

- FEEDER SHALL NOT BE ROUTED THROUGH THE UTILITY PULL OR UTILITY METER SECTIONS. FEEDER SHALL NOT BE ROUTED THROUGH ANY OTHER SECTION THAN THAT IN WHICH IT TERMINATES UNLESS BARRIERS ARE PROVIDED PER NEC 408.3.
- THE ENERGY SERVER INVERTER OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH
- INTERCONNECTIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 705.10.
- THE ENERGY SERVER OUTPUT IS EQUIPPED WITH UTILITY-INTERACTIVE INVERTERS RECOGNIZED BY UL TO UL1741SA/SB AND IEEE 1547 AND COMPLIES WITH NEC 692.62. INVERTER SETTINGS PER THE PROVIDED TABLE BELOW.
- THE ENERGY SERVER IS NOT A SEPARATELY DERIVED SYSTEM PER NEC 250.30 [ART. 100]
- CONTRACTOR SHALL GROUND AND BOND ALL METALLIC EQUIPMENT, BOXES, AND CONDUIT BETWEEN EACH BLOOM ENERGY SERVER AND FACILITY POINT OF CONNECTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AHJ AND NEC REQUIREMENTS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST ALL CIRCUIT BREAKERS GREATER THAN 100A
- INSTALLATION PHASE ROTATION SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING PHASE ROTATION FOR 3-PHASE
- CONDUIT SIZES ARE BASED ON SCHEDULE 40 PVC AND RMC. UPSIZE CONDUIT AS NEEDED IF SCHEDULE 80, HDPE, OR OTHER APPROVED CONDUIT TYPE ARE USED. HDPE REQUIRES PRE-APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ AND ENGINEER OF RECORD.
- 0. CONDUCTOR SIZES ARE BASED ON NEC TABLE 310.15(B)(16) COPPER (CU) WITH THHN/THWN-2
- 1. PROVIDE RIGID STEEL FOR ALL EXTERIOR EXPOSED RUNS SUBJECT TO DAMAGE.
- PROVIDE PVC SCHEDULE 40 FOR ALL UNDERGROUND RUNS. UPSIZE CONDUIT AS NEEDED IF PVC SCHEDULE 80 IS USED.

REFERENCE SHEET NOTES

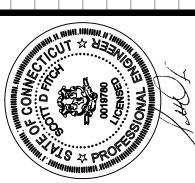
- 1. ALL CONNECTIONS FROM FUEL CELLS TO INVERTER ARE FACTORY WIRED AND ALL MAINTENANCE CABINETS ARE ACTIVELY PRESSURIZED; THEREFORE, NO CLASS 1, DIVISION 2 WIRING IS REQUIRED.
- 2. ALL COMPONENTS SHOWN IN THIS BOUNDARY SHALL BE UL LISTED TOGETHER AS A SINGLE, COMPLETE, ALL INCLUSIVE UNIT. ALL ELECTRICAL CONDUIT/CABLE CONNECTIONS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY SHALL BE FACTORY INSTALLED WITH SOME FINAL CONNECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. REFER TO BLOOM ENERGY INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ALL FINAL TERMINATION POINTS.
- (3.) CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL CONDUITS AND CONDUCTORS AS SHOWN. REFER TO BLOOM ENERGY INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ALL FINAL TERMINATION POINTS AT BLOOM ENERGY FURNISHED EQUIPMENT.
- 4.) MANUFACTURER INSTALLED, PRE-WIRED EPO BUTTON LOCATED IN READILY ACCESSIBLE LOCATION AT ENERGY SERVER PLATFORM AND CONNECTED TO TELEMETRY CABINET
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL GROUND CONDUCTOR FROM EQUIPMENT TO THE UFER GROUND ROD IN THE CONCRETE PAD.
- 6. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL 1-#1/0 AWG CU FROM ENERGY SERVER GROUND TO UFER GROUND IN ENERGY SERVER PAD, TYP.
- 7.) VISIBLE OPEN, LOAD BREAK 89L, LOCKABLE, UTILITY APPROVED AC SERVICE RATED
- DISCONNECT HEAVY DUTY FOR UTILITY USE.
- 8.) THE UTILITY-INTERACTIVE INVERTER POINT OF CONNECTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 705.12

$\overline{}$	
9.)	BLOOM ENERGY SHALL FURNISH EQUIPMENT AND CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL
	EQUIPMENT. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL FUSES.

MANUFACTURER SUPPLIED INVERTER SETTINGS										
FUNCTION		TRIP VALUE	TRIP TIME	OPERATING MODE						
27-2	UNDERVOLTAGE	240V (<50%)	1.10 SECONDS (66 CYCLES)	MC						
21-1	UNDERVOLTAGE	423V (88%)	2.00 SECONDS (120 CYCLES)	МО						
59-1	OVERVOLTAGE	528V (>110%)	2.00 SECONDS (120 CYCLES)	MC						
59-2	OVERVOLTAGE	576V (>120%)	0.16 SECONDS (10 CYCLES)	NA						
81U-2	UNDERFREQUENCY 1	58.5 HZ	0.16 SECONDS (10 CYCLES)	MO						
81U-1	UNDERFREQUENCY 2	56.5 - 58.5HZ	300 SECONDS (18,000 CYCLES)	NA						
810-1	OVERFREQUENCY 1	61.2 - 62HZ	300 SECONDS (18,000 CYCLES)	MO						
810-2	OVERFREQUENCY 2	≤ 62HZ	0.16 SECONDS (10 CYCLES)	NA						
79	RECONNECT TIMER	N/A	300 SECONDS (18,000 CYCLES)	NA						



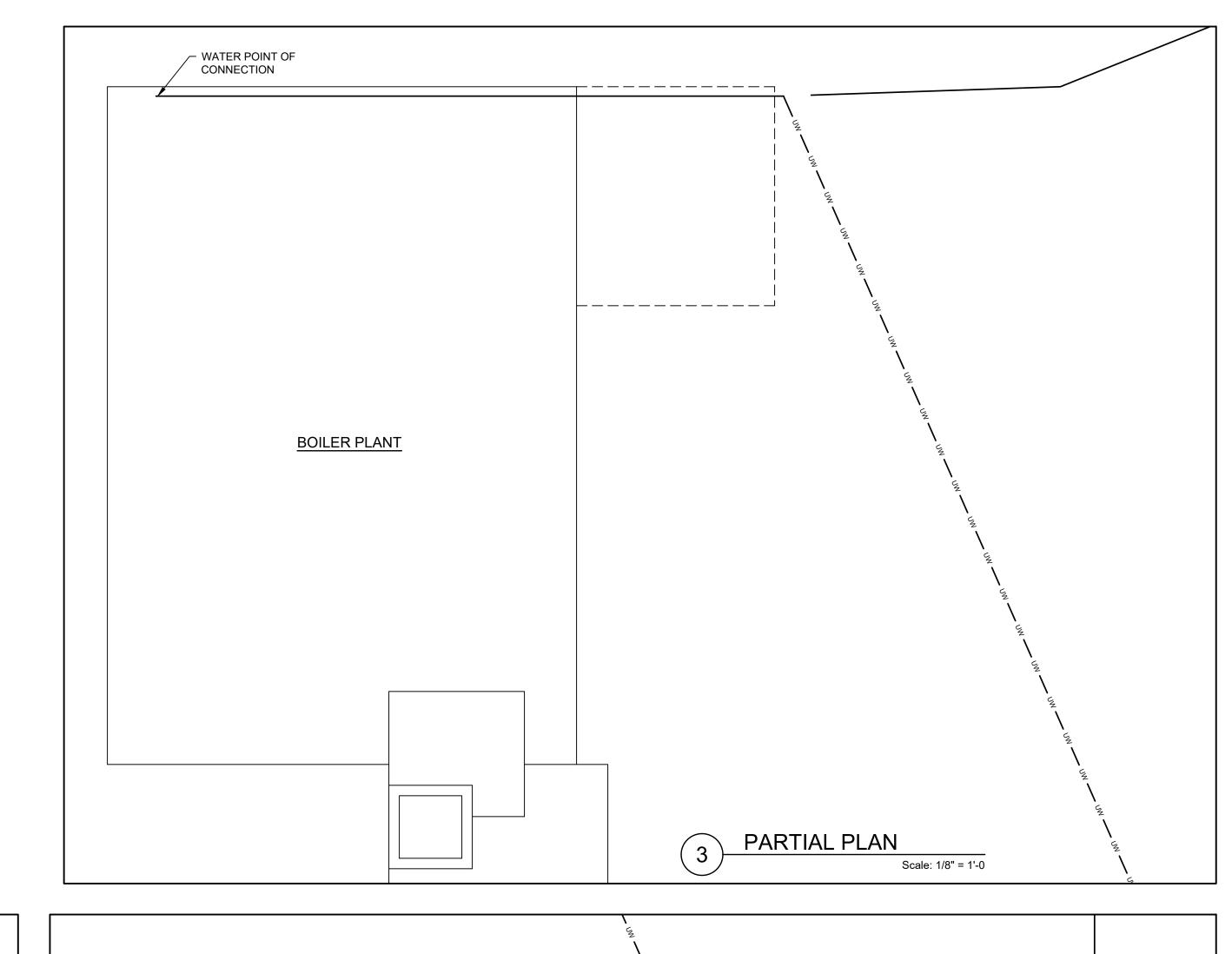


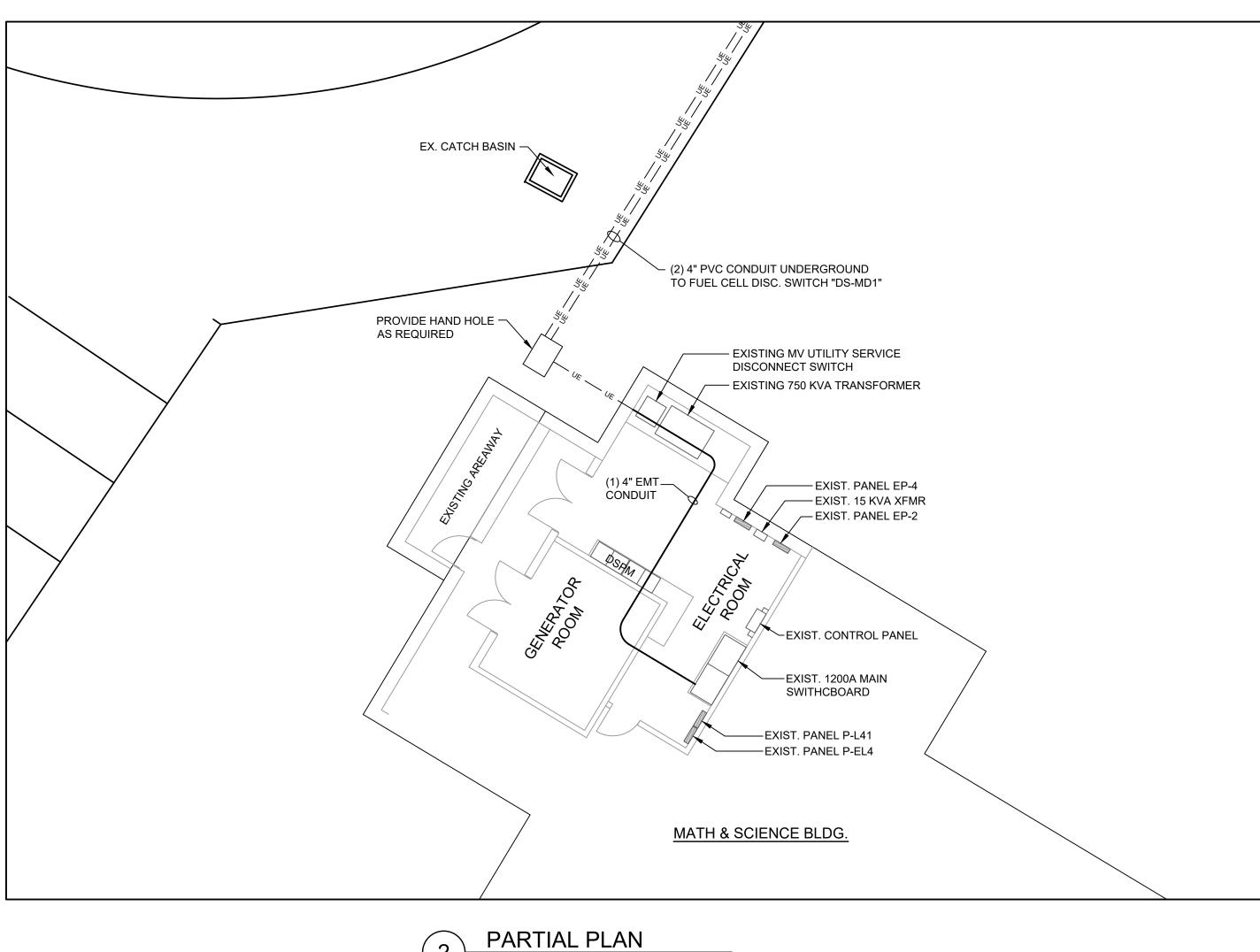


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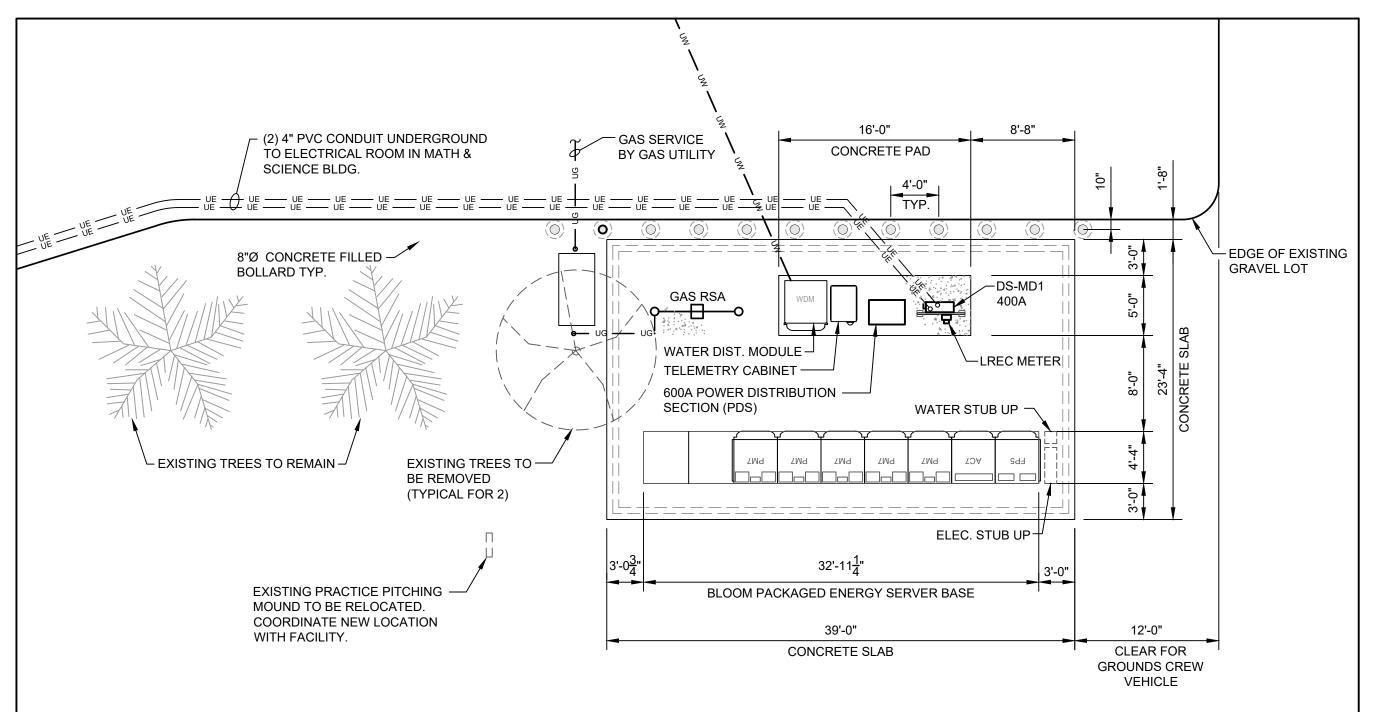
KFH Design By: Date: 04/25/24 Scale: Check By: N.T.S.

Drawing No.:



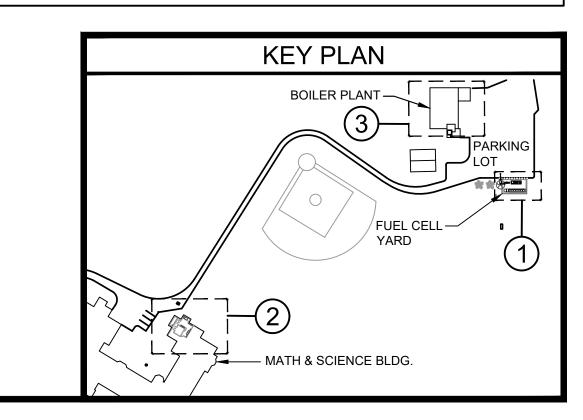


Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0



Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0

PARTIAL PLAN



TAFT SCHOOL - MATH & SCIENCE CENTER

110 WOODBURY RD, WATERTOWN CT
FUEL CELL INSTALLATION

Project No.:

Drawn By:

KFH

Date:

04/25/24

Scale:

N.T.S.

Drawn By:

KFH

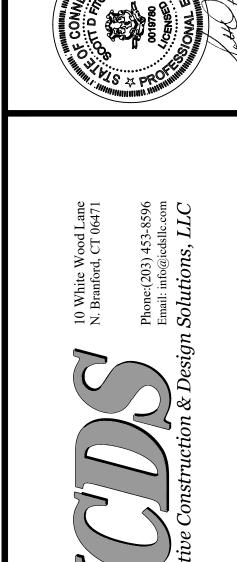
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DSF

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TAFT SCHOOL - MATH & SCIENCE CENTER 110 WOODBURY RD, WATERTOWN CT FUEL CELL INSTALLATION

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Project No.:	Drawn By:
	KFH
Date:	Design By:
04/25/24	KFH
Scale:	Check By:
N.T.S.	DSF
Drawing No.:	

SPARIGHT 2024, INNOV

Bloomenergy®

PRODUCT DATASHEET

Energy Server[™] 5

Always On, Clean Energy Using Patented Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Technology



The Energy Server 5 provides combustion-free electric power with these benefits



Clean

Our systems produce near zero criteria pollutants (NOx, SOx, and particulate matter) and far fewer carbon emissions than legacy technologies.



Reliable

Bloom Energy Servers are designed around a modular architecture of simple repeating elements. This enables us to generate power $24 \times 7 \times 365$ and can be configured to eliminate the need for traditional backup power equipment.



Resilient

Our system operates at very high availability due to its fault-tolerant design and use of the robust natural gas pipeline system. Bloom Energy Servers have survived extreme weather events and other incidences and have continued providing power to our customers.



Simple Installation and Maintenance

Our Energy Servers are 'plug and play' and have been designed in compliance with a variety of safety standards. Bloom Energy manages all aspects of installation, operation and maintenance of the systems.

Energy Server 5	Technical Highlights (ES5-YA8AAN)				
Outputs					
Nameplate power output (net AC)	300 kW				
Load output (net AC)	300 kW				
Electrical connection	480V, 3-phase, 60 Hz				
Inputs					
Fuels	Natural gas, directed biogas				
Input fuel pressure	10-18 psig (15 psig nominal)				
Water	None during normal operation				
Efficiency					
Cumulative electrical efficiency (LHV net AC) ¹	65-53%				
Heat rate (HHV)	5,811-7,127 Btu/kWh				
Emissions ²					
NOx	0.0017 lbs/MWh				
SOx	Negligible				
CO	0.034 lbs/MWh				
VOCs	0.0159 lbs/MWh				
CO ₂ @ stated efficiency	679-833 lbs/MWh on natural gas; carbon neutral on directed biogas				
Physical Attributes and Environment					
Weight	15.8 tons				
Dimensions (variable layouts)	18'94" x 8'8" x 7'0" or 32'11" x 4'5" x 7'5"				
Temperature range	-20° to 45° C				
Humidity	0% - 100%				
Seismic vibration	IBC site class D				
Location	Outdoor				
Noise	< 70 dBA @ 6 feet				

Codes and Standards

Complies with Rule 21 interconnection and IEEE1547 standards

Exempt from CA Air District permitting; meets stringent CARB 2007 emissions standards

An Energy Server is a Stationary Fuel Cell Power System. It is Listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) as a 'Stationary Fuel Cell Power System' to ANSI/CSA FC1-2014 under UL Category IRGZ and UL File Number MH45102.

Additional Notes

Access to a secure website to monitor system performance & environmental benefits

Remotely managed and monitored by Bloom Energy

Capable of emergency stop based on input from the site

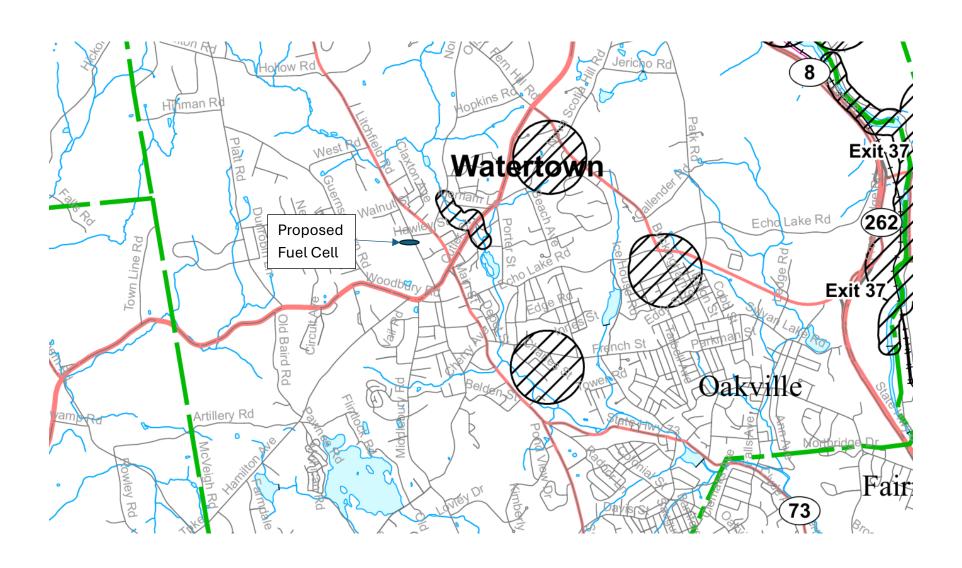
About Bloom Energy

Bloom Energy's mission is to make reliable, clean energy affordable for everyone in the world. The company's product, the Bloom Energy Server, delivers highly reliable and resilient, Always On electric power that is clean and sustainable. Bloom's customers include twenty-five of the Fortune 100 companies and leaders in cloud services and data centers, healthcare, retail, financial services, utilities and many other industries.

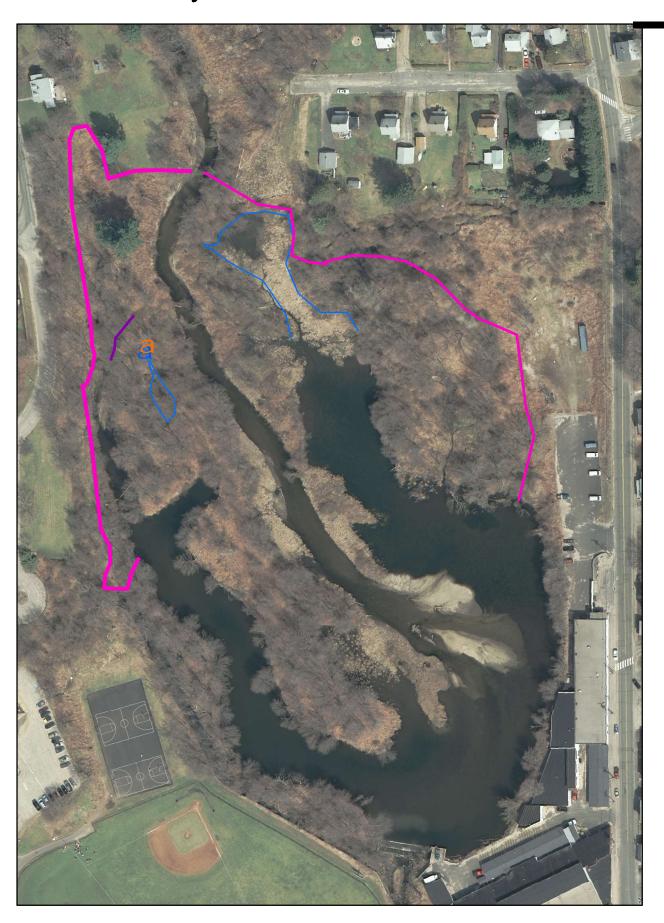
 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ 65% LHV efficiency verified by ASME PTC 50 Fuel Cell Power Systems Performance Test

 $^{^{2}}$ NOx and CO measured per CARB Method 100, VOCs measured as hexane by SCAQMD Method 25.3

Exhibit 3



Heminway Pond Wetland Boundaries



United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service 100 Northfield Drive, 4th Floor Windsor, CT 06095

(860) 688-7725 (phone) (860) 688-0083 (fax) www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov

June 24, 2008 Joseph J. Kavan, Civil Engineer USDA-NRCS 344 Merrow Road, Suite A Tolland, CT 06084-3917

RE: Heminway Pond Wetland Delineation, Oakville (Watertown), CT

Dear Mr. Kavan,

On April 30, 2008 an on-site wetland delineation was conducted around Heminway Pond in Watertown, CT. Wetlands were identified and flagged in the field with pink (Connecticut wetlands) and blue (Federal wetlands) survey ribbons by Margie Faber and Lisa Krall, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil scientists. Wetlands were delineated by making observations of soils, vegetation and hydrology present at the site. The wetland flags were then marked using a Garmin GPSmap76 equipped with a radio beacon receiver. The GPS marked points were then used to make a map of the wetland boundaries with in the project area.

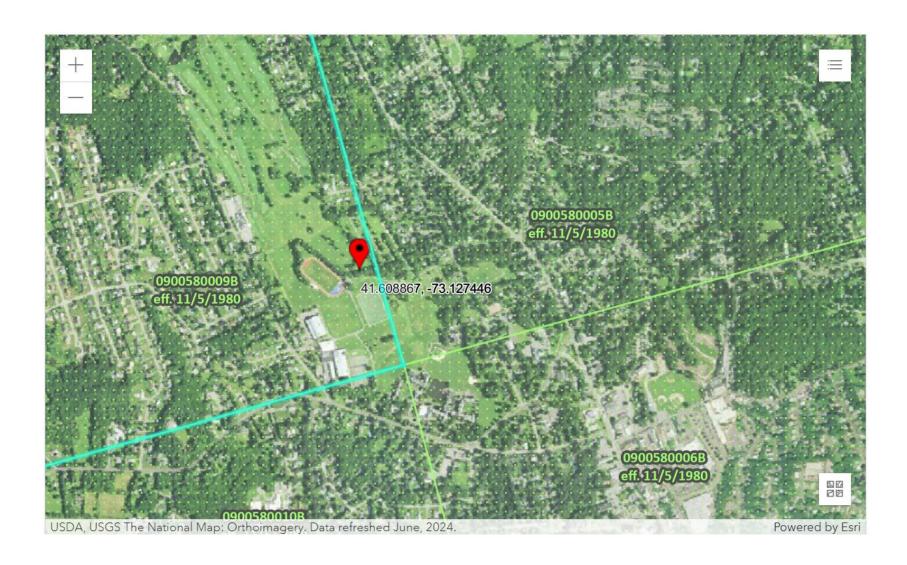
Two methodologies were followed for wetland delineations within the project area. First, Connecticut state wetlands were identified in accordance with the Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. Under this Act wetlands are defined as "land including submerged land, which consists of any of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial and floodplain by the National Cooperative Soil Survey of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture." Watercourses means "rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes and ponds marshes, swamps, bogs and all other bodies of water natural and artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof." Second, federal wetlands were delineated in accordance with section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Under the federal system wetlands are defined using the three parameter approach, wetlands are required to exhibit the following: hydric soils, wetland hydrology and a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation. All federal wetlands fall within the Connecticut state wetland boundary.

Please refer to the attached report and accompanying maps, photos, and documents for a more detailed description of the wetlands on the site. Don't hesitate to contact Margie Faber or Lisa Krall if you have any questions or need any more information.

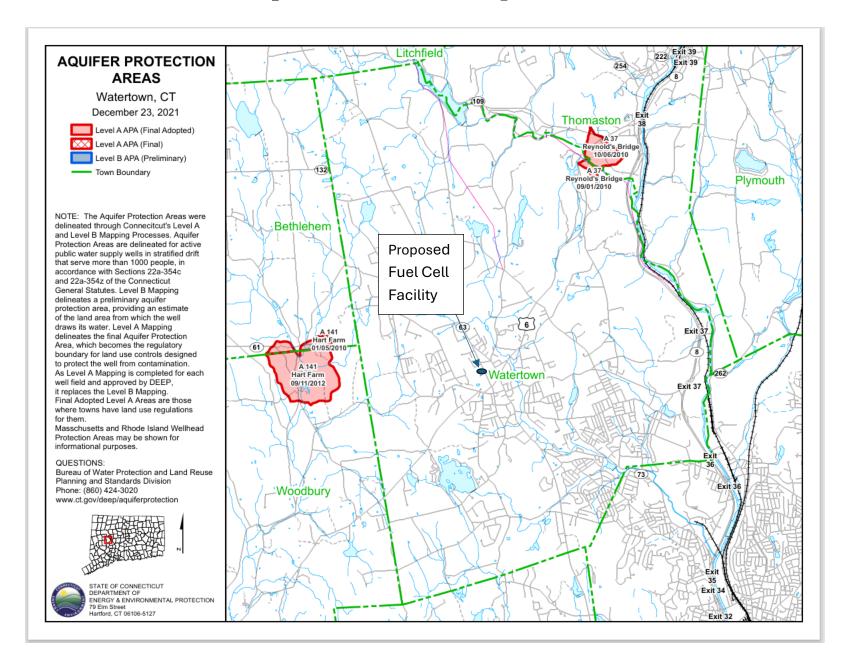
Sincerely,

Margie Faber & Lisa Krall, Soil Scientists, USDA-NRCS

cc: Kip Kolesinkas, State Soil Scientist, USDA- NRCS, Tolland, CT



Aquifer Protection Map



Prepared For: VFS, LLC

Point of Contact: Walter Bonola

Prepared by: Acoustical Technologies Inc.
50 Myrock Avenue
Waterford, CT 06385-3008

Subject: 195 KW Fuel Cell

Airborne Noise Assessment

The Taft School

Watertown, CT 06795

Author: Carl Cascio

Date: June 18, 2024

Revision: 1

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Summary

This document makes a positive acoustic assessment that should assist in meeting any acoustic noise concerns during the operation of a Bloom 195 KW fuel cell at the site at 110 Woodbury Road in Watertown, CT. An acoustic assessment plan was developed and executed to acquire airborne acoustic information useful in explaining and mitigating any potential airborne noise issues during operation of the 195 KW fuel cell. It is important to show that the airborne noise generated by the fuel cell will not significantly impact the facility's neighbors.

The airborne noise levels expected to be generated by the Bloom fuel cell operating at the Taft School site were simulated by exciting a Soundboks speaker at the fuel cell position. The Soundboks speaker produced an overall airborne noise level that was 30 dB higher than the levels measured for a Bloom fuel cell installed at Bristol, CT. One-third octave band analysis showed the speakers' level to be near the Bristol fuel cell airborne noise levels at low frequencies where the airborne noise levels were low and to exceed the fuel cell signature by about 30 dB at higher frequencies where the Bristol fuel cell signature was higher in noise level.

Airborne noise levels with the speakers operating were measured at distances from 5 to 315 meters from the proposed fuel cell location at the Taft School. The speaker produced overall A-weighted sound pressure levels of approximately 98 to 99 dBA at 5 meters and roughly 93 dBA at 10 meters (ref. 20 microPascals) from the proposed fuel cell location. The airborne noise levels from the speakers as received at nearby properties on site were measured at noise levels from 59 to 91.5 dBA. Residential measurement locations to the west and northwest were well above the background noise at distances out to 230 meters. Analysis of the speaker data indicated propagation losses of at least 1.7 dB to 34 dB from the fuel cell's location to the nearby properties. The scaled source level at 10 meters from the operation of a Bloom fuel cell at Bristol, CT was then used as a basis for making the Taft School fuel cell airborne noise estimates at the nearby property lines.

Noise mitigation of at least 12 dB is needed to ensure that operation of the Bloom fuel cell will have no significant acoustic impact at all of the nearby properties adjacent to the fuel cell site on North Street. Overall day and night noise requirements at six of the closest homes could be exceeded without the noise mitigation. Other residential and commercial properties to the north, east, south and west are far enough away to meet all of the CT and Watertown noise requirements without noise mitigation.

The Connecticut's Noise Code (Reference 1) also calls for review of acoustic issues associated with overall, impulse noise, prominent discrete tones, infrasonic and ultrasonic noise. Operation of the fuel cell is expected to meet all of these requirements at all of the nearby property lines when the recommended noise mitigation is present. Watertown noise requirements are identical but limited to the State of Connecticut requirements for overall and impulse noise.

Introduction

Acoustical Technologies Inc. was tasked as part of a VFS, LLC site permitting process with an assessment of potential acoustic issues associated with fuel cell airborne noise reaching the properties adjacent to the proposed site at 110 Woodbury Road in Watertown, CT. Responding to a request from Walter Bonola, a site visit was made on June 12, 2024. During the visit, a survey of the airborne noise levels produced by a Soundboks speaker simulating the airborne noise produced by a Bloom 195 KW Fuel Cell was made in order to identify potential airborne noise issues. Airborne noise measurements were taken to quantify the propagation of the simulated fuel cell airborne noise to the adjacent properties. Background airborne noise levels were also made with the speaker off. This document provides an acoustic assessment to assist in meeting acoustic noise concerns during the permitting process for the siting of the 195 KW fuel cell at the 110 Woodbury Road site at the Taft School.

Development of the Acoustic Assessment Plan

The purpose of this effort is to acquire acoustic information useful in explaining the potential airborne noise issues associated with the operation of a 195 KW fuel cell at the ballfield site at the Taft School. The proposed site at 110 Woodbury Road is located in a R-20 Residential Zone. This Residential Zone is surrounded by R-30 Residential Zones to the north and east, a R-12.5 Residential Zone to the south and close by, a R-10 Residential Zone to the west. The closest Commercial Zone (B-O) is 600 meters to the southeast. Figure 1 shows a section of the Watertown zoning map where the site is located. It is important to determine whether the airborne noise generated by the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell will impact these neighbors.

The acoustic impact is assessed in the following way. The fuel cell is yet to be installed so there is no way to measure fuel cell operating airborne noise levels at the new site. The fuel cell airborne noise has been measured at other sites and both overall and one-third octave band airborne noise data of a typical Bloom fuel cell is available (Reference 3). Using this data, a Soundboks speaker has been programmed through a set of filters to generate a noise spectrum similar to that of the 195 KW fuel cell. (It is assumed that the noise in the existing measured Bloom fuel cell is similar to the new unit.) This spectrum will then be played through an audio amplifier to create the electrical voltage necessary to drive the Soundboks speaker. In order to overcome the potentially high background noise at the Watertown site the speaker output will be increased to a level about 30 dB higher than the overall dBA noise level that would be measured on a 195 KW fuel cell at a distance of 10 meters. With the speaker on, this approach then follows the traditional "What is the airborne noise level at the neighbor's property line?". The speaker will be run and airborne measurements made near the proposed fuel cell location and at several of the nearest neighbor's properties. This measured site data can also be used to estimate noise levels at other neighbor's property lines. The State of Connecticut's Noise Ordinance¹ and the Town of Watertown Noise Ordinance² will then be consulted to assess the impact of the measured and estimated acoustic levels. Because of the closeness of the proposed fuel cell site to the nearest properties noise mitigation may be recommended if the airborne noise estimated for fuel cell comes near or exceeds the noise requirements at the neighbors' property lines.

Figure 1. Part of the Watertown Zoning Map Showing the Area near the Taft School



Acoustic Measurement Program

The acoustic data necessary to assess the impact of a 195 KW Bloom Fuel Cell are described below: Airborne sound pressure measurements were conducted at the 110 Woodbury Road site on June 12, 2024 during the afternoon hours. This testing established both background airborne noise levels and simulated airborne noise levels with the speaker operating. The overall Aweighted airborne noise measurements were made with an ExTech model 407780A Digital Sound Level Meter (s/n 140401544) that had been calibrated prior to and just after the test with a Quest model QC-10 Calibrator (s/n Q19080194). Measurements were taken with A-weighting (frequency filtering that corresponds to human hearing) and with the sound level meter in a Slow response mode. For reference, a noise level increase of 1 dB is equal to an airborne sound pressure increase of 12.2 per cent. All measurements were made with the microphone at a height above ground between five and six feet. The sound pressure data reported herein are all given in dB reference 20 microPascals. Speaker source level measurements were made with a Sony Digital Audio Tape Recorder (model TCD-D7 s/n 142000) with microphones on channels 1 and 2. The two PCB microphones (model 130F20 s/n 53994 and 130F20 s/n 53997) were powered by two Wilcoxon P702B power supply/amplifiers (s/n 1992 and 2063 respectively). These measurements confirmed the ExTech SLM overall noise levels. The PCB microphones were also calibrated prior to and after the test with the same Quest model QC-10 Calibrator.

In Watertown "speaker on" and background airborne noise measurements were taken at 5 and 10 meters from the proposed 195 KW fuel cell site and at the following ten nearby properties.

Location	Business	Distance	Zone Type
1 – Fuel Cell West Side	460 KW	5 meters	RS-20 Residential
2 – Fuel Cell West Side	460 KW	10 meters	RS-20 Residential
3 – Fuel Cell East Side	460 KW	5 meters	RS-20 Residential
4 – Fuel Cell East Side	460 KW	10 meters	RS-20 Residential
P1 – 107 North Street	Home	70 meters	RS-10 Residential
P2 – 99 North Street	Home	30 meters	RS-10 Residential
P3 – 93 North Street	Home	18 meters	RS-10 Residential
P4 – 87 North Street	Home	16 meters	RS-10 Residential
P5 – 71 North Street	Home	38 meters	RS-10 Residential
P6 – 59 North Street	Home	70 meters	RS-10 Residential
P7 – 17 North Street	Home	102 meters	RS-10 Residential
P8 – 37 North Street	Home	142 meters	RS-10 Residential
P9 – 66 Guernseytown Road	Home	200 meters	RS-10 Residential
P10 – Watertown Green	Open Space	315 meters	RS-10 Residential

See the Google satellite map in Figure 2 for the approximate measurement locations. Source level measurements were made near the proposed east and west ends of the fuel cell at 5- and 10-meter distances. Sound pressure levels were taken with the ExTech sound level meter. Figures 3 and 4 provide photographs of the speaker locations for the west and east positions, respectively. At all these locations, a one-minute record of the acoustic noise was analyzed for the speakers in the "on" condition. One minute of background noise data was also analyzed with the speaker in the west position at the ten nearby property lines.

Airborne noise measurements taken outside are corrupted by rain and wind so a day was selected when the winds were expected to be 10 miles per hour or less. Table 1 provides the weather data near Watertown for the measurements on June 12, 2024. Data was taken from 2 pm until 5 pm. Table 1 shows the temperature and wind speeds in hourly intervals. Wind conditions were very good all day. Also, there was no rain during the testing. The acoustic data was not affected by the weather. Vehicle traffic along Deforest Street was heavy and a couple of the measurements (P9 and P10) had to be delayed until all visible traffic was absent.

Because of the distant traffic noise, background noise at all of the ten property line measurement positions were high with L90 levels from 43 to 54 dBA. At all of the measurement locations it was possible to audibly hear the airborne noise from the speaker over the background noise. The airborne noise loss versus range (transfer function in dB) was determined at all ten of these locations. The highest speaker airborne noise levels were obtained at 87 and 91 North Street (P3 and P4). The transfer functions were then applied to the scaled 195 KW data from Bristol³ in order to estimate the received levels for the new 195 KW fuel cell in Watertown. Scaling from the 62.5 KW Bristol data to the proposed 195 KW Watertown fuel cell was based on 10 times the log of the power output. In addition, 3 dB was added to the source level as margin. Reasonable estimates for P3 and P4 and the other locations were calculated by averaging the relative distances to the property line for the east and west speaker positions.

Figure 2. Google Map Showing Measurement Positions P1 through P10



The west speaker position will produce the highest **residential** property line noise levels since the property lines are slightly closer (about 16 to 200 meters). The Evergreen Cemetery to the North is at least 180 meters away and the residential properties to the east and south are more than 300 meters away. The fuel cell will be modeled at a 10-meter source level of 63dBA. At 16 meters, the closest property line at 87 North Street can expect to see about 57 dBA. Noise mitigation is recommended to bring this level down to 45 dBA.

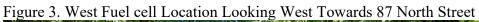




Figure 4. East Fuel Cell Location Looking East Towards the Taft School



Table 1. Weather Data near Watertown on June 12, 2024

https://www.wunderground.com/history/daily/us/ct/danbury/KDXR/date/2024-6-12

Time	Temp	Dew Point	Humidity	Wind	Wind Speed	Pressure	Condition
12:53 PM	71 °F	52 °F	51 %	W	7 mph	29.55 in	Cloudy
1:53 PM	72 °F	51 °F	48 %	VAR	6 mph	29.54 in	Cloudy
2:53 PM	72 °F	52 °F	49 %	VAR	7 mph	29.53 in	Cloudy
3:53 PM	73 °F	52 °F	48 %	W	5 mph	29.53 in	Cloudy
4:53 PM	74 °F	52 °F	46 %	CALM	0 mph	29.51 in	Cloudy
5:53 PM	73 °F	50 °F	44 %	W	5 mph	29.51 in	Cloudy

Data Analysis

This section analyzes the airborne noise levels measured at the Taft School site and then estimates the received level and transmission loss to nearby properties expected during actual fuel cell operation. These estimated levels will be compared to the noise limits in the Connecticut and Watertown noise ordinances. Speaker operating noise levels at the Watertown site are reported in Table 2 for the west fuel cell speaker location and Table 3 for the east fuel cell speaker location. Background noise levels at the Watertown site are reported in Table 2. The background data are used to correct the speaker levels at Positions 1 through 10 providing estimates in Table 4 of only the speaker noise contribution at each location. Table 4 also reports the transfer functions (from the fuel cell to the property lines) and the operating noise levels expected for the proposed 195 KW fuel cell at the Taft School.

Figure 5. Speaker Noise Level Versus Distance with Fuel Cell West Speaker Position

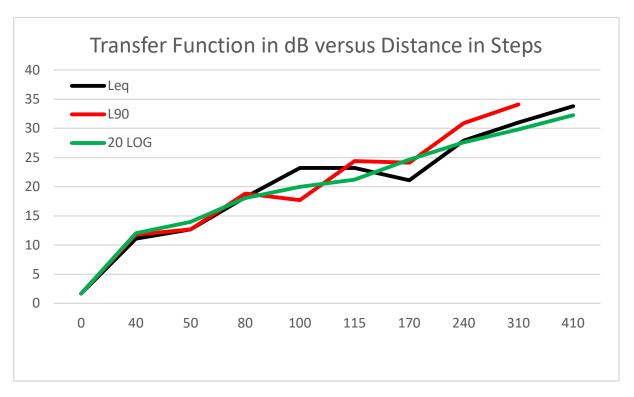


Table 2. Overall Sound Pressure Levels in dBA ref. 20 microPascals with West Speaker On

Range	Date 6-12-2024	Leq	Max	Min	L90	Leq	Max	Min	L90
Meter	Sensor Location	Speaker On	Speaker On	Speaker On	Speaker On	Bkgd	Bkgd	Bkgd	L90 Bkgd data 48.9 45.2 47.2 47.8 47.3 45.2 53.6 42.9 43.1 44.4
5	West Side	98.8	99.6	95.8	97.7		er sourc	e level	data
10	West Side	93.4	93.8	93	93.2	needs	no corr	ection	
335	Watertown Green	60.3	67.5	47.3	49.8	52.5	79.1	47.6	48.9
230	66 Guernseytown	62.7	67.1	58.8	59.3	51.2	61.7	44.6	45.2
170	37 North Street	65.6	71.1	61.1	62.4	49	51.2	46.1	47.2
115	17 North Street	72.3	75.8	68.1	69.1	48.8	50.8	47.3	47.8
87	59 North Street	77	79.9	74.5	75.5	48.5	56.7	46.8	47.3
64	71 North Street	80.7	81.5	80.3	80.5	46.9	49.9	45	45.2
16	87 North Street	91.7	92.3	91.1	91.5	53.8	54.6	53.3	53.6
50	93 North Street	82.3	84.1	80.8	81.4	46.1	53.3	42.5	42.9
55	99 North Street	75.2	76.6	74	74.4	45.4	50.4	42.7	43.1
74	107 North Street	70.2	72.2	68.2	68.8	46.6	51.9	42.2	44.4

Leq: Equivalent continuous sound level over the measurement period. — this is normally the level to be identified as the value to be compared with the steady state overall noise requirement. Because of the traffic noise, the L90 value is used as a better estimate.

SPL MAX: Maximum one-second sound level observed during the measurement period. SPL MIN: Minimum one-second sound level observed during the measurement period. L90: - 90% percentile sound level –L90 is the level that is exceeded 90% of the time. The CT State Noise Ordinance¹ identifies the L90 acoustic calculation as useful in determining background airborne noise. **This value will be used as the background noise level.**

Measurement locations P1 through P10 were taken on Taft School property about 3 to 5 meters from the actual property lines for the residences to the west because the actual property lines were unreachable in the forest between the school and the residences. Figure 5 plots the noise level received at these locations versus distance with one curve for Leq and one for L90. A third curve (20 Log) shows that the data closely follows the 20 times the log of distance relationship.

This 20 Log relationship is used to estimate property line noise levels at the **actual** distance to the closest point in the property lines, some of which are in the woods.

Table 3. Overall Sound Pressure Levels in dBA ref. 20 microPascals with East Speaker On

Range	Date 6-12-2024	Leq	Max	Min	L90
Meter	Sensor Location	Speaker On	Speaker On	Speaker On	Speaker On
5	East Side	99.3	100.3	98.7	99.1
10	East Side	93	93.8	89.8	92.7
335	Watertown Green				
230	66 Guernseytown	61.8	68.6	56.9	59
170	37 North Street	66.2	73.6	60.2	61.4
115	17 North Street	73.3	76.4	68.1	70.6
87	59 North Street	79	82	75.5	76.7
64	71 North Street	83	85.3	81.4	82
16	87 North Street	87.7	89	86	87.1
50	93 North Street	81.7	82.8	80.8	81.3
55	99 North Street	74.4	76.7	72.5	73.4
74	107 North Street	68.9	70.7	67.4	67.8

Background data from Table 2 was used to correct the P1 to P10 received data in Table 3. Only the property line data from 66 Guernsey and 37 North needed to be corrected.

The overall airborne noise levels are about 30 dB higher from the speaker as compared to what was scaled from the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell at Bristol, CT. These 30 dB differences in level were subtracted from the Watertown measured levels to estimate the expected fuel cell acoustic signature for the Bloom fuel cell. Table 4 shows the results expected at the Taft School. Column 4 of Table 4 provides the background corrected data for the property line measurements. The transfer function to each property line is shown in column 5 and the estimated level for each position in shown in column 6. The scaled 10-meter Bristol airborne noise levels were used with the 20 Log Watertown transmission loss data to estimate the expected fuel cell airborne noise at the closest point in the property line for each of the ten nearby neighbors.

The six locations closest to the fuel cell on North Street are above the 45 dBA night time noise limit. Locations at distances greater than about 100 meters should meet both the residential day time and night time noise requirements. The fuel cell airborne sound expected during operation

of the fuel cell is given in Table 5. Noise mitigation is recommended to address the high noise levels expected at the six closest properties on North Street.

Table 4. Background Corrected L90 Sound Pressure Levels in dBA ref. 20 microPascals

Location	Range in Meters	Direction	L90 Estimate	Transfer Function	Property Line	Night Spec	Over Spec
West Speaker			In dBA	In dB	dBA	dBA	dBA
Watertown Green	335	Southwest	47.2	46	33	45	-12
Guernseytown	230	Southwest	59.1	34.1	37	45	-8
37 North Street	170	Southwest	62.3	30.9	40	45	-5
17 North Street	115	Southwest	69.1	24.1	42.8	45	-2.2
59 North Street	87	West	75.5	17.7	46.1	45	1.1
71 North Street	64	West	80.5	12.7	51.4	45	6.4
87 North Street	16	West	91.5	1.7	58.9	45	13.9
93 North Street	50	West	81.4	11.8	57.9	45	-12.9
99 North Street	55	Northwest	74.4	18.8	53.5	45	-8.5
107 North St	74	Northwest	68.8	24.4	46.1	45	1.1
East Speaker							
Watertown Green	335				33	45	-12
Guernseytown	230	Southwest	58.8	33.9	36.9	45	-8.1
37 North Street	170	Southwest	61.2	31.5	39.8	45	-5.2
17 North Street	115	Southwest	70.6	22.1	42.6	45	-2.4
59 North Street	87	Southwest	76.7	16	45.5	45	0.5
71 North Street	64	West	82	10.7	49.7	45	4.7
87 North Street	16	West	87.1	5.6	53.3	45	8.3
93 North Street	50	West	81.3	11.4	53	45	8
99 North Street	55	West	73.4	19.3	51	45	6
107 North St	74	Northwest	67.8	24.9	45.5	45	0.5

Note: Column 4 above has the background corrected speaker generated noise levels

Table 5. Expected Airborne Noise at the Closest Property Lines in dB re 20 microPascals

Home	P1	P2	Р3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
Address	107 N	99 N	93 N	87 N	71 N	59 N	17 N	37 N	66 G	Green
Level	45.8	52.4	56.1	57	50.7	45.8	42.7	39.9	37	33

Allowable Noise Levels

Connecticut's regulation for the control of noise provides in CT section 22a-69-3¹ the requirements for noise emission in Connecticut. Section 22a-69-3.1 states that no person shall cause or allow the emission of excessive noise beyond the boundaries of his/her Noise Zone so as to violate any provisions of these Regulations. The CT ordinance will be used to evaluate the noise generated by the Bloom 195 KW Fuel Cell. (The Watertown noise ordinance has the same noise limits.) Following sections discuss each type of noise using the results obtained from the June 12, 2024 speaker measurements in Watertown and the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell test in Bristol, CT reported on November 20, 2023.

The Taft School site is located in a Residential Zone on Woodbury Road and is surrounded by other Residential Zones. The closest residential home on North Street is about 16 meters away. Based on the analysis resulting in Table 5 the airborne noise from the new fuel cell might be above the 45 dBA noise limit at distances less than 100 meters. Six homes along North Street could see airborne noise levels as much as 12 dB above 45 dBA. All the other residential properties at greater distances are expected to be below the day time and night time Residential Zone noise limits for an emitter in a Residential Zone. Noise mitigation is recommended for these six properties. The closest commercial zone near Town Hall is about 600 meters away. The airborne noise from the new fuel cell should be well below the 55 dBA noise limit at any of the nearby commercial properties.

Impulse Noise

The Connecticut noise code states in CT section 22a-69-3.2 (part a) Impulse Noise that no person shall cause or allow the emission of impulse noise in excess of 80 dB peak sound pressure level during the night time to any class A Noise Zone. Night time is defined as 10 pm to 7 am. CT section 22a-69-3.2 (part b) Impulse Noise states that no person shall cause or allow the emission of impulse noise in excess of 100 dB peak sound pressure level at any time to any Noise Zone. The Watertown noise ordinance sets the same limits for Impulse Noise.

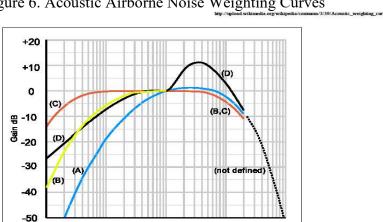


Figure 6. Acoustic Airborne Noise Weighting Curves

1 of 1 1/25/2013 9:35 PM

1000 A-weighting (blue), B (yellow), C (red), and D-weighting (blk)

Impulse noise in excess of 80 dBA was not observed during any of the measurements of the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell made at the Bristol site on 20 November, 2023³. The maximum level measured was 64 dBA ten meters from the north side of the servers using the ExTech sound level meter. The closest North Street property showed 1.7 dB of transmission loss so the highest expected level would be below 63 dB using the A-weighted data. Given the steady state nature of the fuel cell's noise signature there should be no acoustic issues with the State of Connecticut's or the Town of Watertown's impulse noise limits using the A-weighted data.

A few words are in order to discuss the difference between A-weighted and un-weighted impulse noise. A-weighting emphasizes the middle and higher frequencies while reducing the influence of the low frequencies. Figure 6 above plots the A-weighting curve versus frequency in blue. Below a frequency of 1 kiloHertz the acoustic level is attenuated by increasing amounts. The reduction is about 10 dB at 200 Hertz, 20 dB at 90 Hertz and 30 dB at 50 Hertz. It also reduces the level at very high frequency being down in level by 10 dB at 20 kiloHertz. The fuel cell measurements show the unweighted overall levels to be about 9 dB higher than the A-weighted noise levels. Adding 9 dB to the Bristol measured levels brings the peak impulse up to about 72 dB reference 20 microPascals. Adding 8 dB to scale the 62.5 KW to 195 KW brings the expected impulse level to 80 dB. The impulse noise levels expected on North Street should be lower than the 80 dB reference 20 microPascals limit at night if the recommended noise mitigation of 12 dB is installed. This mitigation would bring the expected impulse noise well below the 80 dB limit.

Prominent Discrete Tones

The Connecticut regulation for the control of noise states in *CT section 22a-69-3.3 Prominent discrete tones:* Continuous noise measured beyond the boundary of the Noise Zone of the noise emitter in any other Noise Zone which possesses one or more audible discrete tones shall be considered excessive noise when a level of 5 dBA below the levels specified in section 3 of these Regulations is exceeded. The CT Regulations establish different noise limits for different land use zones. Residential (homes and condominiums) and hotel uses are in Class A. Schools, business, parks, recreational activities and government services are in Class B. Forestry and related services are in Class C. By my reading of the regulations the Watertown fuel cell is a Class A emitter in a Residential Zone. The noise zone standards in *CT section 22a-69-3.5* state that a Class A emitter cannot exceed the following overall sound pressure levels:

To Class C 62 dBA To Class B 55 dBA To Class A 55 dBA (day) 45 dBA (night)

The discrete tones limits are 5 dBA lower so that no tone may be higher than the following:

To Class C 57 dBA To Class B 50 dBA To Class A 50 dBA (day) 40 dBA (night)

The Watertown noise ordinance does not discuss discrete tones so the CT Noise Ordinance will be used. To address the discrete tone issue, we use measured spectral data from the Reference 3 Bristol testing. The data is the maximum level received in 1/30 octave bands for frequencies from 0.32 to 100,000 Hz. Figure 7 plots the airborne noise measured 5 meters from the fuel cells in 1-30th octave bands. This figure shows some discrete tones in the lower frequencies produced

by the Bloom Fuel Cell. The eight largest tones are given in Table 6. The highest is 64.1 dB reference 20 microPascals at 7.25 Hz. The second highest tone is at 58.75 Hz at a level of 58.5 dB reference 20 microPascals. All the remaining tones are below 58 dBA. The A-weighted discrete tone corrections are given in the 4th row of Table 6. Incorporating the transmission loss to the Bristol levels gives the A-weighted levels in the last six rows of Table 6. All the frequencies at the six nearest residential properties on Forest Street have levels that are well below the 40 dBA Residential Zone requirement by at least 19 dB. There should be no acoustic issue with the CT discrete tone noise requirements at any of the properties. There should be no acoustic issue with the CT discrete tone noise requirements at any of the other nearby properties.

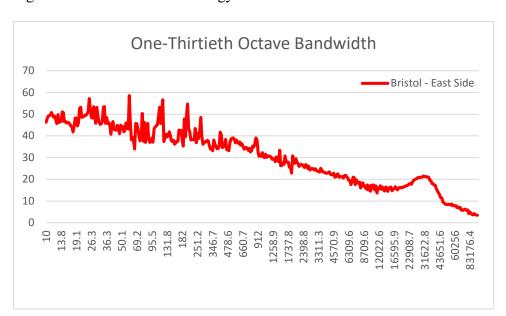


Figure 7. Bristol Tones for Energy Servers in 1-30th octave bands

Table 6. Peak Discrete Sound Pressure Level Estimates in dB ref. 20 microPascals

Location	TF	7.25	20.75	25	27.25	29.75	34.5	58.75	78.25
Allowed Level	dBA	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Bristol dB	5	64.1	53.2	57.2	53.4	53.1	53.5	58.5	50.3
A Weighting		-80.8	-49.4	-44.8	-42.3	-40.8	-37.6	-27.4	-22.7
5 Meter dBA		-18.7	11.4	20.4	19.1	20.3	23.9	39.1	35.6
59 North	22.9	-31.6	-11.5	-2.5	-3.8	-2.6	1	8.2	12.7
71 North	17.6	-26.3	-6.2	2.6	1.5	2.7	6.3	13.5	18
87 North	10.1	-18.8	1.3	10.3	9	10.2	13.8	21	25.5
93North	11.1	-19.8	0.3	9.3	8	9.2	12.8	20	24.5
99 North	15.6	-24.3	-4.2	4.8	3.5	4.7	8.3	15.5	20
107 North	22.9	-31.6	-11.5	0.9	-3.8	-2.6	-7	16.2	12.7

Note: 8 dB is added to the 62.5 KW measured data to scale to 195 KW

Infrasonic and Ultrasonic Noise

The Connecticut regulation for the control of noise states in *CT section 22a-69-3.4 Infrasonic* and *Ultrasonic* that no person shall emit beyond his/her property infrasonic or ultrasonic sound in excess of 100 dB at any time. 100 dB with respect to the reference of 20 microPascals is a sound pressure of 2 Pascals or 0.00029 psi. Infrasonic sounds are sound pressure fluctuations below a frequency of 20 Hertz. Ultrasonic sounds are sound pressure fluctuations at frequencies above 20,000 Hertz. There is no mention in the Watertown Noise Ordinance that limits infrasonic or ultrasonic noise so the State of CT Noise Ordinance will be used.

Narrow bandwidth sound pressure spectrums in dB reference 20 microPascals made at the Bristol western 10-meter Fuel cell location can be used to compare with the infrasonic and ultrasonic noise requirements. The Bristol airborne noise data were processed in the 0 to 200 Hertz and 0 to 100,000 Hertz frequency ranges. The bandwidth of each data point is 0.75 Hertz for the 200 Hertz range and 375 Hertz for the 100,000 Hertz frequency range. The infrasonic noise for frequencies up to 20 Hertz is shown in Figure 8 for the 62.5 KW unit at Bristol³. The maximum level at 5 meters is 51 dB reference 20 microPascals. The entire 20 Hertz band can be power summed and never exceeds 63 dB reference 20 microPascals at 5 meters in Bristol or about 57 dB at 10 meters. After subtracting 1.7 dB for the maximum transfer function correction at Point P4 and adding 8 dB to scale the 62.5 KW to 195 KW, the closest site, the 63.3 dB level is well below the Infrasonic requirement of 100 dB for the Taft School site. The noise levels at all the other nearby residential and commercial neighbors will be lower. There should be no issue with the infrasonic noise requirement at any of the neighboring residential properties.

The ultrasonic noise for frequencies up to 100 KiloHertz is given in Figure 9. The Bristol data uses a microphone with flat high frequency performance and provides a good estimate for the 195 KW fuel cell. The maximum level at 5 meters is 50.5 dB reference 20 microPascals. The entire 80 KiloHertz band from 20 to 100 kiloHertz has been power summed and never exceeds a noise level of 64 dB reference 20 microPascals 5 meters from the energy server at Bristol. This is about 58 dB at 10 meters. After subtracting 1.7 dB for the maximum transfer function correction at Point P4 and adding 8 dB to scale the 62.5 KW to 195 KW, the closest site, the ultrasonic level of about 64.3 dB is well below the requirement of 100 dB for the Watertown site. The noise levels at all the other nearby residential and commercial neighbors will be lower and there should be no issue with ultrasonic noise at any of the neighboring properties.

Figure 8. Infrasonic Noise from Bristol Energy Servers in 1-30th octave bands

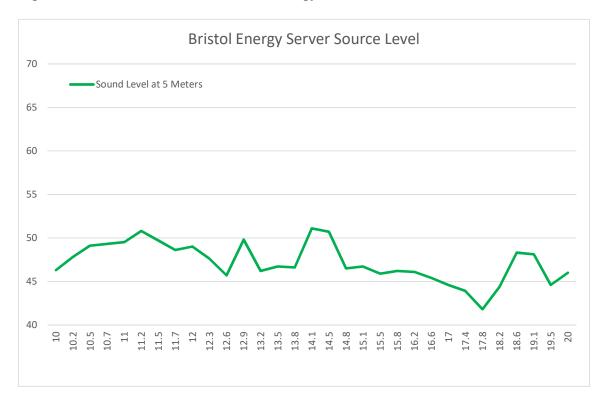
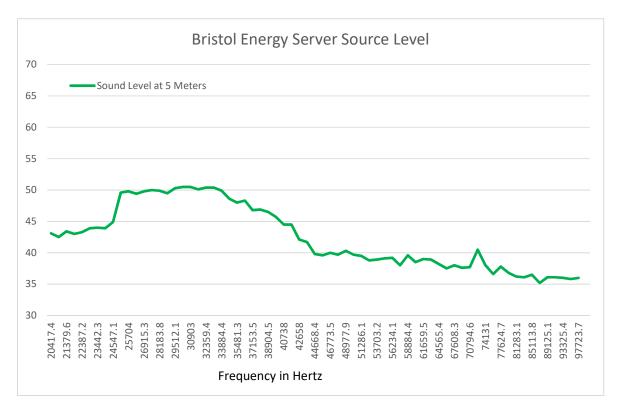


Figure 9. Ultrasonic Noise from Bristol Energy server Energy servers in 1-30th octave bands



Overall Sound Pressure Levels

The Connecticut regulations for the control of noise state that (a) No person in a Class 4 Noise Zone shall emit noise exceeding the levels below:

To Class C 62 dBA To Class B 55 dBA To Class A 55 dBA (day) 45 dBA (night)

The Watertown site is in a Residential Zone that has surrounding Residential Zones. The nearby neighbors in the RS-10 residential zone have airborne noise limits of 55 dBA during the day and 45 dBA at night.

The estimated overall A-weighted sound pressure levels for the fuel cell in dBA reference 20 microPascals are given in the 3rd row of Table 5 above using the background corrected measurements made on June 12, 2024. The second row gives the address with locations identified by a P number in Figure 2. The values in the 3rd row provide the total estimated airborne noise levels at the closest point in the property lines with the fuel cell operating. The values for the six closest homes are above the residential night time noise limit by as much as 12 dB. Two of the closest homes exceed the day time noise limit by as much as 2 dB. Noise mitigation of at least 12 dB is recommended in order for the operation of the Bloom fuel cell to have no significant acoustic impact on the nearby properties on North Street.

Conclusions

The purpose of this effort is to evaluate the acoustical environment at the Taft School site during operation of the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell. This effort has been accomplished and the results show that the operation of the Bloom 195 KW fuel cell will not meet all of the State of Connecticut and Town of Watertown airborne noise requirements without 12 dB of noise mitigation. This noise mitigation is necessary to meet both the CT and Watertown overall noise requirements for operation during the day and night.

References

- 1) CT DE&EP *Noise Control Regulation RCSA Section 22a-69-1* to 22a-69-7.4 http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/regulations/22a/22a-69-1through7.pdf
- 2) Watertown Noise Ordinance, Watertownnoiseordinancepdf.pdf
- 3) Bristol Hospital Test Report.pdf, Acoustical Technologies Inc, 12/27/2023





July 15, 2024

RE: Petition For a Declaratory Ruling That No Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is Required ("Petition") for the Installation of 195 KW Customer side fuel cell installation at 110 Woodbury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795.

Dear Recipient,

Pursuant to Section 16-50j-40 of the Connecticut Siting Council's (the "Council") Rules of Practice, we are notifying you that VFS, LLC. intends to file a petition for declaratory ruling with the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") on or about July 15, 2024. The petition will request the Council's approval of the installation of one (1) Bloom fuel cell and ancillary equipment in support of a Customer-side, distributed generation project at 110 Woodbury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795. The fuel cells will be powered by natural gas and generated electricity will be sold directly to the host facility.

The proposed placement is located in the Southeast corner of the commercial site. The proposed new construction will be approximately 39' long x 23' wide and 8' high.

If you have any questions regarding the proposed work, please contact any of the following:

VFS, LLC. VFS, LLC Connecticut Siting Council

Steve Pearson 5827 Terex Clarkston, MI 48346 248.657.4600

spearson@vfsmi.com

Gerry Conboy 5827 Terex Clarkston, MI 48346 702.302.8869s gconboy@vfsmi.com

10 Franklin Square New Britain, CT 06051 Tel: 860.827.2935

Exhibit 9

Abutters List

- 1- TAFT SCHOOL 110 WOODBURY RD WATERTOWN, CT 06795-2100
- 2- FRAME MARGARET K TRUSTEE OF THE MARGARET K FRAME REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST 71 NORTH STREET WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 3- CHERE DIANE E & GREGORY 87 NORTH ST W WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 4- TAFT SCHOOL CORPORATION 93 NORTH ST W WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 5- EVERGREEN CEMETERY 183 NORTH ST WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 6- KING JEAN C 126 NORTH ST WATERTOWN, CT 06795-2125
- 7- COLLETTE ANN SPENCER 138 NORTH ST W WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 8- STAUB JOSEPH & RACHAEL 82 NORTH ST WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 9- TAFT SCHOOL CORPORATION 110 WOODBURY RD WATERTOWN, CT 06795

- 10- TAFT HOLDINGS LLC 27 EAST FARMS RD MIDDLEBURY, CT 06762
- 11- FITZGERALD ANNE J AS TRUSTEE OF THE ANNE J FITZGERALD REV TR AGREEMENT 12/19/14 36 NORTH ST WATERTOWN, CT 06795
- 12-TAFT SCHOOL 90 DEFOREST ST WATERTOWN, CT 06795-2132

Abutters Map

Exhibit 10



Officials List

Exhibit 11

Ken Demirs, Vice Chair

312 Oak Dr.

Watertown, CT 06795

Robert Desena, Council

80 Parkman St.

Oakville, CT 06779

Anthony DiBona, Council

177 Loop Rd.

Watertown, CT 06795

Jonathan Ramsay, Council

25 Pond St.

Oakville, CT 06779

Carina J. Noyd, Council

29 Bessie St.

Oakville, CT. 06779

Robert Retallick, Council

150 Ledgewood Rd.

Watertown, CT 06795

Gary J. Lafferty, Council

214 Belden St.

Watertown, CT 06795

Rachael Ryan, Council

37 The Green

Watertown, CT 06795

Mary Ann Rosa, Chair

54 Central Ave.

Oakville, CT 06779

Fire Marshal Kimberly Calabrese

935 Main St.

Watertown, CT 06795

Town Tax Assessor

61 Echo Lake Road

Watertown, CT 06795

Building Official Jeffrey Biolo

61 Echo Lake Road,

Watertown, CT 06795

Economic Development Coordinator,

Jeremi J. Johnson

61 Echo Lake Road

Watertown, CT 06795

Director of Public Works: Jerry Lukowski

61 Echo Lake Road

Watertown, CT 06795

Tax Collector: Carla M. Hamel, CCMC

Town Engineer: Paul Bunevich 61 Echo Lake Road

61 Echo Lake Road Watertown, CT 06795

Watertown, CT 06795

Town Clerk: Lisa Dalton

Sanitarian, Torrington Area Health
61 Echo Lake Road

District: Robert A. Smith

61 Echo Lake Road Watertown, CT 06795

Watertown, CT 06795

Town Manager: Mark A. Raimo

Superintendent: Robert Grandpre 61 Echo Lake Road

91 Burton Street Watertown, CT 06795

Watertown, CT 06795

Water and Sewer

Superintendent/Engineer:

Administer of Land Use/
David McMahon

Zoning Enforcement Officer: Mark 747 French Street

Massoud

61 Echo Lake Road

747 | 1611011 311661

Oakville, CT 06779

Watertown CT 06795

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Legislative Office Building, Room 4200

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Congresswoman Jahana Hayes

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Waterbury, CT 06702

Phone: (860) 223-8412

Senator Christopher Murphy

120 Huyshope

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Senator Richard Blumenthal

90 State House Square

10th Floor

Hartford, CT 06103

Naugatuck Valley Council of

Governments

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Katie Dykes

79 Elm Street

Hartford CT 06106

Department of Public Health

Manisha Juthani, MD.

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Hartford CT 06134

Council on Environmental Quality

Brenda Mallory, Chair

730 Jackson Place

Washington DC 20006

Federal DEP David Cash

1 Ashburton Place

Boston MA 02108

Council on Environmental Quality

Brenda Mallory, Chair

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CT Historic Preservation Office Department of Transportation

Jonathan Kinney Garrett T. Eucalitto

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Department of Transportation Dept. of Admin. Services and the Labor

Pete Buttigieg Dept.

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Washington DC 2059 200 Folly Brook Blvd

Wethersfield CT 06109

Office of Policy and Management

Jeffrey Beckham Comptroller Sean Scanlon

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Hartford CT 06106 Hartford CT 06106-0000

CT Attorney General William Tong

Dept. of Admin. Services and the Labor

Dept.

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Dante Bartolomeo Commissioner

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Kevin Dillion

CAA administrative offices,

Bradley International Airport

Terminal A 3rd Fl Admin Offices

Windsor Locks, CT 06094

Public Utilities Regulatory Authority

Michael Caron

10 Franklin Square

New Britian CT 06051

Department of Administrative Services

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Hartford, CT 06103

Erick Russell

CT State Treasurer

165 Capitol Avenue

Hartford, CT, 06106

Stephanie Thomas

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	EVERGREEN CEMETERY				
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n	COLLETTE ANN SPENCER				
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	Boston MA 02108					
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3.	Congresswoman Jahana 108 Bank Street 2nd Floo Waterbury, CT 06702	hana Hayes Floor 2			,	
4.	Senator Christopher Murphy 120 Huyshope Avenue Cult Gateway, Suite 401 Hertford, CT 96196	Murphy ue 481				
5.	Senator Richard Blumenthal 90 State House Square 10th Floor Hartford, CT 06103	lumenthal luare				
6.	Naugatuck Valley Council of 49 Leavenworth St 3rd Floor Waterbury, CT 06702	Council of Governments 3rd Floor 72				

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USPS® Tracking Number Firm-specific Identifier	Add (Name, Street, City, S	Address (Name, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code TM)	Postage	Fee	Special Handling	Parcel Airlift
	Director of Public Works:	Works: Jerry Lukowski				
	61 Echo Lake Road					na praesta de la constanta de
	Watertown, CT 06795	795				
2.	Tax Collector: Carla M.	la M. Hamel, CCMC				
	Watertown, CT 06795	795				
(4)	Town Clerk: Lisa	isa Dalton				
	61 Echo Lake Road	ad				
	Watertown, CT 06795	6795				
4.	Town Manager:	r: Mark A. Raimo				
	atertown, CT	06795				
5.	Water and Sewe	Water and Sewer Superintendent/Engineer David McMahon	neer:			
	747 French Street	et				NOTICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.
	Oakville, CT 06779	779				
Ö	State Senator Eric Berthe	Eric Berthel				
	Room 3400	PC-24C-24C-24C-24C-24C-24C-24C-24C-24C-24				

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USPS® Tracking Number Firm-specific Identifier	Address (Name, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code™)	Postage	Fee Special Handling	Parcel Airlift
	Building Official Jeffrey Biolo			
-				
	Watertown, CT 06795			
2	Town Engineer: Paul Bunevich			
	61 Echo Lake Road			
	Watertown, C1 06/95			540-010-010-01
3.	Sanitarian, Torrington Area Health			
	District: Robert A. Smith			
4.	Superintendent: Robert Grandpre			
	Watertown, CT 06795			
5.	Administer of Land Use/ Zoning Enforcement Officer: Mark Massoud 61 Echol ake Road	1		
	Watertown CT 06795			
m	Chief Joshua Bernegger			
	195 French Street Waterfown, CT 06795			

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						USPS® Tracking Number Firm-specific Identifier		Name and Address of Sender
Robert Retallick, Council 150 Ledgewood Rd. Watertown, CT 06795	61 Echo Lake Road Watertown, CT 06795	Carina J. Noyd, Council 29 Bessie St. Oakville, CT. 06779	Fire Marshal Kimberly 935 Main St. Watertown, CT 06795	Jonathan Ramsay, Council 25 Pond St. Oakville, CT 06779	Mary Ann Rosa, Chair 54 Central Ave. Oakville, CT 06779	Ado (Name, Street, City, S	Postmaster, per (name of receiving employee)	TOTAL NO. of Pieces Listed by Sender
Rd. 06795	sor oad 16795	Council 3779	Fire Marshal Kimberly Calabrese 935 Main St. Watertown, CT 06795	say, Council	a, Chair 8779	Address (Name, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code TM)	mployee)	TOTAL NO. of Pieces Received at Post Office Total
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		36 NORTH ST WATERTOWN, Ken Demirs, Vice Chair	TOWN, CT 06795				
		312 Oak Dr. Watertown, CT 06795					
ω		Gary J. Lafferty, Council	cil				
		214 Belden St. Watertown, CT 08795					
4.		Robert Desena, Council 80 Parkman St. Oakville, CT 06779	ncil				
, OI		Rachael Ryan, Council 37 The Green Watertown, CT 06795	ncil				
Ó		Anthony DiBona, Cou 177 Loop Rd. Watertown, CT 06795	Council 6795				

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	Office of Policy and Management Jeffrey Beckham			
	Hartford CT 06 106			
2.	CT Attorney General William Tong			
	Hartford CT 06105-0000			
3.	Dept of Emergency Services and Public Protection James Rovella			
	0 8			
4.	Department of Transportation Garrett T. Eucalitto			
	2800 Berlin Turnpike Newington CT 06111-0000			
5.	Dept. of Admin. Services and the Labor Dept. Dante Bartolomeo Commissioner	P. C.		
	200 Folly Brook Blvd Wetherstield CT 06109			
6.	Comptroller Sean Scanlon 165 Capitol Avenue			
	Hartford CT 06106-0000			

per (Name, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code **) epartment of Administrative Services CO Columbus Blvd. artiford, CT Ub*TU3 T Airport Authority event Diffices radley International Airport artiford Services Begulatory Authority Public Litilities Regulatory Authority Michael Caron 10 Franklin Square New Britian CT 06051 Erick Russell CT State Treasurer 165 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT, Ub*TU5	6.	5.	4.	3.	Firm-specific Identifier	Name and Address of Sender
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Special Handling						Affix Stamp Here Postmark with Date of Receipt.
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