



THE FROST BRIDGE TO CAMPVILLE 115-kV PROJECT

BY

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

DOING BUSINESS AS EVERSOURCE ENERGY

STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

AUGUST 2016

Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

Prepared For:

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Appendix D – Stormwater (Turbidity) Monitoring Report Form

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Attached Separately:

Stormwater Pollution Control Plan 100 Scale Maps

Provided by Link:

Eversource Best Management Practices Manual: Construction and Maintenance Environmental Requirements for Connecticut
http://www.transmission-nu.com/contractors/pdf/CT_BMP.pdf

2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control
http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=325660&deepNav_GID=1654%20

2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual
<http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2721&q=325704>

Provided Upon Request:

Wetland Delineation Report

Section 1

Introduction

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) is required as part of the registration process under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (General Permit), dated August 21, 2013.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company doing business as Eversource Energy (Eversource) proposes to construct a new 10.4-mile 115-kilovolt (kV) predominantly overhead electric transmission line between its Frost Bridge Substation in the Town of Watertown and its Campville Substation in the Town of Harwinton, to make related improvements to both substations, and to reconfigure a short (0.4-mile) segment of two existing 115-kV transmission lines that are supported on common structures.

These proposed electric transmission system improvements are collectively referred to herein as the Frost Bridge to Campville 115-kV Project (Project). The Project is considered a construction activity in accordance with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) General Permit. The purpose of this plan is to specify parameters to follow to minimize pollution caused by use of the project sites during and after construction is completed. Erosion and sediment control requirements are also shown on the plans. The Project location, in its entirety, is depicted in Appendix A, Project Location Map. Specific Project work areas are depicted on the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps, attached separately.

During construction, the contractor(s) shall be responsible for implementing all elements of the erosion and sedimentation control measures as defined on the drawings and in this plan. Erosion and sedimentation controls will be implemented and adjusted as needed throughout construction to minimize soil erosion.

Throughout the construction process, the Permittee or Permittee's agent shall periodically inspect all erosion and sedimentation control measures. A monitoring program will be established to observe the functionality of these measures and identify corrective actions, where necessary. After construction, the Permittee shall be responsible for maintaining these erosion and sedimentation control measures. The Project will not be considered complete until all disturbed areas have been satisfactorily stabilized for at least three months, all erosion has been repaired, and all temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures have been removed as called for on the plans.

All contractors and subcontractors who will perform actions on-site that may reasonably be expected to cause or have the potential to cause pollution of waters of the State will be identified prior to construction and must sign the certification included in Appendix B. The certification will be available for inspection prior to construction.

1.1 Contact Information

Eversource Energy, Applicant

Mark Pappalardo, Environmental Licensing and Permitting: (617)-875-6771 (mobile)

Burns & McDonnell, Project Manager

Eversource Energy – Frost Bridge to Campville 115-kV Project
Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

Jason Cabral, Project Manager: (860)-209-2466 (mobile)

Corey Potoniec, Assistant Project Manager: (203)-598-2410 (mobile)

1.2 Plan Distribution

Copies of this plan shall be distributed to:

Eversource Energy

Burns & McDonnell

Tighe & Bond

Construction Contractors, To Be Determined

Erosion & Sediment Control Monitors, To Be Determined

Section 2

Project Area Description

2.1 Project Location

The Project area follows an existing Eversource ROW in a general northerly to northeasterly direction, extending between Eversource's existing Frost Bridge and Campville substations through portions of the towns of Watertown, Thomaston, Litchfield, and Harwinton, in Litchfield County.

The Project area is situated within the Northwest Hills physiographic region of Connecticut.¹ This region is characterized by moderately hilly glacial till dominated landscapes of intermediate elevation with narrow glacial outwash valleys and local areas of steep and rugged terrain. Elevations throughout the Project area range from approximately 300 feet in Watertown to 880 feet in Litchfield.

2.2 Existing Conditions

The right-of-way (ROW) in which the new 115-kV transmission line would be located has been dedicated to utility use for almost 90 years. The existing Eversource transmission lines that presently occupy the Project ROW include:

- Frost Bridge Substation to Purgatory Junction (Town of Watertown): Line 1238 (115 kV), Line 1191 (115 kV), and Line 352 (345 kV);
- Purgatory Junction (Town of Watertown) to Walnut Hill Junction (Town of Thomaston): Line 1191;
- Walnut Hill Junction (Town of Thomaston) to Naugatuck River crossing (Towns of Litchfield and Harwinton): Line 1191 and Line 1921 (115 kV); and
- Naugatuck River crossing (Towns of Litchfield and Harwinton) to Campville Substation (Town of Harwinton): Line 1191 and Line 1921.

These existing overhead transmission lines are supported on various structure types, including delta and vertical steel monopoles, delta wood laminate, and delta wood monopoles, wood H-frames, and lattice steel towers. The existing ROW varies from approximately 250 to 400 feet. The width of the ROW along which vegetation is currently managed to ensure consistency with existing transmission line use and clearance requirements ranges from approximately 90 feet to 400 feet. The remaining areas within Eversource's existing ROW are currently unmanaged and generally comprised of forest land.

2.3 Mapped Soil Types

Information regarding the soils within the Project area was obtained from on-line soil surveys and maps published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural

¹ Dowhan, J.J., and R.J. Craig. 1976. *Rare and Endangered Species of Connecticut and Their Habitats*. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection. Report of Investigations No. 6. 137 p.

Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). These surveys and maps provide soil classifications and characteristics, including depth to bedrock, slope, drainage, and erosion potential. Publically available data depicting areas that are susceptible to terrace escarpment type erosion² has been incorporated into the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps, attached separately.

2.4 Receiving Waters

The Project area is located within portions of the Housatonic (major) drainage basin. This basin is characterized by watercourses that flow into the Housatonic River, which flows in a south to southeasterly direction from western Massachusetts and discharges to Long Island Sound at Milford Point, Connecticut. The Project is located within the Naugatuck River regional drainage basin.

No directly channelized or concentrated flow from the Project area to the receiving waters would occur as a result of construction activities.

2.5 Water Resources

Water resource areas are depicted on the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps and described in detail in the Wetlands and Watercourses Report (provided upon request). No directly channelized or concentrated flow from the Project area to water resources from construction activities is proposed.

2.5.1 Wetlands

A total of 91 wetlands were delineated within Eversource's easements or fee-owned properties in proximity to Project activities. An additional four wetlands were delineated along publically accessible (State Park/Forest) off-ROW access roads that are proposed for use in constructing the Project. Of the total 95 wetlands delineated, 48 would be within the portions of the ROW traversed by the new transmission line.³ The SWPCP 100 Scale Maps illustrate the locations of the wetlands within the Project area.

State jurisdictional wetlands were characterized using Connecticut delineation methodology pursuant to the Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act, CGS §§ 22a-36 through 22a-45 (the Act). Federal jurisdictional wetlands were delineated in accordance with the USACE's *Wetland Delineation Manual* (Technical Report Y-87-1, "1987

² Connecticut Erosion Susceptibility a 1:24,000-scale, polygon feature-based layer that was developed as a predictive tool to show areas most susceptible to terrace escarpment type erosion. The layer compiled from the soils and quaternary geology data layers and was field tested during October-December, 2005. The Erosion Susceptibility layer was developed as part of Project #03-02 Statewide GIS Analysis and Mapping of the Geologic Conditions Contributing to Eroding Terrace Escarpments. The layer does not represent eroding conditions at any one particular point in time, but rather base or general conditions which can be accounted for during planning or management strategies.

³ The 48 wetlands are those located within the footprint of the new 115-kV line

USACE Manual”) and *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Delineation Manual*⁴ (Regional Supplement) and *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 3*.⁵

For the purpose of documenting and organizing the water resource information on tables and maps for the Project, groups of wetlands occurring along the ROW between selected road crossings were identified by letters of the alphabet A through G⁶. Wetlands within each segment were then labeled in an alpha-numeric sequence (e.g., W-A1, W-A2, W-A3). Watercourses were numbered independently of the wetlands and prefixed by the letter S.

The results of the wetland field surveys demonstrate that wetland types within Eversource’s existing ROW vary. Many of the wetlands along the ROW have been historically affected by ROW maintenance activities, which promote low-growing vegetation to insure the safe operation of the existing overhead transmission lines. Thus, the majority of the wetlands in the ROW are well-vegetated and dominated by scrub-shrub and shallow emergent communities. The majority of the wetlands located on the managed portions of the ROW also extend into adjacent areas or in currently unmanaged portions of the ROW, transitioning into forested wetlands characterized by mixed hardwood deciduous and coniferous forested vegetation.

2.5.2 Waterbodies

The Project area crosses a total of 58 watercourses (including waterbodies). Of these, 20 are perennial streams, rivers, or ponds and 38 are intermittent watercourses. Three of the identified perennial watercourses average greater than 20 feet wide and are named brooks or rivers. These include Branch Brook, Northfield Brook, and the Naugatuck River. At Eversource’s existing ROW crossing in Litchfield and Harwinton, the Naugatuck River is an estimated 110 feet wide. All of these watercourses are presently spanned by Eversource’s overhead transmission lines that occupy the existing ROW along which the Project would be located.

Of the 20 perennial water crossings along the Proposed Route, six are ponds. The ponds include natural areas of standing water, man-made agricultural and recreational ponds,

⁴ Wetlands Regulatory Assistance Program. (2102). *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast*, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS

⁵ New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee. 2004. *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, 3rd ed.*. New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, Lowell, MA.

⁶ Wetlands in the vicinity of the Frost Bridge Substation were identified with the letters FB. Wetlands identified along an existing access road in Mattatuck State Forest (off Echo Lake Road) were identified with the letters MSF. Wetlands identified with the letter A, or “A – Series” begin at Echo Lake Road (Watertown); B - Series at Park Road (Watertown); C - Series at Thomaston Road-Route 6 (Watertown); D - Series at Branch Road-Route 109 (Thomaston); E - Series at Northfield Road-Route 254 (Thomaston); F - Series at Campville Road (Litchfield); and G - Series at Wildcat Hill Road (Harwinton).

and beaver ponds. All of these water resources are already spanned by Eversource's overhead transmission lines that occupy the existing ROW along the Project area.

2.5.3 Groundwater and Aquifer Protection Areas

In the vicinity of the Project area, potable water is derived from groundwater wells and surface water supplies or reservoirs. For the most part, in the vicinity of the Project area, the groundwater quality is classified as "GA" (i.e., existing private water supply and potential public water supply suitable for drinking without treatment).

According to the CTDEEP, the Project area does not traverse any designated Aquifer Protection Areas. The closest such area is Reynolds Bridge, a Level A Aquifer Protection Area located approximately 0.48 mile east of the Project area where it crosses Branch Road (Route 109).

2.6 Natural Diversity Database

During initial consultations with the CT DEEP NDDDB, four state-listed species were identified as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the Project ROW (smooth green snake, wood turtle, northern spring salamander, and frosted elfin). During field investigations, two additional species were observed (broad-winged hawk and spotted turtle). Eversource identified protection measures for each of these species which were provided to CT DEEP for concurrence that they are adequately protective. In response letters dated May 19, 2015 and February 19, 2016 (NDDDB Determination No.: 201501371), CT DEEP indicated that if these protection strategies are followed the Project will not have an adverse impact on these species. This determination is valid until February 19, 2017.

2.7 Cultural Resources

A desktop review of known cultural (archaeological and historical) resources was conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC ("Heritage") in November, 2015. This review verified there are no previously identified historic structures, archaeological sites or NRHP properties on file with the Connecticut SHPO that are situated within 152 m (500 feet) of the proposed project corridor or in the general vicinity.

Heritage conducted additional archaeological reconnaissance field investigations (Phase 1B) within the Project ROW in spring and summer 2016. The results of these investigations confirmed that there are no cultural resources within the Project considered significant or eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/SRHP). A report detailing the results of these investigations was sent to the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Mohegan Tribe Cultural Department, and Mashantucket Pequot (THPO) in June 2016.

Section 3

Description of Proposed Work

The following summarizes the total area of, and duration of Project construction activities:

- Total Project Land Disturbance: Maximum \pm 102 acres
- Estimated Project Start: Fall 2016
- Estimated Project Completion: Summer 2018

The total area within the Project ROW is approximately 368 acres. The Project would require a maximum of approximately 102 acres of land disturbance; however, land disturbance would generally be contained within separate and distinct work areas (or sites) which are necessary in order to install 104 new transmission structures and modifications at two substations. The limits of disturbance and locations of all work areas are shown on the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps, attached separately. Work is anticipated to begin in fall 2016 and conclude in summer 2018. Each proposed work area would typically disturb between 9,000 square feet (0.21 acre) and 30,000 square feet (0.69 acre). Normal working hours would typically be Monday through Saturday, 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM (with some exceptions as noted in the Project's Connecticut Siting Council Development and Management Plan).

3.1 New Overhead Transmission Line

Activities associated with construction of the new transmission line will be performed along 10.4 contiguous miles of the Project's ROW, which varies in width from 250 to 400 feet.

Project work areas that will be subject to disturbance include work pads required to install new transmission line structures and access roads to these work pads. Typical work pad areas will have a stone/gravel pad installed to create a stable surface in order to install the proposed transmission line facilities. Work pads will typically range from 90 by 100 feet (0.21 acre) to 100 by 300 (0.69 acre) feet depending on the nature of the construction activities.

Access to work pads would typically be accomplished using existing access roads which are already established along the Project ROW. Where existing access roads exist, minimal improvements are anticipated. Where access road construction is required, road widths would typically be 16-20 feet wide and comprised of crushed. Sub-grading would not extend beyond the limits of the finished road and normal side slopes. Access roads would be constructed to conform to the contours of the land and grades steeper than 10 percent will be avoided where feasible. Side slopes will not be constructed at a ratio steeper than 2:1 without the use of engineered slope stabilization methods.

Eversource would construct the proposed overhead transmission line in several stages, some overlapping in time. The construction sequence is subject to change based on construction methods or due to other unforeseen circumstances. The following summarizes the anticipated activities, materials, and equipment generally expected to be involved in the construction of the overhead transmission line facilities:

- Survey and stake the ROW boundaries and monument line (where necessary), vegetation clearing boundaries, and proposed structure locations.
- Mark the boundaries of previously delineated wetland and watercourse areas.
- Identify and mark areas to be avoided (e.g., sensitive cultural or environmental resource areas).
- Establish construction field office area(s), typically including space for office trailer(s), equipment storage and maintenance, sanitary facilities, and parking.
- Prepare material staging sites (e.g., storage, staging and laydown areas) to support the construction effort. The preferred locations for such areas are typically in the immediate vicinity of the ROW.
- Perform vegetation clearing where applicable
- Install erosion and sedimentation controls in accordance with BMPs (typically, controls are deployed using pickups and other small trucks, or small track vehicles). After vegetation removal, soil erosion and sedimentation controls typically are installed around work limits (e.g., access roads, work pads) in or near wetlands and streams.
- Construct new access roads or improve existing roads to provide a minimum travel-way of 16 to 20 feet in width (overall a 20-25-foot-wide footprint, including road shoulders). Road grades must be negotiable for over-the-road trucks; acceptable grades are typically 10% maximum, less if wet weather or surface conditions result in traction problems.
- Prepare level work (crane) pads as necessary at new structure sites, conductor pulling sites, and guard structure sites.
- Construct structure foundations and erect/assemble new structures. In wet conditions or if groundwater is encountered during excavation, pumping (vacuum) trucks or other suitable equipment would be used to pump water from the excavated areas. The water then would be discharged in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
- Install shield wires, OPGW, and conductors.
- Remove temporary roads and construction debris and stabilize disturbed sites. Haul construction debris off the ROW for disposal.
- Maintain temporary erosion and sediment controls until vegetation is re-established or disturbed areas are otherwise stabilized. Steep areas may be stabilized with jute netting or pre-made erosion control fabric containing seed, mulch, and fertilizer. After site stabilization is achieved, all temporary erosion and sedimentation controls that are not biodegradable (e.g., geotextile material, twine, stakes) would be removed from the ROW and disposed of properly.

3.2 Substation Modifications

To interconnect the new 115-kV transmission line to the transmission grid, modifications are required to both Frost Bridge and Campville substations. At Frost Bridge Substation, all of the proposed modifications will be accomplished within the developed portion of the existing station. At Campville Substation, the modifications will require the expansion of the developed portion of the substation by approximately 0.4 acre, involving an extension of the existing station fence to the east by approximately 90 feet.

The following summarizes the general sequential, phased, approach expected to be used in modifying the two existing stations. The type of site preparation work required at each site would vary, in accordance with the characteristics of each station and the areas proposed for the facility modifications. Site preparation work may include:

- Establishing construction offices and material staging sites (either on or off the existing substation properties)
- Installing and maintaining, as necessary, temporary soil erosion and sedimentation controls (e.g., silt fence, hay/straw bales) around areas of planned soil disturbance
- Removing minimal vegetation (if present) from work areas and equipment staging locations
- Creating temporary access to the sites for heavy construction equipment
- Grading (rough), if necessary, to create level work areas
- Excavating unsuitable soils
- Installing protective fencing around work sites

Section 4

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Measures

The purpose of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan is to provide a framework for the short-term and long-term protection of natural resources from degradation as a result of stormwater discharges. The Project would be constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with established industry practices, as well as with Eversource's *2011 Best Management Practices Manual: Connecticut* (BMP Manual), *2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control* (2002 Guidelines) and *2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual*. These documents are provided by link in the Table of Contents.

4.1 General Erosion and Sediment Control Notes

1. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be constructed in accordance with the standards and specifications of the "2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control", CTDEEP Bulletin No. 34, and all amendments and addenda thereto as published by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
2. Land disturbance shall be kept to the minimum necessary for construction operations.
3. Install all control measures as shown on the plans and elsewhere as necessary to prevent soil erosion and sediment transport to resource areas. Additional controls, not depicted on the plans, may be necessary. It is the responsibility of the construction contractor to assess the need for, and install additional controls that are warranted by site conditions.
4. Retaining walls are depicted in some locations on the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan 100 Scale Maps. Retaining walls may be utilized by the contractor in order to provide an adequately sized work pad where steep topography exists thereby avoiding non-compliant slopes per the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. It is the responsibility of the contractor to determine the need for, location of, means and methods of construction, and safety measures utilized for retaining walls. Retaining walls may be required in additional locations not depicted on the plans.
5. Upon completion of construction, it is the contractor's responsibility to remove retaining walls, regrade and stabilize slopes in compliance with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.
6. Erosion and sediment controls shall be inspected and maintained throughout the construction period. Inspections shall be conducted after each rainstorm and during major storm events to determine if all control measures are adequately in place and effective.
7. Sediment removed shall be properly disposed of in an appropriate upland area within the defined limits of disturbance
8. Stockpile topsoil in level upland areas and contain using straw bales and/or silt fence around the perimeter.
9. Stockpiling of excess soil generated as a result of structure / foundation installation work within wetlands is prohibited, except that soils or other excavated material may be temporarily stockpiled and contained on the work pad located within a wetland prior to transport to an upland area.

10. Stabilization of open soil surfaces will be implemented within 14 days after grading or construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, unless weather prohibits seed germination.
11. Where necessary, suitable topsoil, seedbed preparation, and water shall be provided for effective establishment of vegetative cover.
12. The construction contractor shall keep all paved roadways clean.
13. Erosion and sediment controls shall be inspected and maintained until restoration has been determined to be effective as defined by conformance to the CTDEEP General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters associated with Construction Activities.

4.2 Stabilization Measures

Temporary and permanent stabilization measures are proposed to provide protection against erosion both during and after construction. Land disturbance shall be kept to the minimum necessary for construction operations and existing vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

The contractor shall maintain temporary erosion and sediment control measures until final stabilization has been achieved. Areas that will remain disturbed but inactive for at least 30 days shall receive temporary seeding or soil protection in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines. Areas that will remain disturbed beyond the seeding season shall receive long term non-vegetative stabilization and protection measures sufficient to protect disturbed areas through the winter. In all cases, stabilization and protection measures shall be implemented as soon as possible in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines.

The stabilization practices to be implemented during the construction of the proposed linear project are as follows:

4.2.1 Temporary Vegetative Cover

Temporary vegetative cover shall be established on all exposed areas and areas that have not reached finish grade that will be inactive for more than seven days, or stockpiles not to in us for 30 days, during the planting season of March 15 to July 1 and August 1 to October 15. This temporary vegetative cover shall consist of perennial rye grass. The rye grass shall be planted at a rate of 2 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. at a depth of ½ inch.

4.2.2 Permanent Vegetative Cover

Once the planting season begins, temporary stabilization measures shall be removed and slopes shall be prepared and seeded. After the removal of temporary stream crossings and erosion control blankets (if applicable), the disturbed area shall be scarified and seeded. Seeding shall be in accordance with the Project specifications or 2002 Guidelines. Permanent seeding would optimally occur between April 1 and June 15 and August 15 and October 1.

4.2.3 Temporary Mulching

Temporary mulching shall be used to temporarily stabilize areas that will be inactive for 30 days or more, or 14 days for stockpiles, and cannot be seeded within the recommended planting dates. In addition, temporary mulching shall be conducted following temporary or permanent seeding in order to aid the growth of vegetation. Temporary mulch shall

consist of straw or hay overlay applied at a rate of 70 to 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet (two tons per acre). This mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mulch blower.

4.3 Structural Measures

Structural practices shall be implemented to control the movement of sediment and minimize any discharge of pollutants from work areas, divert discharge away from exposed soils, provide temporary storage of, and dissipate the velocity of runoff. Refer to the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps for installation locations and specifications. The structural practices to be implemented during construction are as follows:

4.3.1 Silt Fence

Silt fence is constructed of a permeable geotextile fabric secured by wooden stakes driven into the ground. It is installed as a temporary barrier to prevent sediments from flowing into an unprotected and/or sensitive area from a disturbed site. Staked silt fence and hay bales or wood chip bags can be used separately or in conjunction as erosion control barriers. A silt fence should be installed downgradient of the work area. Once the Project is complete and soils are stabilized, silt fence materials (i.e., geotextile fabric and wooden stakes) must be removed and properly disposed of off-site.

4.3.2 Straw Wattles

Straw wattles are used as an erosion control device to slow runoff velocities, entrain suspended sediments, and also promote vegetation growth until an area is stabilized. They are not generally intended for steep slopes, but rather, to stabilize low to moderate grades where there is a broad area of disturbance. They should be placed lengthwise, perpendicular to the direction of runoff. Straw wattles may also be used along small stream banks to protect areas before vegetation has stabilized the soils. The wattles are constructed from a biodegradable netting sock stuffed with straw and may be left to biodegrade in place once the Project is complete.

4.3.3 Straw Bales

Straw (preferred) or hay bales should be placed end-to-end to form a temporary sedimentation control barrier. This barrier should run perpendicular to the slope and direction of runoff, and should be installed downgradient of the disturbed site (i.e., construction area). Bales may also be used around catch basin inlets. Bales are intended to slow the velocity of flows and trap sediments behind them preventing sediment transport to resource areas.

4.3.4 Construction Entrance / Anti-Tracking Pad

To prevent soil or sediment from being carried off-site by construction equipment, a construction entrance will be installed before construction traffic into and out of the Project area. The width of the anti-tracking pad shall not be less than the width of the ingress or egress. Adjacent roadways shall be swept daily to remove material that may be tracked onto pavement.

4.3.5 Temporary Biodegradable Erosion Control Blanket

To provide temporary surface protection, temporary biodegradable erosion control blankets may be installed on slopes adjacent to sensitive areas. Temporary biodegradable erosion control blankets shall be installed in compliance with the 2002 Guidelines.

4.3.6 Water Bars

To minimize the concentration of sheet flow and to divert run-off into stable areas of the road, water bars or drainage dips may be installed. Water bars are characterized by a channel with a supporting berm on the downslope side constructed across a construction access road. Water bars are spaced according to slope, as noted in the 2002 Guidelines.

4.3.7 Dewatering Sediment Controls

Temporary sediment basins, filter bags, and/or fractionation tanks (also known as “frac tanks”, “mud tanks”, “sedimentation tanks”, etc.) will be used to treat sediment-laden water generated by dewatering trenches and excavations to allow work to occur. The controls shall be appropriately sized to handle dewatering discharge and will be used to treat and discharge dewatering water in upland areas.

4.4 Maintenance

The erosion and sediment controls must be maintained in a condition that will protect waters of the State from pollution during construction. The Contractor shall conduct the following maintenance to promote the proper performance of erosion and sediment control measures, and any other maintenance activities associated with the measures deployed in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines.

4.4.1 Silt Fence

Inspect silt fence at least once per week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inch or greater. For dewatering operations, inspect frequently before, during, and after pumping operations. Remove the sediment deposits or install a secondary barrier upslope from the existing barrier when sediment deposits reach one half the height of the barrier.

4.4.2 Straw Wattles

Straw wattles have limited sediment trapping capability when used alone. If sediment accumulation is noted, evaluate the need for additional measures such as hay bales or silt fencing in conjunction with the wattles.

4.4.3 Straw Bales

Inspect straw or hay bales at least once per week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inch or greater. For dewatering operations, inspect frequently before, during, and after pumping operations. Remove the sediment deposits or install a secondary barrier upslope from the existing barrier when sediment deposits reach one half the height of the barrier.

4.4.4 Construction Entrance / Anti-Tracking Pad

Maintain the entrance in a condition which will prevent tracking and washing sediment onto paved surfaces. Provide periodic top dressing with additional stone of additional length as conditions demand. Repair any measures used to trap sediment as needed. Remove all sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto paved surfaces. Adjacent roadways shall be left clean at the end of each day. If the construction is properly maintained and the action of a vehicle traveling over the stone pad is not sufficient to remove the majority of the sediment then either (1) increase the length of the construction

entrance, (2) modify the construction access road surface, or (3) install washing racks and associated settling area or similar devices before the vehicle enters a paved surface.

4.4.5 Temporary Biodegradable Erosion Control Blanket

Inspect the blankets at least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inch or greater for failures. If failures are discovered, re-install the blanket after regrading and re-seeding, ensuring that blanket installation still meets the design specifications. When repetitive failures are observed at the same location, review conditions and limitations for use and determine if diversions, stone check dams, or other measures are needed to reduce failure rate.

4.4.6 Dewatering Sediment Controls

Inspect controls frequently before, during, and after pumping operations. In the case of a temporary sediment basin, remove the sediment deposits or install a secondary barrier upslope from the existing barrier when sediment deposits reach one half the height of the barrier. In the case of fractionation tanks and filter bags, remove sediment when the accumulated quantity meets the maximum sediment capacity stated by the equipment manufacturer.

Section 5

Runoff Reduction and Low-Impact Development

Due to the nature of transmission line facility construction, pre-development hydrology within the Project area is not anticipated to be significantly affected by construction activities. No impervious cover is proposed, and the majority of stormwater runoff generated at work areas would infiltrate directly through crushed stone or vegetation, into the underlying soil. The discharge of concentrated runoff would typically be limited to existing and proposed access road drainage facilities, such as water bars or swales, with limited contributing drainage areas. Concentrated areas of runoff will be properly dissipated using outlet protection measures before discharging to, and infiltrating into vegetated uplands.

Section 6 Inspections

6.1 Plan Implementation and Inspections

Within the first 30 days following commencement of the construction activity on the work areas, the permittee shall contact the District, a qualified soil erosion and sediment control professional, or qualified professional engineer, as defined by the General Permit, to inspect and properly document the implementation of control designated in the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps. The work areas shall be inspected at least once and no more than three times during the first 90 days to confirm compliance with the General Permit and proper initial implementation of all controls measures designated in the SWPCP for the work areas for the initial phase of construction.

6.2 Routine Inspections

The Permittee shall routinely inspect the sites for compliance with the General Permit and the SWPCP until a Notice of Termination has been submitted. Inspection procedures for routine inspections shall be addressed and implemented in the following manner: The Permittee shall maintain a rain gauge on-site to document rainfall amounts. The Permittee shall engage a qualified inspector to inspect the site at least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that generates a discharge. For storms that equal or exceed 0.5 inches that end on a weekend, holiday or other time after which normal working hours will not commence within 24 hours, an inspection is required within 24 hours. For storms of less than 0.5 inches, an inspection shall occur upon the start of the subsequent normal working hours. Where sites have been temporarily or finally stabilized, an inspection shall be conducted at least once every month for three months to confirm compliance with the General Permit.

The items to be inspected shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- Disturbed areas of the construction activity that have not been permanently stabilized
- All erosion and sediment control measures
- All structural control measures
- Stockpile areas
- Washout areas
- Drainage control facilities including diversion and perimeter drainage ditches
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site

Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the work site. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be visually inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts, such as turbidity to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.

Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential sources and pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be revised as appropriate by the Permittee or his agent as soon as practicable after such inspection.

A report shall be prepared for every inspection and retained as part of the SWPCP. The report shall, at a minimum, summarizing the following;

- The scope of the inspection
- Name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection
- Date(s) of the inspection
- Weather conditions including precipitation information
- Major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution control plan
- Descriptions of the stormwater discharge(s) from the site
- Any water quality monitoring performed during the inspection
- Statement that, in the judgment of the qualified inspector(s), the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Plan and General Permit.

The report shall be signed by both the qualified inspector and the permittee or his/her authorized representative in accordance with the General Permit. A blank copy of the inspection report is provided in Appendix C.

If the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance, the inspection report shall include a summary of the remedial actions required to bring the site back into compliance. During the period in which any corrective actions are being developed and have not yet been fully implemented, interim measures shall be implemented to minimize the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the site.

6.3 Corrective Actions

If at any time an inspection determines that the site is out of compliance with the terms and conditions of this SWPCP and the General Permit, corrective actions shall be taken. Non-engineered corrective actions (as identified in the 2002 Guidelines and 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual) shall be implemented on site within 24 hours and incorporated into a revised SWPCP within three calendar days of the date of inspection. Engineered corrective actions shall be implemented on site within seven days and incorporated into a revised SWPCP within ten calendar days of the date of inspection unless another schedule is specified.

Section 7

Stormwater Sampling

Stormwater sampling is required for monitoring turbidity. Sampling shall occur on a monthly basis, during storm events that generate a discharge of stormwater from work areas while construction activity is ongoing, until final stabilization of the drainage areas associated with each outfall is achieved. Sampling shall continue on a monthly basis until final stabilization of the drainage area associated with each outfall is achieved.

Sampling is only required during normal working hours, as defined by the General Permit. If sampling is discontinued due to the end of normal working hours, it shall be resumed the next working day as long as the discharge continues. Sampling may be temporally suspended if at any time conditions exist that may reasonably pose a threat to the safety of the person taking the sample (e.g. high winds, lightning, flooding, intense rainfall etc.). Sampling shall resume once the unsafe conditions are no longer present. If there is no stormwater discharge during a month, sampling is not required.

7.1 Sampling Requirements

All samples shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 24 hours after any previous storm event that generated a discharge. Sampling of snow or ice melt in the absence of a storm event is not a valid sample.

Samples shall be grab samples taken at least three separate times during a storm event. The samples shall be representative of the flow and characteristics of the discharge. The first sample shall be taken within the first hour of stormwater discharge from the site. In cases where discharges begin outside of normal working hours, the first sample shall be taken at the start of normal working hours. Sampling is required of areas of concentrated runoff of stormwater from disturbed areas. Sampling shall be done in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136/ASTM D1889-00.

7.2 Monitoring Reports

The stormwater turbidity value for each sampling point shall be determined by taking the average of the turbidity values of all samples at that sampling point during a given storm. Any samples containing snow or ice melt must be noted. A blank copy of the stormwater monitoring report for submitting turbidity sampling data is provided in Appendix D.

Monitoring reports shall be submitted to CT DEEP in accordance with the provisions outlined in the General Permit.

7.3 Sampling Locations

Sampling locations are shown on the SWPCP 100 Scale Maps, attached separately and shall be identified in the field with a flag, stake, or other visible marker. The project is considered a linear project according to the General Permit. As such, "...up to 10 substantially identical outfalls may be identified for one representative discharge". Due to the nature of the proposed work, point discharges are limited to outfalls along existing and proposed access roads. Therefore, sampling points have been designated along these

roads where there is some chance of measurable runoff being generated. Where feasible, sampling locations were designated at lower elevations and in proximity to water resource areas. Sampling points located proximate to wetlands are identified below. The monitor will review each work site and take a sample if concentrated runoff is observed leaving the work area. Based on similarities of exposed soils, slope, and stormwater controls used, the project has 11 sampling points as follows:

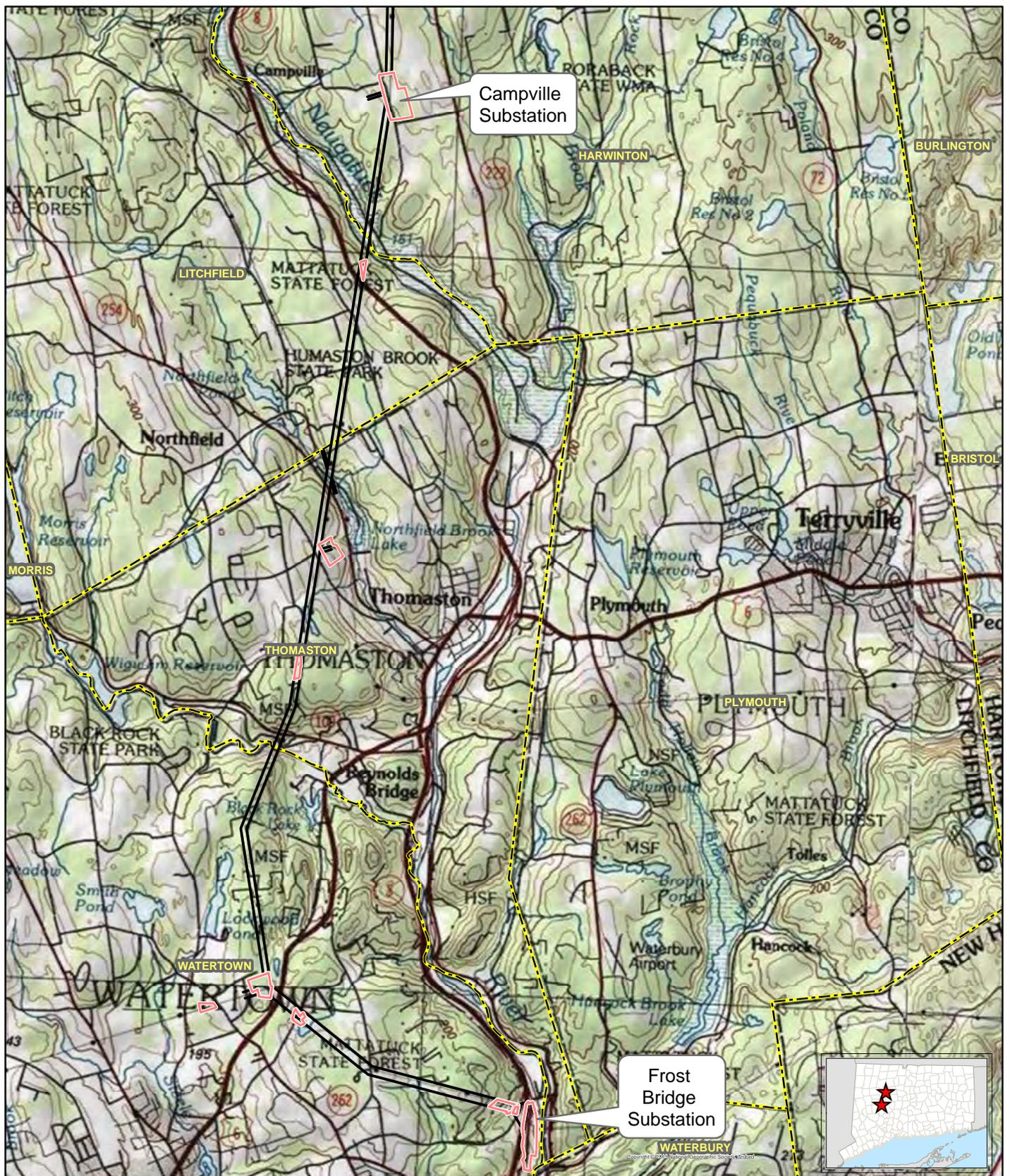
Town/Map Sheet	Outfall Number	Outfall Type	Outfall Coordinates (Lat Long)	Location Description	Receiving Wetland/ Waterbody
Watertown					
3	1	Water bar	41° 36' 53.858" N 73° 4' 22.895" W	South side of existing access road between proposed structures 6 and 7	Upland
5	3	Swale	41° 37' 2.252" N 73° 5' 4.169" W	South side of structure 13 work pad	Upland
10	2	Existing swale	41° 37' 55.227" N 73° 6' 16.894" W	East side of existing access road between proposed structures 28 and 29	Wetland-C4
12	4	Existing swale	41° 38' 24.661" N 73° 6' 24.988" W	West side of existing access road between proposed structures 34 and 35	Wetland-C15, Stream-C4
14	5	Water bar	41° 38' 51.548" N 73° 6' 29.107" W	West side of existing access road between proposed structures 39 and 40	Wetland - C20
15	6	Water bar	41° 39' 6.119" N 73° 6' 21.350" W	South side of existing access road between proposed structures 42 and 43	Wetland-C21, Vernal Pool C-21-1
Thomaston					
17	7	Water bar	41° 39' 32.095" N 73° 6' 9.821" W	West side of proposed access road west of proposed structure 47	Wetland-D1A
18	8	Water bar	41° 39' 52.436" N 73° 6' 0.889" W	East side of existing access road between proposed structures 51 and 52	Wetland-D3
24	9	Water bar	41° 41' 16.243" N 73° 5' 43.808" W	East side of proposed access road south of proposed structure 69	Wetland-D14

Town/Map Sheet	Outfall Number	Outfall Type	Outfall Coordinates (Lat Long)	Location Description	Receiving Wetland/ Waterbody
Litchfield					
31	10	Water bar	41° 43' 6.180" N 73° 5' 27.599" W	North side of proposed access road to proposed structure 86 and existing structures 3171 and 3236	Upland
Harwinton					
33	11	Water bar	41° 43' 39.071" N 73° 5' 18.477" W	East side of existing access road between proposed structures 89 and 90	Wetland-F13, Stream-F12

Section 8 Termination

Once the site has been stabilized and all final inspections have occurred, the registrant shall file a termination notice. Prior to filing for termination, all temporary erosion and sediment control measure shall be removed. A blank copy of the Notice of Termination Form is provided in Appendix E.

**APPENDIX A:
PROJECT LOCATION MAP**

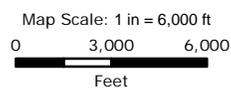


Legend

- Eversource Energy Owned Property
- Approximate ROW Line
- Municipal Boundary



Based on USGS Topographic Map for Waterbury, Thomaston, and Torrington, CT Quadrangle, Revised 1985.



APPENDIX A

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

Frost Bridge to Campville

115-kV Project

Watertown, Thomaston, Litchfield & Harwinton, Connecticut



May 2015

APPENDIX B:
IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS AND CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

EVERSOURCE ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY
FROST BRIDGE TO CAMPVILLE 115-kV PROJECT

General Contractor	Point of Contact	Phone

Subcontractors	Point of Contact	Phone

EVERSOURCE ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY
FROST BRIDGE TO CAMPVILLE 115-kV PROJECT

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. I understand that as a contractor at the site, I am authorized by this general permit, and must comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including, but not limited to, the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan prepared for the site."

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Printed Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Title: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

EVERSOURCE ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY
FROST BRIDGE TO CAMPVILLE 115-kV PROJECT

SUBCONTRACTOR

“I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. I understand that as a subcontractor at the site, I am authorized by this general permit, and must comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including, but not limited to, the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan prepared for the site.”

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Printed Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Title: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

APPENDIX C:
SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION FORM

SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION REPORT
 EVERSOURCE ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY
FROST BRIDGE TO CAMPVILLE 115-kV PROJECT

SITE # _____

INSPECTION INFORMATION DATE: QUALIFIED INSPECTOR: RAIN EVENT <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	WEATHER INFORMATION CURRENT FORECAST: DATE OF LAST RAIN EVENT: AMOUNT OF LAST RAIN EVENT:
---	--

GENERAL PROJECT COMPLIANCE

APPROXIMATE CURRENT ACRES DISTURBED:		DUST CONTROL MEASURES ESTABLISHED:	Y / N
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE INSTALLED:	Y / N	SILT FENCE INSTALLED & FUNCTIONAL:	Y / N
WASHOUT AREA ESTABLISHED:	Y / N	INLET PROTECTION INSTALLED & FUNCTIONAL:	Y / N
WASTE DISPOSAL AREA ESTABLISHED:	Y / N	ALL OTHER E&S CONTROLS INSTALLED & FUNCTIONAL:	Y / N
IN-ACTIVE AREAS STABILIZED:	Y / N	STORMWATER DISCHARGE OBSERVED:	Y / N
DESCRIPTION OF STORMWATER DISCHARGE:			

DISTRIBUTION:

In my judgment the site is in / out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan and permit.

 Signature of Qualified Inspector

 Date

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in this document or its attachments may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

 Signature of Permittee/Authorized Representative

 Date

ITEMS NOTED IN THIS INSPECTION:

List specific items relating to erosion & sediment controls, implementation of the plan, description of stormwater discharges, and any water quality monitoring performed during the inspection.

ITEM #	ITEM NOTED	DESCRIPTION OF DEFICENCY	REMEDIAL ACTIONS REQUIRED	IN COMPLIANCE	DATE NOTED	CURRENT STATUS

ITEMS NOTED IN THIS INSPECTION:

**Note: The item numbers listed above correspond to the circled numbering on the attached reference map.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR NOTES:

- Additional Comments

APPENDIX D:
STORMWATER (TURBIDITY) MONITORING REPORT FORM



**Connecticut Department of
Energy & Environmental Protection**
Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance
Water Permitting & Enforcement Division

**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from
Construction Activities, issued 8/21/13, effective 10/1/13**
Stormwater Monitoring Report

SITE INFORMATION

Permittee: _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 Business Phone: _____ ext.: _____ Fax: _____
 Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
 Site Name: _____
 Site Address: _____
 Receiving Water (name, basin): _____
 Stormwater Permit No. GSN _____

SAMPLING INFORMATION (Submit a separate form for each outfall)

Outfall Designation: _____ Date/Time Collected: _____
 Outfall Location(s) (lat/lon or map link): _____
 Person Collecting Sample: _____
 Storm Magnitude (inches): _____ Storm Duration (hours): _____
 Size of Disturbed Area at any time: _____

MONITORING RESULTS

Sample #	Parameter	Method	Results (units)	Laboratory (if applicable)
1	Turbidity			
2	Turbidity			
3	Turbidity			
4	Turbidity			

(provide an attachment if more than 4 samples were taken for this outfall)

Avg = _____

STATEMENT OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I certify that the data reported on this document were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete.

Authorized Official: _____
 Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please send completed form to:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 BUREAU OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE
 79 ELM STREET
 HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127
 ATTN: NEAL WILLIAMS

APPENDIX E:
NOTICE OF TERMINATION FORM



General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities

Notice of Termination Form

Please complete and submit this form in accordance with the general permit (DEP-PED-GP-015) in order to ensure the proper handling of your termination. Print or type unless otherwise noted.

Note: Ensure that for commercial and industrial facilities, registrations under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (DEP-PED-GP-014) or the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Commercial Activities* (DEP-PED-GP-004) have been filed where applicable. For questions about the applicability of these general permits, please call the Department at 860-424-3018.

Part I: Registrant Information

1. Permit number: GSN			
2. Fill in the name of the registrant(s) as indicated on the registration certificate: Registrant:			
3. Site Address: City/Town: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____			
4. Date all storm drainage structures were cleaned of construction sediment: Date of Completion of Construction: Date of Last Inspection (must be at least three months after final stabilization pursuant to Section 6(b)(6)(D) of the general permit):			
5. Check the post-construction activities at the site (check all that apply):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Capped Landfill
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____			

Part II: Certification

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in this document or its attachments may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."	
Signature of Permittee _____	Date _____
Name of Permittee (print or type) _____	Title (if applicable) _____

Note: Please submit this Notice of Termination Form to:

STORMWATER PERMIT COORDINATOR
BUREAU OF WATER MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127