



CONNECTICUT SECTION

American Water Works Association

11th Annual Water Quality & Treatment Symposium

Connecticut's Best Drinking Water Taste Test



Wednesday, November 19, 2025
8:30 am-3:00 pm

*The Spa at
Norwich Inn*

607 West Thames Street, Norwich, CT 06360



SECTION • AWWA

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8:30 am-9:00 am-Registration

AOP for Water Treatment Applications

Joseph Roccaro, Weston & Sampson

Abstract: Presentation will review piloting, design, construction, and operation of AOP for drinking water. It will review protocols developed by the author and NYSDOH for construction of AOP water treatment systems in NY State - which included piloting criteria, analytical methods, by-product sampling and design/operational parameters. In NY, AOP was necessitated by 1,4-dioxane occurrence in groundwater. Presentation will discuss AOP design fundamentals and various AOP processes; review results of funded research comparing UV-peroxide, UV-chlorine and O₃-peroxide AOP. Full-scale considerations including system design, process integration, start-up and operational experience, by-product formation and control, and AOP applications beyond 1,4-dioxane destruction will be discussed.

Evolution of PFAS Treatment Using Alternative Media: Design & Operating Status of 2 Full-scale Fluoro-sorb Systems

Scott A Grieco, P.E., Kleinfelder

Abstract: As concern about PFAS in drinking water grows, full-scale treatment systems using traditional adsorptive media (GAC and IX) have been installed. Alternative adsorbents, such as CETCO Fluoro-sorb adsorbent, also show promise for drinking water treatment. Recent bench and pilot studies have confirmed that Fluoro-sorb has high PFAS adsorption capacities, but there are limited full-scale drinking water applications in operation. This presentation summarizes the full-scale design details, start-up, and operation for two full-scale drinking water systems installed in the Northeast US.

GAC Is Not Just for PFAS - Meeting Both Short-Term & Long-Term DBP Compliance with GAC

Ji Im, P.E., CDM Smith

Abstract: This presentation will step through a small, rural town's journey to maintain DBP compliance, first with short-term mitigation through replacement of the anthracite media in the existing filters with GAC and then with a more sustainable long-term solution of post-filter GAC adsorption. Their lessons learned on implementing these solutions and the steps taken to minimize the financial burden on the community will be reviewed.

Going with the flow: A water system upgrade

Robert Lucas, P.E., H2M architects + engineers

Abstract: The Town of Newtown was seeking to replace and upgrade their water distribution and supply system at the Fairfield Hills Campus, the site of the old Fairfield Hills psychiatric hospital. The original intent was to replace and/or re-line approximately three miles of water main and rehabilitate one of the two wells serving the site. Through design and construction, field conditions and value engineering resulted in replacing the water main and performing a more substantial rehabilitation of the well and pump station. This presentation provides a synopsis of how a design project progresses to match the original intent of the plans.

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Optimizing Clearwell Efficiency through CFD Modeling

Heather Smith, Arcadis

Abstract: The Lake Konomoc Water Treatment Plant (LKWTP)'s chlorine contact clearwell is largely an open main chamber with no internal baffling and a long effluent channel. Computational fluid dynamics modeling was used to assess the mixing performance of the existing clearwell and evaluate alternatives to improve the baffle factor. Simulations confirmed the poor mixing in clearwell's main chamber. Three serpentine retrofit alternatives were tested, which increased the baffle factor for the clearwell to superior. Goals of this work include assessing the mixing performance of the existing clearwell; and designing and evaluating baffling alternatives to improve the contact time and baffle factor.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBPR) Overview

Carissa Madonna, CT DPH

Abstract: The Stage 2 DBPR reduces drinking water exposure to disinfection byproducts, specifically Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s). DBPs can form in water when disinfectants, other than ultraviolet light, are used to control microbial pathogens with naturally occurring materials found in source water. This presentation will provide an overview of the requirements of the Stage 2 DBPR for Community and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems.

Managing and Mitigating TTHMs in Drinking Water Systems: Strategies for Compliance and Public Health Protection

Josh Seidner, USG Water Solutions

Abstract: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) remain a major concern for water utilities, especially those using surface water sources. As byproducts of chlorine disinfection, TTHMs pose regulatory and public health challenges. This session explores the factors influencing TTHM formation and presents operational strategies—such as alternative disinfectants, aeration systems, and advanced monitoring—to reduce levels while maintaining disinfection effectiveness. Real-world case studies will highlight how utilities can optimize treatment, improve compliance with the Stage 2 DBPR, and protect public health. Ideal for water operators, engineers, and regulatory professionals focused on improving water quality and reducing disinfection byproducts.

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