SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

APA **94**

Meriden Water Department
Mule Wellfield

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an assessment of the Mule Wellfield, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This assessment will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Mule Wellfield may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Mule Wellfield include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Mule Wellfield Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Less than 10% of this source water area is currently developed for commercial or industrial use

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

No local aquifer protection regulations

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low	X	X	
Moderate			
High			X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Moderate

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the wellfield source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 1. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Mule Wellfield source water area is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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Produced With Funding Provided By The United States Environmental Protection Agency - May 2003

OVERVIEW - The Mule Wellfield is located in an aquifer that is comprised largely of water-bearing sand and gravel deposits. The source water area is delineated by a preliminary Level B aquifer protection mapping area, which encompasses some 6.6 acres of land in Meriden. Vacant land and residential properties in the Mule Wellfield source water area presently account for approximately 65.6 percent of the land cover. Commercial development at 0.0 percent and agricultural land use at 34.4 percent, account for the remainder of the land coverage's in the source water area. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs.

Wellfields rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Source Water Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Source Water Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local aquifer protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Mule Wellfield source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns

MULE WELLFIELD ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current wellfield and source water area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this wellfield indicates that it has an overall Moderate risk of contamination from identified potential sources of contamination. It should be noted that this rating does not necessarily imply poor water quality or ongoing violations of the Connecticut Public Health Code. The assessment findings for the Mule Wellfield are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the wellfield source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable wellfields throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most groundwater sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 **Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities**

Mule Wellfield

Assessment Category	Conditions Through June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	All wells in the Mule Wellfield are sited and constructed in accordance with DPH regulations and the most recent DPH sanitary survey of this wellfield indicates that it is free of deficiencies.	
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	Nitrate >1mg/L Except where noted above, any detected contaminants listed are below maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established by the federal government or guidance levels established by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The presence of these contaminants, in general, indicates that this wellfield is sensitive to human activity. Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standardsT	Maintain monitoring levels specified in the Connecticut Public Health Code Section 19-13-B102 Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste.
Potential Risk Factors	More than 30% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately.	Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the source water area Encourage residential property owners to conduct scheduled inspections and maintenance of underground fuel storage tanks and on-site septic systems.
Source Protection Needs Factors	Level B aquifer mapping completed Portions of the 200 foot sanitary radius around wellheads for this wellfield are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Local aquifer protection regulations have not been adopted for this source water area Very little or no public/private preserved open space lands are present in the source water area	Complete Level A mapping Where feasible, increase ownership or control of 200 foot sanitary radius around all wellheads for this wellfield Develop and adopt local aquifer protection regulations Support and encourage the acquisition of open space land within the source water area Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources in the Mule Wellfield source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities have the potential to cause groundwater contamination, there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Mule Wellfield Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	0
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Agriculture and Related	Pesticide Storage, Handling or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		0

Prominent features of the Mule Wellfield source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 Features of the *Mule Wellfield* Source Water Area

Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Supply Wells	1 stratified drift well
Source Water Area Delineation Method [a]	preliminary Level B
DEP Groundwater Classification	GAA - Groundwater used as a public drinking water supply, presumed to be drinkable without treatment
Size of Source Water Area	6.6 acres
Location of Source Water Area	Meriden
Predominant Land Use and Land Cover in Source Water Area [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 0.0 % 18.1 % 34.4 % 47.5 %
Preserved Land In Source Water Area [d]	0.0 acres
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant sources within inventoried facilities	 0 0.00 per sq mile 0
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [c]	0

[a] Source water delineation method depends on data available for the wellfield

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery.

[c] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

[d] Any combination of state forest and parklands and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

APA **95** **Sep-03**

Meriden Water Department
Columbus Park Wellfield

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an assessment of the Columbus Park Wellfield, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This assessment will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Columbus Park Wellfield may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Columbus Park Wellfield include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Columbus Park Wellfield Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Potential contaminant sources in source water area

No local aquifer protection regulations

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low			
Moderate	X		
High		X	X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: High

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the wellfield source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 1. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Columbus Park Wellfield source water area is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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Produced With Funding Provided By The United States Environmental Protection Agency - May 2003

OVERVIEW - The Columbus Park Wellfield is located in an aquifer that is comprised largely of water-bearing sand and gravel deposits. The source water area is delineated by a preliminary Level B aquifer protection mapping area, which encompasses some 234.1 acres of land in Meriden. Vacant land and residential properties in the Columbus Park Wellfield source water area presently account for approximately 82.7 percent of the land cover. Commercial development at 16.2 percent and agricultural land use at 1.1 percent, account for the remainder of the land coverage's in the source water area. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs.

Wellfields rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Source Water Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Source Water Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local aquifer protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Columbus Park Wellfield source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns

COLUMBUS PARK WELLFIELD ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current wellfield and source water area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this wellfield indicates that it has an overall High risk of contamination from identified potential sources of contamination. It should be noted that this rating does not necessarily imply poor water quality or ongoing violations of the Connecticut Public Health Code. The assessment findings for the Columbus Park Wellfield are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the wellfield source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable wellfields throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most groundwater sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 **Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities**

Columbus Park Wellfield

Assessment Category	Conditions Through June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	All wells in the Columbus Park Wellfield are sited and constructed in accordance with DPH regulations and the most recent DPH sanitary survey of this wellfield indicates that it is free of deficiencies.	
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	Nitrate >1 mg/L, Sodium >28 mg/L Except where noted above, any detected contaminants listed are below maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established by the federal government or guidance levels established by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The presence of these contaminants, in general, indicates that this wellfield is sensitive to human activity. Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standardsT	Maintain monitoring levels specified in the Connecticut Public Health Code Section 19-13-B102 Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste.
Potential Risk Factors	Potential contaminant sources in source water area Ten percent or more of the source water area has been developed for commercial or industrial use	Periodically inspect SPCS sites and maintain a water quality monitoring program consistent with the level of potential risk Monitor activities at commercial and industrial facilities to insure that best management practices are being followed Encourage residential property owners to conduct scheduled inspections and maintenance of underground fuel storage tanks and on-site septic systems.
Source Protection Needs Factors	Level B aquifer mapping completed Portions of the 200 foot sanitary radius around wellheads for this wellfield are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Local aquifer protection regulations have not been adopted for this source water area Less than 10% of the land in the source water area exists as preserved open space	Complete Level A mapping Where feasible, increase ownership or control of 200 foot sanitary radius around all wellheads for this wellfield Develop and adopt local aquifer protection regulations Support and encourage the acquisition of open space land within the source water area Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources in the Columbus Park Wellfield source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities have the potential to cause groundwater contamination, there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Columbus Park Wellfield Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	3
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	2
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	1
Agriculture and Related	Pesticide Storage, Handling or Application	1
Total Number of Contaminant Types		7

Prominent features of the Columbus Park Wellfield source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 Features of the *Columbus Park Wellfield* Source Water Area

Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Supply Wells	1 stratified drift well
Source Water Area Delineation Method [a]	preliminary Level B
DEP Groundwater Classification	GA-impaired or GAA-impaired- Groundwater that may not be meeting all standards with a goal to restore to drinking water quality
Size of Source Water Area	234.1 acres
Location of Source Water Area	Meriden
Predominant Land Use and Land Cover in Source Water Area [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 16.2 % 75.9 % 1.1 % 6.8 %
Preserved Land In Source Water Area [d]	14.5 acres
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant sources within inventoried facilities	 7 19.13 per sq mile 7
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [c]	0

[a] Source water delineation method depends on data available for the wellfield

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery.

[c] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

[d] Any combination of state forest and parklands and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

APA **96**

Meriden Water Department
Lincoln - Platt Wellfield

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an assessment of the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This assessment will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Lincoln - Platt Wellfield Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Less than 10% of this source water area is currently developed for commercial or industrial use

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Potential contaminant sources in source water area

No local aquifer protection regulations

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low			
Moderate	X		
High		X	X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: High

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the wellfield source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 1. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield source water area is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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Produced With Funding Provided By The United States Environmental Protection Agency - May 2003

OVERVIEW - The Lincoln - Platt Wellfield is located in an aquifer that is comprised largely of water-bearing sand and gravel deposits. The source water area is delineated by a preliminary Level B aquifer protection mapping area, which encompasses some 853.4 acres of land in Meriden. Vacant land and residential properties in the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield source water area presently account for approximately 87.5 percent of the land cover. Commercial development at 7.6 percent and agricultural land use at 4.9 percent, account for the remainder of the land coverage's in the source water area. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs.

Wellfields rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Source Water Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Source Water Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local aquifer protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns

LINCOLN - PLATT WELLFIELD ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current wellfield and source water area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this wellfield indicates that it has an overall High risk of contamination from identified potential sources of contamination. It should be noted that this rating does not necessarily imply poor water quality or ongoing violations of the Connecticut Public Health Code. The assessment findings for the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the wellfield source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable wellfields throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most groundwater sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 **Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities**

Lincoln - Platt Wellfield

Assessment Category	Conditions Through June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	All wells in the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield are sited and constructed in accordance with DPH regulations and the most recent DPH sanitary survey of this wellfield indicates that it is free of deficiencies.	
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	Tetrachlororethylene >MCL, Nitrate, Trichloroethylene Except where noted above, any detected contaminants listed are below maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established by the federal government or guidance levels established by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The presence of these contaminants, in general, indicates that this wellfield is sensitive to human activity. Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standardsT	Maintain monitoring levels specified in the Connecticut Public Health Code Section 19-13-B102 Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste.
Potential Risk Factors	Potential contaminant sources in source water area	Periodically inspect SPCS sites and maintain a water quality monitoring program consistent with the level of potential risk Encourage residential property owners to conduct scheduled inspections and maintenance of underground fuel storage tanks and on-site septic systems.
Source Protection Needs Factors	Level B aquifer mapping completed Portions of the 200 foot sanitary radius around wellheads for this wellfield are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Local aquifer protection regulations have not been adopted for this source water area Very little or no public/private preserved open space lands are present in the source water area	Complete Level A mapping Where feasible, increase ownership or control of 200 foot sanitary radius around all wellheads for this wellfield Develop and adopt local aquifer protection regulations Support and encourage the acquisition of open space land within the source water area Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources in the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities have the potential to cause groundwater contamination, there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	3
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	9
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	1
	Miscellaneous	1
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	9
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	2
Agriculture and Related	Pesticide Storage, Handling or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		25

Prominent features of the Lincoln - Platt Wellfield source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 Features of the *Lincoln - Platt Wellfield* Source Water Area

Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Supply Wells	2 stratified drift wells
Source Water Area Delineation Method [a]	preliminary Level B
DEP Groundwater Classification	GA-impaired or GAA-impaired- Groundwater that may not be meeting all standards with a goal to restore to drinking water quality
Size of Source Water Area	853.4 acres
Location of Source Water Area	Meriden
Predominant Land Use and Land Cover in Source Water Area [b]	
-Urban - Commercial or Industrial	7.6 %
-Urban - Residential	69.3 %
-Agricultural	4.9 %
-Undeveloped Land	18.3 %
Preserved Land In Source Water Area [d]	4.0 acres
Significant Potential Contamination Sources	
-Number of inventoried facilities in source water area	19
-Count of inventoried facilities per square mile	14.25 per sq mile
-Number of contaminant sources within inventoried facilities	25
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [c]	0

[a] Source water delineation method depends on data available for the wellfield

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery.

[c] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

[d] Any combination of state forest and parklands and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

APA **97** **Sep-03**

Meriden Water Department
Evansville Wellfield

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an assessment of the Evansville Wellfield, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This assessment will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Evansville Wellfield may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Evansville Wellfield include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Evansville Wellfield Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Less than 10% of this source water area is currently developed for commercial or industrial use

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Potential contaminant sources in source water area

No local aquifer protection regulations in more than 50% of source water area

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low			
Moderate	X	X	
High			X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: High

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the wellfield source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 1. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Evansville Wellfield source water area is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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Produced With Funding Provided By The United States Environmental Protection Agency - May 2003

OVERVIEW - The Evansville Wellfield is located in an aquifer that is comprised largely of water-bearing sand and gravel deposits. The source water area is delineated by a preliminary Level B aquifer protection mapping area, which encompasses some 825.6 acres of land in Meriden and Wallingford. Vacant land and residential properties in the Evansville Wellfield source water area presently account for approximately 80.7 percent of the land cover. Commercial development at 4.4 percent and agricultural land use at 14.9 percent, account for the remainder of the land coverage's in the source water area. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs.

Wellfields rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Source Water Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Source Water Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local aquifer protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Evansville Wellfield source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns

EVANSVILLE WELLFIELD ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current wellfield and source water area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this wellfield indicates that it has an overall High risk of contamination from identified potential sources of contamination. It should be noted that this rating does not necessarily imply poor water quality or ongoing violations of the Connecticut Public Health Code. The assessment findings for the Evansville Wellfield are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the wellfield source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable wellfields throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most groundwater sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 **Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities**

Evansville Wellfield

Assessment Category	Conditions Through June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	All wells in the Evansville Wellfield are sited and constructed in accordance with DPH regulations and the most recent DPH sanitary survey of this wellfield indicates that it is free of deficiencies.	
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	Nitrate >1mg/L Except where noted above, any detected contaminants listed are below maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established by the federal government or guidance levels established by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The presence of these contaminants, in general, indicates that this wellfield is sensitive to human activity. Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standardsT	Maintain monitoring levels specified in the Connecticut Public Health Code Section 19-13-B102 Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste.
Potential Risk Factors	Potential contaminant sources in source water area More than 30% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately.	Periodically inspect SPCS sites and maintain a water quality monitoring program consistent with the level of potential risk Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the source water area Encourage residential property owners to conduct scheduled inspections and maintenance of underground fuel storage tanks and on-site septic systems.
Source Protection Needs Factors	Level B aquifer mapping completed Portions of the 200 foot sanitary radius around wellheads for this wellfield are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Less than 50% of this source water area is covered by local aquifer protection regulations Less than 10% of the land in the source water area exists as preserved open space	Complete Level A mapping Where feasible, increase ownership or control of 200 foot sanitary radius around all wellheads for this wellfield Expand coverage of local aquifer protection regulations throughout entire source water area Support and encourage the acquisition of open space land within the source water area Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources in the Evansville Wellfield source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities have the potential to cause groundwater contamination, there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Evansville Wellfield Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	4
	Solid Waste Facilities	1
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	4
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	2
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	4
	Chemical Use Services	1
	Miscellaneous	0
Agriculture and Related	Pesticide Storage, Handling or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		16

Prominent features of the Evansville Wellfield source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 Features of the *Evansville Wellfield* Source Water Area

Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Supply Wells	2 stratified drift wells
Source Water Area Delineation Method [a]	preliminary Level B
DEP Groundwater Classification	GA-impaired or GAA-impaired- Groundwater that may not be meeting all standards with a goal to restore to drinking water quality
Size of Source Water Area	825.6 acres
Location of Source Water Area	Meriden and Wallingford
Predominant Land Use and Land Cover in Source Water Area [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 4.4 % 47.1 % 14.9 % 33.6 %
Preserved Land In Source Water Area [d]	32.8 acres
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant sources within inventoried facilities	 11 8.53 per sq mile 16
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [c]	0

[a] Source water delineation method depends on data available for the wellfield

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery.

[c] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

[d] Any combination of state forest and parklands and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

CT0800011

Meriden Water Department
Bradley Hubbard Reservoir

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an initial assessment of the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This initial assessment complete will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Bradley Hubbard Reservoir Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area

More than 90% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system

More than 90% of the land in the watershed area exists as preserved open space

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low		X	
Moderate	X		
High			X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Low

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 2. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir is also presented in Table 2.

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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Keeping Connecticut Healthy

Produced With Funding Provided By The United States Environmental Protection Agency - May 2003

OVERVIEW - The Bradley Hubbard Reservoir watershed encompasses some 374 acres of land in Berlin, Meriden, Middletown. Approximately 96.2% of this watershed is owned by the Meriden Water Department. Public drinking water sources in this system include Bradley Hubbard Reservoir. State-wide satellite imagery developed by the University of Connecticut indicates that undeveloped land and residential properties presently account for approximately 98.0% percent of the land cover in the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir. Commercial development at 0.7% and agricultural land use at 1.3% account for the remainder of the land coverage in the source water area. Approximately 96.2% of the land in the watershed area is preserved including all watershed land owned by the Meriden Water Department, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs. Watersheds and reservoirs rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Watershed Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Watershed Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local watershed protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns.

BRADLEY HUBBARD RESERVOIR ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current reservoir and watershed area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this watershed system indicates that it has an overall Low risk of contamination from any identified potential sources of contamination. The assessment findings for the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area, if present, can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable watershed areas throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most surface water sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities For the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir

Assessment Category	Conditions as of June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	Predominant watershed topography characterized by steep slopes	Maintain effective sedimentation and erosion controls in the watershed
	Reservoirs have moderate capacity to support excessive growths of algae and plankton	Monitor reservoir nutrient levels for source waters classified as eutrophic or mesotrophic.
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	None	
	Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standards	Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste in the watershed.
Potential Risk Factors	No potential contaminants sources present in the watershed	
	More than 50% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately.	Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the watershed area
	Known contaminant release points not present in the watershed	
		Encourage residential property owners to inspect and regularly cleanout onsite septic systems and replace underground fuel storage tanks with above ground tanks.
Source Protection Needs Factors	More than 90% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system	
	Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist	Establish local watershed protection regulations to protect public drinking water sources
	Comprehensive plans and policies for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist at the local government level	Develop or enhance local governmental plans and policies that favor the protection of public drinking water sources
	Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area	
		Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources present in the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities, if present, have the potential to cause surface water contamination; there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 – Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	0
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Miscellaneous	No Identifiable SPCS Type	0
Agricultural Operations	Animal or Livestock Waste Handling	0
	Pesticide Storage or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		0

Prominent features of the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 - Features of the Bradley Hubbard Reservoir

Location of Watershed Area	Berlin, Meriden, Middletown
Name of Reservoir(s) and Diversion(s)	Bradley Hubbard Reservoir
Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Reservoirs or Diversions in the Watershed	1 Distribution
Trophic Status of Reservoir(s)	Mesotrophic
DEP Surface Water Classification	AA
Watershed Area (total acreage)	374 acres
Preserved Land in the Watershed [a]	360 acres
Predominant Watershed Topography	steep slopes
General Land Use and Land Cover in the Watershed [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 0.7% 0.1% 1.3% 97.9%
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area [c] -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant types within inventoried facilities	 0 0.00 per sq mile 0
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [d]	0

[a] Preserved land includes any combination of land owned by the public water supply, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery averaged across the entire watershed.

[c] Inventoried facilities reflect the actual number of SPCS sites present in the source water area, which may have more than 1 type of contaminant present at the facility.

[d] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

CT0800011

Meriden Water Department
Broad Brook Reservoir

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an initial assessment of the Broad Brook Reservoir, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This initial assessment complete will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Broad Brook Reservoir may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Broad Brook Reservoir include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Broad Brook Reservoir Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area

More than 40% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system

More than 40% of the land in the watershed area exists as preserved open space

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Potential contaminant sources present in the watershed

Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low	X	X	
Moderate			X
High			

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Low

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 2. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Broad Brook Reservoir is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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OVERVIEW - The Broad Brook Reservoir watershed encompasses some 3,032 acres of land in Cheshire, Meriden, Wallingford. Approximately 45.3% of this watershed is owned by the Meriden Water Department. Public drinking water sources in this system include Broad Brook Reservoir. State-wide satellite imagery developed by the University of Connecticut indicates that undeveloped land and residential properties presently account for approximately 85.3% percent of the land cover in the Broad Brook Reservoir. Commercial development at 0.9% and agricultural land use at 13.8% account for the remainder of the land coverage in the source water area. Approximately 47.3% of the land in the watershed area is preserved including all watershed land owned by the Meriden Water Department, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs. Watersheds and reservoirs rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Watershed Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Watershed Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local watershed protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Broad Brook Reservoir source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns.

BROAD BROOK RESERVOIR ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current reservoir and watershed area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this watershed system indicates that it has an overall Low risk of contamination from any identified potential sources of contamination. The assessment findings for the Broad Brook Reservoir are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area, if present, can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable watershed areas throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most surface water sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities For the Broad Brook Reservoir

Assessment Category	Conditions as of June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	Predominant watershed topography characterized by gentle slopes Reservoirs have moderate capacity to support excessive growths of algae and plankton	Monitor runoff during heavy precipitation events Monitor reservoir nutrient levels for source waters classified as eutrophic or mesotrophic.
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	None Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standards	Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste in the watershed.
Potential Risk Factors	Potential contaminant sources present in the watershed More than 50% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately. Major state or interstate roadways present in the watershed Known contaminant release points not present in the watershed	Periodically inspect these sites and maintain a water quality monitoring program consistent with the level of potential risk Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the watershed area Monitor road salt and herbicide usage along these roadways and address potential for hazardous material spills resulting from vehicular accidents Encourage residential property owners to inspect and regularly cleanout onsite septic systems and replace underground fuel storage tanks with above ground tanks.
Source Protection Needs Factors	More than 40% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist Comprehensive plans and policies for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist at the local government level Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area	Establish local watershed protection regulations to protect public drinking water sources Develop or enhance local governmental plans and policies that favor the protection of public drinking water sources Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources present in the Broad Brook Reservoir source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities, if present, have the potential to cause surface water contamination; there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 – Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Broad Brook Reservoir Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	0
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Miscellaneous	No Identifiable SPCS Type	0
Agricultural Operations	Animal or Livestock Waste Handling	0
	Pesticide Storage or Application	1
Total Number of Contaminant Types		1

Prominent features of the Broad Brook Reservoir source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 - Features of the Broad Brook Reservoir

Location of Watershed Area	Cheshire, Meriden, Wallingford
Name of Reservoir(s) and Diversion(s)	Broad Brook Reservoir
Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Reservoirs or Diversions in the Watershed	1 Distribution
Trophic Status of Reservoir(s)	Mesotrophic
DEP Surface Water Classification	AA
Watershed Area (total acreage)	3,032 acres
Preserved Land in the Watershed [a]	1,434 acres
Predominant Watershed Topography	gentle slopes
General Land Use and Land Cover in the Watershed [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 0.9% 11.0% 13.8% 74.3%
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area [c] -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant types within inventoried facilities	 1 0.21 per sq mile 1
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [d]	0

[a] Preserved land includes any combination of land owned by the public water supply, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery averaged across the entire watershed.

[c] Inventoried facilities reflect the actual number of SPCS sites present in the source water area, which may have more than 1 type of contaminant present at the facility.

[d] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

CT0800011

Meriden Water Department
Kenmere Reservoir System

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an initial assessment of the Kenmere Reservoir System, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This initial assessment complete will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Kenmere Reservoir System may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Kenmere Reservoir System include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Kenmere Reservoir System Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area

More than 50% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system

More than 60% of the land in the watershed area exists as preserved open space

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low	X	X	
Moderate			X
High			

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Low

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 2. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Kenmere Reservoir System is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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OVERVIEW - The Kenmere Reservoir System watershed encompasses some 1,920 acres of land in Berlin, Meriden and Southington. Approximately 56.2% of this watershed is owned by the Meriden Water Department. Public drinking water sources in this system include Elmere, Hallmere and Kenmere reservoirs and the Stocking Brook Diversion. State-wide satellite imagery developed by the University of Connecticut indicates that undeveloped land and residential properties presently account for approximately 88.8% percent of the land cover in the Kenmere Reservoir System. Commercial development at 0.6% and agricultural land use at 10.6% account for the remainder of the land coverage in the source water area. Approximately 68.2% of the land in the watershed area is preserved including all watershed land owned by the Meriden Water Department, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs. Watersheds and reservoirs rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – General Watershed Area Characteristics and Susceptibility Ratings

Susceptibility Rating	**General Characteristics of the Watershed Area***
Low	Low density of potential contaminant sources Lower intensity of land development
Moderate	Low to moderate density of potential contaminant sources Moderate intensity of land development
High	Moderate to high density of potential contaminant sources Higher intensity of land development No local watershed protection regulations Detectable nitrates and/or volatile organic chemicals in the untreated source water during the past three years that are below the maximum contaminant levels allowed by state and federal drinking water regulations

****Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Kenmere Reservoir System source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns.

KENMERE RESERVOIR SYSTEM ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current reservoir and watershed area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this watershed system indicates that it has an overall Low risk of contamination from any identified potential sources of contamination. The assessment findings for the Kenmere Reservoir System are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area, if present, can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable watershed areas throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most surface water sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities For the Kenmere Reservoir System

Assessment Category	Conditions as of June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	Predominant watershed topography characterized by moderate slopes	Monitor runoff during heavy precipitation events
	Reservoirs have moderate or unknown capacity to support excessive growths of algae and plankton	Monitor reservoir nutrient levels in eutrophic or mesotrophic sources and determine trophic status of source waters listed as unknown
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	None	
	Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standards	Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste in the watershed.
Potential Risk Factors	No potential contaminants sources present in the watershed	
	More than 50% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately.	Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the watershed area
	Known contaminant release points not present in the watershed	
		Encourage residential property owners to inspect and regularly cleanout onsite septic systems and replace underground fuel storage tanks with above ground tanks.
Source Protection Needs Factors	More than 50% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system	
	Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist	Establish local watershed protection regulations to protect public drinking water sources
	Comprehensive plans and policies for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist at the local government level	Develop or enhance local governmental plans and policies that favor the protection of public drinking water sources
	Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area	
		Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources present in the Kenmere Reservoir System source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities, if present, have the potential to cause surface water contamination; there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 – Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Kenmere Reservoir System Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	0
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Miscellaneous	No Identifiable SPCS Type	0
Agricultural Operations	Animal or Livestock Waste Handling	0
	Pesticide Storage or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		0

Prominent features of the Kenmere Reservoir System source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 - Features of the Kenmere Reservoir System

Location of Watershed Area	Berlin, Meriden and Southington
Name of Reservoir(s) and Diversion(s)	Elmere, Hallmere and Kenmere reservoirs and the Stocking Brook Diversion
Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Reservoirs or Diversions in the Watershed	1 Distribution, 2 Storage, and 1 Transfer
Trophic Status of Reservoir(s)	2 Mesotrophic and 1 Unknown
DEP Surface Water Classification	AA
Watershed Area (total acreage)	1,920 acres
Preserved Land in the Watershed [a]	1,310 acres
Predominant Watershed Topography	moderate slopes
General Land Use and Land Cover in the Watershed [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 0.6% 1.9% 10.6% 86.8%
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area [c] -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant types within inventoried facilities	 0 0.00 per sq mile 0
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [d]	0

[a] Preserved land includes any combination of land owned by the public water supply, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery averaged across the entire watershed.

[c] Inventoried facilities reflect the actual number of SPCS sites present in the source water area, which may have more than 1 type of contaminant present at the facility.

[d] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

CT0800011

Meriden Water Department
Merimere Reservoir

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently completed an initial assessment of the Merimere Reservoir, which is a source of public drinking water that is maintained and operated by the Meriden Water Department. This one-time assessment is part of a nationwide effort mandated by Congress under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to evaluate the susceptibility of all public drinking water sources in Connecticut to potential sources of contamination. DPH began working in partnership with the DEP in 1997 to develop Connecticut's Source Water Assessment Program, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1999. Sources of potential contamination that are of concern to public drinking water supplies here in Connecticut are generally associated with historic waste disposal or commercial, industrial, agricultural and residential properties that store or use hazardous materials like petroleum products, solvents or agricultural chemicals.

The assessment is intended to provide Meriden Water Department consumers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination that could impact it, and what can be done to help protect it. This initial assessment complete will also assist the public water supply system, regional planners, local government, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the Merimere Reservoir may be at risk from potential sources of contamination. The assessment can be used to target and implement enhanced source water protection measures such as routine inspections, protective land use regulations, acquisition of critical land, proper septic system maintenance, and public education. General sources of contamination with the potential to impact the Merimere Reservoir include properties with underground fuel storage tanks, improperly maintained on-site septic systems, improper waste disposal, or commercial/industrial sites that store or use chemicals or generate hazardous wastes.

Merimere Reservoir Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area

More than 30% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system

More than 80% of the land in the watershed area exists as preserved open space

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low		X	
Moderate	X		X
High			

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Low

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 2. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Merimere Reservoir is also presented in Table 2.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Division

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(860) 509-7333

OVERVIEW - The Merimere Reservoir watershed encompasses some 273 acres of land in Berlin and Meriden. Approximately 34.8% of this watershed is owned by the Meriden Water Department. Public drinking water sources in this system include Merimere Reservoir. State-wide satellite imagery developed by the University of Connecticut indicates that undeveloped land and residential properties presently account for approximately 95.0% percent of the land cover in the Merimere Reservoir. Commercial development at 0.7% and agricultural land use at 4.2% account for the remainder of the land coverage in the source water area. Approximately 81.2% of the land in the watershed area is preserved including all watershed land owned by the Meriden Water Department, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space. Information about drinking water quality and treatment is available in the Meriden Water Department's annual Consumer Confidence Report.

ASSESSMENT METHODS.

The drinking water source assessment methods used by the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division to evaluate the susceptibility of public drinking water sources to contamination are based on criteria individually tailored to surface water and groundwater sources. The criteria are keyed to sanitary conditions in the source water area, the presence of potential or historic sources of contamination, existing land use coverage's, and the need for additional source protection measures within the source water area. Source-specific data for community and non-community systems were used to determine whether a particular criterion should be rated as low, moderate or high, relative to the risk of potential contamination at the drinking water source. Further, a ranking system was used to compute an average rank for each community drinking water source based on its environmental sensitivity, potential risk of contamination and source protection needs. Watersheds and reservoirs rated as having a low, moderate or high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination generally exhibit the characteristics summarized in Table 1.

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**** Note: Not all characteristics may be present for a given susceptibility rating***

Readers of this assessment are encouraged to use the attached glossary to assist in the understanding of the terms and concepts used throughout this report.

Maps representing the location and features of the Merimere Reservoir source water area have not been included with this assessment report because of homeland security concerns.

MERIMERE RESERVOIR ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

Based on a combination of current reservoir and watershed area conditions, existing potential contaminant sources, and the level of source protection measures currently in place, the source water assessment for this watershed system indicates that it has an overall Low risk of contamination from any identified potential sources of contamination. The assessment findings for the Merimere Reservoir are summarized in Table 2, which lists current conditions in the source water area and recommendations or opportunities to enhance protection of this public drinking water source. A listing of potential contaminant source types in the area, if present, can be found in Table 3. A summary of source water area features is shown in Table 4.

The assessment of this and other comparable watershed areas throughout Connecticut generally finds that adopting recommendations similar to those presented in Table 2 could reduce the susceptibility of most surface water sources to potential sources of contamination.

Table 2 Source Water Assessment Findings and Source Protection Opportunities For the Merimere Reservoir

Assessment Category	Conditions as of June 2002	Recommendations and Source Protection Opportunities
Environmental Sensitivity Factors	Predominant watershed topography characterized by steep slopes	Maintain effective sedimentation and erosion controls in the watershed
	Reservoirs have moderate capacity to support excessive growths of algae and plankton	Monitor reservoir nutrient levels for source waters classified as eutrophic or mesotrophic.
Contaminants Detected in Untreated Source Water	None	
	Click here to review EPA's current drinking water standards	Encourage homeowners to adopt residential best management practices that minimize the use of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous waste in the watershed.
Potential Risk Factors	No potential contaminants sources present in the watershed	
	More than 50% of land for this source water area is undeveloped, which could present a risk if developed inappropriately.	Proactively work with local officials and developers to insure that only low-risk development occurs within the watershed area
	Known contaminant release points not present in the watershed	
		Encourage residential property owners to inspect and regularly cleanout onsite septic systems and replace underground fuel storage tanks with above ground tanks.
Source Protection Needs Factors	More than 30% of the watershed area is owned by the public water system	
	Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist	Establish local watershed protection regulations to protect public drinking water sources
	Comprehensive plans and policies for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist at the local government level	Develop or enhance local governmental plans and policies that favor the protection of public drinking water sources
	Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area	
		Support environmental awareness and education within the community.

Inventoried significant potential contaminant sources present in the Merimere Reservoir source water area are listed in Table 3. While these facilities, if present, have the potential to cause surface water contamination; there is no indication that they are doing so at this time.

Table 3 – Summary of Significant Potential Contaminant Types in the Merimere Reservoir Source Water Area

Category	Subcategory	Number of SPCS Types
Waste Storage, Handling, Disposal	Hazardous Waste Facilities	0
	Solid Waste Facilities	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Bulk Chemical, Petroleum Storage	Underground Storage Tanks	0
	Tank Farms	0
	Warehouses	0
Industrial Manufacturing / Processing	Chemical & Allied Production	0
	Chemical Use Processing	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Commercial Trades and Services	Automotive and Related Services	0
	Chemical Use Services	0
	Miscellaneous	0
Miscellaneous	No Identifiable SPCS Type	0
Agricultural Operations	Animal or Livestock Waste Handling	0
	Pesticide Storage or Application	0
Total Number of Contaminant Types		0

Prominent features of the Merimere Reservoir source water area are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 - Features of the Merimere Reservoir

Location of Watershed Area	Berlin and Meriden
Name of Reservoir(s) and Diversion(s)	Merimere Reservoir
Number and Type of Public Drinking Water Reservoirs or Diversions in the Watershed	1 Distribution
Trophic Status of Reservoir(s)	Mesotrophic
DEP Surface Water Classification	AA
Watershed Area (total acreage)	273 acres
Preserved Land in the Watershed [a]	221 acres
Predominant Watershed Topography	steep slopes
General Land Use and Land Cover in the Watershed [b] -Urban - Commercial or Industrial -Urban - Residential -Agricultural -Undeveloped Land	 0.7% 0.0% 4.2% 95.0%
Significant Potential Contamination Sources -Number of inventoried facilities in source water area [c] -Count of inventoried facilities per square mile -Number of contaminant types within inventoried facilities	 0 0.00 per sq mile 0
Number of Contaminant Release Points Inventoried by CTDEP [d]	0

[a] Preserved land includes any combination of land owned by the public water supply, state forest and parklands, and municipally or privately held land designated as open space.

[b] Based on statewide data layer of land use and land cover developed by UCONN Dept of Natural Resource Management Engineering and Connecticut DEP satellite imagery averaged across the entire watershed.

[c] Inventoried facilities reflect the actual number of SPCS sites present in the source water area, which may have more than 1 type of contaminant present at the facility.

[d] Sites or locations with documented accidental spills, leaks or discharges. While these sources, which are cataloged and tracked by the Connecticut DEP, may fall within a public drinking water supply source water area, they may or may not presently be discharging to the environment or causing contamination of a public drinking water source.