NGC6334I showed evidence of episodic accretion event observed as flare in multiple maser species (water, methanol and hydroxyl) and a brightening of the dust continuum emission in millimeter wavelength. Our multi-epoch water maser observations overlapped with this episodic event. Evidence of compact outflows and turbulent gas motion can be seen in the region. MM1 (a dominant millimeter source in the region) recently excited 6.7 GHz methanol masers, and these gas motion we see around it trace the earliest activities associated formation of the driving source in the region.