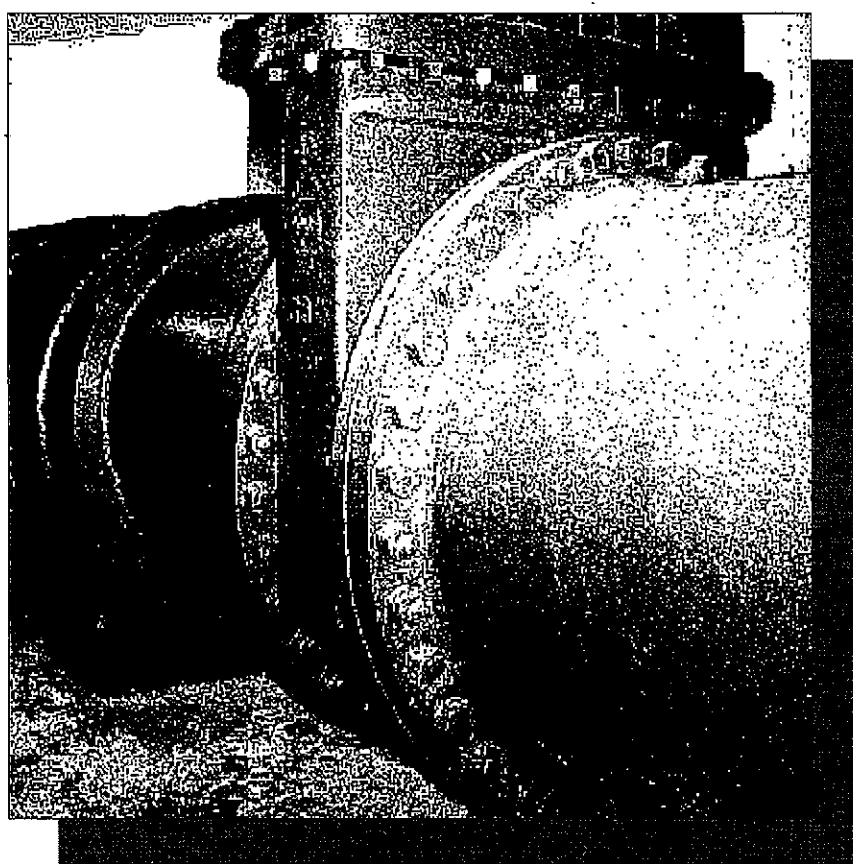




# In The Main.

The Technical Assistance Newsletter for Public Drinking Water Professionals

DEP Division of Water Supply  
In The Main  
One Winter Street  
Boston, MA 02108



Division of Water Supply

Department of Environmental Protection

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Volume 3, Number 4  
Fall 1990

## Surface Water Treatment Update

Julie Smith

The Surface Water Treatment Rule in Massachusetts is now a fact of life for water suppliers throughout the Commonwealth. To address this rule, DEP has written an amendment on surface water to the drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00), incorporating the Federal Rule. Hearings were held on the draft regulations on September 5 and 6 in Waltham and in Springfield, and comments on the regulations were accepted until September 16, 1990. The Department is planning to promulgate these regulations in October 1990.

*Continued on page 3*

## Plymouth/Carver Aquifer Gains "Sole Source" Status From EPA

Tony Abruzese

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated the Plymouth/Carver Aquifer as a Sole Source Aquifer — adding extra protection for the 100,000 people relying on that water resource.

In April 1989, DEP submitted the report to the EPA requesting the sole source aquifer designation. The Plymouth County Coalition For A Better Environment and the town of Kingston aided in the petition.

"The Plymouth/Carver Aquifer is an irreplaceable resource we must keep clean for

future generations," said Commissioner Daniel Greenbaum, "We applaud the Plymouth County Coalition For A Better Environment and the town of Kingston for their visionary support of this initiative."

Generally, this type of determination is given to aquifers that provide at least half the drinking water to a given area where there would be no alternative supplies should the resource become contaminated.

"In recent months, DEP has put programs in place to safeguard municipal wellfields and

*Continued on page 3*

## Adopt-A-System Program

Yvette dePeiza



The Division of Water Supply has kicked off its Big Brother/Adopt-A-System program as part of the DEP/EPA "Mobilization" effort. This project is being piloted in our Western Region and we have had several systems show an interest in being Big Brothers, including Pittsfield and Springfield.

Systems who become Big Brother systems provide technical assistance to smaller systems within their county. This type of program has been very successful in other parts of the U.S. like California, Connecticut etc. We would like to encourage all well operated, successful water supply systems to join our Big Brother/Adopt-A-System program. We feel there are many, many systems that would be a great success as Big Brother. As an incentive, any system that signs up to be a Big Brother will be eligible to receive free water supply testing from the state for certain parameters.

We strongly encourage systems to contact us if they would like to become a Big Brother. For more information on this program call George Zoto in the Boston office at 617-292-5966. □

## Hearings Expected Late October on UST Threat To Water Supplies

This proposed rule could affect you!

Deirdre Doherty

The Department of Environmental Protection plans to move forward with its initiative to protect major water supplies from rusting underground steel tank systems (USTs) storing hazardous products (gasoline, oil, chemicals, waste oil). Corroding steel tanks and pipes are a major source of reported contamination incidents. The goal of this initiative is to close high risk UST systems *before* they pollute water supplies.

Given restricted resources, DEP will focus the controls on water supplies withdrawing more than 100,000 gpd. The proposed regulations complement current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Public Safety (DPS) (527 CMR 9.00) controls. Closures that may have taken place within eight years under EPA/DPS rules will occur within four years in these designated areas. Also, heating oil USTs are included in *some* portions of the proposed DEP rule.

Critical, pristine areas — Zone Is and 100 feet around reservoirs — must be free of USTs under this rule. Existing USTs must be removed and not replaced.

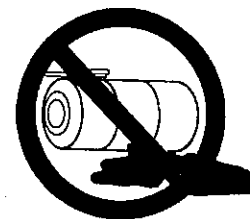
Substandard UST systems are unprotected steel, concrete or unknown construction. These high risk systems must be closed (and removed or closed in-place) according to state, federal, and local regulations. In most cases, an assessment of the tank area must be conducted.

Here's a thumbnail sketch of the proposed requirements:

### Proposed Closure/Removal Schedule:

Date	Water Supply Area	Substandard UST System
7/1/92	Zone I and Zone S1	All Subs. USTs age 15+ yrs.
7/1/94	Outside Zone I & Zone S1 but inside Zone II (Interim Zone II) or Zone S2	Subs. USTs age 15+ yrs storing a hazardous product other than heating oil
7/1/96	Outside Zone I & Zone S1 but inside Zone II (Interim Zone II) or Zone S2	Subs. USTs age 15+ yrs storing heating oil and ≥1100 gals in size

*Continued on page 4*



# Issues in the Southeast Region

The following article is composed of excerpts from an interview between Larry Dayian, DEP Southeast Region Water Supply Section chief, and the editor of this newsletter.

## Q What are some of the challenges you face in the Southeast Region?

"I would like to start by saying that although this region is not without its problems, I am very fortunate because the quality of water superintendents I work with is way above average. These people are knowledgeable, energetic, and dedicated and I feel we can work together to overcome any problems or obstacles that we'll face down the road."

## Q What types of problems are the suppliers in this region up against?

### ■ Threats of contamination in Zone II's:

"With the technologies we now have, we are able to detect extremely low levels of organics in groundwater. Although these levels are, for the most part, well below any health advisories or drinking water standards, their presence invariably points to inappropriate land uses within the zones of contribution."

### ■ The shrinking availability of land to develop new water supply sources:

"Growth in communities increases demands upon water supplies. Some cannot meet these demands with existing sources. Ironically, because many areas are being developed, communities no longer have protected or acceptable land areas to acquire new water sources to serve new development. It is imperative to identify potential water supply land and lock it up for future development of water supplies."

### ■ Aging infrastructure:

"Water supply systems are aging. Distribution systems are typically 80 years old or more. Some of these old systems can cause water at the tap to be high in color with poor taste and odor. Although this water would not be a health threat, it can result in a loss of public confidence and drive people to bottled water and home water treatment devices."

### ■ Home water treatment:

"In these times, people are easily susceptible to the claims of salespeople that they need to treat their tap water. They think they are getting better water when in reality some of these devices can even degrade water quality. I would prefer that people get the facts before they make any purchases, such as whether or not there is anything wrong with the water in the first place. Suppliers can help by explaining their monitor-

ing programs and contaminant levels to the public." [Editors note: DEP discourages the use of any home water treatment device in connection with a public water supplied-plumbing; and any testing on the homeowners part should be done by professional laboratories certified by the state. A fact sheet about home water treatment devices is available from DWS.]

### ■ Small systems:

"These systems, like all public water systems, are being affected by changing regulations. The extra problem here is the fact that small systems generally do not have the money base to meet the regulations or afford improvements and there is not likely to be a municipal system to connect to."

### ■ Regulations:

"The ever-changing regulations make it difficult for the suppliers as well as the Department. We're always in a state of transition and it makes it hard to keep up with all the implementation of programs needed to meet new requirements. In the last two years we've been hit with VOC regulations, the new source regulations, the surface water treatment rule, the SOC/IOC rule, the proposed lead and copper rule, and the

groundwater disinfection rule. I feel that we all need time to catch our breath."

## Q What can be done to address these problems?

"There are many things suppliers and communities can do to help."

### ■ Local involvement:

"Suppliers must become very active and get involved with local organizations like those we have here in the Southeast such as the Barnstable County Water Utilities Association and the Plymouth County Water Works Association. They should let the local politicians know what they think of current and proposed regulations. DEP needs to hear from suppliers as well. Now more than ever, suppliers need to be part of the community, that is, there should be a community/water supplier cooperative effort in providing plentiful supplies of safe drinking water."

### ■ Risk communication:

"Suppliers need to restore the consumers' confidence in public water. People may be

Continued on 3

## New Public Notification Requirements

New requirements for water suppliers notifying the public of violations or failures have been in place since April 1989. The following summarizes these new requirements as listed in 310 CMR 22.00. Please consult the regulations for specific details.

The major differences between the previous and the new notification requirements are as follows:

- Mail delivery: The previous regulations required that the notice be included in the first water bill issued or within three months. The current regulations require mail or hand delivery notice to be given within 30 days.
- Electronic media: The previous regulations stated that the media must be notified within seven days. Current regulations shorten this requirement to 72 hours.
- Posting: Under previous regulations there had been no specific time frame established for posting. Current regulations require posting within 14 days.

The following contaminants apply to the notification requirements:

**Coliform Bacteria**  
**Turbidity**  
**Radionuclides**

### Organic Chemicals

Endrin  
Lindane  
Methoxychlor  
2,4,D  
2,4,5-TP Silvex  
Toxaphene  
Trihalomethanes

### Volatile Organic Compounds

Benzene  
Vinyl Chloride  
Carbon Tetrachloride  
Trichloroethylene  
1,1,-Dichloroethylene  
1,2-Dichloroethane  
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane  
para-Dichlorobenzene □

### Inorganic Chemicals

Arsenic  
Barium  
Cadmium  
Chromium  
Mercury  
Nitrate  
Selenium  
Silver  
Fluoride  
Lead  
Sodium (for mcl violations notice to be given to DPH and Mass. Medical Society).

## In The Main

One Winter Street  
Boston, MA 02108

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Michael S. Dukakis, Governor

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs  
John P. DeVillars, Secretary

Department of Environmental Protection  
Daniel Greenbaum, Commissioner

Division of Water Supply  
David Y. Terry, Director  
Tony Abruzese, Editor

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Notification timeframe within which notice must be given<sup>1</sup>

### Community Systems

### Noncommunity Systems

#### Tier One<sup>2</sup>

- MCL Exceedance
- Treatment Technique
- Variance or Exemption Requirements

Mail or hand delivery within 30 days, repeated quarterly for as long as violation or failure exists<sup>3</sup>; and  
Daily newspaper within 14 days, no repeat necessary<sup>4</sup>; and  
Acute violations<sup>5</sup>: electronic media (radio and television) within 72 hours, no repeat necessary.

Posting or hand delivery within 14 days; continuous posting or quarterly hand delivery for as long as violation or failure exists,  
(Acute violations<sup>5</sup>: hand delivery or posting must take place within 72 hours of violation).

#### Tier Two

- Failure To Monitor
- Incorrect Testing Procedures
- DEP Variance or Exemption<sup>6</sup>

Daily Newspaper within three months followed up by quarterly mailing or hand delivery for as long as violation exists.

Posting or hand delivery within 14 days and continue weekly posting or quarterly hand delivery for as long as violation exists

1 After DEP notifies system of violation.

2 Public water suppliers must give copies of violation or failure notices within the last six months to new billing units.

3 May be waived if the water supplier has corrected the violation or failure within the 30 day time period.

4 If no daily newspaper of general circulation is available, the notice is to be published in a weekly newspaper of general circulation. If no weekly newspaper is available, then the notice must be circulated by hand

delivery or by continuous posting. Notice by hand delivery must begin as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after the violation for acute violations.

5 Any exceedance specified by the Department as posing an acute risk to public health and/or MCL exceedance for Nitrate.

6 A DEP variance or exemption given to the supplier is not considered a "violation" but the water supplier must notify consumers of variances or exemptions in the same manner.

# Guidance for Utilizing Consultants when Implementing Cross Connection Programs

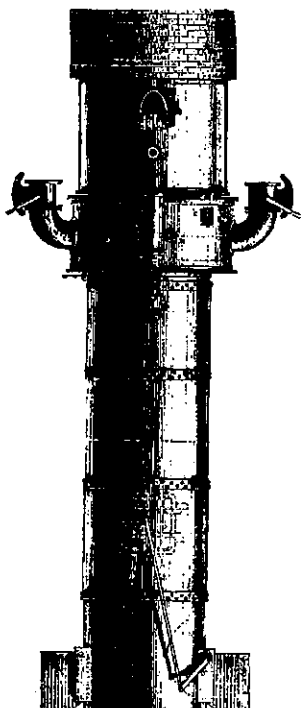
Martin Horne

Water suppliers in fifty-five communities have accepted delegation from DWS for cross connection control. In order to implement a cross connection control program, some water suppliers elect to use consultants for surveying, staff training, and semiannual testing. DWS feels that consultants can be extremely helpful in implementing a new program and training water supply staff members in surveying. Consultants can also give expert advice on device installations.

Water suppliers requesting delegation of the plan approval process from DWS must be able to demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that they are capable of fulfilling those duties prior to approval. Upon delegation, the water supplier is responsible for reviewing plan approvals and insuring the accuracy of installations during initial inspections. This responsibility **cannot** be sub-delegated to a consultant. Also, the approval of the program plan should not be construed as Department approval of the consultant or their contractual and financial arrangements with the public water supplier.

Because some consultants also engage in the sale and installation of cross connection control devices, the Department strongly recommends that public water suppliers using these consultants request an opinion from the State Ethics Commission.

If there are any questions regarding the use of consultants please contact your regional office or me, Martin Horne, at (617) 292-5719. □



## ■ Surface Water Treatment, *cont from page 1*

The DEP regions have been working with water suppliers since April to get them on track and comply with these regulations. Individual meetings were held with each water supplier to determine if they plan to a) filter their unfiltered supplies, b) upgrade their present filtration plants or c) seek a waiver to avoid filtration to comply with the upcoming surface water regulations. As of August 31, 1990, 18 water supplies are planning to seek a waiver, 32 water supplies will install filtration and 53 water supplier presently filter their surface water supplies. Also 11 water supplies plan to develop ground water supplies as an alternate to their surface water supplies.

Many suppliers utilizing surface water will have to conduct pilot studies. In response to this, the Department has instituted a pilot plant policy that is presently listed as DWS Policy #90-04. This policy will provide general guidance on the Department's decision criteria, and will establish consistent procedures to assist in approving pilot proposals and pilot studies. This policy is primarily intended for treatment and filtration of surface waters and for compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule; though this policy can be used for piloting other treatment and processes, as determined by the regional offices of DEP.

There are several reasons why a water supplier would conduct a pilot test:

- to determine the specific operational and performance characteristics of the selected processes throughout the anticipated range of raw water quality hydraulic loading rates, chemical feeds, and operating conditions;
- to ensure that the proposed treatment process will continuously produce water that meets state and federal drinking water standards, as well as addressing historical taste, odor, corrosivity, or other consumer complaints so as to provide a drinking water widely accepted by the public;
- to facilitate the overall operation and maintenance of full scale process units;
- to assist the water supplier in estimating the overall capital and operation costs; and
- to compare the benefits of the most cost effective process with benefits of other processes.

The first step in a pilot test requires an engineer to submit to the Department a pilot test proposal. This proposal should present a proposed scope of work for the pilot studies that includes:

- up to one year of raw water quality testing of the source water should be conducted prior to submittal of the pilot test proposal, although this testing could be done concurrently with the pilot testing. The policy includes a guide to the water quality parameters to be tested and the frequency for such testing;
- an evaluation of the raw water quality data and a discussion of the appropriate treatment processes that could treat such water;
- an identification of the selected processes/plants to be pilot tested;

- schematics and design data sheets of the actual processes/plants involved in the pilot testing;
- the proposed time periods the piloting will occur and the proposed duration of each pilot test period; and
- a proposed scale of the pilot plant.

Within two months of completing all the pilot testing, a final report is submitted to the appropriate regional office of DEP which should include the following:

- a description of raw and finished water quality and pilot testing performed;
- tabular and graphical summaries and interpretations of the data;
- a complete set of all the raw water data obtained or used in the pilot tests;
- recommended process/plant for the full scale treatment/filtration plant;
- estimated chemical usage, capital and O&M costs;
- estimated size and design flow of the full scale treatment/filtration plant; and
- description of recommended disposal options for sludge, supernate, and/or backwash water, and the necessary permits or approvals.

For more information on the Division of Water Supply's Surface Water Treatment Program, or Piloting Policy, please call me at (617) 292-5875. For copies of Policy #90-04, please call (617) 292-5770. □

## ■ Plymouth Carver, *cont from page 1*

preserve the state's fragile coast," said Assistant Commissioner Arleen O'Donnell, who heads the Bureau of Resource Protection. "Attaining this extra measure of protection for the Plymouth Carver Aquifer is another important step in the Department's overall goal of protecting the Commonwealth's water resources."

The advantages of sole source aquifer status come from the extra stringent review process the EPA gives to all federally financed projects. These reviews are designed to minimize any harm that may come from a project that could impact the aquifer such as highway projects, solid waste facilities and any other project that is federally funded.

The most important advantage, however, is the knowledge of just how fragile the resource is. "The greatest benefit of EPA's designation is the heightened public awareness about the need for protecting groundwater," said David Terry, Division of Water Supply Director. "The research on which we based our petition should help towns in the area work together to carefully plan their growth."

The Plymouth/Carver Aquifer serves drinking water to all of Plymouth, Bourne and Sandwich north of the Cape Cod Canal, most of Carver and Wareham, parts of Kingston and Plympton, and a small section of Middleborough. □

## ■ Southeast, *cont from page 2*

calling the local water department because they are worried for one reason or another. We hope consumers are treated with understanding and patience by the utility personnel. Suppliers should also make the effort to inform the public about current problems that may occur, the causes, the health ramifications, and the solutions. Communication will make people feel better about their drinking water, trust their water supplier, and the entire industry will be better off in the long run.

### ■ The Wellhead Protection Program:

"Communities shouldn't miss any opportunity to take steps to protect and develop their

water supplies. Communities should work together as a whole [suppliers/selectmen/boards of health]. The good news in this region is the number of sole source aquifers that have been designated by EPA - Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod and Plymouth/Carver [see article "Plymouth/Carver Aquifer Gains 'Sole Source' Status From EPA" page one]. Hopefully, these designations will drive the point home that we need to protect these resources because they are indispensable."

### ■ Full cost pricing:

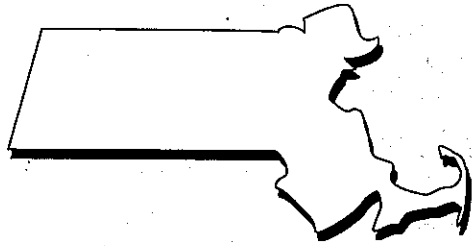
"I would encourage communities to adopt full cost pricing and/or enterprise funding. Full cost pricing is the only way to go with all the

new regulations coming up and the fiscal crisis affecting community budgets. People need to be educated as to the *true* cost of water."

### ■ Outreach to schools:

"I think the superintendents should set up talks and tours with school-age children whenever possible. We need to engrain the concept of protecting all resources, including wetlands and the coastline, as well as water supplies, early on.

"I would like to emphasize again that I am please with the quality of superintendents I work with in this region. I try to be accessible to everyone as much as I possibly can. My goal has been, and will continue to be, get out and meet with every superintendent." □



## DWS Updates Groundwater Section of Guidelines

Paul Blain

The Division of Water Supply has recently updated the Groundwater section of the *Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems*. These changes were made partially in response to recent amendments to the Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.21 — requiring communities implement zoning and non-zoning controls before new groundwater sources can be brought on line. This applies to all new groundwater sources with planned yields of 100,000 gpd and greater.

The groundwater section of the Guidelines has been reformatted for easier use, and over a dozen technical policies generated and adopted by the Division over the past eighteen months have been incorporated. There are also new sections which provide guidance on the zoning and non-zoning control section of the regulatory changes, groundwater monitoring well programs, development of groundwater supplies in confined aquifers and bedrock wells, as well as a discussion of the Division's decision to approve "conceptual" Zone II's for existing wells. A conceptual Zone II is a delineated zone of contribution in which a combination of analytical and surficial mapping techniques are applied.

A public meeting was held on September 27th at the Natick Town Hall to discuss recent changes to the Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.21 and the *Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems*. The discussion focused on how regulation and guideline changes have modified the source approval process. Copies of the updated Groundwater Section of the Guidelines may be purchased from the Division of Water Supply for \$14.00. Please make checks payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The updated regulations can be purchased at the Springfield State Bookstore (413/784-1376) and Boston State Bookstore (617/727-2834).

Please note: Other sections of the *Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems* are being updated at this time. Upon completion, the revised manual will be available at the state bookstores in its entirety. DWS estimates completion in early 1991. □

### ■ UST Hearings, cont from page 1

Notes:

1. As the substandard USTs described above reach 15 years of age after the above dates, they will be closed. As new water supplies withdraw 100,000 gpd, the above substandard USTs will be closed within the first year of the supply's DEP approval.
2. If age of UST is unknown, it is assumed to be 15 years. If size is unknown, it is assumed to be 1,100 gallons.
3. No replacements are allowed in Zone I or within 100 feet of a reservoir. Replacements within 100-400 feet from reservoirs are subject to DEP approval.

Definitions:

- \* **Zone S1** is the area within 400 feet of a reservoir lake or pond used for a public water source.
- \* **Zone S2** is the area within one-half mile of the reservoir, lake or pond for a public water supply, and within that watershed boundary.
- \* **Zone I** is the area within a 400 foot radius around a public water supply well that must be owned or controlled by the water supplier.
- \* **Interim Zone II** is the area within a one-half mile radius around a public water supply well. **Zone II** is the delineated zone of contribution to a public water supply well as approved by the Department.

If you are a water supplier and are interested in the management of your UST(s), contact Mary Wheeler, Division of Water Supply Technical Assistance Branch at (617) 292-5929. If you have questions about the proposed rule, contact Deirdre Doherty, Division of Water Pollution Control at (617) 292-5886. □

# Salute to Communities

Jude Hutchinson

The DWS Technical Assistance Program offers help to municipalities, protection committees, watershed associations, water suppliers, multi-community collaboratives, and regional planning agencies. The focus of this quarter's column is on assistance offered through regional planning agencies (RPA's). DEP awards annual grants to RPA's through federal monies authorized under the Clean Water Act. Grant recipients are required to work with several towns on implementation of protection measures.

This column addresses the exemplary work performed by RPA's and local committees. The next two issues will also salute regional efforts.

## Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)

MAPC is the RPA for 101 cities and towns in the greater Boston area. **Martin Pillsbury** is the water resources planner who oversees projects for these towns. **Sara Malone**, MAPC Planner, coordinated an intercommunity study of land uses within 11 towns west of Boston, and facilitated the development of the Metro West Growth Management Committee, which has representatives from each town. Members reviewed potential threats to water supplies and discussed measures to control existing land uses such as landfill capping and groundwater monitoring.

The "Metro West Water Supply Protection Study Report" discusses potential threats to the region's water supplies and recommends specific actions to control high-risk uses in recharge areas. Recommendations include: the establishment of a regional water supply protection advisory committee which would have the authority to review and comment on development projects which may impact public water sources and zoning overlay districts which prohibit high-risk land uses in recharge areas of water supplies; board of health regulations for registration of hazardous materials and underground tanks; monitoring the use of pesticides; and special permits for mining operations.

**Metro West** members are very interested in cooperative efforts for regional waste management which would start with a strong public education component and lead to a subregional joint household hazardous waste collection program, waste oil collection and recycling initiatives.

### Salutes:

**Sara Malone**, Project Planner, MAPC  
**George Wallace**, Committee Chairperson, Natick  
**James Lekas**, Ashland  
**Timothy Walsh**, Framingham  
**Susan Ressler**, Hopkington  
**Frederick White**, Hopkington  
**Doran Crouse**, Marlborough  
**Michael Jackson**, Southborough  
**Ursula Lyons**, Sudbury  
**Joe Duggan**, Wellesley  
**Cynthia Abbott**, Weston  
**Julie Hyde**, Weston

## Pioneer Valley Planning Commission (PVPC)

Over the last year, **Chris Curtis**, **Principal Planner**, and his staff at PVPC, assisted 18 communities in developing measures to manage growth and development in an environmentally sound manner. Some of these measures are innovative and designed specifically for this rural and agricultural region. We salute **Chris Curtis** for his contributions and dedication to environmental protection.

**Curtis** and staff worked with the following municipalities to affect resource management and protection:

Salute to the town of **Chesterfield** which adopted a creative development bylaw with the assistance of the **Planning Board**, chaired by **Donald Grose**. This innovative bylaw is a growth management tool and one which permanently preserves open space.

Salute to the **Barnes Aquifer Protection Advisory Committee** and the towns of **Easthampton**, **Southampton**, **Westfield** and **Holyoke** for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which is a cooperative agreement to protect a regional resource. The signing of an MOU allows the Committee to review development proposals and permit applications and make specific recommendations to the permitting authority. The recommendations may then become part of the permit conditions.

Committee members and **Bill Connor**, **Chairman**, deserve a special salute for their active involvement over the last year: **Stuart Beckley** and **Debbie Davis** from **Easthampton**, **Robert Postier** and **Charles Kaniecki** from **Southampton**, **Barbara Swords**, **Kenneth Taylor** and **James Boardman** from **Westfield**, and **Jane Cameron**, **Constance Baker** and **Ernest Mathieu** from **Holyoke**.

Salute to **Northampton!** With the assistance of **Larry Smith**, **Planning Department**, the City Council passed a Water Supply Protection District Zoning Ordinance which has provisions to protect recharge areas serving wells in the neighboring town of **Hatfield**. **Hatfield** is planning to submit a reciprocal agreement this Fall. Hats off to **Corey Bardwell**, **Chairman** of **Hatfield's** Water Supply Protection Committee.

Salute to **West Springfield**, **Dennis Miles** and committee members for adopting an initial surface water supply protection regulation. The Water Supply Protection Zoning Overlay District is designed to protect the Bear Hole Reservoir.

Salute to **Worthington!** The **Groundwater Protection Committee** under the direction of **Steve Kulik** and **Julia Sharron**, **Selectboard**, worked over the last year to see the passage of the Aquifer Protection District Zoning Bylaw.

A major salute to the town of **Cummington** and **Ernest Strong**, **Chairman** of the Water Supply Protection Committee for adopting so many new regulations to protect natural resources. Measures include a Water Supply Protection Bylaw, a Westfield River Protection Zoning Bylaw, and general bylaws controlling underground fuel storage tanks and hazardous materials.

Addendum from the TAP team: CCAMP documents are available to towns! If your town has not received copies of the Cape Cod Aquifer Management Project materials, please let us know! Call us at 617/292-5534. Thank You! □