

Connecticut Clean Water Accomplishments 1978-1987

❖ Non-point source management is related to land use planning and development.



❖ Water Quality Standards (WQS) are revised and new Ground Water Quality Standards are adopted.

❖ Site specific ground water quality classification is initiated providing the basis for comprehensive ground and surface water management.

❖ The Coastal Management Act is passed to preserve Long Island Sound (LIS) and coastal resources.



❖ A trophic classification study is completed to determine lake and pond water quality conditions for 70 of CT's recreational lakes.

❖ Permits for new surface and ground water diversions are required.

❖ Legislation is enacted to: Regulate all nonresidential underground storage tanks, provide alternative water supplies (potable water) for contaminated wells, and provide grants to municipalities and water companies for potable water supplies.



❖ Permit related fees are levied to support DEP activities.

1978

1979

❖ Connecticut is delegated the authority to administer the Federal Sewerage Construction Grants Program under Section 201 of the federal Clean Water Act.

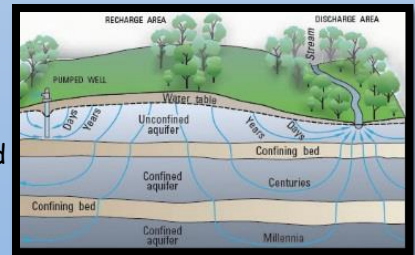
❖ The EPA awards CT its first lake restoration grant to Lake Waramaug to address high phosphorus levels causing blue-green algae blooms and eutrophication (water pollution caused by excessive enrichment with plant nutrients, organic matter, and sediments).



1980

❖ CT's statewide Pretreatment Program is approved by EPA.

❖ Ground water Discharge Regulations are revised to address ground water protection needs.



1981

❖ The Erosion and Sediment Act requires municipalities to enact regulations for the prevention of water pollution from land use activities.



❖ The EPA requires all industrial discharges to achieve best available technology (BAT) requirements, which CT began requiring of industries in 1967.

❖ The DEP requests an aquatic life toxicity study of the Naugatuck River to be conducted by the EPA. Resulting data and analyses help to shape DEP's and EPA's national recommended water quality criteria program and related national guidance for State WQS.

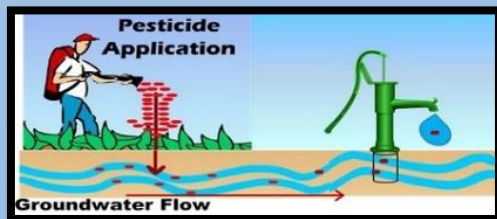
1982

1983

❖ New regulations are adopted for: permit application and annual fees, sewerage system additives and detergents, as well as grants to municipalities for potable water supplies.

❖ CT and General Electric sign an agreement for a five year fish monitoring study of PCB contamination of the Housatonic River.

❖ CT provides potable water to homeowners affected by pesticide (ethylene dibromide) well contamination.



❖ A ground water program Coordinator is established to assist municipalities with ground water protection techniques.

❖ CT's Clean Water Fund (CWF) is created. The CWF provides financial assistance to municipalities for planning, design and construction of sewerage facilities.



❖ The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) is initiated following special congressional authorization.

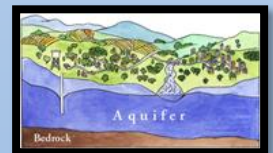


❖ An acute and chronic toxicity control strategy is prepared to address aquatic life toxicity that may remain in effluents following conventional treatments.

❖ Connecticut regulations for Underground Storage Tanks become effective on November 1, 1985. The regulations are designed to prevent new releases and clean up existing releases in order to help safeguard CT's drinking water supply and protect the overall environment.

❖ In-stream criteria within State WQS for over 100 chemicals are established.

❖ An Aquifer Protection Task Force studies the threats facing CT's ground water resources and recommends means to improve their protection in the Report of the Aquifer Protection Task Force, completed in 1989.



❖ Amendments to CT's Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act requires delegation of authority to all municipalities statewide.

1984

1985

1986

1987