April 6, 2020
Via Zoom

1) Chairman Stephen Szalewicz called the meeting to order at 7:00; Vice Chairman Beth Rybczyk, Chief Financial Officer Harding Bancroft, Commissioner Douglas Hobby, and Alternate Dobrila Waugh were in attendance. Phil Derenberger and Mark Sweeney of VRI, were also present.

2) Approval of Agenda – All approved.

3) Approval of March 12, 2020 Meeting Minutes with one change to item 6 from initialed to initiated. All Approved

Chairman Szalewicz opened the meeting by reporting that he has reviewed the State's recommendations for the best interest of our staff and customers and we will put best practice in action to the system due to Covid-19 crisis. State issued ruling that town bills & taxes, & fees are to be deferred payment until June 2020.

4) VRI Report – Mark Sweeney presented the monthly report, and to-do list.
   a) Sewer UV Lights and disinfection turned on in the middle of March.
   b) The State is in weekly contact with VRI regarding Covid-19 to determine, staff health, enough PPE, and satisfactory equipment and supply inventory to maintain service.
   b) Beardsley Aerator project - Greg Kilmer has received a deposit and started work.

5) Commission Clerk’s Report- no comments
   • Transaction Detail by Account - The clerk presented the bills paid report Transaction Detail by Account indication nothing out of the ordinary.
   • Investments and Long-Term Debt - The Investments and Long-Term Debt report was reviewed. All approved.
   • Budget Forecast – The budget forecast was reviewed.

6) Customer Issues- Motion by Rybczyk/Bancroft to approve sewer application for 50 Sharon Valley Rd. All approved.

7) Other- Engineer review for Gold Dog, LLC – Sewer & Water review for new development. $2,500-3,500 for just the analysis of the prospective development area. Verify that Gold Dog LLC is to pay the fee to Wright Pierce. Motion to approve contingent upon Gold Dog paying for the study by Wright Pierce Motion by Hobby/Bancroft. Approved by all.

8) Adjournment- Motion by Bancroft/Hobby to adjourn at 7:36. All approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Rybczyk
Vice Chairman
The drinking water that we supplied you during the past year met, and continues to meet, all state and federal standards for Safe Drinking Water. We are pleased to formally report this to you, and to provide you the following information documenting the quality of the water for the year beginning January 1, 2019.

Why are we sending you this report?

We are obligated to do this each year now, by state and federal regulations. In 1974 congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act, and gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the job of making rules – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) - to ensure that drinking water in the U.S. is safe. In 1996 Congress amended the Act requiring drinking-water systems to give consumers important information about their water, including where it comes from, what is in the water, and how that water complies with federal standards. This report is compiled in accordance with EPA’s Code of Federal Regulations.

What if you have questions about your water or your water system?

You are welcome to call VRI Environmental Services at 860-364-0457 or the Sharon Sewer and Water Commission office at 364-8009. You can also reach us electronically at sharonswc@sbcglobal.net or by fax at 860-364-0760. Please take note that we have monthly Commission meetings in Town Hall. Meeting dates are posted in the Town Clerk’s office. The meetings are normally at 7:00 pm on the second Thursday of each month, these meetings are open to the public, and you are welcome to attend.

Where does the water come from that we supply to you?

The majority of our “raw” water is collected in the Calkinstown Reservoir from a “diversion” of a small-unnamed tributary to Beardsley Pond Brook. During dry periods water is pumped from the Beardsley Reservoir to augment this source. Both of these sources are considered “surface water” and must go through a filtration/treatment process in order to meet the safe drinking water requirements.

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) has recently completed an assessment of our drinking water sources. The completed assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division’s web site. This site can be found at www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/DWD.htm.

What do we do to protect your drinking water?

Preventing harmful pollutants from entering the two reservoirs is very important to us. The “watersheds” for these two sources are inspected regularly. Plans for new/land use projects are reviewed for possible impact on water quality. When pollution problems are found, we work with property owners and state and local agencies to correct them. Connecticut has some of the toughest laws and regulations in the United States, to help utilities protect public drinking water supplies.

How can you help?

You will note blue signs on Sharon roads, warning where the watersheds begin and end. Residents in these areas can help protect your drinking water supplies by ensuring that septic systems are working properly, being cautious and wise in using chemicals such as pesticides, and properly disposing of all waste chemicals and used automobile products. Do NOT simply dump them on the ground. Additionally, report chemical spills, illegal dumping, or any other activities you suspect are polluting, to the CT DEP on their 24-hour hotline at 1-860-424-3339.
Is Sharon water safe for everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from their Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

INFORMATION ON LT2 MICROBIAL MONITORING

As the first (of two) major provisions of LT2, Escherichia Coliform (E-Coli) levels were monitored in each of the reservoirs on a by-weekly basis for one year from 10/1/2008 through 9/30/2009 to determine treatment requirements. E-Coli is naturally occurring in most bodies of surface water and this initial evaluation concluded that current treatment was sufficient to meet the microbial protection component of this rule.

What is the status of Disinfection by-Products, and current EPA regulations?

Disinfection by-Products (DBPs) are chemicals that are formed during the disinfection process when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with the chlorine that we add to the water to eliminate bacteria and other microorganisms. Currently there are limits on two types of DBPs known as Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. Treatment changes in late 2012 brought a significant reduction in DBP levels, and levels continue to fall through 2019.

The EPA limit for Total Trihalomethanes is 80 parts per billion (ppb), and the limit for Haloacetic Acids is 60 ppb, based on a running annual average. Compliance is calculated on a quarterly basis. The highest quarterly result at the highest site in 2019 was 67.70 ppb for Total Trihalomethanes and 39.4 ppb for Haloacetic Acids. The system is in compliance with the limits for both parameters with the year-end averages were 46.93 and 32 ppb respectively.

What is the latest information on Lead and Copper?

Information on Lead

10 sites were sampled for lead in 2017, and the results were well below the Action Level (the level that requires treatment). Sampling has been reduced to once every three years, and will be sampled again in 2020. The major source of lead in drinking water is the corrosion of household plumbing systems, or the erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sharon Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information on Copper

10 sites were sampled for copper in 2017, and the results were well below the Action Level (the level that requires treatment). Sampling has been reduced to once every three years, and will be sampled again in 2020. The major source of copper in drinking water is the corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people drinking water in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.
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Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Rybczyk
Vice Chairman
## Summary of Water Quality for the Calendar Year 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bacteriological</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>test positive***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Compounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2ppm</td>
<td>2ppm</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.034**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>250ppm</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>10ppm</td>
<td>10ppm</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper*</td>
<td>1.3ppm</td>
<td>AL=1.3ppm</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.066 - 0.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead*</td>
<td>15ppb</td>
<td>AL=15ppb</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TI= 5ntu max</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>&lt;0.20 - 0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromodichloromethane</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromochloromethane</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Compounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60ppb Annual Average</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16.9 - 39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60ppb Annual Average</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>46.93</td>
<td>19.2 - 67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15cu</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2units</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.4 - 10.0 units</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>7.88 - 8.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lead and Copper are reported as the 90th percentile.
** There is no range of samples only one sample was taken per year.