

Town of Southington

Engineering Department

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December 30, 2015

Mr. Christopher Stone, P.E.
Stormwater Permit Engineer
Bureau of Water Management
Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

CERTIFIED MAIL

RE: Town of Southington, CT, MS4 General Permit
Annual Stormwater Report for 2015

Dear Mr. Stone:

With respect to progress in implementing goals as outlined in the Town's Stormwater Management Plan, HRP #SOU4005.MC, dated June 23, 2004, we offer the following update reporting:

1. Section 1.0, MCM No. 1 – Public Education and Outreach

- a. **Subparagraph 1.2.1, Web Page Development.** We are continuing to develop/update our web page with pertinent information concerning Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Urban Runoff. This allows visitors to the web page to become aware of their personal responsibilities with respect to protection of Southington's watersheds and the use of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for landscaping and lawn care. We have provided URL links from the Engineering section of the Town's website to various EPA, CONN DEEP and Save the Sound websites, just to name a few. Please refer to section entitled, "Examples of Public Education and Outreach Material."

b. **Section 1.2.2, Education Materials Distribution.** The following items were achieved in Calendar Year 2015:

- Continual updating of the Town-wide Storm Sewer System and Detention System mapping, overseeing changes and working with the Town's consultant, New England GeoSystems.
- Collaborate with stakeholders such as the Quinnipiac River Watershed Association (QRWA) on the goals and objectives for the Quinnipiac Watershed Based Plan. QRWA continues to be a good Environmental Education Center in providing public education and outreach material to our region and watershed. See example of article entitled, 'River Pollution and Solutions.'
- Town staff assisted in updating CRCOG's 2016-2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan. See section entitled, "Examples of Public Education and Outreach Material."
- Registration of most businesses located within the Aquifer Protection Area. Aquifer Protection Area regulations are posted in the Planning & Zoning Department section of the Town's web page.

c. The following item is contemplated for the Calendar Year 2016:

- Develop an environmental educational and outreach program with middle and high school students and QRWA where students in the watershed and beyond will be able to participate in field trips, activities and projects that will connect them to the environment, the community, and the Quinnipiac River and tributaries

2. Section 2.0, MCM No. 2 – Public Participation/Involvement

The Southington Conservation Trust, Inc. has a program to recycle Christmas trees working with the two Home Depots and some other local businesses. Approximately 120 residents participated this year. Donations go directly to fund land conservation and wildlife habitat within Southington. The trees are chipped and used for ground cover at Camp Sloper.

- a. **Section 2.1.1, Public Comment.** The Stormwater Management Plan has been made available both electronically and through the Municipal Center Engineering Department.
 - b. **Section 2.1.2, Quinnipiac River Cleanup Days.** We are continuing to work with local groups and businesses, including the QRWA, Land Trust, ESPN and scouting groups, with respect to establishing volunteer cleanup days. The success of a good public participation/involvement program is dependent upon recruiting volunteers. QRWA has expressed a commitment in recruiting volunteers. QRWA has established Misery Brook, Eight Mile River, and Hamlin Brook as target cleanup areas. QRWA was able to secure a grant from US Fish and Wild Life Service to make repairs to the canoe launch at the State of Connecticut DOT lot on Meriden-Waterbury Turnpike (Route 322) near the Cheshire Town line and to redesign the canoe trail brochure. The improvements will provide more exposure to the area, where QRWA holds its annual race. Funds were also obtained from a settlement with the two Superfund sites to remove two dams on the Quinnipiac (The Clark Brothers Dam and Carpenters Dam). The project is working through the Connecticut Fund for the Environment and is intended to expand recreational use of the river. It will also raise public awareness about fish passage and the river ecosystem.
 - c. **Section 2.1.3, Local Television Spot.** We are continuing to work on the development of a local cable access public service announcement (PSA).
3. **Section 3.0, MCM No. 3 – Illicit Discharge, Detection, and Elimination**
- a. **Section 3.1.1, Urbanized Area Requirements.** We continually update utility maps showing all storm sewers, sanitary sewers, manholes, catch basins, and detention basins together with pertinent flow-line information and pipe diameters. This mapping is integrated into our GIS system.

The Town has been more proactive in legitimizing private connections discharging into the Town's Stormwater system and has a document establishing legal rights of discharge. This document also serves as a database of permitted clean-water discharges into the storm sewer system and the location of each.

This past year, the QRWA established a RiverWATCH Program to encourage residents of the Quinnipiac watershed and tributaries to report illegal or

harmful activities which may cause threats to groundwater resources (see attached QRWA website information). One complaint reported and corrected was that tires were left in the river bank at the Curtiss Street bridge crossing. This program encourages public awareness in addition to eliminating violations.

- b. **Section 3.1.2, Town-Wide Requirements.** The Town of Southington has an ordinance which controls the volume and quality of water which is connected to the storm sewers of the Town.
- c. **Section 3.2.2, Develop Stormwater Discharge Mapping.** As discussed above, the Town has a complete base map of the storm/sanitary infrastructure which is continually being updated. The public may access the data from the Town's website www.southington.org, click on Departments, Assessor's Department, and GIS Maps (under additional links).
- d. **Section 3.2.3, Dry-Weather Discharge Information.** Dry-weather discharge inspections of storm sewer outfalls are made on a time-available basis, or in the process of updating the GIS mapping. We have not noted any suspicious discharges.
- e. **Section 3.2.4, Dry-Weather Inspection Follow-Ups.** Again, inspections are made on a time-available basis or when complaints are received. The Town has not noted any suspicious discharges.

Staff will continue to inventory and map IDDE outfalls per the General Permit requirements.

4. **Section 4.0, MCM No. 4 – Construction Site Runoff Control**

- a. **Section 4.1, MCM No. 4 Requirements.** Runoff from construction sites and the construction of sediment and erosion control measures or the maintenance of such devices is controlled by routine inspections by members of the Town's Engineering and/or the Planning and Zoning Department. All construction permits, whether for single-family residential or for larger construction projects, must meet the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual in addition to the 2002 Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control (DEEP Bulletin 34).

- b. **Section 4.2.1, Ordinance Regulation Revisions.** Appropriate changes and revisions to the Town's sediment and erosion control regulations as administered by the Planning and Zoning Commission and/or Conservation Commission have been implemented. The Town is updating the 2006 Plan of Conservation and Development. The plan will outline conservation strategies, such as protecting water resources and other natural resources, preservation of open space, conservation-type development, and support of farms and farming, just to name a few.
 - c. **Section 4.2.2, Enforcement.** Enforcement of sediment and erosion control regulations is conducted via the Planning and Zoning Commission, with violators being subject to fines and hearings as imposed by the Conservation Commission, or by denial of building and/or zoning permits, or by the denial of Certificates of Zoning Compliance or Certificates of Occupancy. In most cases, an erosion and sedimentation control bond is submitted prior to the start of construction and is not released until a site inspection has been performed verifying that there is a stable site/project.
 - d. **Receipt of Public Information.** Access to Town officials by members of the public is very direct. Complaints received via telephone, in person, or e-mail from citizens experiencing or noticing problems with sediment and erosion controls are logged into the Town's database. This results in a follow-up inspection by Town staff and usually corrective action involving the contractor and/or developer.
5. **Section 5.0, MCM No. 5 Post-Construction Runoff Control**
- a. **Section 5.1, MCM No. 5 Requirements.** As noted above, all plans for either single family or larger construction must be approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Inland-Wetland Commission, and the Engineering Department staff before any construction can proceed. Low impact development (LID) measures are encouraged and discussed with developers during the planning process. Following this rigorous review of plans, representatives from all three agencies are involved in the pre-construction meeting(s) with the developer/contractor and routine inspections throughout the life of the project up to final acceptance/approval.
 - b. **Section 5.2, Best Management Practices.** Before plans are approved as noted above, the professional staff of the Town assures that best management practices are followed as noted on the approved site plans.

Acceptable BMP are discussed in the Town's subdivision and zoning regulations.

6. **Section 6.0, MCM No. 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping**

- a. **Section 6.1, MCM No. 6 Requirements.** The Town's Public Works Department is quite rigorous in maintaining its infrastructure and parks. Catch basin cleaning and street sweeping are performed on an annual basis. In addition to utilizing Town-owned equipment, rental equipment and/or outside vendors are used in order to achieve this goal.
- b. **Section 6.2.1, Municipal Employee Training.** A formal training session was held on October 30, 2015 at the Highway Garage and salt storage facility by Anchor Engineering Services. The purpose of the training was to review goals and intent of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the use of BMP's with the focus on general house cleaning and clean-up scenarios. It is felt that the requirements of the Stormwater Management Plan have been disseminated to the Public Works Department, which encompasses Highway, Parks & Recreation, Sewer, and Engineering Divisions.
- c. **Section 6.2.2, Street Sweeping Plan.** The Town now fully utilizes Magnesium coated salt for snow plowing operations. The Public Works Department is quite diligent in performing maintenance immediately after snow melt. Usually, town-wide sweeping operations start in April and are fully completed by mid-spring.
- d. **Section 6.2.3, Catch Basin Cleaning Plan.** Catch basin cleaning has been directed to the areas prone to flooding and discharging to environmentally sensitive areas. Since the Town has switched to full salting for de-icing, approximately 25% of the Town's catch basins were inspected and cleaned during 2015. Detention basins are inspected after leaf season ends and Town crews maintain them throughout the winter season. With the benefit of having GIS-based infrastructure mapping, the locations of all catch basins and drainage systems have been visually identified.
- e. **Section 6.2.4, Stormwater Conveyance System Upgrades.** The Town has identified several areas requiring upgrading/repair to the Stormwater conveyance system and/or existing outfalls. Some of these areas have been completed by the Highway Department or by outside vendors. The Town is entering year one of a three-year road bond totaling \$12.5 million dollars. A

condition survey of the existing drainage system for all roadways programmed for reconstruction will be evaluated via video camera inspection. Upgrades and replacements will be determined based on the condition survey.

In addition to the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping measures listed above, the Town of Southington has run a successful Leaf Management Plan for many years. The pick-up dates generally run from November 1 to mid-December. The leaves are staged at the Town's Bulky Waste Site (Old Turnpike Road) and the East Street Leaf Site and composted at Supreme Industries on DePaolo Drive. Waste materials are also accepted most Saturdays at the Town's Bulky Waste Transfer Station. For more information, see the section entitled, "Leaf Management/Christmas Tree Recycling Programs."

7. **Section 7.0, Monitoring Plan.** Stormwater Sampling for the calendar year was done on October 28, 2015 during a substantial rain event. Sample results from Phoenix Laboratories were sent and e-mailed to you under a separate cover dated November 17, 2015.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 860-276-6231.

Very truly yours,



James A. Grappone, P.E.
Assistant Town Engineer

JAG:dml

Enclosures

c: Garry Brumback, Keith Hayden, Annette S. Turnquist, Dave Lavalley,
Scott Atkins (Anchor Engineering)

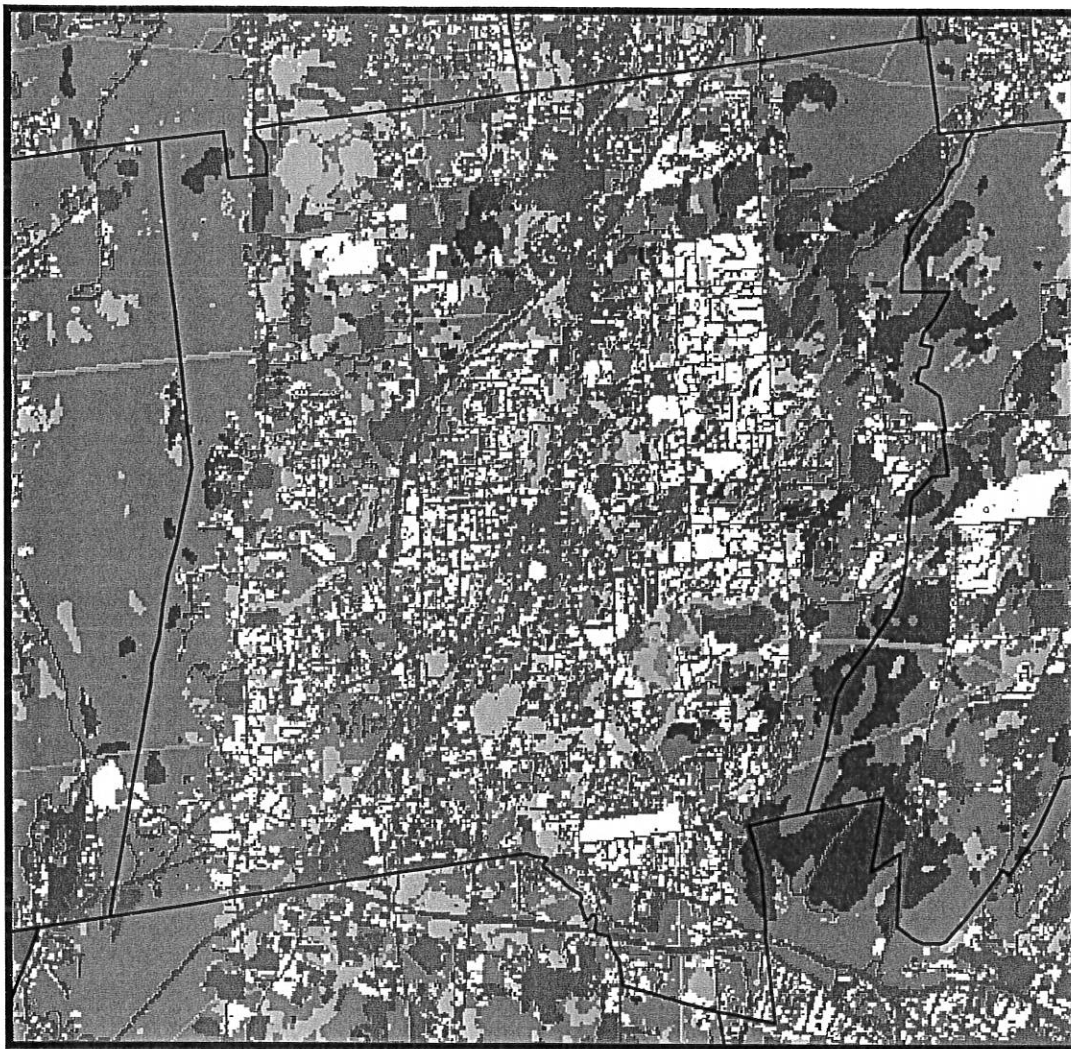
**EXAMPLES OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
MATERIAL**

Southington, CT

Connecticut's Changing Landscape

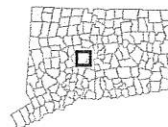
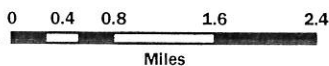
Land Cover

2006



2006 Land Cover

Developed	Water
Turf & Grass	Non-forested Wetland
Other Grass	Forested Wetland
Agricultural Field	Tidal Wetland
Deciduous Forest	Barren
Coniferous Forest	Utility (Forest)



This map is a product of the Center for Land use Education And Research (CLEAR) at the University of Connecticut. For more information on CLEAR or this map, visit <http://clear.uconn.edu>.

This map is intended for planning and educational purposes only. It is based on the interpretation and classification of remotely sensed satellite images, and the accuracy at any given location cannot be guaranteed. See CLEAR website for more information <http://clear.uconn.edu>.

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Center for Land Use Education & Research, Inc.

11.3.1 Status of Previous Strategies and Actions

Table 11-6 presents the status of the strategies and actions originally developed in the initial 2011 Plan.

Objective	Task	Priority	Responsible Department	Comment	Status
1. Increase Capacity to Shelter Large Numbers of People in the Case of an Emergency	Inventory town shelters	High	Emergency Management	This was performed and is updated twice per year	Completed
	Invest in supplies sufficient to stock at least one shelter in case of a major event	High	Emergency Management	This was completed and is updated twice per year	Completed
	Develop a comprehensive shelter plan	Medium	Emergency Management	This was developed	Completed
2. Improve Capacity to Deal with Hazards by Investing in Necessary Equipment & Training	Invest in emergency generators in order to keep critical facilities online during emergencies	High	Public Works	The Town has acquired several generators but additional needs have been identified	Carry Forward
	Invest in chainsaws and a wood chipper to expedite removal of downed trees	High	Public Works	These have been purchased	Completed
	Invest in sump pumps to more quickly remove floodwaters	High	Public Works	Six sump pumps have been purchased	Completed
	Increase capacity of Plantsville drainage system	Medium	Public Works	Grant funding was not able to be obtained	Carry Forward
3. Improve Citizen Notification, Awareness, and Response Time	Take advantage of the statewide Reverse 9-1-1 system offered through Everbridge	High	Emergency Management	This has been implemented and is now a capability	Completed
	Develop & distribute household preparedness pamphlet	High	Emergency Management	This was developed and is now a capability	Completed
	Encourage preparedness workshops in schools	High	Emergency Management	This is now done using the local STEPS program	Completed
	Post preparedness pamphlet and town evacuation plans on town website	High	Emergency Management	The pamphlet has been posted, but Town staff no longer want set evacuation plans	Completed
4. Mitigate Impacts to Properties in the NFIP	Continue enforcement of floodplain management ordinances by regulating all new and substantially improved construction in flood zones	High	Planning & Zoning	This is regularly performed and is a capability	Delisted

Objective	Task	Priority	Responsible Department	Comment	Status
	Work with FEMA to update FIRMs as necessary	High	Planning, Public Works	The MapMod program and Quinnipiac River restudy are finished	Completed
	Continue to distribute information about the NFIP to homeowners	High	Planning	This is regularly performed and is a capability	Delisted
	Continue to assist homeowners with amendments to NFIP maps as necessary	High	Planning	This is regularly performed and is a capability	Delisted

Table 11-6. Status of Previous Strategies and Actions for Southington.

11.3.2 Current Strategies and Actions

This section includes both new strategies and actions as well as updates on objectives and mitigation strategies that were carried forward from the 2011-2016 Plan.

Goal: Reduce losses of life and property, and minimize economic consequences of natural hazards

Objective 1: Increase capacity to shelter large numbers of people in the case of an emergency

Strategies and Actions:

1.1 Complete renovations of the Calendar House for use as the primary shelter

Action Description:	The Town is renovating this facility to be the Town's primary shelter. A generator upgrade is required as part of the renovations. The existing generator at the Calendar House will be moved to the Town Hall.
Lead:	Emergency Management
Priority:	Medium
Status:	In Progress (Carried Forward from Initial Plan, Grant Dependent)
Estimated Cost:	Moderate
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP, HMGP
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2018

Objective 2: Improve capacity to deal with hazards by investing in necessary equipment & training**Strategies and Actions:****2.1 Acquire emergency generators for critical facilities**

Action Description: The Town has identified several generator needs in addition to the Calendar House above. The Municipal Center houses many Town functions and needs a generator. Another identified need is to acquire an enclosed trailer to house and move an existing portable generator owned by the Town.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started (Updated from Initial Plan, Grant Dependent)

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP, HMGP

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

2.2 Increase capacity of the drainage system in Plantsville

Action Description: Grant funding is necessary to perform this work as it will be a multi-million dollar project to replace the drainage systems. In addition, the solution may not work for more severe flood events.

Lead: Public Works

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started (Carried Forward from Initial Plan, Grant Dependent)

Estimated Cost: High

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP, HMGP, PDM, FMA, CT DOT

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

2.3 Update Town Emergency Operations Plan to include procedures specific to the liquid propane plant

Action Description: A liquid propane plant lies on the north end of town. The Town wishes to update its Emergency Operations Plan to include procedures specific to this facility.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018

2.4 Purchase equipment to ensure emergency communications between Town departments

Action Description: The Town wishes to acquire satellite phones to ensure communication can be maintained with the Health Department and other departments during extended power outages

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2019

2.5 Participate in a regional generator sharing program.

Action Description:	The Town wishes to partner with other communities to participate in a regional generator sharing program. This would provide a pool of generators that could be shared between communities during extended outages to support local businesses.
Lead:	Emergency Management
Priority:	Low
Status:	Not Started (Grant Dependent)
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP, CT OPM Inter-Town Capital Equipment Purchase Incentive Program
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2021

2.6 Install a new dry hydrant at Crescent Lake

Action Description:	The existing dry hydrant is undersized and in a poor location. The Town wishes to install a larger dry hydrant in a more accessible area such as near the dock.
Lead:	Emergency Management
Priority:	High
Status:	Not Started
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2019

Objective 3: Improve citizen notification, awareness, and response time**Strategies and Actions:****3.1 Formalize the requirement for underground utilities in new developments**

Action Description:	The Town wishes for a formal requirement for underground utilities except in those areas where it is not feasible. Separate requirements may be needed for subdivisions vs. individual properties.
Lead:	Planning
Priority:	High
Status:	Not Started
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Operating Budget
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2018

3.2 Conduct outreach to businesses regarding generator safety and wiring needs

Action Description:	The Town will perform outreach to businesses regarding how generators work and pre-wiring requirements such that generators can be safely used during extended power outages.
Lead:	Building Department
Priority:	High
Status:	Not started
Estimated Cost:	Moderate
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Operating Budget
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2020

3.3 Consider widening narrow streets near intersections where bottlenecks could occur

Action Description: The Town will review existing narrow streets to determine where widening could occur and add such areas to the capital project list if possible.

Lead: Public Works

Priority: High

Status: Not started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2017

3.4 Increase tree maintenance budget to allow for additional trimming along Town roads

Action Description: The Town will work to increase the tree maintenance budget in order to allow trimming along Town-owned roads to occur. Such trimming would only occur opposite power lines or along roads with buried utilities.

Lead: Public Works

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

3.5 Review outlying areas for potential wildfire risk

Action Description: The Town will review outlying parcels for potential fire risk by considering debris accumulation and access issues in these areas. Potential strategies and actions could also be developed to address higher risk areas.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Low

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

3.6 Update Emergency Action Plans for Town-owned dams

Action Description: The Town will update the Emergency Action Plans for its dams to meet the recently revised DEEP guidance.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018

Objective 4: Mitigate impacts to properties in National Flood Insurance Program**Strategies and Actions:****4.1 Work with private property owners to mitigate channel constrictions that exacerbate flooding**

Action Description: Streams run across private property in many areas of town and the Town cannot maintain channels in these areas directly. The Town will work with private property owners to remove constrictions and/or widen channels to mitigate exacerbation of flooding conditions.

Lead: Public Works

Priority: Low

Status: Not Started (Property Owner Dependent)

Estimated Cost: High

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

4.2 Clear trees and other blockages along the Quinnipiac River

Action Description: A significant amount of woody debris reportedly clogs the Quinnipiac River, exacerbating flood conditions. The Town will investigate and clear woody debris from the channel bed and river banks to prevent blockages

Lead: Public Works

Priority: Low

Status: Not Started (Dependent on Local Funding)

Estimated Cost: High

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

4.3 Consider joining the FEMA Community Rating System

Action Description: Participation in the CRS can reduce the cost of flood insurance for residents and businesses. The lowest level of participation in the program will reduce the cost of insurance by 5%. This would require municipal staff time or outside help to initially set up.

Lead: Planning

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

4.4 Update the local floodplain management ordinance to meet current model ordinance requirements

Action Description: The Town of Southington last updated this ordinance in 2008. Since that time, FEMA and the Connecticut DEEP have revised the model ordinance.

Lead: Planning

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018

4.5 Consider mitigation of repetitive loss properties upon property owner request

Action Description:	Repetitive loss properties in Southington are typically only damaged during severe flood events. Ten repetitive loss properties are located in Southington that have experienced 30 flood losses. Although there are no current plans to directly mitigate future damage to these properties, the option should remain available.
Lead:	Public Works
Priority:	Medium
Status:	Not Started (Property Owner and Grant Dependent)
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, HMGP, PDM, FMA
Timeframe:	7/2015 to 6/2021

11.4 Contributors to Plan Update

Robert Phillips, MS, MPA, AICP (Director of Planning and Community Development)
David Lavallee (Assistant Town Planner)
Mark Sciota (Deputy Town Manager / Town Attorney)
Keith Hayden (Town Engineer)
Harold Clark (Fire Chief / Deputy Director of Emergency Management)
Paul Chaplinski, Jr. (Vice-Chair, Planning & Zoning Commission)
Jennifer Clock (Planning & Zoning Commission)
Arthur Cyr (Resident)

Factsheet: Town of Southington Water Quality and Stormwater Summary

This document was created for each town that has submitted monitoring data under the current Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit. What follows is information on how stormwater can affect water quality in streams and rivers and a summary of data submitted by your town. This factsheet is intended to help you interpret your monitoring results and assist you in compliance with the MS4 program.

Water Quality in Connecticut

Surface waters are important resources that support numerous uses, including water supply, recreation, fishing, shellfishing and sustaining aquatic life. Water quality conditions needed to support these uses are identified within the Connecticut Water Quality Standards (WQS). In order to protect and restore these uses, we need acceptable environmental conditions (physical, chemical and biological) to be present within surface waters.

To assess and track water quality conditions, CT DEEP conducts monitoring across the State. The data is synthesized into a biennial state water quality report called the Integrated Water Quality Report. Currently, specific water quality monitoring in the state encompasses about 50% of rivers, 47% of lakes, and 100% of estuary/coastline. In addition, CT DEEP may have information about certain land uses or discharges which could indicate a potential for water quality to be impacted, even if the waterbody has not been fully monitored and assessed.

To find more detailed information on water quality in your town, please see the Integrated Water Quality Report (IWQR) on the CT DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep/iwqr. Information on water quality within your town is also presented on the maps included in this fact sheet.

Impacts of Impervious Cover on Water Quality

Impervious cover (IC) refers to hard surfaces across the landscape such as roads, sidewalks, parking lots and roofs. Studies have focused on the amount of hard surfaces to evaluate the impacts of stormwater runoff from these hard surfaces on water quality and found that IC affects both the quantity and quality of stormwater. IC forces rain to runoff the land, carrying pollutants quickly and directly to lakes and streams instead of soaking into the ground and being filtered by the soil. For more information on impervious cover, please see the CT DEEP web page www.ct.gov/deep/imperviouscoverstudies and EPA's web page www.epa.gov/caddis/ssr_urb_isl.html.

In general, the higher the percentage of IC in a watershed, the poorer the surface water quality. Research in Connecticut strongly suggests that aquatic life will be harmed when the IC within a

watershed exceeds 12%. Stormwater pollution from IC is a likely cause of impairment for these waterbodies.

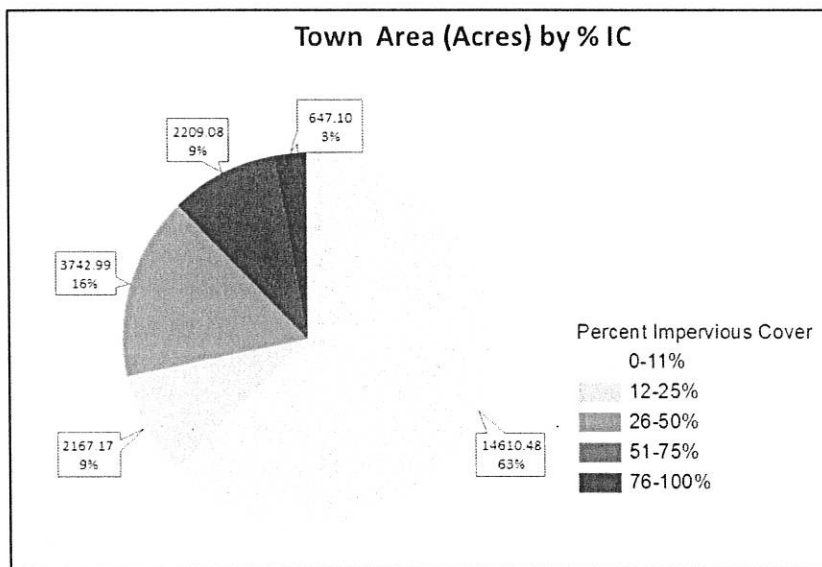
Town of Southington: Impervious Cover Data

This chart shows the amount of area within your town that contains IC. Data is grouped by acres and percent IC. While all levels of IC can contribute stormwater to streams, it is important to note that land with IC greater than 12% in town is likely to be contributing enough stormwater to streams to have a negative impact on water quality.

Towns should aim to make stormwater improvements in areas with IC greater than 12% in an effort to reduce the amount of stormwater pollution reaching surface waters which will protect and improve water quality.

For more information on areas of impervious cover within your town, please see the maps at the back of this factsheet.

Amounts of Impervious Cover within the Town of Southington



Pollution Reduction

Waterbodies often can handle a certain amount of pollutants and still maintain good water quality. However, impaired waterbodies have too much pollution impacting their water quality and therefore the streams do not support all uses for the waterbody. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are pollution reduction budgets developed for impaired waterbodies in order to meet

water quality. If the pollution budget is achieved through the recommended pollution reduction measures, then the waterbody is expected to meet water quality. CT DEEP also supports impaired waters restoration through watershed based plans (www.ct.gov/deep/watershed) which provide more specific non-point source pollution control measures. The following TMDLs or pollution reduction strategies have been developed and apply to areas within your town.

TMDLs or Strategies Applicable to the Town of Southington

Name of TMDL or Strategy	Pollutant	Waterbody Name	Link
Statewide Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria	Mattabesset River	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/tmdl/statewidebacteria/mattabessetriver4600.pdf
A TMDL Analysis for the Mattabesset River Regional Basin	Bacteria	Mattabesset River / John Hall Brook / Little Brook / Spruce Brook / Coles Brook / Miner Brook / Willow Brook 4600 / Belcher Brook / Webster Brook / Sawmill Brook / Coginchaug River / Willow Brook 4602	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/tmdl/tmdl_final/mattbasintmdlfinal.pdf
Statewide Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria	Tenmile River / Mixville Pond	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/tmdl/statewidebacteria/tenmileriver5202.pdf
A TMDL Analysis for the Quinnipiac River Regional Basin	Bacteria	Harbor Brook / Misery Brook / Quinnipiac River / Sodom Brook	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/tmdl/tmdl_final/quinnipiac_tmdl_final.pdf
A TMDL Analysis to Achieve Water Quality Standards for Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound	Nitrogen	Long Island Sound and contributing watersheds	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/lis_water_quality/nitrogen_control_program/tmdl.pdf
Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL	Mercury	All CT Inland waters	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/tmdl/tmdl_final/ne_hg_tmdl.pdf
Interim Phosphorus Reduction Strategy	Phosphorus	Certain CT Inland waters	www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/water_quality_standards/p/interimmgntphosstrat_042614.pdf

For more information on these TMDLs or strategies please go to our website www.ct.gov/deep/tmdl.

Stormwater Quality Monitoring

Regular monitoring for targeted pollutants in stormwater provides an indication of potential for water quality impacts and helps identify sources and unlawful discharges. Annual monitoring at 6 locations from different areas of town has been a requirement of the MS4 permit since 2004. CT DEEP uses that information to evaluate the quality of stormwater and the potential for impacts to surface waters as well as to make sure that stormwater is managed properly.

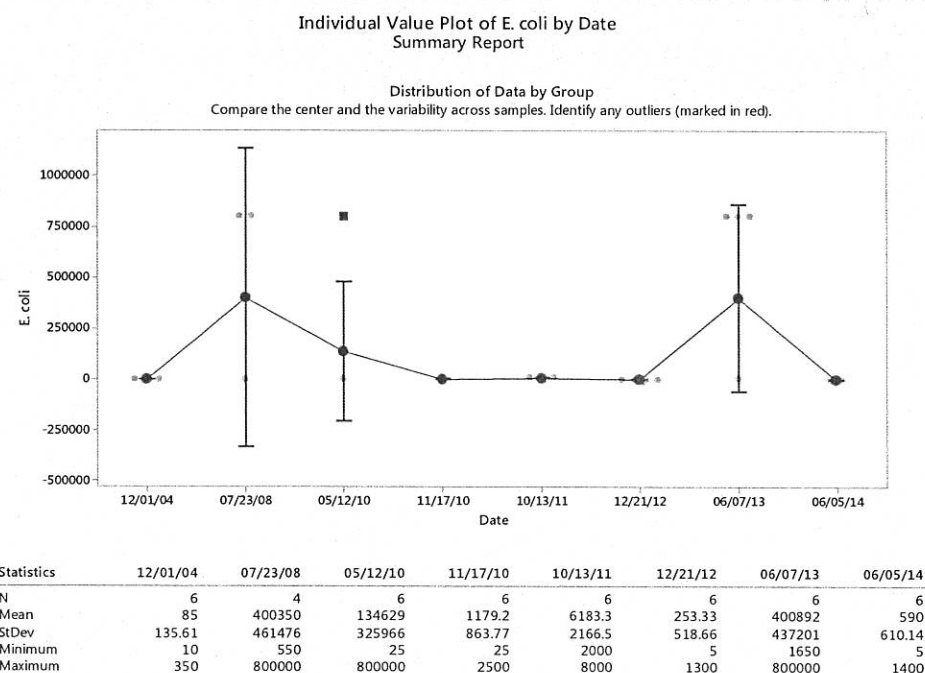
Below are 5 graphs tracking stormwater results submitted by your town for 5 parameters reported under the current MS4 General Permit. The results of each stormwater test submitted to CT DEEP by your town is shown. Individual sample results are shown in grey while the average of the samples collected on a particular day is shown in blue, with a line connecting the averages for the various sample dates. The bars show the statistical range of samples for each day with the red squares showing results which are considered to be outliers, that is, very different from the other samples collected on that day. The chart on the graph lists the sample dates and some basic statistics:

Statistic	Description
N	Number of stormwater samples collected on that date
Mean	Average of the results reported for that sample date
Standard Deviation (StdDev)	A measure of the variability of the results for the sample date
Minimum	The lowest sample result for the sample date
Maximum	The highest sample result for the sample date

Bacteria

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) is a bacteria that lives in the intestines of humans and other warm-blooded animals and is used to indicate the presence of fecal matter in surface waters. Some strains of *E. coli* and other pathogens found in fecal material cause serious illness in people coming in contact with it. For this reason, high amounts of bacteria will cause authorities to close beaches for swimming. Bacteria is measured as the number of colony forming units, or CFU, per 100 ml of water. Any result that was reported as “to numerous to count” is included on the chart as 800,000 CFU/100 mL.

Results of annual stormwater monitoring under MS4 permit for *E.coli* (CFU/ 100 mL of sample)
 Town of Southington



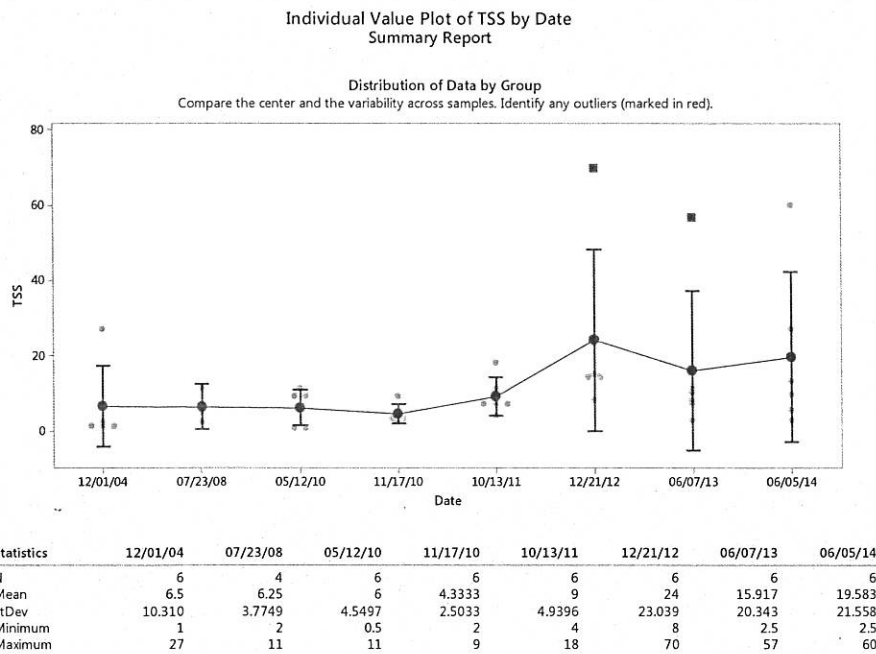
To support recreational uses of surface waters, the CT DEEP Water Quality Standards indicate that the average amount of *E. coli* found in a freshwater water body should be less than 126 CFU/100 mL and that a single sample tested for *E. coli* should be less than 235 CFU/100 mL at a designated swimming area and less than 410 CFU/100 mL in other areas. Monitoring for *E. coli* is currently required in the MS4 permit. Enterococci is another bacteria used to indicate the presence of fecal material in salt water environments. For recreation in salt water the Water Quality Standards indicate that average amount of Enterococci should be less than 35 CFU/100 mL in a designated swimming area and that a single sample tested for Enterococci should be less than 104 CFU/100 mL and in all other areas less than 500 CFU/100 mL. These targets have been included in the statewide bacteria TMDLs. In the Draft MS4 permit, *E. coli* results higher than 235 CFU/100 mL at a designated swimming area or greater than 410 CFU/100 mL in other areas requires a follow-up investigation. Individual stormwater sample results that exceed the applicable single sample maximum value for bacteria could impact water quality, so the associated outfalls should be evaluated for additional stormwater management.

Total Suspended Solids

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is a measurement of the amount of solids (including sand and silt) found in the stormwater sample. High concentrations of TSS can lower water quality in the receiving stream by transporting various pollutants to the waterbody where they can directly affect aquatic life or affect aquatic life by absorbing light, reducing photosynthesis, and by making the water warmer. TSS can also clog fish gills and smother fish eggs and suffocate the organisms that fish eat. TSS comes from erosion and is found in agricultural, urban and industrial runoff. TSS can be reduced by protecting land from erosion and allowing stormwater time to settle before discharging to surface waters.

Results of annual stormwater monitoring under the MS4 general permit for TSS (mg/L)

Town of Southington



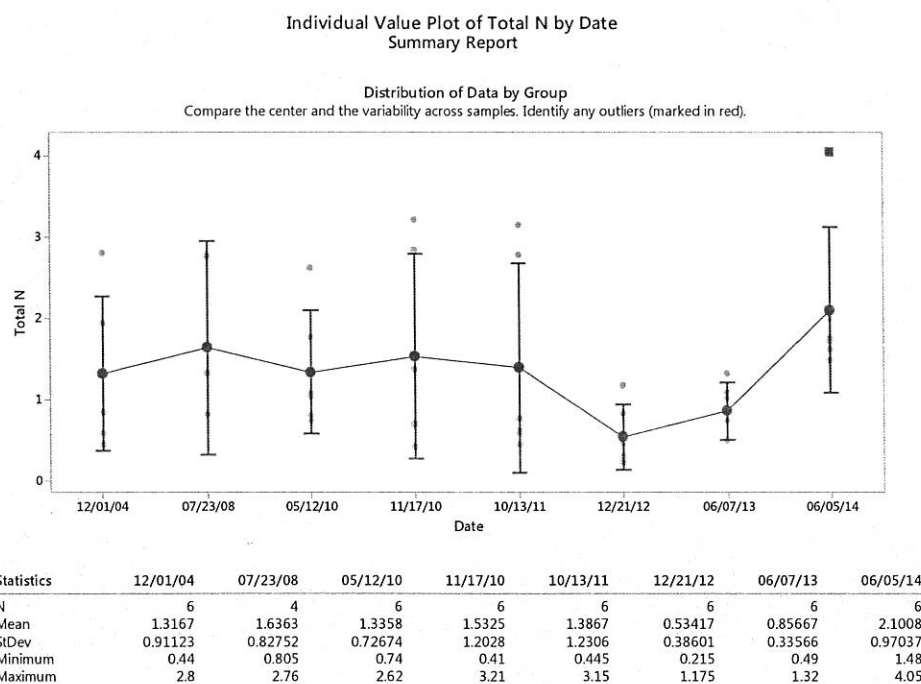
Currently, there is not a water quality based target for TSS in stormwater but TSS is a general indicator of water quality and, lower amounts of TSS are better. For comparison purposes, the average MS4 stormwater result reported for TSS by all towns covered by this permit is 48 mg/L. Areas within your town which have elevated TSS may be places to consider additional stormwater management efforts.

Total Nitrogen

Nitrogen is an important nutrient in marine and estuarine waters such as Long Island Sound, as well as a concern in fresh water lakes and rivers. High amounts of nitrogen can lead to excessive growth of water plants and algae which then reduces the amount of oxygen available to living things in these waters. Unlawful discharges, animal waste, failing septic systems, leaves, litter and fertilizers are common sources of high nitrogen in stormwater. Responsible use of fertilizers, maintaining septic systems and proper disposal of pet waste will help reduce nitrogen in stormwater.

Results of annual stormwater monitoring under MS4 general permit for total nitrogen (Total N mg/L)

Town of Southington

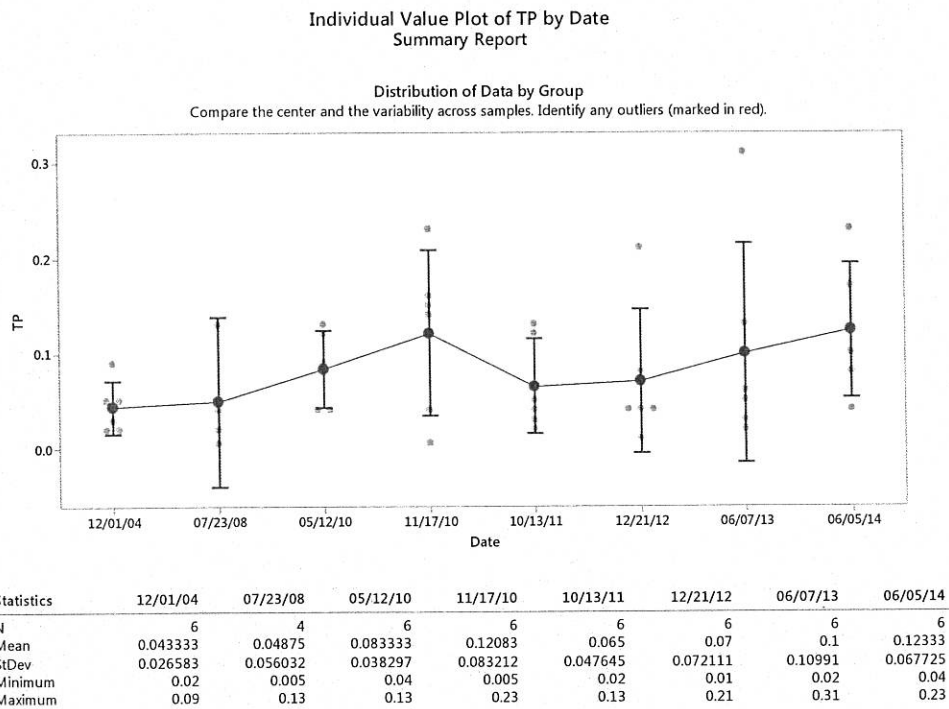


The TMDL for Long Island Sound requires a 10% reduction of nitrogen in stormwater discharges to prevent low oxygen conditions in Long Island Sound. Each town should be working to reduce the amount of nitrogen in their stormwater to address this issue. Under the current draft MS4 permit, any result for total nitrogen greater than 2.5 mg/L will require a follow-up investigation. Areas within your town which have elevated nitrogen may be places to consider additional stormwater management activities.

Total Phosphorus

Phosphorus is an important nutrient necessary for growth in plants and animals in freshwater. Too much phosphorus in the water can throw off the balance of aquatic ecosystems causing excessive growth of water plants and algae blooms, which reduces the amount of oxygen in the water, potentially harming the fish. Sometimes these algae blooms can contain toxic forms of algae which are harmful to people and animals that come into contact with it. Sources of high phosphorus can be unlawful discharges, fertilizers, litter, leaves, erosion and animal waste.

Results of annual stormwater monitoring under MS4 permit for total phosphorus (mg/L) Town of Southington



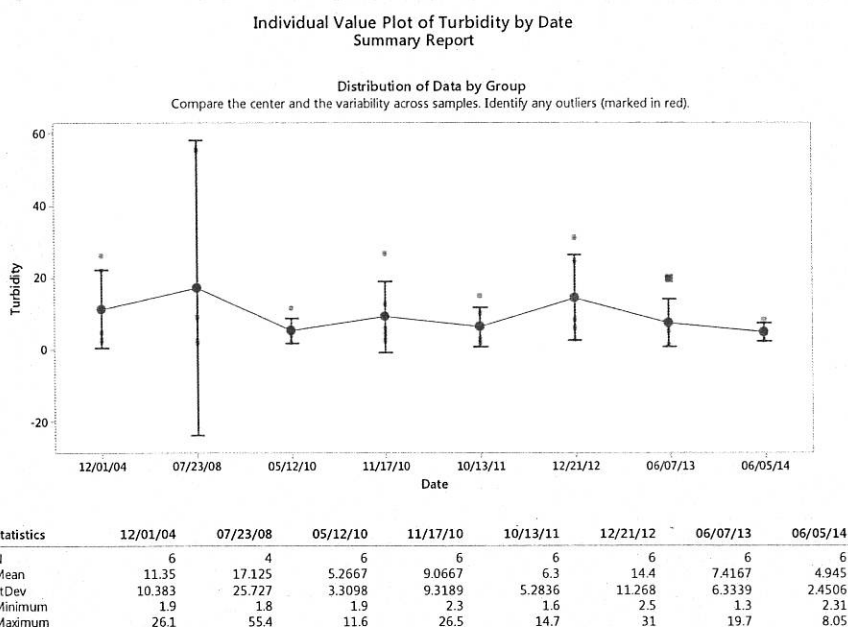
CT DEEP is actively working with many towns to reduce the amount of phosphorus reaching Connecticut's streams and rivers. Under the current draft MS4 permit, a total phosphorus result greater than 0.3 mg/L will require a follow-up investigation. Areas of your town that have elevated levels of phosphorus in the stormwater are good places to develop additional stormwater controls.

Turbidity

Turbidity measures the clarity of the stormwater sample. It measures how much material (soil, algae, pollution, microbes etc.) is suspended in the sample. High turbidity lowers the water quality of a surface water by blocking sunlight for the plants and makes food harder for the fish to find and may be an indication of a higher amounts of other pollution in the water. Surface waters with high turbidity are visually less appealing for recreational use. High turbidity can be caused by erosion, failing septic systems, decaying plants or animals, and excessive algae growth. Turbidity is reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) which is related to how easily light passes through the water sample.

Results of annual stormwater monitoring under MS4 permit for turbidity (NTU)

Town of Southington



The Water Quality Standards have a criterion that indicates turbidity should not to exceed 5 NTU above ambient levels. In the draft MS4 permit, a turbidity result greater than 5 NTU over in-stream conditions will require a follow-up investigation. While there is not a fixed statewide criterion for turbidity, lower results are better for the health of the surface waters in town. Areas with higher levels of turbidity in stormwater would be a good place to develop additional stormwater controls.

Town Maps

The following maps were created to show the impervious cover (IC) in your town as well as the water quality in the rivers, streams, lakes and estuaries in and around your town.

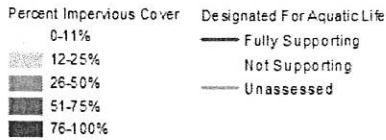
Impervious Cover on the Town Maps

IC is shown in red on the maps. Dark red areas indicate a higher percentage of IC, lighter red areas have less IC, while the grey areas indicate very little or no IC.

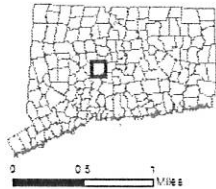
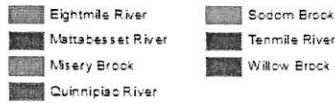
Water Quality on the Town Maps

Separate maps are provided for the different uses of the waterbodies such as Aquatic Life Uses, Recreation, and Shellfishing (in coastal towns). The waterbodies are colored to show the health of the waterbody. Green means that the waterbody meets the water quality requirements to fully support the specified use. Yellow means that water quality is poor and that the specified use is not met. Blue means that there is not enough information to know whether or not water quality is good or bad to support the specified use. Additionally, a small map is provided on the left side of each larger map to show which watersheds are within your town.

Waters Designated For Aquatic Life in the Town of Southington



Subregional Basins

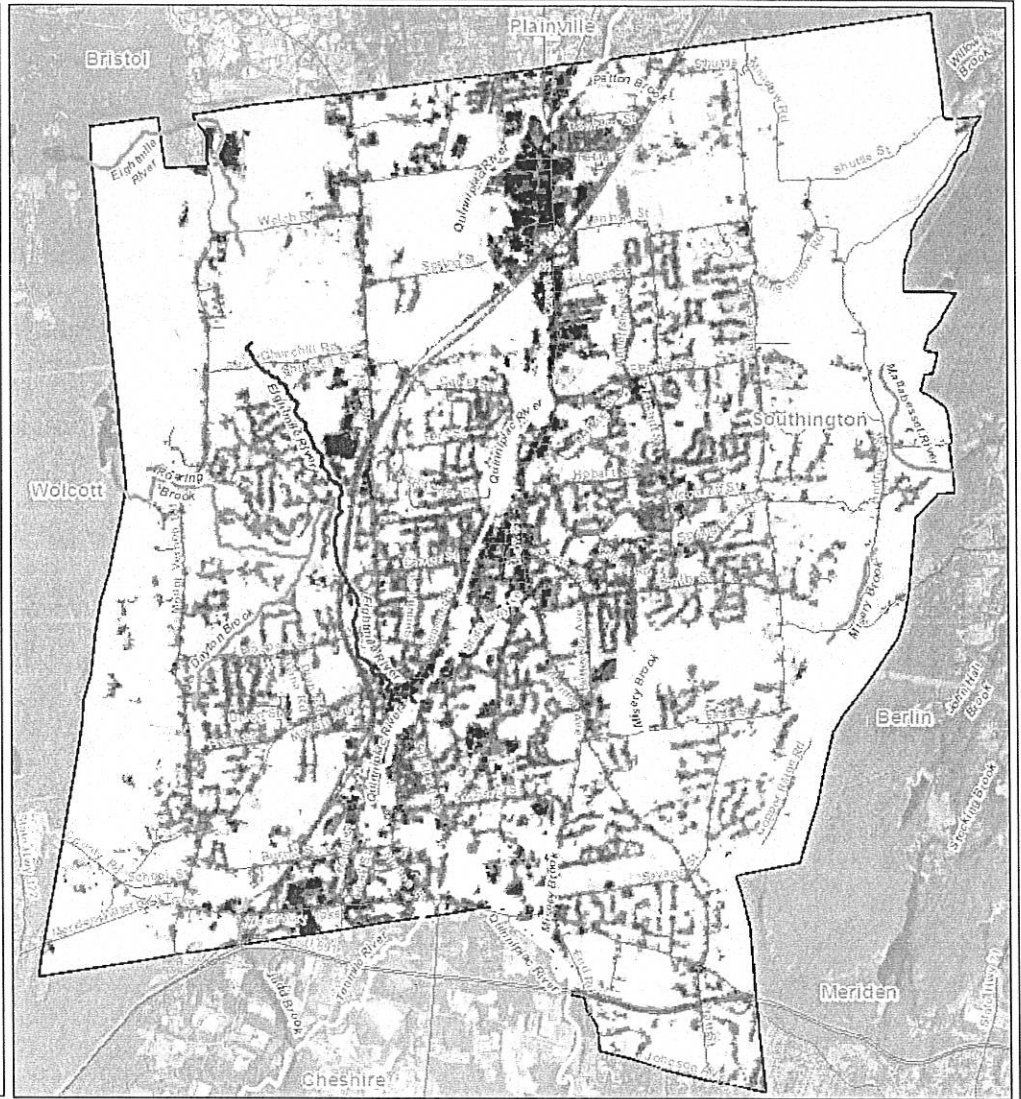


These maps were created using the National Land Cover Database (NLCD) 2011 Impervious Cover Percent Data. For more detail please review the metadata document.

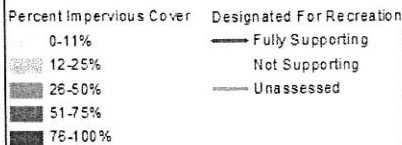
Impervious cover (IC) refers to hard surfaces across the landscape such as pavement or buildings. These hard surfaces do not absorb water and prevent rain from soaking into the ground. As a result, runoff occurs and easily carries pollutants to nearby lakes and streams.



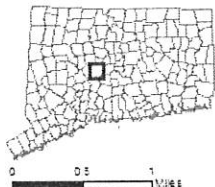
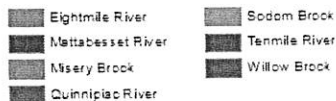
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MIDDLETOWN, CT 06455
WWW.CTDEP.CT.GOV



Waters Designated For Recreation in the Town of Southington



Subregional Basins

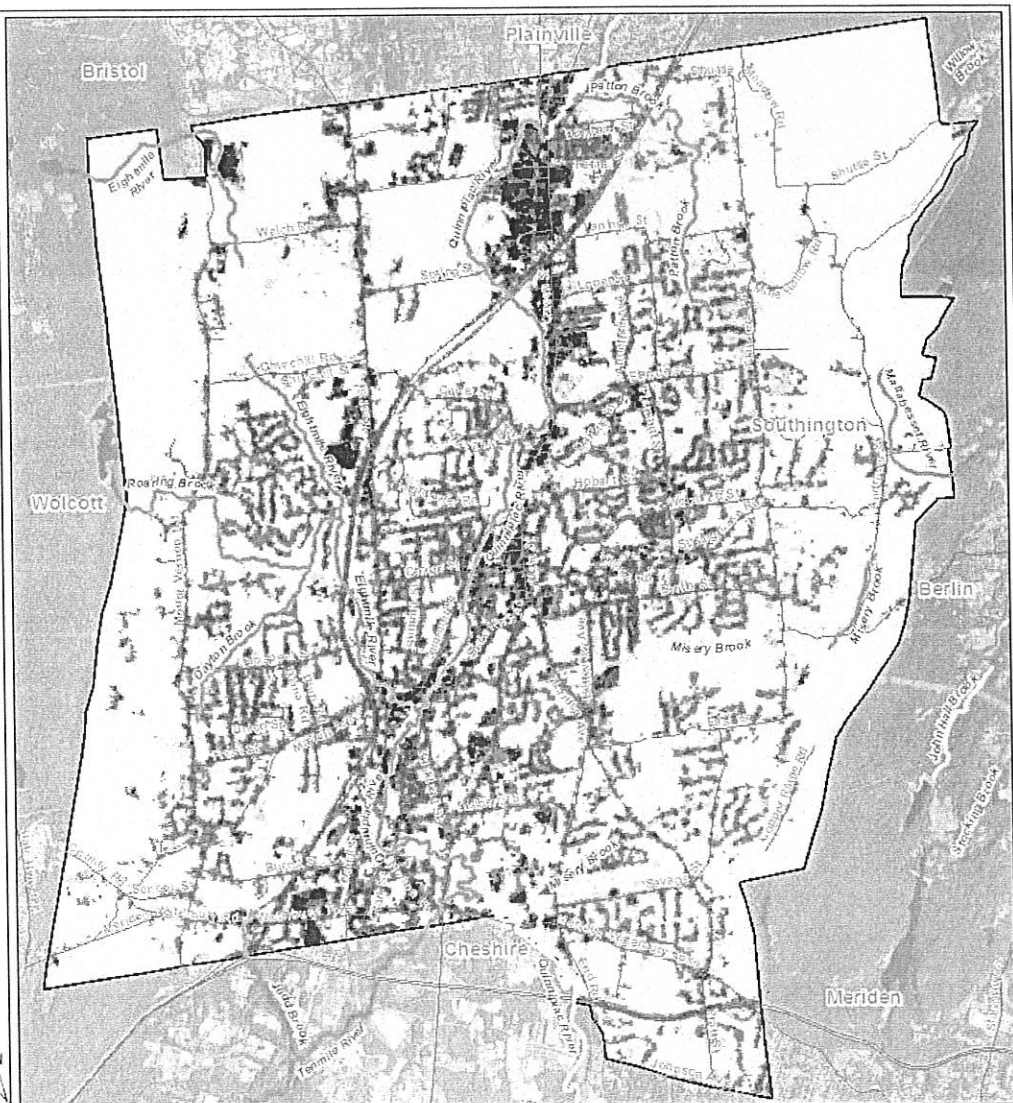


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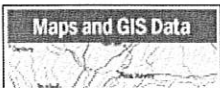
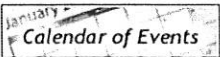
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- Water Quantity
- Watershed Management
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- Regulating Water Usage and Water Discharges
- Environmental Protection Begins With You
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- Main Menu



Stormwater and Water Quality

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt that runs off the landscape. In the natural environment, this water is absorbed by plants and soil as part of the water cycle. However, hard surfaces in developed areas such as rooftops, paved streets, highways and parking lots, block this natural absorption from occurring. Stormwater will pick up and transport contaminants including motor oils, gasoline, antifreeze, and brake dust (commonly found on pavements), fertilizers and pesticides (found on landscaped areas), and soil sediments (from farms, construction and other sites). The stormwater eventually flows into a local stream, river, lake, or estuary.



Effects of Stormwater on Water Quality

Water quality conditions of a waterbody determine how it can be used by people and living things. Water quality is measured by testing the physical and biological conditions and by looking at how a waterbody can be used for water supply, swimn fishing, shellfishing and aquatic life. If the water quality is good then the environmental condition these uses. If the water quality is poor then the uses are impacted by the environmental condition waterbody. Stormwater runoff can have a negative effect on water quality as the contaminated s mixes with surface water. Stormwater can contribute the following:

- Increased Temperature
- Increased Flow Volume
- Suspended Solids
- Bacteria and Pathogens
- Decreased Dissolved Oxygen
- Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus)
- Toxic Compounds (metals, pesticides, petroleum products, PCBS, etc.)
- Sediment
- Litter and Trash

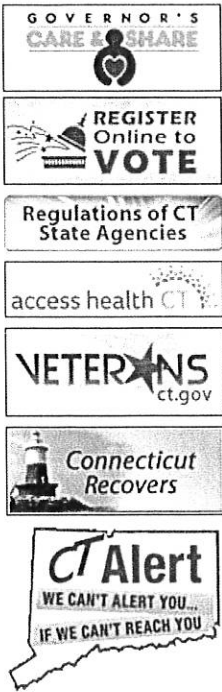
Rainfall in Urban Areas

As the human population increases, the urban environment is steadily growing, expanding the areas that are composed of hard surfaces. these areas accelerate the transport of stormwater and contaminants through storm drains where it is released into a local waterbody. As urban areas develop, it is important that stormwater is properly managed to protect water quality throughout our State.



Stormwater Pollution Management

The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection relies on multiple tools and measures to improve water quality. These tools may be used independently or in combination to reduce the impact of stormwater pollution. Below are a few tools that are commonly applied to manage discharges to water bodies while preserving water quality.



General Permits for Stormwater

There are several types of general permits the Department issues under the federal Clean Water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) which requires steps to control stormw pollution from entering its storm sewer systems and waterbodies. These include:

- The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Systems (MS4 General Permit) requires Connecticut municipalities with densely populated implement measures as part of the USEPA Phase II Stormwater Program (1999).
- The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Co Activities requires controls to reduce the discharge of sediment during construction and inc measures to address the long term impacts related to post-construction stormwater dischar
- The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity req development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that include control measures to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from the site.
- The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activity r large commercial sites with impervious surfaces exceeding 5 acres and requires a plan to c stormwater pollutants from these sites.

The Department also recommends that sites, areas, or municipalities that are not regulated by a permit consider the implementation of measures to reduce stormwater pollution as well. For mor information on permits, go to www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

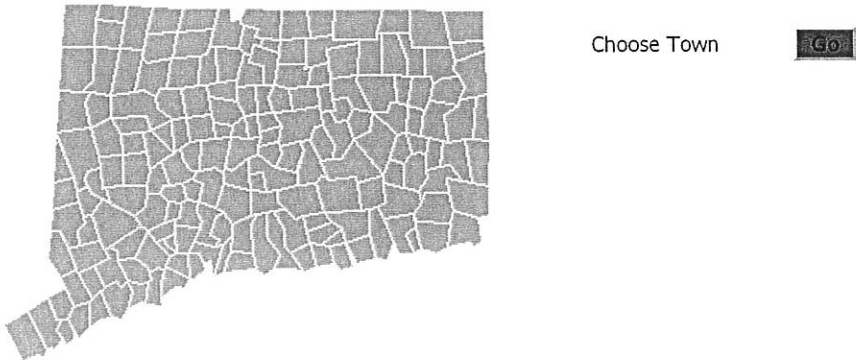
A TMDL is a pollution reduction plan which can be thought of as a pollution budget. A waterbody overspending its daily budget for a substance is considered to be polluted or impaired. TMDLs prc framework for restoring impaired waters by establishing the maximum amount of a pollutant tha waterbody can receive without adverse impact to fish, wildlife, recreation, or other uses. For mor information, go to www.ct.gov/deep/tmdl.

Watershed Response Plan for Impervious Cover (IC)

A Watershed Response Plan is a tool used to improve water quality in local waters. This type of p water quality information and guidance for all members of the local community, including the pul municipal officials, businesses and watershed groups. The Watershed Response Plan for Impervio (IC Response Plan) provides details on the local watershed conditions, impervious cover (IC), and implementation measures. The local community can use the IC Response Plan to complement exi stormwater practices and Infrastructure management. Improving stormwater quality and reducin can reduce its negative effects and restore water quality in the local waterbodies. For more infori to see the components of the IC Response Plan, go to the [Stormwater Planning Tool for Impervio](#)

For more information:

View the [interactive maps](#) to learn more about stormwater pollution management plans in Conne
To read more about stormwater in a specific town, select the town from the map or choose from t drop-down list.



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Stormwater Planning Tool for Impervious Cover

Stormwater and Impervious Cover (IC)

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt that runs off hard surfaces such as rooftops, road, highways and lots. These hard surfaces are collectively called impervious cover. Stormwater that runs off impervious cover can pick up and transport contaminants including motor oils, gasoline, antifreeze, and brake fluid (commonly found on pavements), fertilizers and pesticides (found on landscaped areas), and soil (from construction and other sites). The stormwater eventually flows into a local stream, river or storm drain system.

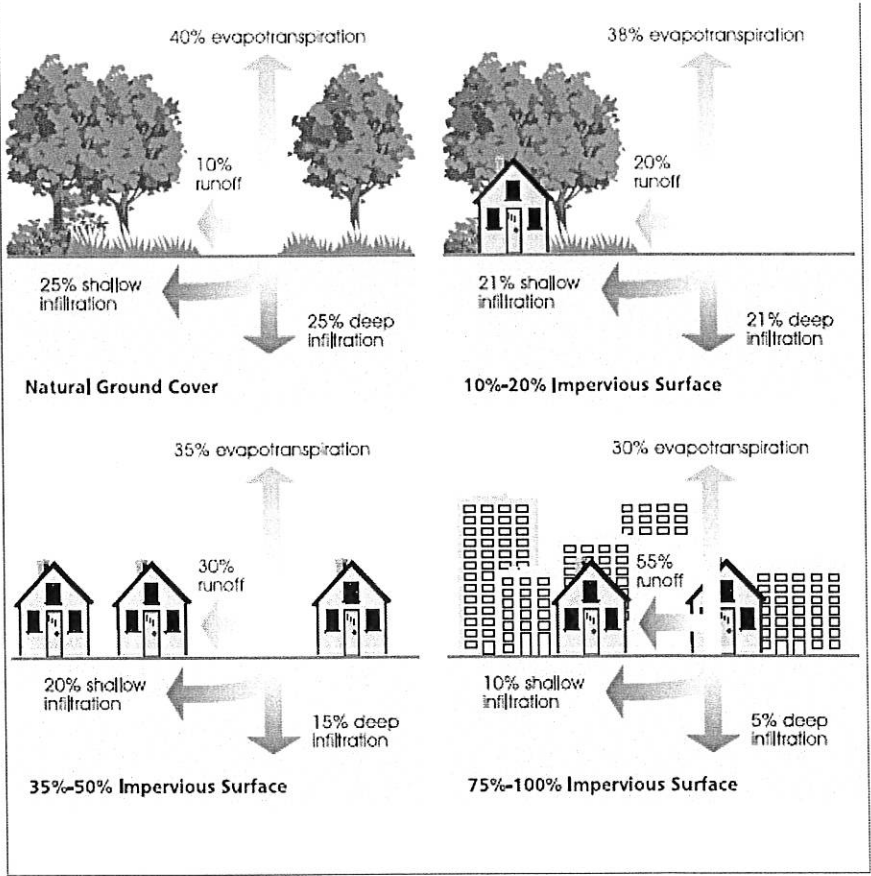
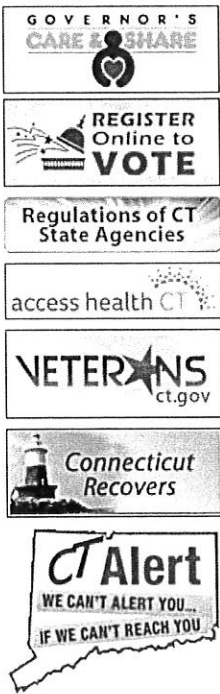
NEW - To learn more about storm water and water quality go to the [Stormwater and Water Quality](#) page.

IC and Runoff

The runoff of water can occur anywhere there is impervious cover and stormwater. The figure below depicts the relationship between runoff and impervious cover. As areas are converted from the natural landscape to a developed environment, there is an increase in impervious cover. Areas with greater impervious cover result in greater amounts of stormwater pollution. Runoff picks up contaminants from impervious cover and results in more pollutants in runoff. The quality of stormwater runoff is considerably lower compared to local waterbodies. Since stormwater discharges to local waterbodies, the amount of impervious cover can impact the surface water quality because of stormwater pollution.

In order to restore and maintain water quality, tools are needed to provide information and guidance to implement management measures within the local watershed.

This figure from the Federal Stream Corridor Restoration Handbook (1998) depicts the increase in stormwater runoff with the increase in hard surfaces.



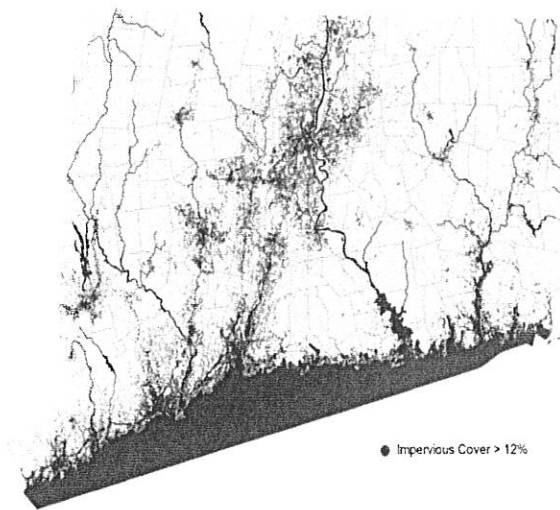
What is a Watershed Response Plan?

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The components of the IC Response Plan include:

Core document: [Connecticut Watershed Response Plan for Impervious Cover](#)

- [Appendix 1: Additional Resources for Implementation](#)
- [Appendix 2: Percent Impervious Cover as a Surrogate Target for TMDL Analyses in CT](#)
- [Appendix 3: Impervious Cover in Connecticut Municipalities](#)
- [Appendix 4: Responding to an Impervious Cover-Based TMDL](#)
- [Appendix 5: Case Studies: Examples of Action in Connecticut Watersheds](#)
- [Appendix 6: Impaired Segment Summaries](#)
 - [Appendix 6-1: Sub-Regional Basin CT2000: Southeast Shoreline](#)
 - [Appendix 6-2: Sub-Regional Basin CT4403: Trout Brook](#)
 - [Appendix 6-3: Sub-Regional Basin CT4500: Hockanum River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-4: Sub-Regional Basin CT5200: Quinnipiac River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-5: Sub-Regional Basin CT5203: Misery Brook](#)
 - [Appendix 6-6: Sub-Regional Basin CT5205: Sodom Brook](#)
 - [Appendix 6-7: Sub-Regional Basin CT5206: Harbor Brook](#)
 - [Appendix 6-8: Sub-Regional Basin CT5207: Wharton Brook](#)
 - [Appendix 6-9: Sub-Regional Basin CT5302: Mill River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-10: Sub-Regional Basin CT5306: Indian River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-11: Sub-Regional Basin CT6000: Housatonic River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-12: Sub-Regional Basin CT6600: Still River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-13: Sub-Regional Basin CT7000: Southwest Shoreline](#)
 - [Appendix 6-14: Sub-Regional Basin CT7105: Pequonnock River](#)
 - [Appendix 6-15: Sub-Regional Basin CT7403: Noroton River](#)



Where to target efforts

Included in the IC Response Plan document is an IC analysis of 16 watersheds. These watersheds are impaired waterbodies and have IC of 12% or more. These watersheds were chosen as examples of waterbodies around the State impacted by stormwater and IC.

The Watershed Response Plan is a resource guide to reduce stormwater pollution. It offers guidance on:

- what can be done about IC
- where to target regulating and non-regulating efforts
- case studies of reducing stormwater pollution
- highlights of some impaired watersheds

Fix what's broken



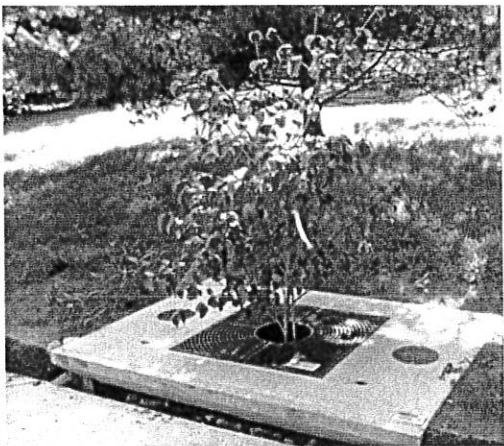
Once you know the water quality problem, your community may be able to find and fix common sources that are polluting the local waters. The IC Response Plan has suggestions for common IC problems as well as improved best management practices. Pollution reaching the water is expected to be reduced as progress is made with these efforts. Local education can improve water quality efforts focused on preventing pollutants in runoff. It can also teach about the use and functions of stormwater systems. Regular inspections of stormwater drainage systems, wastewater sewers for leaks and making swift repairs have positive effects on water quality. The results of these efforts, provide cleaner water, better fish and safer recreation for people.

There are many stormwater system upgrade techniques that can be used as well as many different names. Most techniques involve disconnecting or reducing the effect of IC. These stormwater upgrades go by a number of names:

- stormwater retrofits
- low impact development (LID)
- best management practices (BMPs) both structural and non-structural

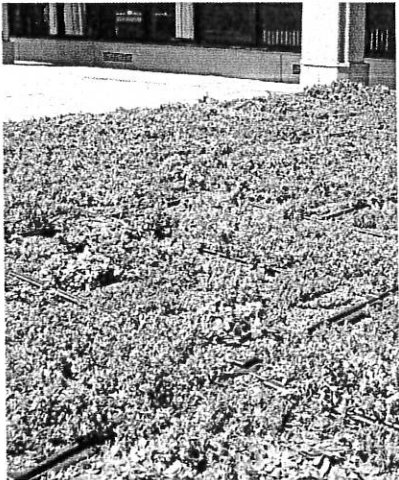


Grassed Swale



Tree Box Filter

While some techniques may seem novel, there are notable successes of proper installation, adequate maintenance, and stormwater pollution reduction. Examples of these practices include grassed swales, green roofs, tree box filters, rain gardens, and permeable asphalt. Many of these practices have been plotted within towns across the State by CT NEMO (Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials) in their CT LID Atlas. No single device or practice can be expected to eliminate stormwater pollution, but in tandem, these practices significantly reduce impacts on the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. Several practices have been studied including research at the University of New Hampshire and show significant improvements in runoff through pollution reduction practices.



Green Roof



Permeable Asphalt



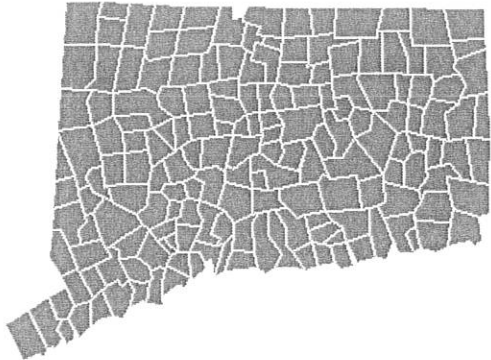
Rain Garden

Other methods to reduce stormwater pollution are not necessarily structural. Some practices include education programs such as campaigns to eliminate dumping in catch basins. Also town ordinances adopted to encourage techniques to reduce stormwater pollution from new and existing developments. Ultimately, the technique or structure regardless of scale has a goal to reduce pollution and impacts.

stormwater.

For more information:

View the [interactive maps](#) to learn more about stormwater pollution management Plans in Conne
To read about stormwater in a specific town, select the town from the map or choose from the dr
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Visit [Total Maximum Daily Loads \(TMDLs\)](#) to learn more about the tool Water Quality Managers in
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Menu



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

NPDES Stormwater Program

For more information on the stormwater program:

- Stormwater rules and notices
- Customizable stormwater outreach materials - Coming Soon

NPDES stormwater program areas:

- Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities
- Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities
- Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Sources
- Stormwater Discharges from Transportation Sources
- Oil and Gas Stormwater Permitting
- Stormwater Webcasts

Problems with Stormwater Pollution

Stormwater runoff is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land or impervious surfaces, such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops, and does not soak into the ground. The runoff picks up pollutants like trash, chemicals, oils, and dirt/sediment that can harm our rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters. To protect these resources, communities, construction companies, industries, and others, use stormwater controls, known as best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs filter out pollutants and/or prevent pollution by controlling it at its source.

The NPDES stormwater program regulates some stormwater discharges from three potential sources: municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), construction activities, and industrial activities. Operators of these sources might be required to obtain an NPDES permit before they can discharge stormwater. This permitting mechanism is designed to prevent stormwater runoff from washing harmful pollutants into local surface waters.

- Authorization Status for EPA's Stormwater Construction and Industrial Programs – Most states are authorized to implement the stormwater NPDES permitting program. EPA remains the permitting authority in a few states, territories, and on most land in Indian Country.

Population growth and the development of urban/urbanized areas are major contributors to the amount of pollutants in the runoff as well as the volume and rate of runoff from impervious surfaces. Together, they can cause changes in hydrology and water quality that result in habitat modification and loss, increased flooding, decreased aquatic biological diversity, and increased sedimentation and erosion. The benefits of effective stormwater runoff management can include:

- protection of wetlands and aquatic ecosystems,
- improved quality of receiving waterbodies,
- conservation of water resources,
- protection of public health, and
- flood control.

Traditional stormwater management approaches that rely on peak flow storage have generally not targeted pollutant reduction and can exacerbate problems associated with changes in hydrology and hydraulics.

See the following for additional information:

- National Research Council Report on Urban Stormwater
- National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress (305(b) report)
- Impaired Waters on the 303(d) List
- Chapter 4 (Environmental Assessment) from EPA's Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices (1999)
- Protecting Water Quality from Urban Runoff

Last updated on December 18, 2015

Protecting Water Quality from **URBAN RUNOFF**

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size?

and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

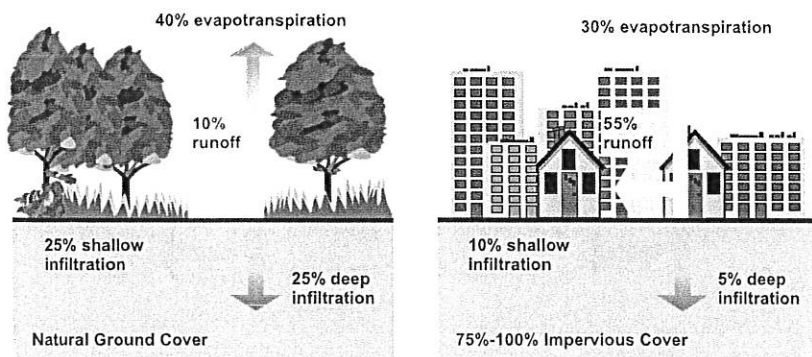
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

Managing Urban Runoff

What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected

and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

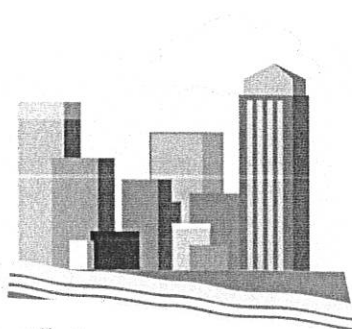
Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target "hot spots" of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety,

and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved "don't dump" messages.



Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!
www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources
www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center
www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)
www.stormwatercenter.net

Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

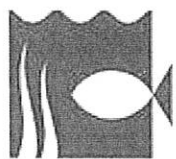
Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution
www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/nps

February 2003



Save the Sound®

A program of
Connecticut's Office of the Lieutenant Governor

REDUCE RUNOFF.org

Home

About

Why Reduce?

Our W



Smart ways to reduce the harmful effects

OF Stormwater.

This site was created using WIX.com. Create your own for FREE >>



Quinnipiac River Watershed Association
Dedicated to the preservation of the Quinnipiac River and its watershed

River Pollution & Solutions

River Pollution & Solutions

What are the kinds of pollution which degrade our river, and what can we do about them? They include TRASH, STORMWATER RUNOFF from urban areas, INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGES, LANDFILL LEACHEATE, FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES, AND EROSION & SEDIMENTATION.

Polluted runoff from paved surfaces contains oil and other engine fluids; polluted dust from tire, engine, and pavement wear; road sand and salt; and nutrients and bacteria in pet feces.

Runoff from roofs or other impervious surfaces may contain air pollution fallout, soot from chimneys, and is often acidic due to acid rain. Galvanized roofs and flashing release zinc and copper, and roof vents may also release pollutants.

What can we do about stormwater runoff? We can pressure our towns to clean out catch basins and stormwater basins regularly; to preserve open space; and to apply for funding for urban storm-water retrofitting. We can also speak out at public hearings, in favor of state-of-the-art stormwater treatment technology for new commercial and industrial facilities and residential developments. We can also keep our cars in tune and free of leaks and use a pooper scooper.

All the five upper river treatment plants are at an advanced treatment level (this one is in Cheshire), although some occasionally overflow, like the one in Meriden, because they don't have enough capacity or because groundwater leaks into the system. Also sometimes illegal industrial poisons are put in sewers which knock the biological treatment systems out of operation for several weeks. This happened in Cheshire in March of 1995.

What can we do? If we are connected to a sewer, we can avoid putting toxic substances down the drain. We can report illegal dumping or discharges.

Industrial discharges, such as those from Cytec, which makes plastics and resins, are more strictly regulated than polluted runoff. Formaldehyde, Cytec's largest discharge, although carcinogenic as an air pollutant, is fortunately relatively harmless to humans, diluted in water. However, studies also indicate that formaldehyde may be toxic to aquatic insects (food for fish), well below the level permitted for discharge by Cytec.

What can we do? The public can apply pressure on government for prompt permitting, conservative discharge limits, and strict enforcement.

Another source of pollution is landfill leachate, polluted, nutrient-rich liquid which oozes from the bases of seven landfills next to rivers in the watershed, even after they are closed. This is the Meriden landfill. Although groundwater monitoring data is regularly collected at landfills, the problem of land-fill leachate has not been investigated in the Quinnipiac watershed. Sludge piles from Upjohn, in North Haven, formerly a major polluter, are protected by plastic covers, and pumping controls leachate discharge.

Occasionally there are major oil spills, like the one in North Haven in the fall of 1995. Coordinated clean-ups involve catch oil with absorbent booms that float on the river, and absorbent diapers, but oil also includes a non-floating portion, which enters the ecosystem and has various harmful effects.

Dumping is another serious pollution problem. Trash is ugly, but dumping also pollutes water. Fluids leak from drums. Toxic

metals are released from appliances and auto parts, as they corrode. Household dumping in New Britain prompted building of this ugly cement wall. Tire dumps like this one on Sackett Point Rd. in North Haven are a major problem.

What can we do? We can promptly report dumping and participate in and help organize clean-ups, working with New Haven's River Keeper, the QRWA, scout troops and community groups. The QRWA is coordinating a May 1998 watershed-wide clean-up.

Groundwater contamination is now being addressed by sophisticated groundwater remediation programs like this one at TRI in Plainville. New DEP regulations prevent pollution from public works storage areas by requiring covers on salt piles, for example.

Another serious pollution problem is soil erosion from construction sites. Sediment buries aquatic habitat, clogs fish gills, and carries excess nutrients into streams.

What can we do? We can encourage use of erosion prevention measures, like well-designed sedimentation basins, and properly installed silt fences, which reduce sedimentation. We can promptly report sedimentation problems to town officials and/or the QRWA. The QRWA is seeking more volunteers to monitor turbidity in streams. We can advocate for buffers and leave buffers along watercourses on our own properties. Leaving natural vegetated buffers along a stream is one of the best ways to filter out sediment.

Naturally vegetated "buffers" or "greenway corridors" also help prevent excess fertilizer and sediment from reaching streams, lakes along the river, and eventually LI Sound, where they cause excess growth of algae. When algae dies, sinks, and rots, this creates low dissolved oxygen conditions and turbidity. This is a severe problem known as hypoxia in Long Island Sound. Fish and other aquatic life need sufficient oxygen to be healthy, and plant life in deep waters need light for photosynthesis. Pesticides and herbicides can also harm aquatic life, a problem which would be much reduced if homeowners tolerated ground covers like clover in their yards.

What can we do? We can leave nitrogen-rich grass clippings on the lawn; we can test soils to avoid unnecessary fertilizer application; we can use natural pest controls like milky spore disease for Japanese beetle grubs. Also, reducing lawn areas by leaving and planting native trees and shrubs reduces pollution from fertilizers. This is especially helpful where soils are sandy, and fertilizers may pass readily through the soil in groundwater, even if one's yard is quite a distance from a stream. Native shrubs provide habitat for thicket songbirds like yellow throat warblers.

In addition to what we can do in our own lives to prevent water and sediment pollution, our taxes help support important water quality related enforcement work by the Department of Environmental Protection and government-funded research, by scientists like those at the Yale Center for Coastal and watershed Systems. And we can support river conservation groups like the Quinnipiac River Watershed Association, which produced this slide show.

The QRWA runs educational and recreational programs, such as hands on workshops and canoe tours, which promote awareness and understanding of the river. Since our founding in 1979 we have also provided citizen input into local land use proceedings for proposed projects, which may impact wetlands and water resources.

**LEAF MANAGEMENT/CHRISTMAS TREE
RECYCLING PROGRAMS**

TOWN OF SOUTHLINGTON BULKY WASTE TRANSFER STATION

Hours of Operation for 2015

The Bulky Waste Transfer Station will be **OPEN** on the following Saturdays, weather-permitting:

January 3, 17 & 31	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
February 14 & 28	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
March 14 & 28	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
April 4, 11, 18 & 25	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
May 2, 9, 16, & 30	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
June 6, 13, 20 & 27	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
July 11, 18 & 25	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
August 1, 8, 15, 22 & 29	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
September 12, 19 & 26	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
October 3, 10, 17, 24 & 31	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
November 7 & 21	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
December 5 & 19	8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

RESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

All Resident Users of the Bulky Waste Transfer Station should:

1. Read and agree to abide by the Rules of Use for the Southington Bulky Waste Transfer Station.
2. Go to the Town Clerk's Office with your driver's license and vehicle registration.
3. Obtain a Window Sticker, Oversize Vehicle Permit or One Day Pass from the Town Clerk's Office in Town Hall during business hours, Monday through Friday.
4. Permanently affix Window Sticker to vehicle to inside front windshield on driver's side.
5. Using only vehicle with Window Sticker, transport Bulky Waste to the Transfer Station.
6. Allow Town Staff to scan your resident's Window Sticker using a bar code scanner.
7. Present valid driver's license or vehicle registration to Town Staff for residency verification.
8. Follow staff directions to the appropriate location for unloading Bulky Waste.
9. Unload Bulky Waste and place in appropriate location.
10. Separate waste into designated categories.
11. Exit facility safely and properly.
12. There will be sanctions or penalties (to be determined based on the offense) for violations of these rules.

WASTE MATERIALS ACCEPTED

Burnable: Maximum Size = 4 feet in length and 6 inches in diameter.

- Logs, Sticks, Brush, Shrubs, Small Root Masses • Carpeting
- Lumber, Wood Fencing, Wood Deck Material • Furniture, Mattresses

Demolition: Non-Burnable

- Sheet Rock, Plaster • Asphalt Material • Roofing • Tile
- Rocks and Concrete under 6 inches in diameter

Metal:

- Mowers • Bicycles • Storm Doors & Railings • Pipe
- Appliances (Stoves, Water Heaters, Refrigerators)

Miscellaneous:

- Leaves & Brush • Household Electronics (Thermostats, TV's and Computers)
- Fluorescent Lights • Batteries

WASTE MATERIALS PROHIBITED

- Garbage, Cardboard • Drums, Paint Cans • Stumps and Logs over 6 in. in diameter
- Rocks and Concrete over 6 in. in diameter • Liquid Waste • Industrial Waste
- Tires • Hazardous Waste • Radioactive Waste • Pathological or Infectious Waste
- Motor Vehicles • Poisonous or Noxious Materials • Explosives • Grass Clipping or Hay
- Paper or Plastic Bags (Empty or Full) • Papers, Books or Magazines

Basic Rule: If it fits in a 30 gallon barrel it does not belong at the Bulky Waste Transfer Station.

No waste generated or collected outside of Southington will be accepted.

See Inside for
NEW RULES &
REGULATIONS

Southington's Bulky Waste Transfer Station Residents Guide



GENERAL RULES OF OPERATION

Hours of Operation

June - October every Saturday 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM
November - March every other Saturday 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM
April - May every Saturday 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM
Leaf Drop Off Only - November & December, Friday 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM and Saturday 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM

Holiday Closures

Bulky Waste Transfer Station will be closed the following weekends: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and the Saturday following Thanksgiving.

Location

The Bulky Waste Transfer Station is located at:
617 Old Turnpike Road, Plantsville, Connecticut

Residency Requirement

Each user must be a resident of Southington, Connecticut. Users will be asked to provide proof of residency in the form of a valid driver's license. (exceptions for non-resident landlords)

Permit Requirement

All users are required to obtain either an Annual Sticker, Annual Sticker with Oversize Vehicle/Trailer Permit or One Day Pass from the Town Clerk's Office in Town Hall, 75 Main Street, prior to use of the transfer station.

Restrictions for Use

Residential users are allowed multiple loads while commercial users (contractors*) are allowed one (1) load per week.

Allowable Vehicles

Passenger Cars including station wagons and sport utility vehicles, residential vans, pick-up trucks and utility trailers (overall size not to exceed 5' x 8')

Vehicles Not Allowed

Dump Trucks, Box Trucks, Rack Body Trucks, Large Trailers (exceeding 5' x 8'), and large trucks (those with a cargo area exceeding manufacturer's full size pick-up truck body).

* Definition of contractor: A Contractor is a person who brings materials to Transfer Station not generated from their personal real estate in Southington

Town staff reserves the right to ask for any documentation to authenticate the origin of the material. That may include but not be limited to a driver's license, US postal mail, utility bills, building permits and tax bills.

An appeals process has been established with the manager's office for any person who feels they are wrongly classified as a contractor, under this procedure, the town reserves the right to all documentation above as well as a visit to the site.

PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

Permit Requirement

All users are required to obtain either an Annual Sticker, Annual Sticker with Oversize Vehicle/Trailer Permit or One Day Pass from the Town Clerk's Office in Town Hall, 75 Main Street, prior to use of the transfer station.

Annual Stickers

Annual Window Stickers will be issued to Southington residents with vehicles registered to their Southington household. Residents will be issued one (1) permit "per vehicle" by providing both of the following:

1. Proof of residency (valid driver's license, utility bills, voter registration, etc.)
2. Current vehicle registration showing owner's name and Southington address.

Oversize Permit

Oversize permits will be issued for Oversized Vehicles and Trailers (Larger than 5' X 8'). Oversize Permit is valid for up to six (6) annual visits to the Transfer Station. Oversize Permits must be used in addition to the Annual Sticker. (Both are required.)

One Day Pass

A "One Day Pass" will be issued by the Town Clerk's Office located in Town Hall for multiple visits on one day.

- Borrowed Vehicle - One Day Pass available to the Transfer Station. Must supply proof of residency (Valid driver's license, utility bills).
- Non Resident Tax Payer - One Day Pass available to the Transfer Station. Must provide evidence of Tax Payer Status (Tax Bill in permit seeker's name)

Annual Renewal

Residents must renew their permits annually at the office of the Town Clerk. Permits are only valid during the permit year which runs 4/1 to 3/31 of the permit year. There is no prororation or carry over into the next calendar year.

Vehicle Transfer

If a Resident purchases a new vehicle or elects to switch vehicles, the current permit holder must remove Window Sticker, present remains of sticker along with new vehicle registration to the Town Clerk's Office and complete an application. A new Window Sticker will be granted.

2015 LEAF AND BRUSH DROP-OFF SCHEDULE

Bulky Waste Transfer Station

617 Old Turnpike Rd Plantsville, CT 06479

DAY	DATE	HOURS OF OPERATION	TRANSFER STATION
*Friday	11/6/2015	Noon to 4:00 P.M.	Closed
Saturday	11/7/2015	8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	Open
*Friday	11/13/2015	Noon to 4:00 P.M.	Closed
*Saturday	11/14/2015	8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	Closed
*Friday	11/20/2015	Noon to 4:00 P.M.	Closed
Saturday	11/21/2015	8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	Open
Friday	11/27/2015	Closed Due To Holiday	Closed
Saturday	11/28/2015	Closed Due To Holiday	Closed
*Friday	12/4/2015	Noon to 4:00 P.M.	Closed
Saturday	12/5/2015	8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	Open
*Friday	12/11/2015	Noon to 4:00 P.M.	Closed
*Saturday	12/12/2015	8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	Closed
		*LEAF AND BRUSH	
		DROP-OFF ONLY	

Public Notice

The Town of Southington DPW has altered the leaf pick up schedule due to the later than usual leaf drop this season. Town crews will be spot picking leaves in heavy sections throughout Town beginning on Monday November 2, 2015. We will begin our regular service the following week. Residents in Zone 1 will need to have their leaves curbside no later than November 9th, Zone 2 no later than November 16th, Zone 3 no later than November 23rd, and Zone 4 no later than November 30th. Zone 1 will receive its regularly scheduled second pick up and must have leaves out no later than Dec 7, 2015. For a list of all Town streets in every zone please go to www.southington.org.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT



Let your Christmas tree keep on giving. Let the SLCT dispose of your tree after the holiday season. We will be picking up trees at your curbside on

January 9th 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

January 16th 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.

January 23rd 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Your donation of \$15.00 to recycle the tree will go directly to the SLCT for the purpose of conserving land and wildlife habitat within Southington. Detach the bottom portion of the flyer and mail to us. You can also make your payment via PayPal at our website. Please make checks payable to Southington Land Conservation Trust, Inc. P.O. Box 369, Southington, CT 06489. Tax-deductible donations are gladly accepted at this address. Please contact Al Fiorillo at (860) 690-2484 with any questions.

Thank you and Merry Christmas from the SLCT.

www.southingtonlandtrust.org

Please provide us with the following:

Name _____

Street Address _____

Your preferred pick up date (circle one) 9th 16th 23rd

Phone: _____ Email (for mailing list): _____

Special thanks to the following local businesses and organizations for their support:
Southington YMCA, Camp Sloper, Superior Rental & The Deburr Company



Quinnipiac River Watershed Association
Dedicated to the preservation of the Quinnipiac River and its watershed

RiverWATCH Program

The Quinnipiac River Watershed Association (QRWA) is proud to announce that it will begin a program to encourage citizens and residents of the watershed and beyond to report illegal or harmful activities. The program will be known as "Q RiverWATCH".

Citizens can help by reporting any suspicious behavior, odors, off-color water, dumping of garbage, chemicals or other items into streams, ponds or wetlands, and illegal digging or dredging.

Other types of violations can include illegal discharges to the river or tributaries, illegal dumping, unpermitted diversions (withdrawals of water), threats to groundwater resources, non-point sources pollution (unregulated discharges which run into sewers, drainpipes, etc.) and problems with erosion control from ongoing development.

Citizens should leave their name and phone number unless desiring an anonymous tip. All tips will be logged and the appropriate local, state or federal agencies contacted, including the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as well as municipal wetlands, environmental enforcement and planning officials.

To report suspected environmental violations you may contact QRWA Member Steve Theriault at 860-302-8099

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IN-HOUSE TRAINING

Anchor Engineering Services, Inc.

Town of Southington
Transfer Station &
Highway Garage and Salt Storage Facility
Delta Bitta Drive, Southington, CT

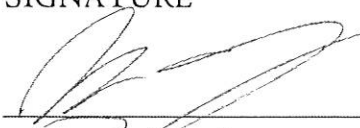
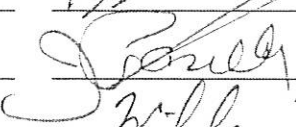
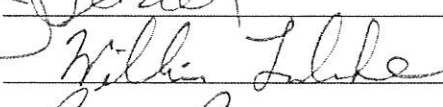
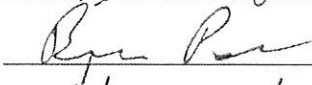
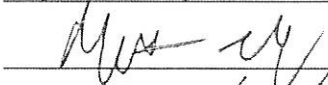
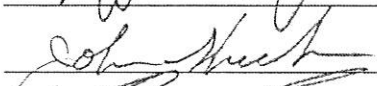
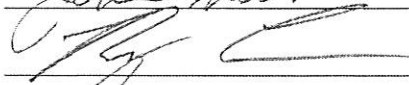
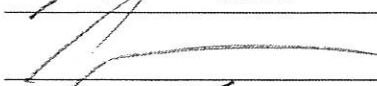



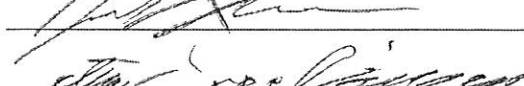
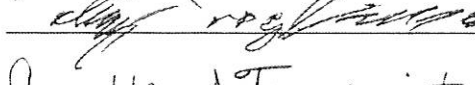
EMPLOYEE CERTIFICATIONS

By signing this form, I hereby certify that I have received training, read and understood the goals and intent of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Date of Training: 12/30/2015

Instructor(s): T. S. Theriault Anchor Eng.

Training Attendees:

NAME (Printed)	SIGNATURE
Brandon Bourgain	
Jerome Panella	
William L. Loke	
Brandon Petito	
Matt Hubery	
John Sweeney	
Richard Carrabba	
J. Eric Prichard	
Christopher Lee	
Joe S. Poupe	
JOEL MINSON	
Anthony Mangiofico	
Annette S. Turnquist	
Michael J. Hubery	