DEQE

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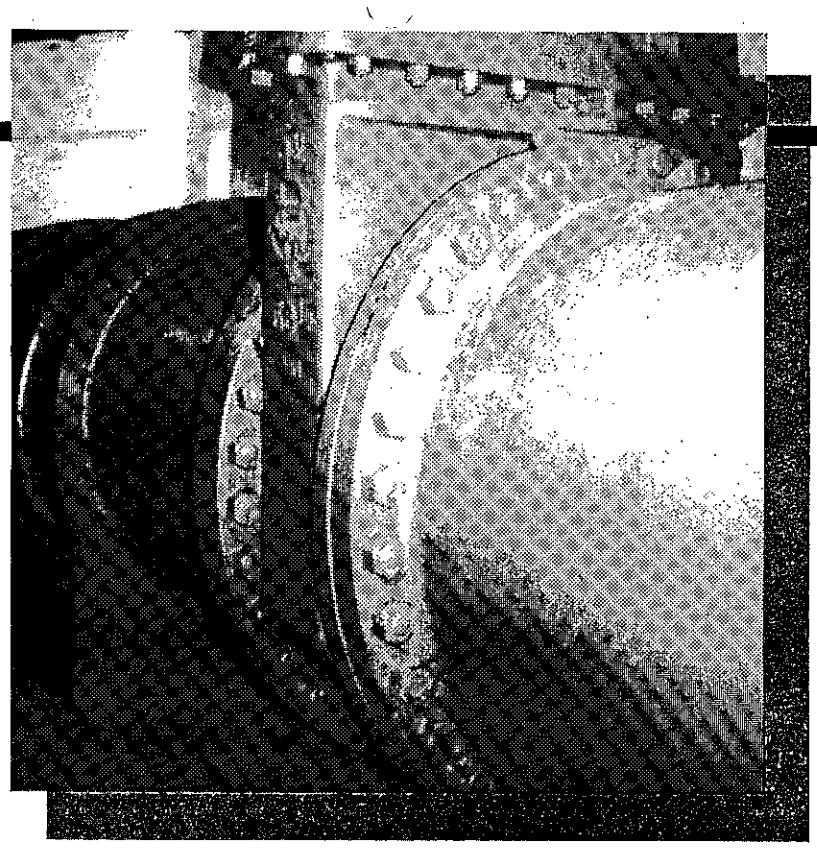
Winter 1988



Division of Water Supply

Department of Environmental Quality Engineering

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

# DWS: Proposed Surface, Coliform Rules are Flawed

Representing Massachusetts, DEQE Division of Water Supply Director Patricia L. Deese testified on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed Coliform and Surface Water Rules.There, and in a meeting with senior EPA officials, she elaborated on Massachusetts' several concerns: EPA has not, Deese said, demonstrated a need for the proposed changes to the coliform rule; related costs, therefore, cannot be justified; and DWS considers the public notice component of the coliform rule to be professionally irresponsible. Under no circumstances, Deese told federal officials, should a notice to boil water be automatically based on monitoring results alone.

Deese explained that, due to the complexity of the proposed surface water rule and of the draft guidance document, her remarks at the hearing were preliminary and that further comment would follow. She did acknowledge changes made in the guidance greatly reduce the burden on groundwater wells.

"We are concerned," says Deese, "that the surface water rule underestimates cost impacts and contains excessive monitoring and reporting requirements, unworkable administrative rules, and alarmist public notice provisions."

In December of last year, DWS in a letter urged PWSs to submit to EPA comments on the

*Continued on page 6*

# Attention!!! Safe Drinking Water Act Update

The EPA has extended the comment period on the Surface Water Treatment and Coliform rule. EPA plans to publish in the Federal Register before the end of February a summary of comments received to date and a request for comment on some proposed modifications to the rule. The public comment period will be extended for the 60 days following the appearance of the notice in the Register.

DEQE wishes to thank the Massachusetts PWSs which have actively participated in this regulatory process and to encourage all PWSs who have not yet submitted comment to do so. This is our opportunity to influence the federal rule-making process. Clearly the concerns of states and PWSs raised during the original comment period have had an impact Your letters count.

To assist you in making comments, DEQE will forward a summary of the Federal Register announcement to PWSs in March. Comments should be addressed :

**Surface Water Treatment and/or Coliform Rule**
**Environmental Protection Agency**
**401 M Street SW,**
**Washington DC 20460**

For further information call the SDWA hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Patricia L. Deese, P.E., Director, Division of Water Supply

# DWS Responds to Comments on the Water Management Act Permit Regulations

Over 20 organizations commented during November's hearing period on the draft regulations for issuing permits for new water withdrawals over 100,000 gallons per day. DEQE is responding to many of those concerns with revisions to this permit program for the Water Management Act.

DEQE heard comments from, among others, the Massachusetts Water Works Association, the Massachusetts Water Resources Association and several individual public water suppliers. In addition, three informal meetings were held with public water suppliers on the Cape, Ipswich Basin, and the Berkshires to discuss the proposed permit process.

The permit regulations will apply to all those who plan to withdraw water over 100,000 gallons per day from any river basin in Massachusetts, and to all those who increase their registered water withdrawal by 100,000 gallons per day or more. Permits will be issued by river basin, over a period of several years, starting with most of the state's stressed river basins scheduled early on.

DEQE has made several changes to the regulations:

- For those already withdrawing more than can be registered, preference, will be given in permit issuance to volumes withdrawn before July 1, 1987.
- The contents of a permit application have been reduced, so that potentially costly hydrogeologic studies are not required in all cases
- The criteria for DEQE's permit decisions are now written into the regulations
- DEQE adopted a procedure to adjust registered volumes for "normal variation" over the 5 year registration period, which would be applied for during the permit application process
- Conservation requirements for those who have not made such efforts will be tougher, so

*Continued on page 6*

# Action Under Way Toward Lead Notice Deadline

With EPA requiring that all community public water supplies carry out a public education effort to alert customers to the potential risks of lead in drinking water, the Division of Water Supply has sent to PWSs a package detailing acceptable procedures and wording to fulfill that responsibility.

DWS plans to adopt the federal lead notice regulations this spring. DWS regulations will provide to community PWSs language for use in one of two versions of adequate notice:

*Continued on page 6*

# In The Main.

# Large PWSs Prepare for VOC Monitoring Requirements

With public water suppliers who serve more than 10,000 persons now required by federal regulation to complete by March 30 first quarter monitoring for over 50 volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), the Division of Water Supply is working with these PWSs to help them carry out their responsibilities.

DWS plans public hearings in April for draft state regulations to implement the federal requirements. Discussion is expected to focus in part on how DWS will exercise state discretion to meet the federal mandate.

Massachusetts public water suppliers have been sent a summary of proposed DWS policies. Until state regulations are adopted, DEQE recommends that PWSs submit all results to DEQE (DEQE will forward results to EPA).

The proposed policies would exempt any PWS that purchases all its water from another PWS, provided that certain conditions are met. The Division also proposes that, due to changes in analytical methods, DWS not accept monitoring data collected prior to 1988. The draft regulations also call for groundwater source samples to be collected at the point of entry to the distribution system, after treatment, and representative of each well. Surface sources also would be sampled at point of entry after treatment.

DWS also proposes that:

- All surface sources in large PWSs be monitored for at least four consecutive quarters before reduced monitoring will be considered;
- For groundwater sources, at least two quarterly monitoring reports are needed;
- Quarterly monitoring be continued wherever VOCs are detected.

In the interim, large PWSs should submit first quarterly monitoring results by April to the DEQE Boston office. ❑

# The Connecticut Valley Pesticide Use Project

*Dr. Donovan Bowley*

In 1985, in response to the widespread incidence of pesticide contamination of water supplies in the Connecticut River Valley, DEQE's Division of Water Supply decided to undertake a study of the relationships between pesticide use in Valley agriculture and the contamination of aquifers serving water supplies. Staff scoped a study which included mapping of crop types, of pesticide contamination incidents in both public and private wells, of public water distribution systems, and verification of public water supply wells locations, in a twenty-town area of the Valley. After reviewing proposals, the contractor selected was Stone and Webster Engineering, Inc., of Boston. Their information system, Intergraph, enables retrieval of data and comparison of data by geographic coordinate - a so-called "Geographic Information System," or "GIS". The project is nearly completed. Draft maps and reports are in review by the department, including a broad-scale report for the whole Valley as well as specific maps and reports for each city and town involved. The final report is expected to be made available in February or March, and the Division of Water Supply is developing distribution plans and follow-up technical assistance for these municipalities. It is hoped that the information presented here will be used as a water supply protection tool as well as allowing the Division to anticipate where further pesticide contamination incidents may occur, in order to plan more detailed investigations of water quality and to plan for remediation. Work under this project was funded by the Water Supply Contamination Correction Program, an innovative contamination study and clean-up program established by the Legislature in 1982.

Chemicals which were the principal focus of the project were Alachlor, Aldicarb, Carbofuran, 1, 2 Dichloropropane, Dinoseb, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), and Oxamyl; also included in appendices to the report will be comprehensive lists of agricultural chemicals recommended for use in 1972 and 1985, together with information on use by crop type.

Of the twenty towns examined, eight had one or more of the seven focal chemicals in public water supples: Amherst, Deerfield, Easthampton, Hatfield, Montague (Turners Falls Fire District), Southampton, Southwick (West Springfield's wells), and Westfield. Recommendations for further action and localities of particular concern in each of the municipalities are contained in the report. ❑


## In The Main

One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
*Michael S. Dukakis, Governor*

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
*James S. Hoyte, Secretary*

Department of Environmental Quality Engineering
*S. Russell Sylva, Commissioner*

Division of Water Supply
*Patricia L. Deese, Director*

Office of Public Affairs
*Ross Hymen, Editor*

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# Methuen Reports on Free Lead Analysis Program

In August of 1987, the Town of Methuen offered free lead analysis of tap water to more than 11,000 households and businesses. While the response rate was only about one percent, town officials say they are pleased with the results of the program.

Fewer than three percent of those locations sampled had first-flush samples exceeding 50 mg/l; corrective measures have been taken by at least one of the honeowners.

PWSs interested in more information may contact Mark Riopelle at 617-794-3286. ❑

## In The Main Letters to the Editor

We welcome correspondence from readers, and will consider publication as space allows. Please address your letters to Editor, In The Main, DEQE Office of Public Affairs, One Winter St., Boston, 02108. ❑

# From The Floor: A Legislative Report

*John McNabb*

Legislative accomplishments for the 1987 session include two of particular concern to local water departments:

- The open space bond (Chapter 564 of the Acts of 1987) was filed by Governor Dukakis and includes $15 million additional funding for the Aquifer Land Acquisition program. It is not yet clear whether the Act authorizes use of bond funds for administration of the program.
- The solid waste bill (Chapter 584, Acts of 1987) filed by Rep. Steven Angelo, was signed by the governor December 17 and includes a total of $260.5 million for solid waste management programs. Of that, $12.5 million is earmarked for a solid waste "superfund" to assess landfills as potential sources of water supply contamination. The session also marked progress on three other measures:
- S-1674 (Sen. Wetmore), which would transfer the Board of Certification of Water Supply Operators from the Division of Registration to DEQE, passed the Senate but died in House Ways and Means.
- A $4.5 million appropriation is needed to implement provisions of Chapter 618 of the Acts of 1987, sponsored by Sen. Lois Pines and Rep. Carmen Buell, which mandates an expanded program to test water supplies for toxic and hazardous substances.
- H-6237, the non-point source pollution program bill filed by Rep. Durand, would establish a $50 million program in DEQE's Division of Water Pollution Control to assess, abate, and control non-point sources affecting the state's waters. The bill passed the Senate but died in House Ways and Means.The following three measures died in House Ways and Means at the close of the 1987 session:
- H-5408, sponsored by the Special Legisdlative Commission on Water Supply, would provide additional grant programs through DEQE to benefit community water supplies.
- H-4449, also sponsored by the commission, would provide that two percent of funds authorized for water supply and water pollution control programs may be used for administration.
- H-2217 (Rep. Forman) would establish a $15 million grant program to replace vinyl-lined asbestos cement water pipes that leach TCE into water.

Finally, the underground storage tank bill (S-979, Sen. Amick), which would provide authority to prevent groundwater contamination from leaking tanks, died in Senate Ways and Means. Each bill not yet passed has been refiled for the 1988 session. Watch this space in the next issue for information about new bill numbers and hearings before the Joint Committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture. ❑

*Questions about these or other DEQE-related measures may be directed to Pat King or John McNabb at DEQE's Legislative Liaison Office, 617-292-5506.*

## Errata

Errata for Vol. #1, Issue #1 of **In The Main** on page 3, in the article "grants update...," section entitled "Drinking Water Filtration Facilities" and again on page 5, in box captioned "Two Important Time Frames" last item listed under regulation, should have both been condition by the following! "subject to program refunding by the legislature."

# DWS Provides Technical Assistance

*Roy Crystal*

Statewide efforts to manage and protect surface and groundwater public water supplies depend on effective planning and land use control at the community level. DEQE's Groundwater Protection Strategy recognizes that the community role in groundwater protection is vital and should be enhanced through state assistance programs.

The Technical Services Section of the DWS provides a variety of technical, planning and educational resources to Massachusetts cities and towns. In an effort to help communities realize the need for a local groundwater protection plan, DWS hired Jude Hutchinson as its Technical Assistance Coordinator. Since July, Hutchinson has worked with several communities in review of land-use activities and potential threats to groundwater. Guidance is offered on appropriate protection strategies such as a local bylaw for registration of all underground storage tanks.

Communities are targeted for assistance based on the level of interest, threats to water supply and development pressures. Communities that did not receive Aquifer Land Acquisition funds are givenparticular consideration. In addition, technical assistance staff coordinate their efforts with regional offices of DEQE.

The program offers assistance through individual meetings, multi-community forums and responding to telephone inquiries. During the last six months, Dedham/Westwood, Mendon, Weston, Uxbridge, Swansea, Sandwich, Seekonk, Montague, Marshfield and Shrewsbury participated in the program.

This assistance included discussion of the technical assistance program and of local groundwater protection activities. In two cases (Uxbridge, Marshfield), proposed bylaws were reviewed and in Marshfield a community meeting was held to discuss underground storage tanks. In three cases (Mendon, Sandwich, Swansea), special technical information relevant to specific protection issues was provided. A presentation on the ongoing Upper Neponset Valley Aquifer Study and the Water Management Act was provided to Dedham and Westwood. Seekonk's assistance included a review of its Aquifer Land Acquisition application. Jude Hutchinson also attended multi-community forums with the Canoe River Watershed Association (towns of Easton, Foxborough, Norton, and Mansfield) and the Franklin County Planning Board. I made a presentation on water supply protection to the Massacusetts Association of Health Boards Environmental Health Seminars.

DWS staff also assists local officials and citizens with use of the Water Supply Protection Atlas, which consists of four transparent overlays for 176 U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. The four overlay maps supply information on Water Sources, Waste Sources, Aquifer Information, and Drainage Basin Boundaries. These overlays provide a means of associating water supplies with the geologic resources related to these water supplies, and possible sources of contamination.

The Water Supply Protection Atlas is available at the DEQE regional offices in Boston, Woburn, Springfield, Worcester and Lakeville. In 1984, the Department provided overlays to each municipality in Massachusetts. The Atlas is accompanied by a handbook that explains the maps and their use in local planning.

The Boston office of DWS maintains a file of all groundwater protection ordinances currently in effect in each community and a library of publications on water supply protection. DWS has also published a number of technical assistance documents, including a Guide for Local Officials in Groundwater Protection. For more information regarding DWS publications, send a written request to "Publications" c/o Jack Hession. ❑

*Roy Crystal is Groundwater Programs Manager for the Technical Services Section of the Division of Water Supply. He supervises technical assistance and planning activities.*

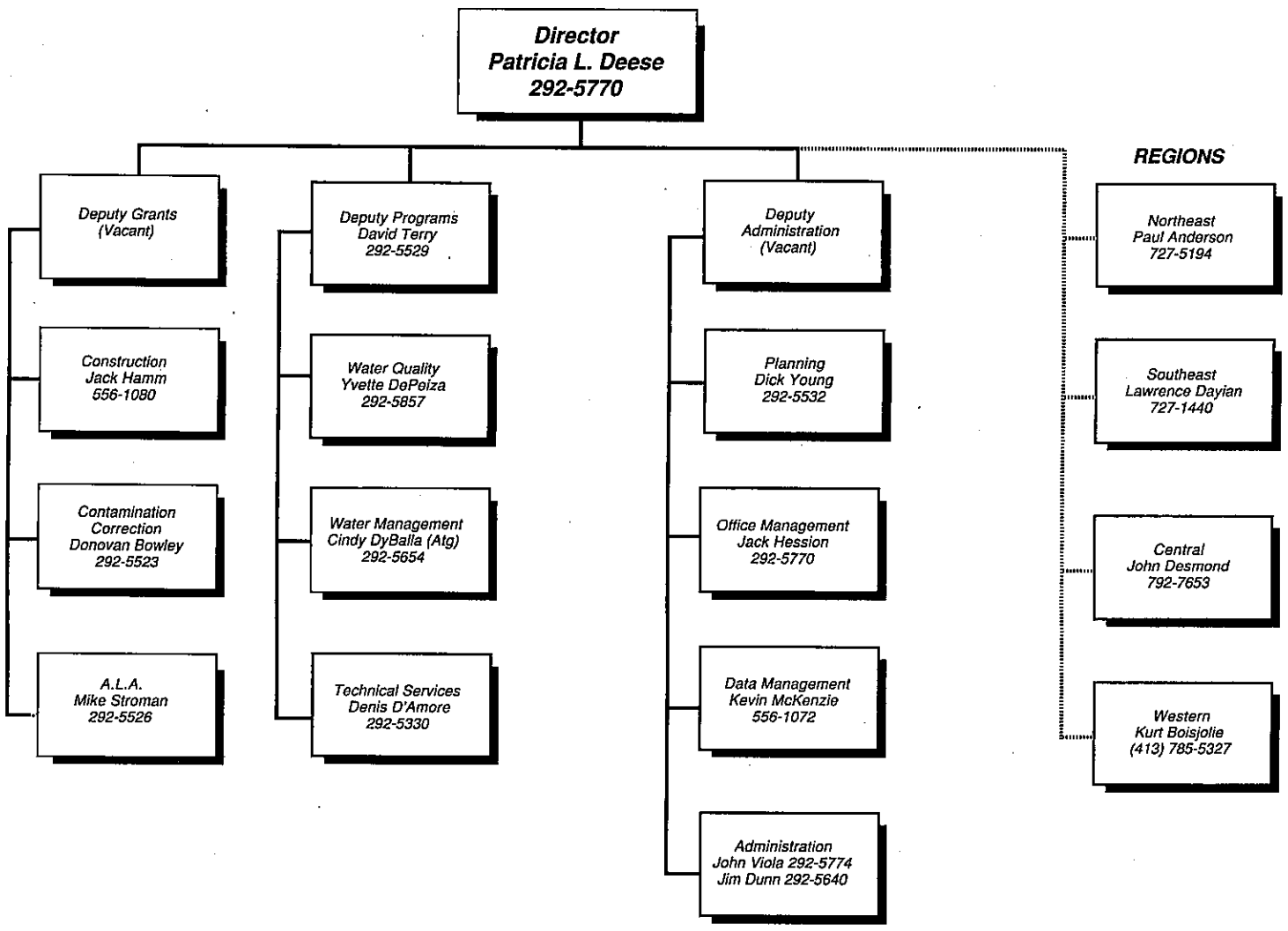
# Update: Meter Grant Program Regulations

*Jack Hamm*

A well attended public hearing on the proposed regulations that will govern the water meter grant program was held in mid-November. Comments by representatives of the water supply community were generally favorable. Two areas of concern that did emerge however, were the absence of provisions to fund projects recently undertaken since the passage of the enabling legislation and the need to delay implementing some meter programs that are ready to proceed until mid-1988 when the first priority list would be published. These concerns have been reviewed by the construction grants staff with a recommendation that would eliminate these two restrictions from the final regulations. Adoption of the revisions are dependent upon the outcome of a legal review for conformance to the many commonwealth regulations which is underway as of this writing. An update will follow in the next issue. We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to those who participated and assisted the DWS in the development of these soon to be implemented regulations. ❑

*Jack Hamm is the recently appointed Program Manager for DWS, Construction Grants Program.*

# Organizational Chart of DWS



# Point of Use Point of Entry Treatment of Water

*Dr. Donovan Bowley*

As increasing attention is focused on chemical contamination of water supplies, we are experiencing a rising level of apprehension in the general public about water quality. The great American urge to self-reliance surfaces, and homeowners are seeking out ways in which they can immediately and directly ensure "safe drinking water" for themselves and their households. This presents a number of potential problems, particularly for the public water supplier, who is charged with the delivery of fit and pure water at the consumer's tap.

These problems are as follows: assurance that devices at the tap live up to claims of both manufacturer and sales agent; that such devices are safe in use and present no health risk in themselves; that installation of devices is accomplished in such a way as to prevent health problems; and that the consumer/operator uses the device in accordance with proper directions. Finally, for the public water supplier, comes the need for assurance that any such device does not interfere with his or her responsibility to deliver pure water at the tap.

The home water treatment industry has become increasingly aware of these concerns, and has turned to two entities to assist in quality assurance. The first of these is the Water Quality Association (WQA), which is primarily concerned with the aesthetic aspects of treatment - hardness, colour, taste, odor, turbidity, etc.. WQA also maintains an extensive education effort, and is in the process of establishing a voluntary code of ethics for its members. It already has a set of voluntary product promotion guidelines. A list of subscribers to the code of ethics will be published in March of 1988, and available on request. Their address is 4151 Naperville Road, Lisle, Illinois 60532; (312) 369-1600. WQA has also cooperated with the second of these institutions, the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), in the development of performance standards. NSF is an independent agent which tests manufactured products against manufacturers' claims, in much the same manner as Underwriters Laboratories does. It gives a seal of approval to devices which pass the standards tests. NSF's address is 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 1468, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. NSF is concerned with health-related questions, as well.

Safety in use presents a couple of aspects: reliability of operation, as noted above, and adequate operation and maintenance, including any necessary monitoring of treated water quality. Of particular concern are the possibility of bacterial growth on filter media (particularly on activated carbon) and possible rupture of membranes in reverse osmosis devices. One water district manager, for example, has related to DWS his experience with tracking down the source of an unusually high coliform count in the home of one of his customers. Eventually, the source was discovered to be an in-line carbon filter installed by a former resident and unknown to the current occupant. That district manager's response has been to forbid home treatment devices in locations served by the district, and order their removal when they are discovered, on the grounds that the devices present possible interference with the delivery of the district's already pure water at the consumer's tap. The Division of Water Supply's general position on the use of Point-of-Use (POU) and Point-of-Entry (POE) treatment devices in public water systems is:

(1) It is the legal responsibility of each public water supplier to provide fit and pure water at the tap to every consumer. It is the responsibility of DEQE's Division of Water Supply to ensure this.

(2) It is the division's concern that such treatment devices may be inappropriate in public water supply systems because they may interfere with the charge to the supplier to provide pure water.

(3) In certain rare instances, it may be desirable or necessary for a public supplier to provide **interim** auxiliary treatment for all or part of a system. Such an instance would be a special case, where the supplier would cooperate with DWS in developing both interim and revised permanent treatment methods. The interim methods used might well include POU/POE devices.

Regarding the use of such devices in private supply systems, particularly where a public supply alternative does not exist and serious contamination is present: DWS has worked with homeowners and pesticide manufacturers, for example, in arranging that such devices be provided. At the same time, DWS still has the same questions as posed above. We are not alone in this. At a recent conference in Cincinnati attended by representatives of industry, USEPA, and state regulatory agencies, similar concerns were voiced: (1) effectiveness and reliability of devices; (2) adequate monitoring of treatment; (3) adequate maintenance, including disposal of filtrates and spent medal; (4) prevention of biological contamination in systems by growth on filter media, etc.; and (5) readily available service.

Clearly, DWS is in the process of developing policy in this matter. We would welcome comment from interested parties. ❑

# Cross Connection Program Update

As of January 1, 1988, the certification program for backflow prevention device testers became effective. All inspections of reduced pressure backflow preventers and double check value assemblies must now be conducted by state-certified testers. Testers who successfully completed either the New England Water Works Association or the Plumber's Union Local #12 training courses were eligible for "grandfather" certification. To date, over three hundred individuals have been certified as backflow prevention device testers and more applications are arriving by the week. A list of certified testers is available from the Division of Water Supply at One Winter Street in Boston.

All new applicants must successfully pass the DEQE Certification examination (both a written and practical exam) to qualify as certified testers. A list of training courses and examination dates will be available on request from the Division of Water Supply.

All reduced pressure backflow preventers and double check valve assemblies installed on cross connections must receive an annual permit from DEQE and must be tested by the water supplier twice each year and by the owner once each year. All tests must be conducted by certified testers and a copy of the Inspection and Maintenance Report Form must be submitted to the DEQE office in Boston within thirty days of the test. Copies of the 4-part DEQE Inspection and Maintenance Report Form are now available from the Division of Water Supply at a cost of $15 per 100 forms.

I would like to thank all water suppliers (about 160) who attended the cross connection control seminars last November. They proved to be helpful in initiating cross connection control programs as well as being an excellent forum for receiving input on the program.

During the month of March, there will be a mailing to all community public water suppliers to provide the following information:

- List of permitted devices on your PWS system
- List of approved backflow prevention devices
- List of certified testers
- A copy of the Inspection and Maintenance Report Form

If you have any questions regarding the cross connection control program, please contact Kevin Brander at 292-5927. ❑

# Committee Focuses on SDWA Issues

The DWS Safe Drinking Water Act Advisory Committee has met four times and has worked on the following issues:

- Public notification for lead; these regulations are slated to be promulgated by May 1988.
- A policy to deal with the enforcement of the new VOC monitoring rule.

The DWS will be sending informational packages to all public water suppliers in January on the above issues. For information call the Water Quality Assurance Program at 292-5770. ❑

# Thanks!

The Division of Water Supply would like to thank the following people for participating on the *Safe Drinking Water Act Advisory Committee:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Hoyte | *Springfield Water Dept.* |
| Carol Harris | *Haley & Ward Inc.* |
| James Brooks | *Northampton Water Dept.* |
| Sen. Carol Amick | *State House* |
| Sen. Lois Pines, | *State House* |
| John Thompson | *Camp Dresser & McKee Inc.* |
| Savas Davos | *Littleton Water Dept.* |
| Al Comproni | *Department of Public Health* |
| David Bailer | *Local Gov. Advisory Comm.* |
| Prof. Albert Robbat | *Tufts University* |
| Ray Rapesa | *N.E.W.W.A.* |
| Arlene O'Donnell | *Mass Audobon Society* |
| Kenneth Miller | *CH2M Hill* |
| Werth Landers | *Worcester DPH* |
| Andrew Gottlieb | *State House* |
| Pam Hughes | *State House* |
| John Shawcross | *MWRA* |

# Good Response to System Rehabilitation Funding Round

*Jack Hamm*

The Division of Water Supply has received 114 Water System Rehabilitation proposals which will be considered for funding under the new Round 5 funding period. Of the 114 proposals submitted, 42 were original proposals, 20 were resubmittals without revisions to the proposal submitted in round 4, and 52 were resubmittals with revisions to the proposal submitted in round 4.

The Construction Grants program is currently reviewing each Water System Rehabilitation proposal to determine project eligibility and to establish a priority list.

The Division has received 40 Water Audit/Leak Detection proposals for funding under the new cycle. A total project cost of $3.1 million has been estimated for the 40 proposals. The Division is currently reviewing each proposal for eligibility. ❑

# Leaking USTs Threaten Water Supplies

*Dierdre Doherty and Tara Gallagher*

Some of you are aware of the problems Provincetown faced when an underground storage tank (UST) system leaked and gasoline migrated to the town's main wellfield. Some of you know about the devastation created by the loss of private wells and property due to an UST leak in the Dover-Walpole area. And you might have heard that eight Massachusetts municipal wells or wellfields have been contaminated by USTs.

But you may not know that 35,-40,000 commercial USTs plus thousands of fuel oil USTs (perhaps 200 per town) are located across Massachusetts. Most are old, bare steel tank systems. Many are leaking. Just one gallon of gasoline can contaminate one million gallons of water.

As a water supplier you can take action to help protect your supply:

1. Learn about the UST population in the primary recharge area. Don't ignore surface supplies because they are affected by groundwater and USTs on the perimeter of the supply.

• Check your USTs and aboveground tanks, and don't delay!! Remove or properly close USTs whenever possible. Tightness test your UST. Maintain up-to-date inventory records and a clean tank area. (An out-of-service pumping station UST leaked directly into Cohasset's supply, fortunately not contaminating drinking water.)

• Encourage and assist local officials in a registration and permit drive to learn the location and characteristics of USTs in your area. Identify USTs on Water Supply maps.

• If the supply's recharge area crosses town boundaries work with all the towns involved. Note: The UST that threatened Provincetown's supply was located in Truro. A Cape Cod Aquifer Management Project (CCAMP) inventory utilized information from three different fire districts in two different towns.

2. Support local officials (notably the fire department and Board of Health) in the enforcement of regulations and/or bylaws controlling USTs. Additional resources or training might be needed.

3. Support legislative efforts to provide the Department of Public Safety and the DEQE with broad authority over UST systems. Led by Senator Amick and others, the legislature is considering a bill which brings the expertise of the two departments together and adds necessary authorities (such as certification of UST installers, testers, and removers). ❑

# Update: Regulatory Timeframes

*Patricia L. Deese, Director Division of Water Supply*

As I stated last issue to follow the regulatory schedule for implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 is a confusing process at best. Each edition will provide an update on the regulatory time frame.

### Approximate Timeframe for Public Comment on EPA Regulations Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986

| Regulation | Time Frame | Contact |
|---|---|---|
| *Surface Water Rule & Coliform MCL* | April 1988 | J. Kevin Reilly, EPA Region I 617/565-3619 |
| *SOC & IOC* | February - April 1988 | J. Kevin Reilly, EPA Region I 617/565-3619 |

### Massachusetts Division of Water Supply Regulatory Agenda 1987-1988

| Regulation | Promulgation Date | DEQE Contact | Proj. Hearing |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Meter Modernization Grants* | April 1988 | Connie Murphy 617/292-5753 | |
| *Water Management Permits* | Jan. 1988 | Cynthia Dyballa 617/292-5653 | |
| *9 MCL, Public Notice, Lead Notice* | May 1988 | Yvette dePeiza 617/292-5857 | |
| *Surface Water Rule* | Winter 1989 | Yvette dePeiza 617/292-5857 | March |
| *Revision: 406 Filtration Grants** | Winter 1989 | Jack Hamm 617/292-5802 | |

* *These rules will be changed only if DEQE receives additional funds for this program.*

# We Need Your Input on the "406" Program

Since 1979, the DEQE Division of Water Supply has been administering a water filtration facility grant program, commonly referred to as the 406 program, which provides state funding assistance of up to fifty percent of construction costs of new and modified filtration plants. The present state funding commitment is at one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Many public water suppliers have taken advantage of these grant funds, resulting in over eighty percent of the available funds being committed. The reserve amount available for new grants is likely to be depleted in the first half of 1988. At the state level, legislation to refund this program has been submitted but appears to be stalled.

A critical need of the DWS to effectively testify on the proposed legislation is current need statistics. Unfortunately, DWS does not possess this information and as such, is hindered in its ability to effectively demonstrate the consequences and impacts that lack of refunding would create.

To enhance our ability in advancing this legislation on your behalf, we ask that you take a few minutes of your time and provide us with certain general information on projects you may be considering or actively developing, that possibly could qualify for 406 program funding. Information that would assist us in this effort are:

1. Is the project for a new or modified facility;
2. Estimated total project costs or anticipated range;
3. Estimated capacity for new facilities or type of improvements/expansions to existing facilities;
4. Current project status and phase (e.g. needs assessment; piloting, preliminary or final design);
5. Earliest year in which construction could likely commence assuming available funding of both the local and state sources;
6. Any special issues you believe we should be made aware' and
7. Are you willing to actively support advancement of pending legislation if called upon and or are you interested in being kept appraised of legislative developments.

Please send responses to: Jack Hamm, DEQE - DWS, 1 Winter St., 9th Floor, Boston, MA 02108. Please don't put off your response until tomorrow since tomorrow may never come! Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. ❑

# Water Quality Enforcement Actions

## July-September 1987

*Notices of Non-Compliance: July*

**Palmer Fire District**
Turbidity M/R
**Dalton Fire District**
Turbidity M/R
**South Hadley Fire District**
Bacteria M/R
**Belchertown State School**
Bacteria M/R
**Stockbridge: Hill Water Co.**
Bacteria MCL
**East Northfield Water Co.**
Bacteria MCL
**Lee: High Lawn Farm**
Bacteria MCL
**Granville Ctr. Water Co.**
Bacteria MCL
**Worthington Fire District**
Bacti M/R
**Onset (Wareham)**
Turbidity M/R
**Burchwood Manor Nursing Home (Fitchburg)**
X-conn
**Narragansett Regional (Templeton)**
X-conn
**Ashland Water Dept**
Bacti M/R
**Holden**
Bacti MCL

*Penalty Assessment Notice*

**Melville Assoc. (Westport)**
Bacti-Inorganic

*Notices of Non-Compliance: August*

**Ashburnham**
Bacti MCL
**Gardner**
Bacti MCL
**Westminster**
Bacti MCL
**Cheshire Water Dept.**
Chlorine M/R
**Cheshire Water Dept.**
Turbidity M/R
**Mt. Tom (Holyoke)**
Bacti MCL
**Granby Housing for Elderly**
Bacti M/R
**Worthington Fire Dist.**
Bacti M/R
**Anchorage Nursing Home (Shelburne Falls)**
Bacti M/R
**Hill Water Co. (Stockbridge)**
Bacti M/R
**Waubeeka Springs (Williamstown)**
Bacti MCL
**Brookline**
Bacti MCL
**Lynn**
THM MCL
**Gardner**
Bacti MCL

*Notices of Non-Compliance: September*

**Paxton**
Bacti MCL

## Errata

The water quality enforcement summary in the previous edition incorrectly listed Notices of Noncompliance (NONs) as follows:

• Cross connections: Bedford, Boston, Dartmouth, Lawrence, Needham, Sandwich, Stoneham. NONs were issued not to the towns but to users in these systems who maintained illegal cross connections.

• Sodium: Methuen. This NON actually was issued to Bon Secour Hospital, Methuen, for failure to provide public notice on sodium levels.

In The Main
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# In The Main

## In This Issue



**WMA Comment Responses** *(cont. from page 1)*
that those who have made these efforts won't be penalized in permit allocations.

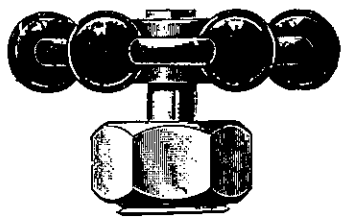
• Public water suppliers who have been through new source approval by the effective date of their river basin will have a streamlined application process, in recognition of the work they're done in the new source approval process.

• Permits will be issued in most parts of the state for 20 years.

The Division of Water Supply has been working with the program's Advisory Committee, which includes a public water supply representative, to make these changes and to adopt regulations on permits. The Water Resources Commission adopted these regulations on January 11, 1988. Applications for permits in the Hudson River Basin will be due on August 31, 1988; and in the Blackstone and Concord Basins on February 28, 1989. ❑

**Surface, Coliform Rules** *(cont. from page 1)*
proposed rules and to tell the Congressional delegation if they feel the rules present an unwarranted fiscal burden.

"We are pleased by the response of Massachusetts PWSs to this rule-making effort," Deese adds, noting that comments from PWSs are important to Massachusetts' final comments on the rules. ❑



**Lead Notice Deadline** *(cont. from page 1 )*
through newspaper display ads (once monthly for three consecutive months, to begin no later than June 19, 1988); or in a mailing to each customer by the same date.

Fulfillment also is required of Non-Transient, Non-Community Public Water Supplies through notices prominently and continuously posted for three months, also using DWS-approved language.

Should a PWS wish to use language in the notice different from that provided by DWS, approval of that alternate language by DWS must be secured by March 30. ❑

*Questions regarding implementation of the program may be directed to Yvette DePeiza, water quality assurance program manager, at the DWS Boston office.*