

AGENDA

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REMARKS BY AGENCIES



REMARKS BY LEGISLATORS



Special Paths for PFAS and Road Salt in Drinking Water Wells



WHY DRINKING WATER

Sampling for PFAS will become much more frequent for homeowners and required for Water Companies

Often homeowners and Water Companies will NOT be the source of PFAS

PFAS

Person that discovers is often not the creator or maintaining the source of the release

Source is from off site or due to ubiquitous uses of PFAS

ROAD SALT

Person that discovers may not be the creator or sole creator of the release

Sources are often road maintenance, parking lot maintenance

Definitions of PFAS and Salt

(130) "Salt" means sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride or any other substance containing chloride;

(102) "Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS" means man-made chemicals with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom, including but not limited to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS);

(i) PFAS and Road Salt

- (1) **Discovery** in a public or private drinking water supply
- (A) Notwithstanding the requirements of the RBCRs, if an existing release of PFAS or salt is discovered in a public or private drinking water supply, including but not limited to a public or private drinking water supply well, by the person who owns or operates such drinking water supply:
 - (i) such release shall not be a significant existing release, and immediate action shall not be required; and
- (ii) provided such release is **reported to the commissioner** pursuant to the process specified in section 22a-134tt-3 of the RBCRs not more than 3 days following discovery of such release, **the person who owns or operates such drinking water supply shall not be required to take any other action or pay any fee required by the RBCRs, except if the commissioner determines such person to have created or be maintaining a source of PFAS or salt or salt alternative pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.**

Excerpt of new subsection 22a-134tt-1(i)

(B) The commissioner may investigate any release specified by subdivision (1) of this subsection, and if the commissioner identifies the source of any such release and the creator or maintainer of such source, the commissioner shall notify such creator or maintainer in writing and such source shall be considered to be discovered for the purposes of section 22a-134tt-2 and subject to the requirements of the RBCRs.

(C) If the commissioner identifies the source of such release the commissioner may issue an order to each person who created or is maintaining such source to remediate the source of such release and requiring that potable drinking water be provided to all persons affected by such release, including an order pursuant to sections 22a-134ss or 22a-471 of the Connecticut General Statutes.



(a)(1) If the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection determines that pollution of the groundwaters has occurred or can reasonably be expected to occur and the Commissioner of Public Health determines that the extent of pollution creates or can reasonably be expected to create an unacceptable risk of injury to the health or safety of persons using such groundwaters as a public or private source of water for drinking or other personal or domestic uses, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may issue an order to the person or municipality responsible for such pollution requiring that potable drinking water be provided to all persons affected by such pollution....

Sec. 22a-471. Pollution of groundwaters. Orders to provide potable drinking water.



Other possible updates to draft RBCRs for PFAs in:

- Soil
- Groundwater
- Surface Water
- Sediments

PUBLIC COMMENTS



Additional feedback can also be sent to: DEEP.Cleanup.Transform@ct.gov