InFlow-Line

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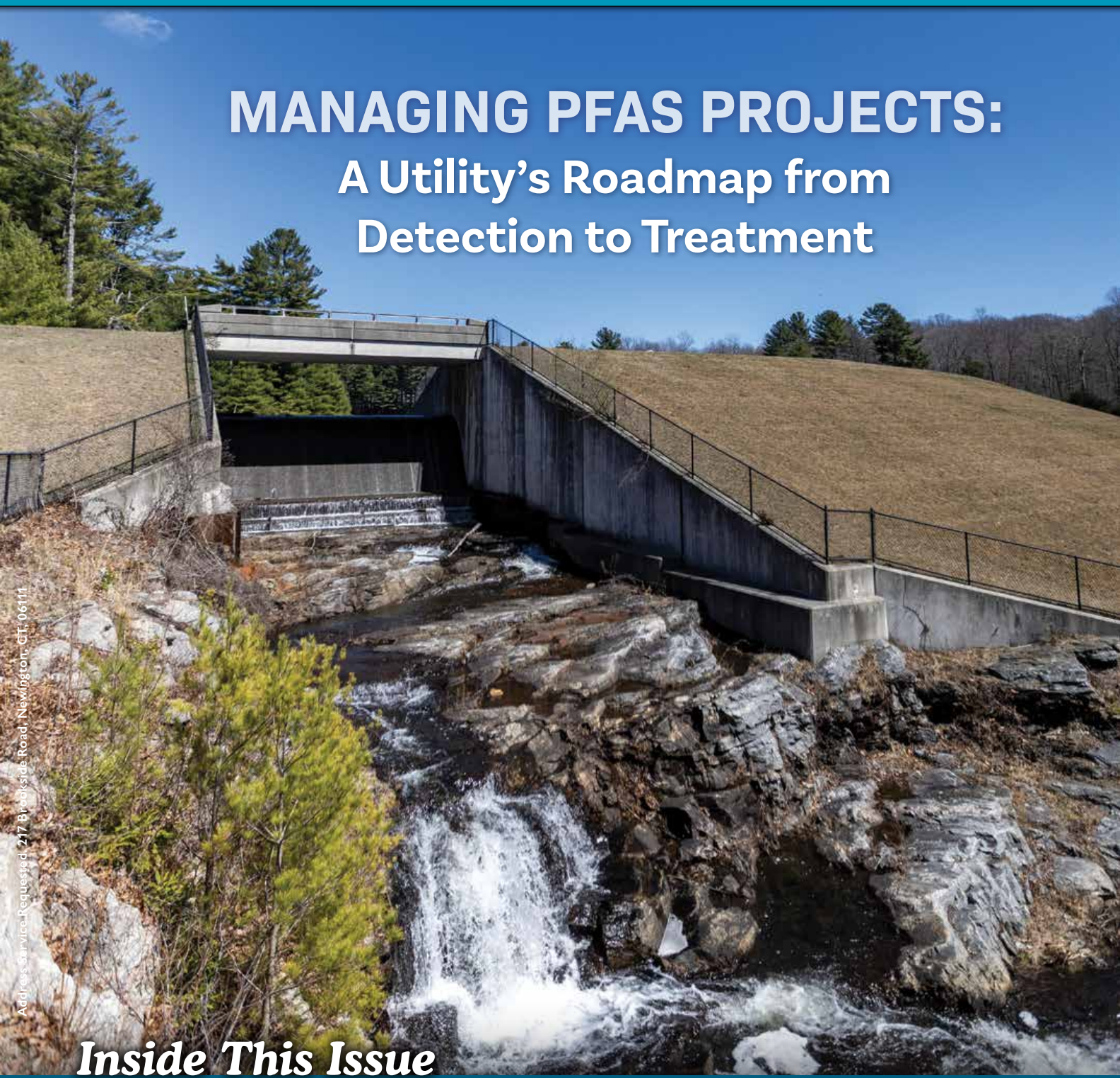

MANAGING PFAS PROJECTS:
A Utility's Roadmap from Detection to Treatment

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InFlow-Line

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Peter J. Grabowski

Pipeline Development – Importance of Mentoring and Coaching in the Water Industry

The water industry is at a critical juncture. With a significant portion of the workforce nearing retirement, utilities must prioritize workforce development to ensure long-term sustainability. One of the most effective ways to address this challenge is through intentional mentoring and coaching. These practices not only preserve institutional knowledge but also foster innovation, strengthen employee engagement, and prepare the next generation of leaders.

A cornerstone of mentoring in the water sector is **knowledge transfer**. Senior operators possess decades of experience that extend far beyond textbook knowledge. They understand the nuances of treatment processes, the quirks of aging infrastructure, and the operational history of their systems. This institutional knowledge is invaluable, yet it is often undocumented. Through mentoring relationships, seasoned professionals can pass down both technical expertise and practical insights to newer employees. This ensures continuity in system operations and reduces the learning curve for incoming staff. Without deliberate knowledge transfer, utilities risk losing critical information that cannot easily be replaced.

While traditional mentoring focuses on experienced employees guiding newer ones, the concept of **reverse mentoring** has become increasingly important. Younger professionals often bring fresh perspectives and technological fluency that can benefit the entire organization. They can help senior staff adopt new tools, streamline workflows, and challenge outdated practices that may no longer be efficient. For example, advancements in data analytics, automation, and artificial intelligence present opportunities to improve operations and reduce labor-intensive tasks. By embracing reverse mentoring, utilities can create a culture of continuous improvement where employees at all levels contribute to innovation. This not only enhances efficiency but also increases job satisfaction, as staff can focus on higher-value work.

Another significant benefit of mentoring and coaching is improved **employee retention**. In a competitive job market, retaining skilled workers is a major concern for utilities. Employees who feel valued and supported are more likely to remain with their organization, even when presented with other opportunities. Mentoring fosters a sense of belonging and loyalty by creating meaningful connections between employees. When individuals see that their growth is a priority and their knowledge is valued, they become more engaged in their work. These relationships often extend beyond professional interactions, strengthening team cohesion and organizational culture.

Mentoring also plays a critical role in **professional development**. Encouraging employees to pursue certifications, attend conferences, and participate in training programs helps build a more knowledgeable and capable workforce. Mentors can guide mentees in identifying opportunities for growth, preparing for exams, and navigating career paths. They can also encourage participation in industry organizations, committees, and conference presentations. These experiences not only enhance technical skills but also build confidence and expand professional networks. Over time, this investment in development creates a pipeline of well-rounded professionals who are prepared to take on greater responsibilities.

Closely tied to professional growth is **leadership development**. The water industry must proactively prepare future leaders to replace retiring personnel. Mentoring and coaching provide a structured way to develop leadership skills, including communication, decision-making, and team management. The philosophy of "training your replacement" is essential for organizational sustainability. By empowering employees to grow into leadership roles, utilities can ensure a smooth transition of responsibilities. Additionally, mentoring helps individuals build confidence in their abilities, which is crucial for effective leadership. Strong leaders are not only technically competent but also capable of inspiring and guiding others.

Finally, mentoring contributes to **relationship development**, which is often overlooked but equally important. The connections formed through mentoring programs frequently evolve into lasting friendships and professional partnerships. These relationships create a supportive work environment where employees feel comfortable sharing ideas, asking questions, and collaborating. A strong sense of camaraderie can improve morale and foster a culture of trust and mutual respect. In an industry where teamwork is essential, these interpersonal connections can significantly enhance overall performance.

In conclusion, mentoring and coaching are vital components of workforce development in the water industry. They facilitate the transfer of critical knowledge, promote innovation through reverse mentoring, improve employee retention, and support both professional and leadership development. Perhaps most importantly, they strengthen the relationships that form the foundation of a resilient organization. As utilities face increasing challenges, investing in people through mentoring and coaching is not just beneficial – it is essential for building a sustainable future.

"Mentoring contributes to relationship development, which is often overlooked but equally important."

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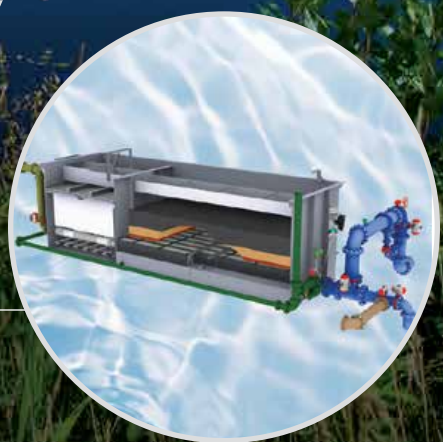

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Peter Fazekas

Navigating a Busy Short Session

I think everyone would agree that we're happy spring has finally arrived. However, as the 2026 short legislative session continues, it has included a number of bills that could impact the drinking water industry, some positively and many others less so.

Thanks to an outstanding Board of dedicated water professionals, our legislative tri-chairs, and our Executive Director, Betsy Gara, CWWA is well positioned to respond quickly. Through timely and effective testimony, we have engaged legislative committees on a wide range of issues that could affect our industry.

These efforts span legislation addressing areas such as a rapid response program for the elimination and containment of hydrilla; DOT encroachment permits for privately owned infrastructure within the state right-of-way; utility responsibilities related to accessory dwelling units; and safety training programs designed to protect utility employees from workplace violence. These examples represent only a portion of the wide-ranging legislative issues on which CWWA has been actively advocating for the water industry and the customers we serve.

In addition, a newly released draft of DEEP's Comprehensive General Permit for Discharges to Surface and Ground Water presents serious concerns for all water utilities, including municipal, regional, and investor-owned systems. Recognizing the potential impact, CWWA, with the support of the CT Section AWWA, sought and secured intervenor status. We are now moving forward on parallel tracks of hearings and mediation. As currently drafted, the permit would negatively affect operations such as hydrant flushing, require additional monitoring wells within source protection areas, and significantly drive up costs.

As both the legislative session and our intervention in the draft Comprehensive General Permit continue to unfold, I am grateful to work alongside such a dedicated group of water professionals through CWWA and the CT Section. Together, we remain committed to protecting the water industry and the customers who depend on us.

Steve Rupar

Do We Need a **Redundancy Standard?**

Across the United States, drinking water utilities are increasingly focused on redundancy as a core component of system resilience. Aging infrastructure, climate change, cyber threats, and rising service expectations have elevated redundancy from a best practice to a necessity. While many utilities are proactively investing in redundant systems, there is no consistent national or Connecticut standard to guide utilities, which can make proactive planning and securing of funding a difficult challenge.

Redundancy in water systems typically involves having backup capabilities for critical assets such as sources, treatment plants, pump stations, control facilities and systems, transmission pipelines, and storage tanks. Utilities may adopt a range of strategies depending on their size and perception of risk. Larger utilities may plan for multiple treatment trains, dual power feeds, duplicate control facilities, parallel transmission systems, and interconnections. Smaller systems, facing tighter financial constraints, might focus on focus on redundant pumps, interconnections, or mutual aid agreements rather than full physical duplication.

Climate risks are a major driver of redundancy planning. Systems in drought-prone regions such as the Southwest are diversifying water supplies through recycled water, groundwater banking, and connections with multiple utilities through regional networks. Some coastal utilities are incorporating redundancy to address potential future sea-level rise and flooding, relocating electrical systems and hardening of transmission mains. In wildfire-prone areas, utilities are installing redundant power and communication systems to avoid service disruptions during grid outages.

Despite progress, the extent of proactive planning for redundancy remains uneven nationwide, and many utilities have been focusing on the impact of federal PFAS and lead service line regulations. Existing federal rules – such as the *Safe Drinking Water Act* – focus primarily on water quality rather than system reliability. As a result, the level of redundancy a community receives often depends on local initiative and technical expertise rather than standardized expectations.

Here in Connecticut, the need for redundancy for drinking water systems is partially addressed through guidance recommending that supplies have a 15% margin of safety over projected demand, and regulations requiring backup power and emergency response plans for critical facilities. However, regulations and guidance is generally lacking for much system design. Here are a few examples:

- Treatment Plants: There are no requirements for multiple power feeds, or multiple raw water intake or discharge piping lines. Should utilities plan for the ability to meet demand with a full treatment plant out of service, or are the existing 15% margin of safety guidance and emergency response plans adequate?
- Storage Tanks: There is no national or state standard for sizing distribution system storage tanks. Many systems and engineers use guidance based on the need for covering peak demands and emergencies. There are no requirements for providing multiple tanks to cover storage needs. Additionally, there are no national or state standards to guide larger utilities in how many large fires should be planned for to occur concurrently, which could happen following a major storm event or earthquake, for example.
- Transmission Mains: Parallel mains are planned for in some communities; however, many systems continue to rely upon one primary feed in their systems. Full redundancy is probably fiscally unrealistic, however, adding duplicate facilities at key points such as river, highway or rail crossings may make sense.
- Control Facilities: Utilities, even smaller systems, are increasingly reliant upon computerized systems for enhanced monitoring and control. However, location of these facilities at a single, central location may pose a risk. Should systems plan for duplicate control facilities? Should duplicate controls replicate all control and monitoring functions at the primary facility, or is some level of manual control acceptable?

This raises the question: Should there be a standard for redundancy in water systems? A standard could help utilities justify capital investments. However, a one-size-fits-all approach may be impractical. Water systems vary widely in size, geography, and risk exposure, and overly prescriptive standards could impose unfunded mandates or divert resources from higher-priority local needs. Would an industry-generated guidance document be more appropriate than a standard?

I would love to hear your thoughts on redundancy and how CTAWWA can help.

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Judy Soda

CTAWWA volunteer activities

I serve as Secretary to the Board and serve as Co-Chair of Membership & Engagement Committee

Day job

I work part-time as an Administrative Assistant for Tata & Howard in their Connecticut office. I've been with Tata & Howard about 4 ½ years.

Work history

Prior to joining Tata & Howard, I retired from a 31-year career at the Regional Water Authority, where I spent 18 of those years serving as Executive Assistant to the President. It was during my time at RWA that I was first introduced to CTAWWA. Within my first few months on the job in 1989, my boss – who was serving as Treasurer of CTAWWA at the time – asked me to balance the association's checkbook. That experience became my introduction to AWWA and began what has been a long and rewarding career with the organization.

Today, I work with Tata & Howard, an engineering firm dedicated to all things water – drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater. It has been a great fit for me, and I've found the team to be incredibly welcoming and supportive. Tata & Howard has also been very supportive of my involvement in the community, including the work I do with the Naugatuck Valley Soup Kitchen, and I'm grateful to be part of an organization that values both the water industry and the communities we serve.

Degree/Certifications/Licenses

Diploma in Office Administration – Stone Academy
Bachelor's degree of Science – Business Management – Albertus Magnus College
Notary Public – State of Connecticut
Food Service License – Connecticut Valley Health District
SafeServe Food Protection Manager Certified – American National Standards Institute

Personal stats

I enjoy the outdoors and road trips. Camping is my favorite activity. I live in Naugatuck with my family, my son James and my longtime partner, Jimmi.

I enjoy running and am a member of the Run 169 Town Society, with the goal of completing at least a one-mile timed race in all 169 towns in Connecticut. I joined in 2016 and have completed 131 towns so far. My running buddies are also water professionals, which makes it a great way to combine friendship, fitness, and time spent with colleagues outside of the workplace.

My most noteworthy activity is that since January 2023, I volunteer and serve as the President of the Naugatuck Valley Soup Kitchen. NVSK is a free meal delivery service in Naugatuck CT. We deliver 180 meals three days a week. I manage 18 volunteers, am responsible for all administrative tasks from planning the menu to grant writing and meeting with community members to represent NVSK.

What accomplishment are you most proud of?

I'm most proud of the work I do with the Naugatuck Valley Soup Kitchen. When I became President, the organization was struggling, and I focused on securing grants, building relationships with elected officials, and strengthening partnerships in the community (skills I've learned by working in the water industry) to help stabilize and grow the program. With that support, we were able to improve our reputation and expand our impact and delivered over 24,000 meals in 2025.

Because of these efforts and our financial security, we've been able to improve our menu, focusing on both quality and quantity, and adding more homemade items like sauces, soups, and salads. I take great pride in being able to serve members of our community a hot, healthy, and delicious meal delivered right to their doorstep.

What do you value most about CTAWWA?

CTAWWA has been part of my life since I was 19 years old. Early in my career, I watched many professionals in the water industry grow and advance, and CTAWWA was often part of that journey. Seeing that made it a long-time goal of mine to one day serve on the Board, and I'm very proud that I was able to make that happen.

Since semi-retiring in 2020, staying involved with CTAWWA has helped keep me connected to the water industry and the people in it. It's also given me the opportunity to build lifelong friendships and be part of experiences I wouldn't have had otherwise. Being involved allows me to give back to an organization that has played such an important role in both my career and my life.

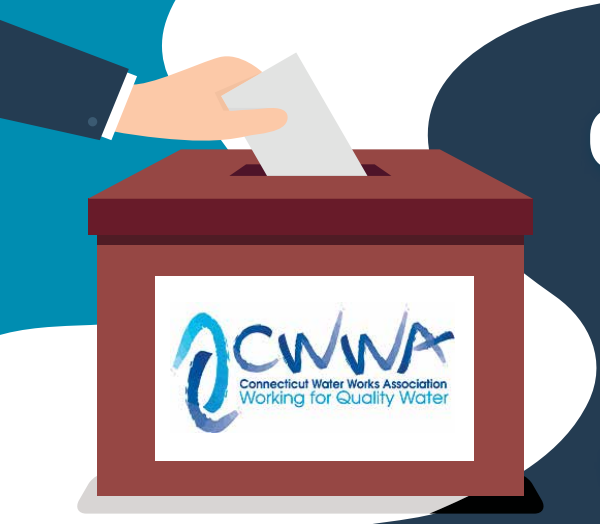
What else would you like to share?

One of the things I value most about my CTAWWA membership is the relationships I've built with other water professionals over the years. Those connections have extended beyond the workplace and into our communities. Through those relationships, Connecticut Water's charitable giving fund has made several donations to the Naugatuck Valley Soup Kitchen. It's a great example of how professional partnerships and personal friendships can come together to accomplish good deeds and make a positive impact in the community.

"One of the things I value most about my CTAWWA membership is the relationships I've built with other water professionals over the years."

Favorite water memory

My favorite water memory was being awarded the Chuck Van Der Kolk Award from AWWA in 2024, which recognizes the individual member who recruited the most new members in a year. Attending ACE24 in Anaheim, California and walking across the stage to accept the award while representing CTAWWA was one of the proudest moments of my AWWA career. It was a special experience to represent our Section and the members who make it such a strong and supportive community.



CWWA Slate of Officers and Directors

The following proposed 2026–2027 slate of nominations for directors, officers, and legislative committee chairs was approved by CWWA's Board of Directors at its February 20, 2026 meeting in accordance with the organization's bylaws:

Proposed Officers & Directors

Name	Organization	Position	Type
Lisa Burns	So. Norwalk Electric & Water	President	Municipal
Nick Salemi	Metropolitan District	Vice-President	Regional
Neil Amwake	Wallingford Water	Treasurer	Municipal
Al Fiorillo	Southington Water	Secretary	Municipal
Peter Fazekas	Aquarion Water Co.	Past President	Private
Ray Jarema	Berlin Water	Director 1	Municipal
Ben North	East Lyme Water	Director 1	Municipal
George Logan	Aquarion Water Company	Director 2	Private
Michelle Williams	Connecticut Water Co.	Director 2	Private
Tom Barger	Regional Water Authority	Director 3	Regional
David Peeling	Connecticut Water Co.	At Large	Private

Proposed Legislative Committee Officers

Name	Organization	Position	Type
Nicoletta Blevins	Regional Water Authority	Tri-Chair	Regional
Pat Kearney	New Britain Water Dept.	Tri-Chair	Municipal
Yesher Larsen	Connecticut Water Company	Tri-Chair	Private

Have You Registered Yet for the CTAWWA/CWWA Annual Conference?

Plymouth, Massachusetts, is a historic coastal town and the county seat of Plymouth County. Located on Plymouth Bay, it lies in the South Shore region. Known as "America's Hometown," it is the oldest municipality in New England and one of the oldest in the United States, having been founded in 1620 by the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower.

Hotel 1620 serves as the ideal venue for the 53rd Annual Joint Meeting of the Connecticut Section of the American Water Works Association (CTAWWA) and the Connecticut Water Works Association (CWWA). This conference will provide water sector professionals with opportunities to earn valuable Training Contact Hours (TCH) through technical presentations, foster connections through networking, and celebrate the achievements of outstanding water supply professionals in Connecticut at the Opening Luncheon and Awards Dinner.

For registration information, visit *https://ctawwa.starchapter.com/meetinginfo.php*

Speaker Highlights:
Reese Tisdale, President & CEO of Bluefield Research
John Eisnor, Director of Operations for Halifax Water & AWWA Vice-President

Benson's Pond Cranberries

Networking Event

Join your friends and colleagues for a tour of Bensons Bog Cranberry Farm Tour. Discover the story of cranberries, seasonal farming insights and a guided bog walk. The networking event includes a lunch, tour, and refreshments at a local pub afterwards.

Can't make it this year? We hope to see you in 2027!

SYNC & SOAR

CTAWWA Gains Momentum at Membership Summit 2026

Sync & Soar: CTAWWA was represented by Romana Longo and Judy Soda at the 2026 AWWA Membership Summit, *Sync & Soar*, held at AWWA Headquarters in Lakewood, Colorado. The annual event brought together Section leaders, staff, and volunteers from across North America to share ideas, explore strategies, and collaborate on ways to strengthen membership and engagement.

The Summit featured sessions with AWWA leadership, including President Heather Collins, along with a keynote presentation by James McCoy, PMI Mile Hi Chapter President. Breakout discussions focused on membership data, volunteer engagement, and enhancing the Young Professional (YP) experience. Regional RoundUp conversations and Section sharing sessions provided valuable opportunities to exchange ideas and learn from peer Sections.

We are proud to share that CTAWWA exceeded its 2025 membership goals, achieving over 3% growth and earning recognition through the Section Challenge. Romana and Judy were honored to accept the award on behalf of CTAWWA. Building on this success, CTAWWA looks forward to applying the ideas and strategies gained at the Summit to further expand membership and engagement in the coming year.

Left to right: Heather Collins, President of AWWA; Romana Longo; Judy Soda; David LaFrance, Chief Executive Officer AWWA

Left to right: David LaFrance, Chief Executive Officer AWWA; Romana Longo; Judy Soda; John Albert, Deputy Chief Executive Officer AWWA

March 2026 AWWA Policy Update Session

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) held a policy update session in March 2026. AWWA is monitoring the FY27 federal appropriations process. The FY26 budget included deep cuts at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

AWWA's current policy priorities include:

- **Water Infrastructure Funding**. AWWA is promoting its *Keep Funds Flowing* campaign (*www.awwa.org/resource/water-infrastructure-funding*) aimed at ensuring that federal programs like State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) remain fully funded. As the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (IIJA) funding expires in September 2026, AWWA supports reauthorization which would fund SRF programs at $3.25 billion each and the WIFIA program at $80 million. A draft bill from the Senate is anticipated in the May/June timeframe.

- **PFAS Liability Protection**. AWWA is tracking and lobbying in favor of HR1267 which would prevent water systems from being named responsible parties related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) clean-up sites as well as disposal of spent treatment media (carbon, resins, etc.) under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* (CERCLA).

- **Affordability**. AWWA is tracking and lobbying in favor of HR4733 that would make the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP) a permanent program administered by the Department of Health & Human Services.

"AWWA supports reauthorization which would fund SRF programs at $3.25 billion each and the WIFIA program at $80 million."

- **Cybersecurity.** There are currently a suite of bills promulgated related to cybersecurity. AWWA is tracking these bills and lobbying in favor of the proposed comprehensive approach. AWWA submitted a Statement for the Record (*www.awwa.org/wp-content/uploads/AWWA-Statement-for-the-Record-EPW-Cybersecurity-Hearing.pdf*) in February 2026 for a related senate hearing held by the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ATCAVE
ONCE AGAIN A BIG SUCCESS!

The 30th Annual Technical Conference & Vendor Exposition (ATCAVE) was held at the Aqua Turf Club in Southington, Connecticut on March 3, 2026. As Connecticut's premier water supply event, the parking lot was full, 65 vendors filled the exhibition hall, and over 800 attendees were able to learn from three presentation tracts, meet with exhibitors, and enjoy the great food and refreshments! The Member Engagement Committee continued its Picture Perfect program by providing complimentary professional headshots by Nelly Photography CT.

Congratulations to Megan Olson of Tighe & Bond for being the winner of the Young Professionals (YP) Fresh Ideas Competition. Megan will be representing CTAWWA in the YP Fresh Ideas National Competition at the AWWA Annual Conference and Expo (ACE) in June 2026 in Washington, DC.

Thank you to the ATCAVE Committee for their hard work putting on yet another great ATCAVE event! We look forward to seeing you again next year!

Photos by Richard Rathsack

CTAWWA ATCAVE 2026

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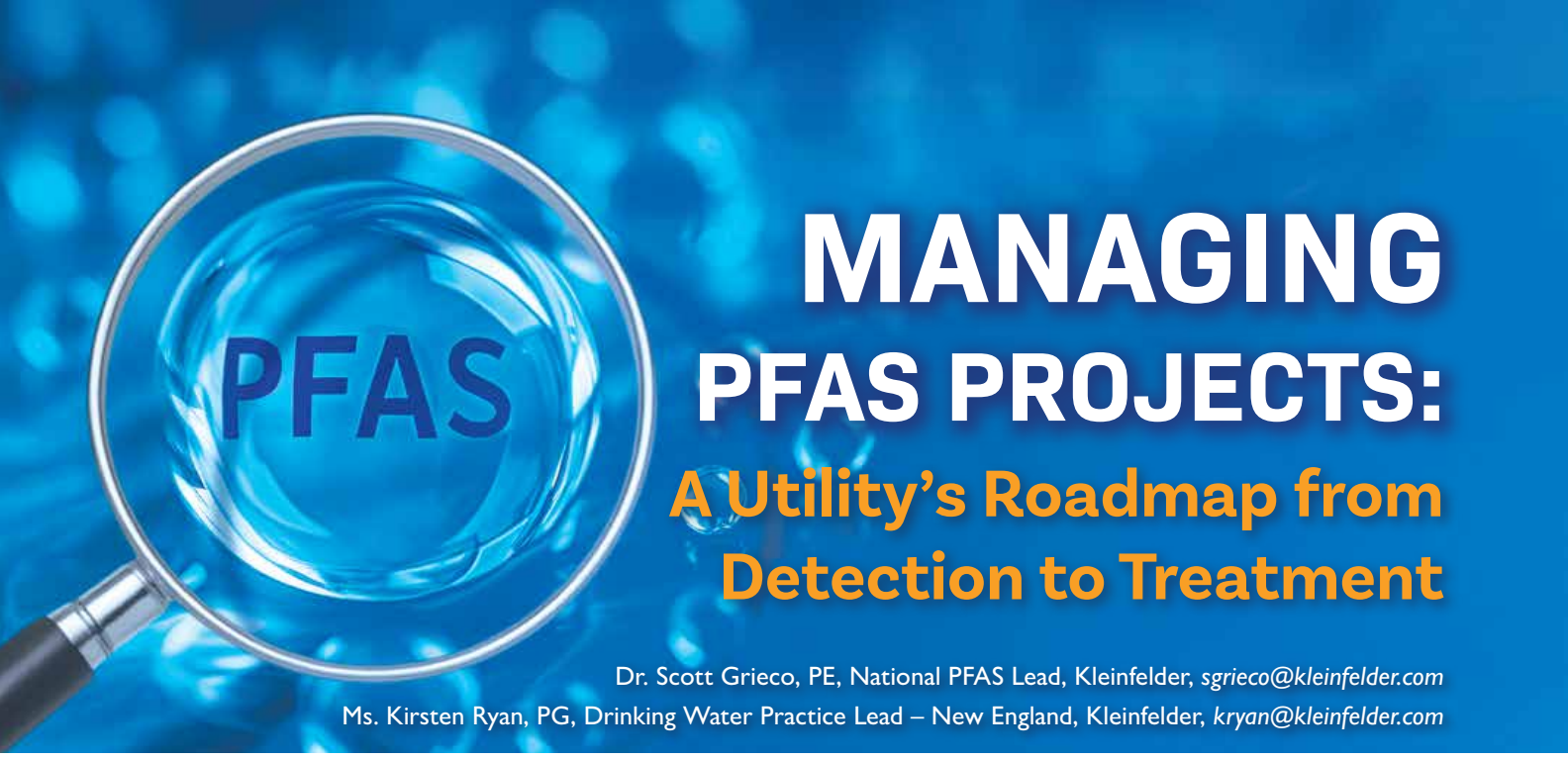

MANAGING PFAS PROJECTS:

A Utility's Roadmap from Detection to Treatment

Dr. Scott Grieco, PE, National PFAS Lead, Kleinfelder, *sgrieco@kleinfelder.com*
Ms. Kirsten Ryan, PG, Drinking Water Practice Lead – New England, Kleinfelder, *kryan@kleinfelder.com*

INTRODUCTION

Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) present a complex and evolving challenge for drinking water utilities, combining persistent public health concerns, stringent regulatory requirements, and significant operational and financial implications. With federal compliance deadlines approaching and water quality data expanding through Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) and state directed monitoring, utilities must move from awareness to action. This article discusses five critical phases of a comprehensive approach to PFAS management: assessment and source identification, project planning and stakeholder engagement, treatment approach choice and design, construction, and optimizing long-term operations and compliance. The goal is to provide a clear, actionable roadmap for Connecticut utilities to manage PFAS projects from first detection through treatment system integration. Practical insights include funding strategies, communication plans to support public trust, and finding and implementing the most effective site-specific treatment approach. The article includes case examples of successful treatment implementations.

WATER SUPPLY EVALUATION

In April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized enforceable national drinking water standards for five PFAS compounds: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (GenX). In May 2025, the EPA announced its intent to retain standards for PFOA and PFOS while reconsidering regulatory determinations for the remaining compounds and the associated hazard index when PFBS is present. At the same time, they indicated a possible extension of the compliance deadline from 2029 to 2031. However, as of March 2026, no revised rule has been issued. Until the EPA explicitly promulgates a revised regulation, the April 2024 rule, and its 2029 compliance deadline, remain in effect. Table 1 summarizes the EPA's current PFAS maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

The EPA UCMR 5 began in 2023 and was scheduled for completion in 2025. The sample analyses and data compilation are largely complete. Ninety-five percent of total samples have been acknowledged by EPA, and results posted in the 11th data set were released in January 2026. The final UCMR 5 data release is expected in fall 2026. The UCMR 5 monitoring was widely distributed for community systems serving more than 3,300 people. Smaller Community systems and Non-Transient, Non-Community (NTNC) and Transient Non-Community (TNC) public water systems may not have been included.

Table 1. ***Enforceable*** EPA Federal MCLs

Parameter	EPA Federal MCLs (ng/L) Enforceable
PFOA	4.0
PFOS	4.0
PFNA	10
PFHxS	10
HFPO-DA (Gen-X)	10

In addition to PFAS concentrations, it is important to consider other key water quality parameters and gather sufficient data when evaluating treatment options. Table 2 includes the most critical parameters and basis for having these data. In particular surface water and shallower groundwater supplies may have seasonal water quality variations. Therefore, it is important to have enough data to reflect that variability.

PFAS INITIAL MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE SAMPLING

Under the federal standard, initial compliance monitoring must be completed this year (2026) or no later than April 2027. Existing state-requested, UCMR 5-directed, or voluntary samples can be used under the requirements presented in Table 3. However, if no samples have been collected to date, time is of the essence.

Regardless of whether the water system exceeds the PFAS MCLs, compliance sampling at each Entry Point(s) to the Distribution System (EPTDS) will be required starting in 2027. The initial

Table 2. Recommended Water Quality Parameters to Evaluate when Considering PFAS Treatment

Parameter	Basis
pH	· Understanding current pH for corrosion impacts
Alkalinity	· Competition with PFAS uptake on ion exchange media · Understanding current pH for corrosion impacts and calculation of corrosion indices
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	· Competition with PFAS adsorption on treatment media · Potential fouling of ion exchange media
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	· Understanding current pH for corrosion impacts and calculation of corrosion indices
Nitrate (as N)	· Competition with PFAS uptake on ion exchange media
Sulfate (as SO4)	· Competition with PFAS uptake on ion exchange media · Evaluation of chloride-sulfate mass ratio (CSMR) to evaluate treatment impacts on corrosion
Chloride	· Evaluation of CSMR to evaluate treatment impacts on corrosion
Iron	· Impacts to treatment via blinding, fouling, or uptake on media
Manganese	· Impacts to treatment via blinding, fouling, or uptake on media
Calcium	· Impacts to treatment via blinding, fouling, or uptake on media
Magnesium	· Impacts to treatment via blinding, fouling, or uptake on media
Turbidity	· Evaluate the need for prefiltration and/or impacts to premature solids build-up on treatment media

Table 3. Initial Compliance Monitoring Requirements

Source/Size	Requirement
Groundwater / <10,000 people	• Two consecutive samples per EPDTS • Collected within a 12-month period • Samples collected 5 to 7 months apart
• Groundwater / >10,000 • Groundwater Under Direct Influence (GWUDI) / All • Groundwater blended with Surface Water / All • Surface Water / All	• Four consecutive quarterly samples per entry point • Collected within a 12-month period • Samples collected 2 to 4 months apart

monitoring result is critical as it may dictate the frequency, and cost, of future compliance monitoring. Any EPTDS sampling result above one-half the MCL value (aka trigger level) for any regulated PFAS means the utility must conduct quarterly monitoring. However, for any EPTDS sampling result that does not exceed the trigger level for any regulated PFAS compound, the utility may be allowed to conduct sampling triennially (once every three years), a significant savings.

For utilities with several individual wells with separate EPTDS, the determination of sampling frequency can be established for each EPTDS independently. This may require more coordination and compliance with sampling requirements. For systems that may have numerous EPTDS in the supply network, budgets must allow for the considerable labor and analytical costs for compliance monitoring.

An EPTDS that has four consecutive quarterly samples below MCL values may be considered for reduction to annual monitoring. The annual sample collection would be completed during the quarter in which the highest analytical result was detected during the most recent round of quarterly monitoring. Additionally, an EPTDS under annual monitoring that has not detected regulated PFAS above trigger levels for three consecutive years may be considered for triennial monitoring.

Regarding initial sampling and compliance monitoring, two things should be emphasized: 1) neither an individual result nor the calculation of annual average that exceed EPA MCLs prior to June 2029 is in violation, and 2) the compliance sampling frequency requirements for systems which have added PFAS treatment will be dictated by the system operating permit.

COMMUNICATIONS

Public understanding of PFAS may be adversely shaped by inconsistent information, technical complexity, and widespread media coverage, which can lead to confusion or distrust. This creates a climate of uncertainty within communities that the utilities must manage. For example, describing PFAS as "ubiquitous" can fuel the belief that *all* water is contaminated. For this reason, it is recommended that utilities use more precise language such as "widespread" or "commonly detected" to keep risk messages correct and proportionate.

For utility leaders, the primary communication challenge is creating a shared, correct baseline among diverse audiences including boards,

local officials, operators, large customers, and the public. This means decision-making about monitoring and remedies (treatment or otherwise) must begin by using the same facts. Developing clear and effective communication and outreach materials is vitally important. The outreach materials are designed with a "common-denominator" approach using plain language and broad accessibility. This way utilities can equip stakeholders with consistent information before they experience fragmented narratives elsewhere.

Initiative-taking communication pays operational dividends. The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) has found that most systems have not yet fully implemented PFAS treatment. Furthermore, most systems treating PFAS report difficulty communicating health risks. This means the outreach to consumers will likely create a bottleneck unless addressed early. Establishing a forward calendar now including testing announcements, preliminary results framing, treatment alternatives, waste/residuals management, rate impacts, and compliance milestones may reduce rumor cycles and gives the utility the opportunity to manage the message.

Accurate public information, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and advance outreach form the foundation of an effective PFAS communication strategy. As an example, in April 2020, the Town of Millis, Massachusetts, began voluntary testing of six municipal wells and detected PFAS in all. In fall 2020, Wells 1 and 2, feeding a 1.2-MGD treatment facility, exceeded the Massachusetts drinking water MCL. Both wells were taken offline to protect public health which immediately raised operational, funding, and communications pressures. The Town of Millis partnered with Kleinfelder and executed a comprehensive communications program integrated with parallel technical actions. The utility pursued an "inform while building" model: communicate clearly and often as planning and engineering advanced, rather than waiting for final design plans before engaging customers. Public-facing components include a dedicated PFAS website, regular social media updates, plain-language frequently asked questions (FAQs) flyers, and a public forum to address questions and concerns in real time. These tactics created a steady cadence of transparent updates that residents could follow, while the engineering team piloted treatment technologies and completed the system design. The combination of accessibly packaged information with visible technical milestones reduced anxiety and built credibility, illustrating what the utility knew and what was happening next. The project finished in June 2023, restoring the town's most critical water source and positioning Millis as a municipal leader on PFAS.

PROJECT PLANNING

Although treatment may be needed and could be the best remedy, developing workable options is beneficial, too. The April 2029 timeline attached to the current rule means the clock is already running. An extension to 2031 could allow more time for planning and implementation. Regardless, kicking off the planning immediately preserves the choice to pursue longer-lead actions such as purchasing water through interconnections, distributed-vs-centralized configurations, and new groundwater or surface supplies, alongside treatment pilots.

Considering the broader view early in the process is valuable. Several alternatives such as new interconnections, regional consolidation, or new source development are longer lead options. However, these options can also deliver multibenefit resiliency in the form of capacity, redundancy, and flexibility.

Table 4 is a summary of alternatives described below. It includes relative qualitative ranges for capital costs, operation & maintenance (O&M) costs, relative implementation time, and summary comments in accordance with this section.

Interconnections and Purchased Water

Evaluating an interconnection with a neighboring utility or a new wholesale arrangement should be treated as core risk-reduction, not a last-resort tactic. Interconnections can be valuable to meet water demand, avoid treatment capital and operational costs, and meet regulatory obligations more efficiently.

Table 4. Comparative Summary of Non-treatment Alternatives

Option	Capital Cost	O&M Cost	Timeframe	Comments
Purchased Water	Low – Med	Low	Shortest	· Fast option if infrastructure exists. Can be upgraded and may depend on contract. · Need to consider changes in volume or pressure. · Water quality impacts including corrosion and disinfection byproducts (DBPs) need to be considered.
Blending	Low – Med	Med – High	Short – Med	· Consider if multiple sources are available to tie into ahead of EPTDS. · Could be combined option of purchased and existing sources. · Could include blending of groundwater and surface water sources, if available.
New Well(s)	Med – High	Low – Med	Long	· Need to be certain that new location is not within contamination zone. · Requires land use study, hydrogeological study/investigation, permitting, and water quality testing. · May require land acquisition.
Surface Water	High	Med – High	Longest	· Requires a comprehensive environmental assessment, intake structure design/permitting. · May require water transmission infrastructure and new treatment system if currently not using surface water. · May require land acquisition.

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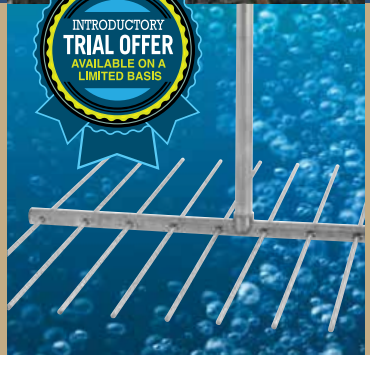

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However, there are three main points to consider related to buying water from a neighboring community or wholesaler. **First** is supply reliability. Other water systems may prioritize their native customers during droughts or outages; therefore, purchase contracts often include curtailment clauses, surcharges, delivery options, and emergency supply guarantees. To avoid physical supply disruptions, as compared to contractual obligations, dual interconnections are often designed into the system. **Second**, the water may be of different quality and pressure than the native water generated locally. As such, blending evaluation of pH, corrosion indices, corrosion inhibitors, and disinfection chemistry is necessary because these may upset current corrosion control, lead and copper compliance, or DBP compliance. Moreover, if the blend ratio of purchased to native water varies, keeping proper control becomes more complicated. Pressure transients (water hammer) can propagate into native pressure zones, which require up front modification such as telemetry/alarms, isolation and check valves, and pressure regulating and safety devices (PRVs/PSVs). Therefore, coordinated communication with the water supplier, shared data dashboards, entry point monitors, and/or added water chemistry control may be considered and incorporated. **Lastly**, even when water is purchased, the buyer still is responsible for distribution system compliance and customer notifications.

Alternative Water Sources

As we evaluate alternatives to meet near-term regulatory and long-term reliability needs, a new municipal groundwater source remains a workable path. However, success depends on doing the right things in the right order: update the source-water assessment and protection posture, prove sustainable yield with defensible hydrogeology, screen for contaminants of concern, and align design and operations with the ground water rule and sanitary survey expectations. Framing the effort this way shortens approval time, clarifies costs, and preserves eligibility for funding support.

Whether a community relies on a single production well or a distributed wellfield, the central challenge is the same: prove that the target aquifer is clean, resilient, and protectable and that the well capture zone will not be subjected to current or future contaminant sources. A Source Water Assessment/Protection study may be required to delineate the contributing area and capture zone, inventory potential contaminant sources, and rank susceptibility. Translating studies into proof requires a phased hydrogeologic investigation by installing exploratory test wells followed by step-drawdown and a constant-rate pumping tests to quantify transmissivity, storage, interference, and sustainable yield. A complete analysis of water quality parameters from the test well(s) must be reviewed. It is typical to plan for more than three years for the combined assessment, study, permitting, and installation of a new well. There is also the consideration of ownership and control of the wellhead protection area, which can be costly and time-consuming to resolve.

Other Options

A utility may also consider options such as a new surface water source. This option, if available, would be the most costly and require the longest timeframe, due to factors such as completion of a comprehensive environmental assessment, new intake structure design and permitting, design and installation of transmission piping infrastructure, along with associated land acquisition and potentially establishment of easements. If not currently set up to distribute surface water, a new water treatment plant would be needed as well.

Lastly, a utility with access to multiple sources may also consider upgrades to infrastructure to provide source blending ahead of the EPTDS. As mentioned in earlier sections, this could be a combination of owned sources or purchased water. As discussed, blending needs to be carefully considered if it could result in changes in water quality which may impact corrosion control and/or disinfection. Also, specific to PFAS, blending may result in limited benefit given the MCL values. For example, if the impacted water source has 20 ng/L of PFOA, it requires more than 4 times dilution to meet MCL values. Under this example a 1 MGD source must be reduced to less than 0.25 MGD and the blended water supplement must be 0.75 MGD to be compliant with current MCL. Consideration must be given to existing infrastructure and costs to identify whether this type of solution is an option.

Table 5. Media Comparison

Criteria	GAC	IX	FLUORO-SORB Adsorbent
Media Type	Bituminous-based coal products have demonstrated best performance	Two types (gel & macro-porous) with distinct differences	Surface modified clay/Single supplier
Chlorine Tolerance	Generally, yes, but will remove it	It depends on selection and application. Gel, no. Macro-porous tolerant for cleaning.	Yes, and will not remove it
Start-up Requirements	Backwash & rinse	Light backwash & short rinse	Backwash & rinse
Operational Backwashing	May be required; Is allowed	Cannot be backwashed during operation	May be required; Is allowed
Media Management	Multiple use; Can be reactivated	Single use; Requires disposal	Single use; Requires disposal
Bio-fouling/Scaling	Less susceptible and easier to remedy	Gel more susceptible and difficult to remedy than macro-porous	Unknown susceptibility to biofouling but is chlorine tolerant

Table 6. Bench (RSSCT) and Pilot Testing Comparison

Factors	RSSCT	Pilot
Duration	2–3 months total including testing, analytical report	9–15 months total including testing, analytical report
Ability to compress schedule	Inherent	Can complete 25% and 50% side port sampling to expedite program
Location	Typically conducted off site	Conducted on-site
Best use	Relative operating costs	More refined operating costs
Cost	Low – Med	Med – High
Groundwater	Adequate since WQ is generally consistent	Will provide better results if PFAS or well source fluctuates
GWUDI	Only for screening	Typically required from regulatory agency
Surface water	Only for screening	Addresses testing through seasonal water quality and treatment changes

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY SELECTION

Treatment should be considered in conjunction with or in lieu of non-treatment options. A good starting point for technology evaluations is with EPA's Best Available Technologies (BAT) which consists of granular activated carbon (GAC), single-use ion exchange (IX) resin, and membrane filtration technologies such as reverse osmosis (RO) and nanofiltration (NF). It is considered a starting point for several reasons:

1. Membrane technologies require substantial amounts of concentrate management, which have elevated (4 to >8 times compared to raw water) concentrations of PFAS, which later require treatment or other means of disposal. These technologies have higher energy costs and are complicated to operate compared to other BAT technologies. Thus, they are often not considered a practical application.

2. There are nuances related to GAC and IX that often require a more detailed evaluation. These consist of start-up considerations (backwashing and flushing), operational considerations (size, performance, media cleaning), and life cycle (media disposal). Table 5 presents a comparison.

3. Newer media are available and/or coming to market. For example, although not listed as an EPA BAT, alternative NSF-61 approved products (e.g., FLUORO-SORB® adsorbent [CETCO] – included in Table 5) are gaining traction in New England with a growing number of full-scale installations. New products coming to market have potential for technical performance and economic advantages compared to existing media.

4. Even though GAC and IX are common, data has repeatedly shown that performance is highly dependent on site-specific water quality. Either for purposes of selecting the most technically feasible and cost-effective approach and/or because regulatory requirements dictate media performance testing/demonstration, bench-scale, known as Rapid Small Scale Column Test (RSSCT) and/or on-site pilot-scale testing should be conducted (see Table 6).

Frequently project planning places more emphasis on capital costs. Although understanding and optimizing an affordable capital investment is important, consider that treatment equipment is designed to last for decades. It is notable that media replacement will make up most of the total lifecycle cost. Therefore, spending resources during the planning to find the most cost-effective media, along with considering operational flexibility to allow for future media types should be considered during design. These may provide a lower overall lifecycle system cost.

FUNDING

Connecticut administers the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) through the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The DWSRF provides long-term, below-market loans to public water systems for drinking water infrastructure improvements. Loans generally offer interest rates at about half the market rate with terms up to 20 years. DWSRF awards are closely tied to the state's annual Intended Use Plan (IUP), updated regularly (e.g., State FY 2026 and 2027 cycles). Eligible PFAS-related project applications must be submitted through the annual Call for Projects.

Additionally, Connecticut receives dedicated grant funding (not loans) through the EPA's Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) Grant Program through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), which is designed explicitly to help communities address PFAS in drinking water systems. These grants support PFAS testing, treatment installation, technical aid, and planning. These grants are an important funding stream for utilities facing compliance challenges without the burden of loan repayment.

Although not a traditional grant program, PFAS-related class-action settlements and manufacturer litigation represent another significant potential funding source for Connecticut drinking water utilities. For example, together, the 3M and DuPont settlements total more than $14 billion in available funding for public water systems managing PFAS contamination. These settlements are the largest PFAS relief funding ever made available to utilities. These funds will help offset the substantial capital and operational investments required to comply with PFAS MCLs.

SUMMARY

PFAS presents ongoing regulatory, technical, and communication challenges for Connecticut drinking water utilities as they work toward compliance with emerging, and possibly changing, federal standards. Effective PFAS management requires a comprehensive, multi-phase approach. Clear, advanced communication is essential to build stakeholder understanding and keep public trust, especially as information regarding PFAS concentrations becomes available and compliance deadlines approach. Utilities must consider all alternatives including interconnections, blending, new groundwater or surface supplies, and treatment technologies. When treatment is necessary, selecting the technology demands careful assessment. Funding opportunities such as DWSRF loans, emerging contaminants grants, and manufacturer settlement funds can help utilities advance planning, design, and construction. With federal compliance deadlines rapidly approaching, prompt action grounded in technical data operational foresight, transparent outreach, and strategic financial planning is critical for developing dependable, resilient, and cost-effective PFAS mitigation solutions.

Prompt action grounded in technical data operational foresight, transparent outreach, and strategic financial planning is critical for developing dependable, resilient, and cost-effective PFAS mitigation solutions.

CTAWWA 2nd Annual Ski Lodge Networking Event a Winter Success

CTAWWA welcomed over 40 members and guests on a rainy February evening for its second Annual Ski Lodge Networking Event at Powder Ridge Mountain Park in Middlefield, CT. The rain and fog only added to the atmosphere, setting the stage for a fun and memorable night as members and their families enjoyed skiing, snowboarding, tubing, and relaxing in the lodge with food, hot chocolate, and great conversation.

Although the evening began with heavy rain, the weather quickly improved, leaving behind excellent conditions and an unexpectedly quiet mountain. As a result, CTAWWA members had the slopes nearly to themselves, creating a unique and memorable experience. Those who participated in Interstellar Nights tubing took advantage of the open runs and minimal crowds, with the fog adding a uniquely moody backdrop, enhanced by vibrant light displays and music throughout the evening.

The event proved to be a great success – fun, relaxed, and full of opportunities to connect with both new and familiar faces. Thank you to everyone who attended and helped make the evening so enjoyable. We look forward to seeing you again next year!

TRANSFORMATIVE WATER LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

The Transformative Water Leadership Academy (TWLA, *www.awwa.org/transformative-water-leadership-academy*) is where the next generation of water utility leaders focus on the foundations of sustainable community leadership: how to integrate social, environmental, and financial concerns into important decisions about water utilities. TWLA is a collaborative program between the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and WaterNow Alliance.

This 10-month program addresses leadership for drinking water, wastewater, stormwater management, and water reuse. Participants will learn to balance short- and long-term priorities while creating value for all water stakeholders.

Applications for enrollment in the 2027 TWLA will open June 1 and are anticipated to be due in July 2026. Three previous TWLA attendees from the Connecticut Section AWWA were asked to share their experiences.

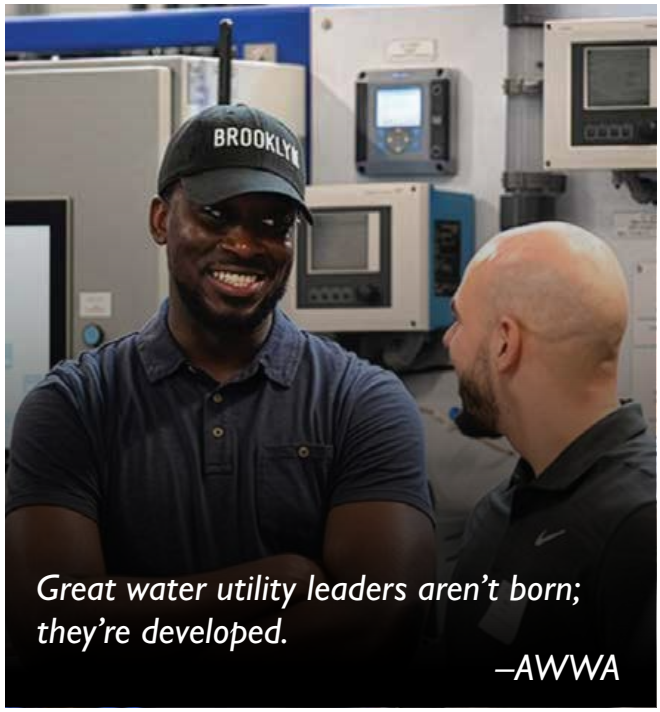
BRENDA WILLIAMS
Lab Director, Manchester Water & Sewer,
bwilliams@manchesterct.gov

How long have you worked in the water industry? I have worked in the world of water and wastewater since 2004. I started in Manchester as a Chemist in 2011.

How did you find out about the TWLA and what made you want to participate? A colleague was brainstorming out loud about who in our organization might benefit from such a program, and I immediately said I would be interested. Transitioning from working solely in the laboratory to a broader compliance management focus, I was interested in gaining a broader view of our industry and I was attracted to the diverse perspectives the program touted.

Describe the time commitment for TWLA and if/how you were able to balance the TWLA participation at work: TWLA required a meaningful time commitment – like anything else, you get out of it what you put into it! The sessions were intense and highly engaging. I chose a project that aligned with some of my core responsibilities, knowing that I did not have a lot of extra time to spare, so I was really only blocking time for meetings, group discussions, travel, and preparing key deliverables.

Briefly describe your TWLA project (problem statement, research, outcome/output): I expanded upon the framework needed to develop our Lead Service Line Inventory. I focused on strengthening customer engagement through clearer communications and more targeted outreach with a goal of reducing customer frustration or confusion. As a result, we saw an increase in actionable responses and a decrease in non-usable submissions.



What was the most surprising thing about your TWLA experience? I went into TWLA not entirely sure what to expect other than that it would be different than my day-to-day routine. What surprised me was how participatory and self-directed the experience was. The program pushed us to actively engage with the material, to reflect deeply, and to take ownership of our learning in ways I hadn't anticipated.

Describe an example how the TWLA was beneficial to your professional development: TWLA introduced me to industry leaders from across the US and Canada and I got to learn about a wide range of innovative and inspiring projects.

How has your TWLA experience been beneficial to your utility? It has broadened my perspective and expanded my professional network across other utilities. It also has given me a steady stream of creative ideas and inspiration to bring back to my organization, thus helping to reframe some of the challenges we face as an industry.

Would you recommend TWLA to others? What type of person do you think would benefit most from TWLA participation? I would whole-heartedly recommend TWLA to anyone looking to deepen their experience and knowledge base within our industry. Our cohort included participants from every area of the industry, including engineers, operators, customer service and administrative professionals.

DANIEL KLUNE

Water Resources Specialist, Connecticut Water Company, *www.linkedin.com/in/daniel-klune*

How long have you worked in the water industry? In total, it's been about 10 years. My start in the water industry came from a summer job in college pulling well pumps in 2015. Currently, I work as the Water Resource Specialist, orchestrating production well redevelopment, managing groundwater source exploration, pump replacements, dam maintenance projects, and compliance with DPH sanitary regulations.

Describe the time commitment for TWLA and if/how you were able to balance the TWLA participation at work: TWLA meetings are held virtually, but by the end of the program everyone you meet becomes a familiar face. The program required attendance at two in-person conferences. The capstone project did require a little coordination around day-to-day operations, but in theory the project aligns to the benefit of your utility so it's manageable.

Briefly describe your TWLA project (problem statement, research, outcome/output): My project was focused on generating interest for water industry careers, as I realized that many utilities are struggling with a difficult labor market. The water industry, specifically operations, is seldom considered by many to be a first choice.

What was the most surprising thing about your TWLA experience? I was surprised by how familiar the experiences and struggles everyone shared felt.

Describe an example how the TWLA was beneficial to your professional development: Being a part the TWLA gave me tremendous visibility and opportunity to build a network of resources across the country. Being surrounded by high-achieving professionals has a contagious effect.

How has your TWLA experience been beneficial to your utility? TWLA was really designed to strengthen leadership skills, encourage collaboration across teams and disciplines, and provide practical tools for communication, strategic thinking, and problem solving. These are all skills that can be applied to everyday operations.

Would you recommend TWLA to others? What type of person do you think would benefit most from TWLA participation? I recommend the TWLA program to anyone who is looking for a unique perspective of the water industry. This program isn't specifically for young professionals; senior operators, engineers, and managers may find it revitalizing.

HANNAH SWEARSKY

Planning Engineer, Aquarion Water Company, *hswearsky@aquarionwater.com*

How long have you worked in the water industry? I have been in the water industry for five and a half years.

How did you find out about the TWLA and what made you want to participate? One of my coworkers was in the inaugural cohort for TWLA and recommended participating in the program. It seemed like a great opportunity to improve my leadership skills, and I was interested in working with others in the industry from across the country.

Describe the time commitment for TWLA and if/how you were able to balance the TWLA participation at work: The time commitment was manageable. Some months I was spending a lot of time on the program while others I spent much less. I balanced the work by scheduling tasks out ahead of time.

What was the most surprising thing about your TWLA experience? The most surprising thing to me was that I found joy in public speaking. Before TWLA, I never thought that I would be able to present at a conference. I'm happy to say that I was a co-presenter at ATCAVE 2026 and hope to present more in the future.

Describe an example how the TWLA was beneficial to your professional development: TWLA was an encouraging space to leave my comfort zone and push myself to improve. Specifically, I think it helped me gain confidence in my role and helped to improve my communication skills.

How has your TWLA experience been beneficial to your utility? Through TWLA, I gained lots of professional connections from across the country (and Canada!). Graduates from my group are always asking each other questions about how their utilities are addressing certain issues. I hope to share that country-wide perspective with my utility when needed.

Would you recommend TWLA to others? What type of person do you think would benefit most from TWLA participation? Yes. TWLA benefits those who are looking to take the next steps in their leadership roles or who wish to strengthen their leadership skills.

Applications for enrollment in the 2027 TWLA are anticipated to be due in July 2026.

In Memoriam

John N. McClellan, Ph.D, PE

We are saddened to share that John McClellan, a long-time Tighe & Bond staff member, passed away unexpectedly in the early morning of March 23, 2026. John was born on January 4, 1954 and grew up in Cambridge, MA. He earned a B.A. in jazz composition from the Berklee College of Music in 1979 and continued to cultivate a love of music all his life. After his time at Berklee, John opened Sylvester & McClellan Construction, renovating numerous homes and buildings in and around Cambridge throughout the '80s. John enrolled in the engineering program at UMass Amherst in 1991 and graduated in 1999 after earning a B.S. in civil engineering, and an M.S. and Ph.D in environmental engineering. John joined Tighe & Bond in 2000, rising to Vice President in his 26 years with the company. With highly respected expertise in water treatment, distribution systems, and hydraulic modeling, John was well known throughout the water industry for his technical knowledge and professionalism. His expertise and dedication were instrumental in delivering high-quality solutions to clients, and he mentored and helped develop numerous co-workers' careers at Tighe & Bond.

He was a frequent presenter at CTAWWA events on subject matters relating to water treatment and environmental modeling, and served as an active volunteer with the New England Water Works Association, serving on the Scholarship and Filtration committees. In 2016, NEWWA presented him with the Past Presidents' Award for authoring the second most meritorious paper in the Journal of the New England Water Works in 2015.

John will be remembered not only for his technical excellence, but also for his integrity, collaborative approach, and commitment to the profession. He will be greatly missed by colleagues and clients alike.

AWWA CEO David LaFrance's Statement on Proposed Perchlorate Regulation

On January 7, 2026, EPA published its proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Perchlorate. American Water Works Association CEO David LaFrance released the following statement.

"Consistent with its mission to protect public health, the American Water Works Association has long contributed research and engaged in dialogue to inform the regulatory approach to perchlorate in drinking water.

AWWA will thoroughly review EPA's new proposed rule and submit comments to encourage a rule that protects water consumers and is affordable and efficient to implement. On first read, it seems clear EPA thought carefully about how to manage the monitoring and administrative challenges regulation of perchlorate presents for public water systems and states.

"AWWA will thoroughly review EPA's new proposed rule and submit comments to encourage a rule that protects water consumers."

EPA notes that very few regulated water systems are likely to find perchlorate in drinking water above either the proposed enforceable limits or the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG). This is consistent with AWWA's analyses to date.

AWWA remains committed to bringing the technical perspectives of water professionals to the development of the final perchlorate rule and to helping water systems protect public health through safe drinking water."

BUYERS' GUIDE 2026

Welcome to CT *InFlow-Line's* 2026 Buyers' Guide. The Buyers' Guide can help you find information that will help you meet your purchasing requirements throughout the year ahead.

When making purchasing decisions about products and services in the water industry throughout Connecticut and beyond, please support the companies whose advertising makes *InFlow-Line* possible.

The Buyers' Guide consists of two sections:
- A categorical listing of products and services and a list of companies that provide them.
- An alphabetical listing of companies appearing in the first section. This includes name, contact info, website, and more.

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Activated Carbon
Harmsco Filtration Products

Air Scour
Unifilt Corporation

Air Stripping
Lowry Water Technologies

Aluminum Odor Control Covers
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Neptune Technology Group
Stiles Company, Inc.
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LISTINGS

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Coyne Chemical Environmental Services Division
3015 State Road
Croydon, PA 19021
215-785-3000
kbrassard@coynechemical.com
www.coyneenvironmental.com

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203-962-4640
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400 Middle Street
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860-993-7288
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www.ejprescott.com

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518-761-9797 F: 518-761-9798
marketing@flomatic.com
www.flomatic.com

The Ford Meter Box Company, Inc.
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mlazaro@fordmeterbox.com
www.fordmeterbox.com

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don@gesicksurveyors.com
www.gesicksurveyors.com

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Glastonbury, CT 06033
860-286-8900 F: 960-633-5699
richard.desrosiers@gza.com
www.gza.com

Harmsco Filtration Products
7169 49th Terrace North
Riviera Beach, FL 33407
561-848-9628
sales@harmsco.com
www.harmsco.com

Harper Haines Fluid Control, Inc.
125 Old Gate Lane
Milford, CT 06460
203-984-6470 F: 203-547-6092
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Holland Company, Inc.
153 Howland Avenue
Adams, MA 01220
413-743-1292 F: 413-743-1298
mike.holland@hollandcompany.com
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Kent, WA 98032
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Rocky Hill, CT 06067
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nkulikauskas@kleinfelder.com
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Lowry Water Technologies
39 Eisenhower Drive
Westbrook, ME 04092-2079
800-434-9080
info@lowrywatertech.com
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866-347-7473
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Wright-Pierce

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Middletown, CT 06457
860-343-8297
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www.wright-pierce.com

CT Department of Public Health Water System Operator Certification Courses at CT State Community College – Gateway

Public Utility Management A.S. Degree and Certificate Courses, Fall 2026

COURSE	NAME	LOCATION	DAY	TIME	CR
BMGT 2421	Customer Relations	Online with WebEx (Live, Interactive Streaming Video)	W	5:30–8:00 PM	3
ENV 1120	Environmental and Energy Law and Regulations – HYBRID	Online with WebEx (Live, Interactive Streaming Video)	M	5:30–6:45 PM	3
WMTR 1001	Water Treatment and Distribution	Online with WebEx (Live, Interactive Streaming Video)	T, Th	5:30–8:10 PM	6

The Fall 2026 Semester starts on August 27, 2026, and ends on December 16, 2026.

All courses can also be used to meet CT DPH Continuing Education CEU requirements for already licensed water treatment and distribution system operators.

New students may apply online for admission at *www.ctstate.edu/apply.* Continuing students can register online at *www.ctstate.edu.* All students can email the One Stop Enrollment Office for admissions or registration questions at *gw-onestop@ct.edu.*

Please contact Professor Wesley L. Winterbottom, P.E., at *wesley.winterbottom@ctstate.edu* with questions about these courses or the Water Management Certificate Program and the Public Utility Management A.S. Degree and Certificate Programs.

Thank You to our 2026 Section Enhancers

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DN
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Daniel Carrigan, Manchester Water
Andrew Cop, G&L Water Works Supply
Kevin Cop, G&L Water Works Supply
Annie Dengler, MDC
Julia Elmasry, Clemson University
Michael Errickson, AECOM
Steve Horn, EJP
Bobby Knott, Knott Waterworks LLC
Ian Mendez, Student
Teddy Perkins, Student
Nicholas Perreault, Student
Paul Petrykowski, Azuria Water Solutions
Hugo Pinherio, Blake Equipment
Annie Reynolds, Statewide Aquastore
Vanessa Robatzek, BlackRock
Concepcion Roman,
Regional Water Authority

Kleinfelder Names Brian Wolf East Division Director, Executive Vice President

Kleinfelder has named Brian Wolf executive vice president and director of its East Division, which specializes in delivering critical water and wastewater infrastructure solutions. With more than 30 years of experience overseeing multidisciplinary teams and complex infrastructure programs, Brian brings deep operational expertise and a steady, collaborative leadership style that will strengthen the company's work across the region.

"Brian brings the right blend of regional expertise, strategic insight, and people-first leadership," said Kleinfelder Senior Program Manager Neil Kulikauskas. "His experience delivering critical infrastructure under complex regulatory environments will strengthen our ability to support resilient communities throughout the East." Kleinfelder Area Manager Becky Weig added that Wolf's approach aligns with the firm's goals: "This is a great time for Brian to step into this role. Our water clients are facing increasingly complex challenges, and Brian brings the experience and leadership style that helps teams stay focused on solutions, quality, and long-term value. He fits our culture and where we're headed."

A Connecticut native and University of Connecticut engineering graduate, Wolf has spent much of his career advancing major projects throughout New England. His background includes executive oversight of large-scale initiatives performed under rigorous regulatory, environmental, and safety standards. This experience will directly support Kleinfelder's growing portfolio of drinking water, wastewater, and resilience projects. Drawn by Kleinfelder's culture of technical excellence and strong client partnerships, Wolf commented, "I look forward to guiding initiatives that enhance team collaboration, elevate project delivery, and support the continued expansion of our water services."

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Pleasant Mount Welding Inc.	13	570-282-6164	www.pmwi.net
Snyder Civil Engineering, LLC*	12	860-342-1370	www.snydercivil.com
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority*	3	877-894-5773	www.rwalab.com
Statewide Aquastore, Inc.*	7	315-433-2782	www.besttank.com
Stiles Company Inc.*	16	781-769-2400	www.stilesco.com
Superior Products Distributors, Inc.	43	800-937-7734	www.spdionline.com
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Unifilt Corporation	26	800-223-2882	www.unifilt.com
Water & Sewer Specialties*	11	877-342-5318	www.waterandsewerspecialties.com
Weston & Sampson, Inc.*	33	860-513-1473	www.westonandsampson.com
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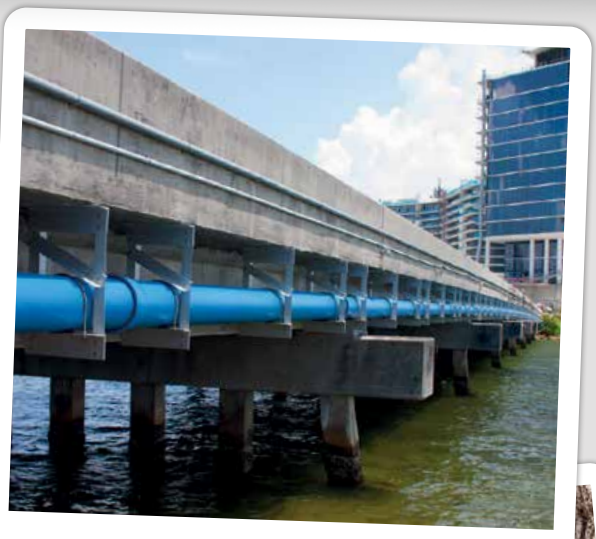

BRIDGE CROSSINGS ▲

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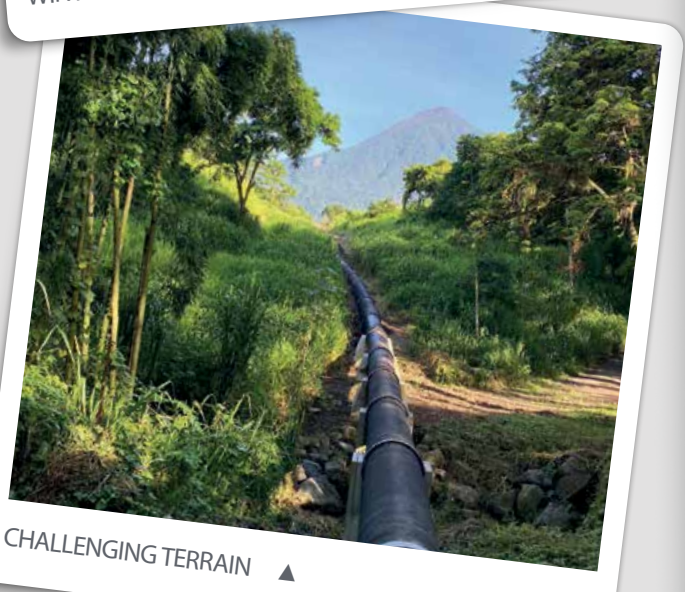

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