means any person, firm, or corporation drilling or constructing a water supply well;
- 3) “Aquifer” means a water-bearing earth material which can transmit water in significant quantity. It can be either consolidated rock (ledge rock) or unconsolidated material (sand, gravel, soil with boulders, etc.);
- 4) “Dug well” means a well excavated into a shallow aquifer;
- 5) “Spring” means a place where, without planned intervention of man, water flows from consolidated rock or unconsolidated material on land or into a body of surface water such as a lake, stream, or river. A spring shall have the same protection requirements as a dug well.
- 6) “Driven well” means a well which is constructed by driving a permanent casing with a screen area into unconsolidated material. Driven wells do not penetrate consolidated rock;
- 7) “Gravel well” means a well constructed into unconsolidated material. In the zone immediately surrounding the well screen more permeability is obtained by hydraulic action or by removing the finer formation material and replacing it with artificially graded coarser material;
- 8) “Drilled well” means a well constructed by drilling a hole and inserting a casing to support the sides of the hole. The portion of the well which is in consolidated rock may not require support of a casing;
- 9) “Annular space” means the space between two objects, one of which is surrounded by the other. This includes space between the wall of an excavation and the wall of a pit; between the wall of an excavation and the casing of a well; or between two casings;
- 10) “Casing” means an impervious, durable pipe or sidewall placed in a well to prevent the walls from caving, or to seal off surface drainage or undesirable water, gas, or other fluids so they cannot enter the well;
- 11) “Established grade” means the elevation of the finished ground surface at the point of intersection of the well casing;
- 12) “Pollution” means the adverse effect on water quality created by the introduction of matter;

- 13) "Sewer" means a conduit or pipe used or intended for conveying sewage or other contaminated wastes, or such conduit or pipe into which sewage or wastes may back up;
- 14) "Source of pollution" means any place or condition which may result in pollution of a ground water supply; it may include a stream, pond, sewer, privy, septic tank, tile field, cesspool, sewage, sewage treatment unit, industrial waste, industrial waste disposal unit, location where animal excrement is allowed to accumulate, or disposal site for refuse, industrial waste, sewage sludge or industrial waste sludge;
- 15) "Well top seal" means an arrangement used to establish a watertight junction at the top of the casing of a well with special regard to the piping or equipment installed therein;
- 16) "Well vent" means a piped outlet at the upper end of a well to allow maintenance of atmospheric pressure within the well casing;
- 17) "Well pit" means a structure built wholly or partly underground to house the well top or well appurtenances or both;
- 18) "Yield" means the quantity of water delivered per unit of time which may flow or be pumped continuously from the well;
- 19) "Public supply well" means a water supply well used or made available by a water company to two or more consumers, as defined in section 25-32a of the 1969 supplement to the general statutes.

Public Health Code Section 19-13-B102

(a) Definitions. As used in section 19-13-B102:

- (1) "Action Level" means the concentration of lead or copper in water specified in subsection (j)(6)(B) of this section which determines, in some cases, the treatment requirements contained in subsection (j)(6) of this section that a water system is required to complete.
- (2) "Active Source Of Supply" means all springs, streams, watercourses, brooks, rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, or underground waters from which water is taken on a regular or periodic basis for water supply purposes. A number of wells drawing water from a single aquifer or more than one surface water body or a combination of surface water and groundwater sources connected to a common distribution system may, at the discretion of the department, be considered a single source of supply.
- (3) "CFR" means code of federal regulations.
- (4) "Certified Distribution System Operator" means an operator who has met the education, experience and examination requirements specified in Section 25-32-11 of the regulations of Connecticut State agencies.
- (5) "Certified Treatment Plant Operator" means an operator who has met the education, experience and examination requirements of Section 25-32-9 of the regulations of Connecticut State agencies.

- (6) "Coagulation" means a process using coagulant chemicals and mixing by which colloidal and suspended materials are destabilized and agglomerated into flocs.
- (7) "Community Water System" means a public water system that serves at least twenty-five (25) residents throughout the year.
- (8) "Complete Conventional Treatment" means coagulation, sedimentation, rapid granular filtration and disinfection unless approved otherwise by the department.
- (9) "Compliance Period" means a three (3) calendar-year period within a compliance cycle. Each compliance cycle has three (3) three-year compliance periods. Within the first compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995; the second from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998; the third from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2001.
- (10) "Compliance Cycle" means the nine (9) calendar-year cycle during which public water systems shall monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three (3) three-year compliance periods. The first calendar year cycle begins January 1, 1993 and ends December 31, 2001; the second begins January 1, 2002 and ends December 31, 2010; the third begins January 1, 2011 and ends December 31, 2019.
- (11) "Confluent Growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter, or a portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.
- (12) "Consecutive Public Water System" means a public water system that purchases all of its water from another public water system and does not operate or control any other sources of supply.
- (13) "Consumer" means one that meets the requirements of section 25-32a of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (14) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water as in section 1401 Title XIV of the Federal Public Health Service Act.
- (15) "Conventional Filtration Treatment" means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.
- (16) "Corrosion Inhibitor" means a substance capable of reducing the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.
- (17) "CT" or "CT CALC" means the product of the "residual disinfectant concentration" (C) in milligrams per liter (mg/l) determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T) in minutes (i.e., "C" X "T"). If a public water system applies disinfectants at more than one point prior to the first customer, it [must] shall determine the CT of each disinfectant sequence before or at the first customer to determine the total percent inactivation.
- (18) "Department" means Connecticut Department of Public Health.

- (19) "Diatomaceous Earth Filtration" means a process resulting in substantial particulate removal in which a precoat cake of diatomaceous earth filter media is deposited on a support membrane (septum), and while the water is filtered by passing through the cake on the septum, additional filter media known as body feed is continuously added to the feed water to maintain the permeability of the filter cake.
- (20) "Direct Filtration" means a series of processes including coagulation and filtration but excluding sedimentation resulting in substantial particulate removal.
- (21) "Disinfectant Contact Time" ("T" in CT calculations) means the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application or the previous point of disinfectant residual measurement to a point before or at the point where residual disinfectant concentration ("C") is measured.
- (A) Where only one "C" is measured (single application point), "T" is the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application to a point before or at which residual disinfectant concentration ("C") is measured.
- (B) Where more than one "C" is measured (multiple application points), "T" is:
- (i) for the first measurement of "C," the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the first point of disinfectant application to a point before or at the point where the first "C" is measured, and
 - (ii) for subsequent measurements of "C," the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the previous "C" measurement point to the "C" measurement point for which the subsequent "T" is being calculated.
- (C) Disinfectant contact time in pipelines shall be calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the maximum hourly flow rate through that pipe (plug flow).
- (D) Disinfectant contact time within mixing basins, clearwells, and storage reservoirs shall be determined by tracer studies or an equivalent demonstration.
- (22) "Disinfection" means a process which inactivates pathogenic organisms in water by chemical oxidants or equivalent agents.
- (23) "Domestic Or Other Non-Distribution System Plumbing Problem" means a coliform contamination problem in a public water system with more than one service connection that is limited to the specific service connection from which the coliform-positive sample was taken.
- (24) "EC Medium/Mug Tests" means analytical tests for waterborne bacteria as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(f).
- (25) "Effective Corrosion Inhibitor Residual" means a concentration sufficient to form a passivating film on the interior walls of a pipe.
- (26) "End Of Distribution System" means the last service connection on a dead-end water main.

- (27) "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (28) "Filtration" means a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.
- (29) "First Draw Sample" means a one-liter sample of tap water, collected in accordance with subsection (e)(8)(B)(ii) of this section, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least six (6) hours and is collected without flushing the tap.
- (30) "Flocculation" means a process to enhance agglomeration or collection of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settleable particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means.
- (31) "Groundwater Under The Direct Influence Of Surface Water" means any water beneath the surface of the ground with either significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as giardia lamblia, or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct influence shall be determined for individual sources in accordance with criteria established by the department. The department determination of direct influence may be based on site-specific measurements of water quality and/or documentation of well construction characteristics and geology with field evaluation according to "Department of Health Services criteria - determination of groundwater under the direct influence of surface water."
- (32) "Initial Compliance Period" means the first full three-year compliance period which begins at least eighteen (18) months after promulgation. Initial compliance period runs from January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995.
- (33) "Large Water System" means a water system that serves more than fifty thousand (50,000) persons.
- (34) "Lead Service Line" means a service line made of lead that connects the water main to a building inlet and any lead pigtail, gooseneck or other fitting connected to such lead line.
- (35) "Legionella" means a genus of bacteria, some species of which have caused a type of pneumonia called legionnaires' disease.
- (36) "Local Director Of Health" means a city, town, borough, or district director of health or his authorized agent.
- (37) "mg/l" means milligrams per liter.
- (38) "Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any consumer of a public water system.
- (39) "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal" or "MCLG" means the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of

persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals are non-enforceable health goals.

- (40) "Medium-Size Water System" means a water system that serves greater than three thousand three hundred (3,300) and less than or equal to fifty thousand (50,000) persons.
- (41) "Method Detection Limit (MDL)" means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with ninety nine percent (99%) confidence that the true value is greater than zero (0).
- (42) "Near The First Service Connection" means at one of the twenty percent (20%) of all service connections in the entire system that are nearest the water supply treatment facility, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.
- (43) "Non-Community Water System" means a public water system that serves at least twenty-five (25) persons at least sixty (60) days out of the year and is not a community or a seasonal water system.
- (44) "Non-Transient Non-Community Water System" (NTNC) means a public water system that is not a community system and that regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year.
- (45) "Notification Level" means the level of a contaminant that if exceeded shall require public notification by a public water system to its consumers.
- (46) "Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment" means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while ensuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any drinking water statutes or regulations.
- (47) "Other Unregulated Contaminants" means contaminants that meet or exceed the department's action level or contaminant level for which the maximum contaminant goal has been proposed for drinking water by EPA.
- (48) "Physical Parameters" means color, turbidity, pH and odor.
- (49) "Point Of Disinfectant Application" is the point where the disinfectant is applied and water downstream of that point is not subject to recontamination by surface water.
- (50) "Point Of Entry" means a location on an active source of supply that is after any treatment and before entrance to the distribution system.
- (51) "Public Water System" or "System" means any water company supplying water to fifteen (15) or more consumers or twenty-five (25) or more persons, based on the "Design Population" as defined in Section 16-262m-8(a)(3) of the regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, jointly administered by the department and the Department of Public Utility Control, daily at least sixty days (60) of the year.
- (52) "Practical Quantification Level (PQL)" means the lowest concentration that can be reliably measured within specific limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions.

- (53) "Repeat Compliance Period" means any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period.
- (54) "Repeat Sample" means a sample that is collected as a result of a total coliform-positive routine sample.
- (55) "Residual Disinfectant Concentration" ("C" in CT calculations) means the concentration of disinfectant measured in MG/L in a representative sample of water.
- (56) "Routine Sample" means a sample that is collected at a location and frequency as specified in the approved sample siting plan.
- (57) "Sanitarian" means a person who is trained in environmental health and who is qualified to carry out educational and investigational duties in the fields of environmental health such as investigation of air, water, sewage, foodstuffs, housing and refuse by observing, sampling, testing and reporting; and who is licensed pursuant to Section 20-361 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (58) "Sanitary Survey" means an onsite inspection of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.
- (59) "Seasonal Water System" means a public water system that operates on a seasonal basis for six (6) months or less per calendar year.
- (60) "Second Compliance Period" means the second full three-year compliance period in the first compliance cycle. Second compliance period runs from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998.
- (61) "Sedimentation" means a process for removal of solids before filtration by gravity or separation.
- (62) "Service Line Sample" means a one (1) liter sample of water, collected in accordance with subsection (e)(8)(B)(iii) of this section, that has been standing for at least six (6) hours in a service line.
- (63) "Single Family Structure" means a building constructed as a single-family residence that is currently used as either a residence or a place of business.
- (64) "Slow Sand Filtration" means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 0.16 gallons per minute per square foot, gpm/sq.ft.) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.
- (65) "Small Water System" means a water system that serves three thousand three hundred (3,300) persons or fewer.
- (66) "Source Water" means raw water before any kind or type of treatment at the source of supply.

- (67) "Special Purpose Sample" means a sample that is taken to determine whether disinfection practices are sufficient following routine maintenance work on the distribution system.
- (68) "Surface Water" means all water that is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.
- (69) "System With A Single Service Connection" means a system that supplies drinking water to consumers via a single service line.
- (70) "Tier I Violation" means a public water system has failed to comply with requirements for any of the following:
- (A) an applicable maximum contaminant level (MCL) or Action Level;
 - (B) regulations concerning quality and quantity of drinking water ready for consumption with the exception of odor, color, pH and sodium content;
 - (C) applicable treatment technique or any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption.
- (71) "Tier II Violation" means a public water system:
- (A) has failed to perform monitoring requirements according to this section; or
 - (B) has failed to comply with a current testing procedure established by EPA; or
 - (C) is subject to a variance or an exemption.
- (72) "Too Numerous To Count" means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds two hundred (200) on a forty seven (47)MM diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.
- (73) "Transient Non-Community Water System" means a non-community water system that does not meet the definition of a non-transient non-community water system.
- (74) "Virus" means a microorganism of fecal origin which is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.
- (75) "Water Company" means one that meets the requirements of Section 25-32a of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (76) "Water System" means all community water systems, non-transient non-community water systems and seasonal water systems.
- (77) "Waterborne Disease Outbreak" means the significant occurrence of acute infectious illness, epidemiologically associated with the ingestion of water from a public water system as determined by the department.
- (78) "Zone of Influence" means the land area that directly overlies and has the same horizontal extent as the part of the water table or other potentiometric surface that is perceptibly lowered by the withdrawal of water. The zone of influence delineated by the use of

modeling is that area of land in which the water table or potentiometric surface is lowered by at least one-half (0.5) foot. In the event of inadequate information and data to delineate the zone of influence, a radius of one (1) mile shall be utilized for unconsolidated aquifer groundwater sources and a radius of one thousand (1000) feet shall be utilized for confined and bedrock aquifer ground water sources.

Public Health Code Section 25-32-7a

(a) Definitions. As used in Section 25-32-7a to 25-32-14, inclusive:

- (1) “(ABC)” means the Association of Boards of Certification.
- (2) “Available” means reasonably accessible in order to respond to plant or system changes or malfunctions.
- (3) “Certified operator” means an operator who has met the education, experience and examination requirements specified in these regulations.
- (4) “Chief operator” means a certified operator who has been designated by the utility as the operator who has direct responsible charge for the operation and maintenance of the plant or distribution system.
- (5) “Direct responsible charge” means active, daily responsibility for operation of a plant or distribution system.
- (6) “Limited operator” means an existing operator who had direct responsible charge as of the effective date of these regulations.
- (7) “Operator-in-training” means a person who has received a Certificate of Achievement in Water Management from a Connecticut Technical College, or its equivalent as determined by the Department of Public Health and who has met the examination requirements specified in these regulations.
- (8) “Provisional operator” means an operator who is given permission by the Department of Public Health to have direct responsible charge, for up to two years, to allow the operator to become certified.

Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Section 16-262m-1

As used in sections 16-262m-1 to 16-262m-9, inclusive:

- a) “Community Water System” or “System”, as used herein, shall mean a system which supplies to the public piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least fifteen and no more than two hundred fifty service connections or regularly serves an average of twenty-five to one thousand persons daily at least sixty days out of the year, when such water is supplied as part of a lease or contract. A community water system includes but is not limited to, 1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of an operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and 2) any collection or pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Community water systems may include, but are not limited to service to: residential sub-divisions, cluster-housing projects, homeowners associations, municipalities, tax districts, duplexes, townhouses, apartment buildings or complexes, residential and office condominium developments, elderly housing projects, convalescent homes, trailer or mobile home parks, industrial parks, shopping centers or malls, large manufacturing buildings and other commercial enterprises.
- b) “Feasible Interconnections”, as used herein, shall mean that the extension of an existing utility’s water mains is considered feasible to serve a proposed project with at least fifteen service connections or twenty-five persons if the developer’s investment for such extension, including service connections and appurtenances, is less than \$5,000 (construction costs only) per dwelling or office unit and if there is sufficient supply and storage facilities to accommodate the anticipated demand available from the existing utility. If there is insufficient supply and storage available from the existing utility, the cost of developing such facilities may be included in the water main extension proposal, as additional items.
- c) “Duplication of Water Facilities” as used herein, shall mean that the plant and equipment of a community water system which the Department of Public Utility Control determines is substantially repetitive to the plant and equipment of another water purveyor or community water system within one linear mile of the proposed project, as measures along public or private roadways. Geological factors such as elevation differences, slope of the land and depth to bedrock will be considered in determining duplication of facilities.
- d) “Expansion”, as used herein, shall mean the following: (1) a five percent increase in the number of service connections to be served by a community water system, above the number allowed under an existing certificate or permit issued by the Department of Public Utility Control and the Department of Health Services, or (2) a five percent increase in the number of service connections to be served by a community water system above the number served as of the effective date of these regulations.
- e) “Phase I-A, Phase I-B, and Phase II”, as used herein, shall mean the three parts of the application and review procedure for the construction or expansion of any community water system.

Phase I-A grants the developer approval of his well sites and permission to obtain the well drilling permits from the appropriate town to proceed with groundwater exploration and development of such wells. The issuance of this approval means that the Department of Public Utility Control and the Department of Health Services have determined that a main extension to an existing system is not feasible (for new water systems only) and that there will be no

duplication of service of other existing water utilities in the area when the project is finished. Phase I-B evaluates the well yield and water quality data so that proper pump sizing, storage, and appurtenant equipment and any required treatment processes can be incorporated into the design of the water system. This approval permits the developer to obtain building permits from the town to clear the site, lay out the roads, construct the drainage facilities and dig or pour the foundations of the buildings themselves. Phase II approval, the final Certificate, permits the developer to go forward with the remainder of the project, i.e. installing the water distribution system and waterworks (storage tanks, transfer pumps, meters, etc.) and the septic or sewer systems (assuming appropriate approvals have already been obtained from the Department of Health Services or local Directors of Health or Department of Environmental Protection) for the septic or sewer systems and the diversion of water.

- f) “Service Connection”, as used herein, means the service pipe from the main to the curb stop, at or adjacent to the street line or the customer’s property line.
- g) “Customer”, as used herein, means any person, firm, corporation, company, association, governmental unit, lessee who by the terms of a written lease is responsible for the water bill, or owner of property furnished water service by a water company.
- h) “Existing System”, as used herein, shall mean a regulated public service or municipal utility or regional water authority having an operating water system within one linear mile of the proposed project as measured along private and public roadways.
- i) “Satellite system”, as used herein, shall mean a non-connected community water system of an existing system.
- j) “Regulated Public Service Utility”, as used herein, shall mean a water company, as defined in Section 16-1 of the General Statutes of Connecticut , that is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Utility Control.