

Connecticut Clean Water Accomplishments 1988-1997

- ❖ New [CT National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System \(NPDES\) permit](#) regulations are adopted. Dischargers of potentially toxic pollutants are more closely regulated.



1988

- ❖ DEP completes its first [Nonpoint Source Management Program Plan](#).

- ❖ [The Aquifer Protection Area](#)

Act is passed into law, providing for wellhead delineation and protection for high yield sand and gravel aquifers.



1989

- ❖ The [Long Island Sound Study \(LISS\)](#) releases a status report identifying nitrogen reductions as critical to improve dissolved oxygen concentrations in western Long Island Sound (LIS) where [hypoxia](#) (low dissolved oxygen) is a major problem.



- ❖ The [Long Island Sound Research Fund](#) is created to encourage scientific research focusing on the management and restoration of water quality and natural resources in LIS.

1990

- ❖ CT and General Electric Corporation conclude the five year Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) contamination study of the Housatonic River. An interstate [Housatonic River Basin Natural Resources Restoration Plan](#) is created to address sediments in contaminated areas of the River in Massachusetts, and ongoing monitoring of fish and aquatic life of the River in CT.



1991

- ❖ Modification of [NPDES](#) permits is completed, requiring routine toxicity testing and reduction of toxic pollutants.

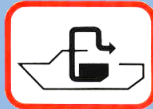


- ❖ CT's Water Quality Standards (WQS) are revised to include numeric criteria for toxic pollutants in inland waters and LIS.
- ❖ The Seymour sewage treatment plant is upgraded to remove nitrogen and to help improve water quality in the lower Naugatuck River and LIS. The facility is the first full scale municipal denitrification plant in CT.

- ❖ The [Long Island Sound License Plate Program](#) generates dedicated funds for public access, education, habitat restoration, and estuarine research.



- ❖ Congress passes the [Clean Vessel Act \(CVA\)](#) to reduce overboard sewage discharge from recreational boats. CVA also provides funds to states for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of [pumpout stations](#) for holding tanks and dump stations for portable toilets.



1992

1993

- ❖ Permit streamlining legislation is enacted. DEP issues the first series of [General Permits](#) for minor wastewater discharges, such as cooling water, boiler blowdown, and [Industrial Stormwater General Permits](#) as well as [Construction Stormwater General Permits](#) for sites greater than 5 acres.

- ❖ The Urban Sites Remedial Action Program is created (now the [Brownfield Program](#)). Funds are authorized to hasten remediation at underutilized or abandoned urban industrial facilities.



- ❖ The Danbury Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility is completed, a milestone in the improvement of the Still River in western CT. The new advanced treatment system improves 14 miles of water quality of the Still River and Sympaug Brook.



- ❖ An Act Concerning the Funding for River Restoration (part of the [Clean Water Fund](#)) is enacted to provide grants to municipalities for river restoration projects.

- ❖ CT, New York and EPA sign an agreement to implement the [LISS Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan](#).



- ❖ CT's Comprehensive [Groundwater](#) Protection Plan is approved by EPA; one of the first three such approvals in the country.

- ❖ Upgrades at the Plymouth and Torrington sewage treatment plants result in 10 new miles of excellent fishing opportunities for CT anglers on stretches of the Pequabuck and the upper Naugatuck Rivers.

1994

1995

- ❖ CT DEP partners with The University of Connecticut (UConn), EPA, and the Town of Waterford to begin [The Jordan Cove Urban Watershed Project](#) to determine water quantity and quality benefits of using pollution prevention Best Management Practices (BMPs) in a residential subdivision.

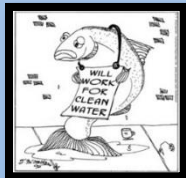


- ❖ CT Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs) facilitate commercial and industrial property transfers, voluntary remediation, and brownfield remediation activities.

- ❖ Revisions to CT's Groundwater Quality Standards are adopted to complement and work with the RSRs.

- ❖ The Licensed Environmental Professionals (LEP) program is implemented to further facilitate voluntary remediation efforts.

- ❖ The Department of Public Health (DPH) issues a statewide fish consumption advisory due to mercury contamination.



- ❖ Initial phases of The Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Program in Hartford begin, significantly reducing combined sewer overflows into the Connecticut River.

1996

1997

- ❖ DEP monitors the Housatonic River watershed as the first phase of a new five year Ambient Monitoring Strategy for Rivers and Streams Rotating Basin Approach. Full implementation of the strategy is designed to increase the amount of DEP assessed rivers and streams from approximately 10% to 20% of Connecticut's total resource miles.

- ❖ The Gazetteer of Drainage Areas of Connecticut is published. The Gazetteer serves as a guide, creating an identification number system for CT waterbodies. It contains 7,000 drainage basins statewide.

