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- EPA's Lead and Copper Rule
- Surface Water Treatment Consent Orders
- Regulations Passed To Limit Pesticides in Recharge Areas

In The Main

DEP Division of Water Supply
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108-4746

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■ **Surface, continued from page 1** the water supplier. It allows DEP to take individual public water supplies' special circumstances into account by setting up an acceptable schedule for each system. Also, the U.S. EPA has indicated to DEP that public water suppliers on a legally enforceable schedule may eliminate the need for additional enforcement by EPA. If a PWS refuses to negotiate an acceptable consent order and misses a compliance date, enforcement by DEP and possibly EPA could occur. Presently 78 suppliers with surface water supplies have signed consent orders and 126 suppliers have not signed.

DEP would like to remind PWS who have not signed a consent order that it is in their best interest to enter into a consent order with the DEP with regard to their surface water supplies as soon as possible to avoid future enforcement action.

If you have any questions regarding the status of the consent order or the SWTR feel free to contact your regional office, or you may call me at (617) 292-5875. □

■ **Grants, continued from page 6** establishment of drinking water protection districts; development of local water supply contingency plans; public education and outreach programs; and establishment of permanent water supply protection committees.

Metropolitan Area Planning Council: \$39,000 to conduct a regional water supply protection project for nine communities in the Upper Charles River Basin; to address protection of over 40 public water supply wells and surface water sources.

Montachusett Regional Planning Commission: \$10,000 to conduct a watershed protection study for Upper Naukeag Lake for two communities; form a task force and review local regulations, with recommendations for revision and implementation.

Old Colony Planning Council: \$20,000 for a wellhead and watershed protection project for nine communities; contingency planning; and establishment of a drinking water protection district.
Pioneer Valley Planning Commis-

sion: \$39,000 to develop programs to enhance Barnes Aquifer protection efforts in four towns; multi-town coordination for regional watershed protection for thirteen communities; and provide technical assistance to five communities in Western Valley and four communities in Eastern Valley.

Southeastern Regional Planning & Economic Development District: \$35,000 to establish a water supply protection committee to develop a drinking water protection district serving five communities; address quantity and quality of water supply; and provide technical assistance for six communities. □

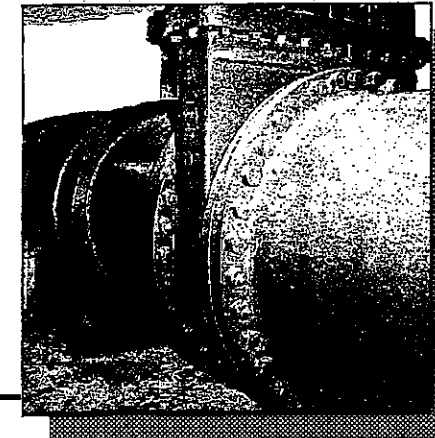
■ **Workshops, continued from page 5** models of effective regional cooperation that other areas of the state may wish to emulate.

Thank you to everyone who participated in making this series a success: local hosts, those who gave presentations, helped with arrangements, and helped with publicity, and those who gave an evening to attend. □

In The Main.

The Technical Assistance
Newsletter for Public
Drinking Water Professionals

Volume 4, Number 3
Summer 1991



Division of Water
Supply
Department of
Environmental Protection
Executive Office of
Environmental Affairs
Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Plaudits For EPA's Lead and Copper Rule

Joseph E. O'Brien

The "Final Rule" for Lead and Copper has finally been published. It appears to be well worth the wait. Even by EPA standards and rationale, the rule seems particularly comprehensive and progressive. It wisely stresses the importance of both objective monitoring and effective treatment in achieving the MCL requirements of 15 micrograms per liter for lead, and 1.3 milligrams per liter for copper.

It not only grants the expected

authority to primacy states to oversee compliance by water purveyors, but also clearly mandates responsibility to these states to assist communities in selecting the optimal corrosion treatment process. Pursuant to the final Rule (CFR141.82), this choice must be made with due consideration for the adverse effect of some corrosion treatment chemicals on "water quality parameters" and "other water quality treatment processes", such

Continued on page 4

Surface Water Treatment Consent Orders

Julie Smith

In 1990, meetings were held with public water suppliers with surface water supplies to discuss their options in complying with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). At this meeting, the Department explained that it would be encouraging suppliers to sign Consent Orders developed by the Department and structured to allow the Public

Water Supplier to pursue their chosen option while complying with the Federal

and State deadlines mandated by the SWTR.

The requirements of the SWTR are that unfiltered surface supplies must have filtration installed by June, 1993, unless a waiver has been granted. Filtered systems also must meet filtration requirements by June, 1993.

DEP has viewed this consent order as a document negotiated and agreed to by both parties with several benefits to

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New Law Puts Limits On Home-Testing Of Drinking Water

*Chuck Larson
Anthony Abruzese*

Due to numerous complaints of unethical sales practices for home water treatment devices, new legislation has been passed. Bill No. 6133, entitled "An Act Relative to the Testing of Drinking Water", amends Chapter 111 of the General Laws to further protect consumers.

Here's the scenario: A salesperson representing a company selling home water treatment devices offers to test a consumer's tap water. The salesperson claims to find "harmful" substances in the water and recommends treatment with his or her company's device. In the meantime, the consumer has no idea what the validity of the tests were, or what they mean. Chances are, however, that a sale is made with the consumer believing that he or she is protecting family members from unsafe drinking

Continued on page 3



✉ Letters to The Editor ✉

The Power to Protect...

Dear Editor:

We used the video "*The Power To Protect*" recently as part of a seminar on wastewater and waste minimization. The video was a definite addition to the seminar. It was well produced, contained good information, and came from a perspective of cooperation between industry and regulators... definitely an idea which we encourage.

Thanks for the loan, we'll want it again.

George Frantz
Printing Industries of New England

Glad to hear that "The Power To Protect" was helpful. This 30-minute video has received accolades from many who have viewed it.

If anyone else is interested in borrowing a copy, please call the Division of Water Supply at 617/292-5770. -Ed.

The Circuit Rider Program...

Dear Editor:

On February 28, 1991, I was fortunate to participate in the Community Technical Assistance [Circuit Rider] Program. Being able to communicate directly with Jude Hutchinson, Environmental Analyst, at the DEP Central Region Office was an asset to the understanding of issues relative to the operation of the Grafton Water District.

It was a great help to me as well as the Grafton Planning Board and the Board of Health to have answers to questions relating to the Aquifer Protection By-Laws, Underground Storage Tank By-Laws, Grant Applications and Zone II delineation.

Please continue to provide this questions and answer program. I see it as a valuable tool to make my job as well as others' more professional and easy.

Sincerely,
Matthew E. Pearson, Manager
Grafton Water District

Dear Editor:

A [Circuit Rider] program developed by the DEP - Technical Support Branch was recently piloted in the Central Region Office. A general presentation on the subject of groundwater protection was made and a one-on-one follow-up meeting was offered for interested participants. I found the effort to be quite constructive, particularly the individualized session as it allowed the unique problems of a particular town to be the sole focus of discussion.

I encourage the DEP to continue to support programs such as this because of the long range cost effectiveness they offer.

Sincerely,
Eileen M. Commane, Operations
Manager
Massachusetts-American Water Company

We are optimistic the Circuit Rider Program will continue. See Salute to Communities on Page 6 for details. - Ed.

DEP Co-sponsors Groundwater Supply Protection Workshops

Tara Gallagher

In an effort to provide practical information that local officials could use to adopt, implement and enforce local and regional water supply protection plans, the DEP Division of Water Supply sponsored a series of five Groundwater Supply Protection Workshops.

The May workshops were jointly hosted by DEP, the American Planning Association and the Executive Office of Communities and Development (EOCD). Over 185 public water suppliers, members of planning boards, boards of appeal, conservation commissions and boards of health, as well as local zoning enforcement officers and interested citizens representing 77 communities attended.

Presentations were given on the new DEP regulations, innovative wellhead protection approaches, and local community examples. Each workshop closed with a participatory enforcement case study of a commercial development in a water resource protection district.

In Bridgewater, **Wayne Southworth, Superintendent of the Easton Water Division**, described the regional measures his community and four others implemented to protect the Canoe River Aquifer. **Jon Witten of Horsley Witten Hegemann** presented local resource protection techniques.

In Lanesborough, **Betsy Bean, Lanesborough Water Commissioner**, opened a group presentation by **William Matthiesen, Zoning Bylaw Committee**, **William Guidi, Board of Health**, and **Ce Swanson, Town Planning Committee**, who demonstrated that groundwater supply protection is not the province of one board or person but that coordination among boards is essential. **Barbara Bashevkin, Town Planner in Williamstown**, described the model planning approaches her community has pursued, with state and regional assistance, to protect their water resources.

The Grafton workshop was highlighted with a presentation by **Nelda Hoxie, Hopkinton Town Planner**.

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\$ Grants Awarded for Water Supply Protection \$

Susanne McCarthy

Ten water quality management grants totaling \$281,531 have been awarded for water supply protection. The competitive grant program is funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency through the Clean Water Act.

"Regional and local planning officials know their water supplies better than any state or federal agency and they are in the best position to safeguard them," Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner Daniel Greenbaum said. "These grants will help ensure that the water coming from public wells, reservoirs, and groundwater supplies will be clean and safe for future generations."

The Department received 14 applications for groundwater and watershed protection planning grants and was able to make ten awards. In deciding who the recipients would be, the agency rated proposals for their public benefits and likely impact on those groundwater, watershed, and water supplies in the greatest need of protection.

"Through these grants, which provide assistance to cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth, the Department of Environmental Protection is implementing one of its top priorities: the protection of our valuable water resources," said Assistant Commissioner Arleen O'Donnell, who directs the agency's Bureau of Resource Protection. "This program is a part of the comprehensive strategy which recognizes that effective land use controls at the local level are one of the most important ways to protect our vital drinking water supplies."

Including those announced today, the Department of Environmental Protection has awarded more than \$1 million in water supply protection planning grants under this federally-funded program since 1988, helping to launch a number of successful initiatives including: land-use inventories, water supply surveys and enactment of local wellhead protection laws, and regional agreements for

protection of groundwater and surface water resources. Grants were awarded to:

Barnstable County Health & Environmental Department:

\$20,531 to help three communities identify, survey, register, assess, inspect, and map Hazardous Materials users within Barnstable County; public education and enforcement initiatives.

Cape Cod Commission: \$15,000 for assistance to six communities for development of a groundwater protection plan and committee.

Franklin County Commissioners:

\$39,000 to provide water resource protection planning and assistance to five communities; contingency planning for seven communities in Franklin and Southern Franklin County; development and implementation of an educational program for communities in Franklin County, and continuation of work with the Water Supply Protection Committee.

Merrimack Valley Planning Commission jointly with

Northern Middlesex Council of Governments: \$39,000 to work with four Northern Middlesex and three Merrimack Valley communities for

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■ *Salutes, continued from page 6*
reduced travel time.

A general approximation of comparison time indicated that 45-50 percent of DEP/DWS staff time is saved using the targeted consultation approach over the individual community meeting approach. This figure includes an approximate share of the time expended in planning and notification tasks.

The opinion of the program developer mimics the opinion of participants - the Circuit Rider Approach to providing assistance to local officials and public water suppliers should be continued, as suggested:

Continue the program in the Central Region one afternoon per month starting September 1991. Meetings should continue to be scheduled in the DEP Worcester office or the Montachusett Regional Planning Commission office in Fitchburg; and

expansion of the Circuit Rider method of providing services to other regions of the state should be based on needs, interest, and services desired by the DEP Regional Water Supply Section Chiefs.

Technical assistance is the cornerstone of the state's approved Wellhead Protection Program and it is one of the best ways to stimulate compliance with state regulations and policies. I will close with an old proverb upon which I rest my case:

TELL ME, I FORGET
SHOW ME, I REMEMBER
INVOLVE ME, I UNDERSTAND □

In The Main

One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William F. Weld, Governor

Executive Office of Environmental
Affairs
Susan F. Tierney, Secretary

Department of Environmental
Protection
Daniel S. Greenbaum, Commissioner

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

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Certified Operator's Exam- Review Session Save The Dates!

Exam Date: November 2, 1991
Registration Deadline: September 3, 1991
Review Session in Randolph: October 23, 1991
Math Preparation Workshops at Quabbin Reservoir: October 4, 1991, and October 11, 1991 9:00 AM - Noon
Sessions sponsored by Massachusetts Water Works Association; more information to follow in the H.O.H.I. LINES or call 617/737-1907

★ Salute To Communities ★

Circuit Rider Comes to the Central Region - Part 2

Jude Hutchinson

In the last issue we reported on the piloting of the Circuit Rider Consultation Program in the Central Region and the participation of several towns. The focus of this column is on additional consultations, evaluations and recommendations for program expansion and continuance.

Salutes to the towns participating in the pre-scheduled consultations:

Blackstone

Salutes to **Thomas Devlin** of the **Blackstone Water District** for consulting with us on water supply protection initiatives. Blackstone is currently preparing a groundwater protection district bylaw under its zoning authority. Devlin discussed changes in the bylaw with Mary Wheeler, Technical Assistance Program (TAP) Consultant. Wheeler recommended additional controls on septic systems and underground fuel storage tanks in Zones I and II of a new source. Blackstone is to be commended for its cooperative efforts with the neighboring towns of Hopedale, Mendon, and Milford.

Holden

Congratulations to Holden for its unanimous support of the revised aquifer protection district bylaw voted in at the May Town Meeting. Town Planner **Alan Gordon** deserves applause for his efforts in drafting a comprehensive regulation and consulting with us on appropriate changes. **Holden is the first town to pass a regulation that satisfies the Division of Water Supply's wellhead requirements for new groundwater sources (310 CMR 22.21).** These regulations became effective July 6, 1990. This is one of the steps a public water supplier must now meet before DEP approves the well.

Millbury

Salutes to **David Hulseberg**, **Millbury Planning Department**, and **Eileen Commane** of the **American Water Company** for working together on wellhead protection. Millbury is to be commended for recently completing a

townwide aquifer study which will be reviewed by DEP for compliance with the Zone II requirements. An extra handshake to Ms. Commane, director of the private water company, for encouraging member towns to take advantage of the TAP consultation services and for her involvement at three sessions.

Oxford

Salutes to Eileen Commane, and Oxford Town Engineer **Joe Zaneski** for their participation in the Circuit Rider Program. Oxford is in the process of initiating specific steps to develop a comprehensive protection plan for its three town wells. Commane will review and update the town's past application to the Aquifer Land Acquisition program and submit the aquifer studies to DEP for review of conceptual Zone II requirements.

Evaluation

An overall tally of the comments received, evaluation cards, and letters to the editor, indicate support for this type of service and encouragement of its continuation. Approximately one quarter of towns relying on groundwater supplies in this region participated in the Central Region Pilot. Encouragement by the water purveyor or the regional planning agency planner appeared to induce involvement for some. The fact that some towns may be subject to the new wellhead requirements for source approvals also stimulated some interest.

Specific

Fourteen cities and towns participated in the program. Representatives from 11 towns attended the public information kickoff event and nine of these scheduled consultations. Water suppliers were the primary consultee, followed by the planner. The majority of participants returned evaluation cards and were in agreement on the following:

- The Circuit Rider Program should be continued;
- the information was presented clearly;
- consultation increased knowledge of

protection issues; and

- location made a difference in participation.

Additionally, most respondents felt the meeting was the most valuable part of the consultation because of the opportunity to ask specific questions and get immediate feedback. Meetings also provided input on existing watershed and aquifer protection ordinances. Three towns felt the meeting report which was sent to each community after the consultation was as valuable.

You may recall that the main objective of the pilot program was to increase our services to communities in the central part of the state and to test the efficiency of concentrated technical assistance in a selected geographical area. We feel we did meet our goals. The majority of towns that participated at the briefing and/or the consultations had not received targeted technical assistance in the past three years.

Summary/Recommendations

The Circuit Rider concept is an efficient method of providing services to municipalities in a selected geographical area. Moreover, the client is asked to focus attention on specific measures since the consultation is limited by time. This benefits the DEP staff consultant because she does not have to deal with a lot of extraneous information or volatile issues which evoke anxieties. Many times, a community public meeting will lead to diversions from the primary purpose of the meeting.

Overall, because of this concentrated assistance to one or two people in the town, the meetings are purposeful and interactive. Location is important in getting people to participate and also allows the involvement of the regional water supply staff and/or regional planner. There is a cost savings in staff time for the meeting and preparation work. Moreover, three to four consultations were scheduled on the same day in the same location and this significantly

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New Pesticide Regulations Passed to Protect Recharge Areas



Tara Gallagher

New regulations for the protection of public groundwater supplies from potential pesticide contamination were passed by the Pesticide Board on May 1, 1991. These regulations, 333 CMR 12.00, will be implemented by the Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) beginning January 1, 1992, and restrict the use of certain pesticides in approved Zone IIs and in Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (half mile radii) of public wells pumping 100,000 gallons per day or greater.

The Department of Food and Agriculture has published a "groundwater protection list" of 23 pesticides that are highly toxic and, based on site characteristics and other criteria, have a greater likelihood of leaching through soil. DFA approval of a Pesticide Management Plan is required for soil applications of listed pesticides in areas with less than 50 percent ground cover. For all other applications of the listed pesticides, growers must adopt a DFA-approved Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. These regulations are expected to affect corn and tomato growers most intensely.

To prepare for the regulations, DFA initiated a free monitoring program in June 1991, sampling approximately 100 public supply wells that pump over

100,000 gpd for each of the listed pesticides. Wells with significant agricultural lands in the Zone II will be selected for this one-time testing. If a listed pesticide is detected, its use in that particular Zone II will be prohibited.

If you would like further information, contact Lee Corte-Real at the DFA Pesticide Bureau, at (617) 727-3020, ext. 126.

What Your Community Can Do

If you are concerned about pesticides, you should initiate an inventory of pesticide use in your community and begin to evaluate pesticide use on town-owned lands. For water supply protection purposes, pesticide use and storage is prohibited in the Zone I's of public supply wells and should be limited near reservoirs. You may also wish to obtain the recently published **Handbook of Local Pesticide Regulation for Massachusetts**, available for \$10.00 from the Conservation Law Foundation (CLF), at (617) 742-2540.

Massachusetts communities are limited in their ability to regulate pesticides to controls that do not conflict with state or federal laws. CLF has developed a model pesticide bylaw/board of health regulation which stays within

the legal boundaries of local authority. A highlight of the model bylaw/regulation is the emphasis on reduction of pesticide use by towns themselves. Towns would adopt IPM for municipal pest control needs, sending a strong message to citizens and businesses in town. The bylaw also contains notification requirements concerning the frequency and location of certain types of pesticide applications. □

■ Home Testing, *continued from page 1* water.

New legislation has changed this scenario. No one, other than professionals from state-certified laboratories, is allowed to test tap water for health parameters. These tests are complicated and do require sophisticated laboratory equipment. However, sales people may still test for aesthetic parameters - things that are not harmful if consumed but affect the taste, color, and/or smell of drinking water - as long as the test is accompanied by the new DEP form: "Required Disclosure of Water Test Results". This form must be filled out and signed by the sales person, and given by the seller to the prospective purchaser. The form also explains what is legally allowed to be tested for by salespersons, such as: **chlorine, chloride, color, iron, manganese, odor, hardness, hydrogen sulfide, pH, sulfate, TDS, and zinc;** and explains how each of these parameters may affect drinking water.

The Department was tasked by the law to develop this form to report the results of such testing, in conjunction with representatives of consumer groups and the home water treatment device industry. This form has been developed after several months of review and revisions. It is available from DEP (617/292-5770) and will be revised and updated as needed. □

Integrated Pest Management {From CLF Handbook}

Integrated Pest Management is a pest control program which integrates multiple control tactics to minimize both economic damage caused by the pest and environmental damage caused by the control measures. Such a program generally includes at a minimum:

- ◆ The use of cultural practices which minimize pest populations;
- ◆ a monitoring program for assessing pest populations;
- ◆ a program of pesticide application whose timing and frequency is determined by the relation of pest monitoring results to commonly accepted economic damage thresholds;
- ◆ the use, when available, of pesticides which are nontoxic to the pest's natural enemies; and
- ◆ the use of pest resistant plant varieties, natural enemies, and other non-chemical pest controls, where appropriate. □

CROSS CONNECTION UPDATE

Karen Doherty

Proposed Changes to Fire Sprinkler Regulations

In August 1991, the DEP Division of Water Supply (DWS) plans to go to public hearing with proposed changes to the Cross Connection Regulations, 310 CMR 22.22, for fire sprinkler systems.

These proposed changes would only affect existing fire sprinkler systems with a pumper connection. All new fire sprinkler systems would have to comply with the current cross connection regulations for fire sprinkler systems. It is the intent of the proposed changes to bring DEP Cross Connection Regulations more in line with the AWWA M-14 manual.

Cross Connection Audit Program

The Division of Water Supply has initiated an audit program for all DEP-

approved cross connection programs. It will take several years to audit all programs; however, DWS plans to audit 25 percent of the approved cross connection programs in FY1992.

One of the first steps in the audit program is the review of the Annual Reports as required by 310 CMR 22.22(10)(b)2, which were due May 1 of this year. If you have not already done so, please submit your annual report to the DEP Division of Water Supply, One Winter Street, Boston, MA 02108. DWS Regional Cross Connection Staff will contact local cross connection programs throughout the course of this year and next year to set up an audit for their community. It is the opinion of DWS that this audit program will help ensure local compliance with 310 CMR 22.22 and maintain effective operation of the Massachusetts Cross Connection Program among DEP-approved cross connection programs.

If you have any questions or comments on these matters, please contact me at (617)292-5775. □

LES Ends Chemical Analysis of Source Waters

Chuck Larson

For many years Water Suppliers have annually submitted drinking water samples from their sources to the Lawrence Experiment Station (LES) for an analysis known as the "Annual Regular Chemistry for Source Waters". These samples were submitted voluntarily by the water supplier and were in addition to samples for regulated substances.

Until 1976, samples were taken and analyzed as many as three times per year, and the results published on an annual basis. As demands increased for other analyses while needed resources decreased, the frequency was cut to an

annual sample. Early this year LES proposed doing one-half of these samples each year, but in later budgetary meetings these analyses were eliminated altogether. DEP encourages Water Suppliers to continue to have these analyses done using a certified laboratory.

DEP regrets having to temporarily eliminate this analytical service and looks forward to a time when resources will allow it to be offered again.

For more information on the process for providing these analytical results, please call Heidi Feusi at 617/556-1045. □

■ *Lead, continued from page 1* as wastewater treatment. In other words, the cheapest process may not be the most effective or economical for the community or environment as a whole.

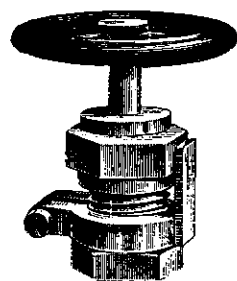
While awaiting publication of the final Rule, the Division of Water Supply (DWS) has had the foresight to assist communities in getting a head start in understanding and implementing this important act. The basis of DWS's program, in its first phase, has been a series of regional seminars which reached, either directly or indirectly, 72 communities with corrosive surface water supplies. The number of people served by these systems represents two thirds of the state's population.

The second phase should address corrosive ground waters, which supply about 20 percent of the state's populace.

The bottom line is that effective corrosion control will not only reduce potentially serious public health problems, but also will pay for itself many times over in reduced expenses for replacement and maintenance of water distribution mains and plumbing systems. Ironically, processes which communities are now required to implement for public health reasons should have been installed decades ago for both health and economic reasons.

Congress's single criticism of EPA's lead and copper rule seems to center around its extended schedule of compliance, which critics point out might permit another generation of children to be exposed to lead in drinking water. Hopefully, most communities will expedite compliance in the best interests of health and economy.

If you would like more information about the new Lead and Copper Rule, you may call the Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. □



Andrew Gottlieb

Water Management Update

Permits Issued In Taunton & Boston Harbor Basins

Thirty-five permits were recently issued to applicants seeking increased water withdrawals in the Taunton and Boston Harbor River Basins. These permits were for applications filed in the initial round of permitting in those basins. Two permit applications were extended to allow the applicants an opportunity to complete the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) process.

The amount of water initially available for permitting in each basin and the amount remaining in each basin, taking into consideration the permits recently issued, is listed in the table below (in MGD).

Second-round applications in these basins will be ruled upon by November 30 1991. Additional applications for withdrawals in these basins will be accepted during the month of February of each year. □

	Available	Permitted Amount	Remaining
Taunton	44.6	8.21	36.39
Boston Harbor:			
Neponsit Basin	7.11	4.57	2.55
Mystic Basin	1.68	0.16	1.51
Weymouth Weir Basin	3.3	0.12	3.17

Upcoming Basins Entering the Permit Process

The Department will accept permit applications in August of 1991 for withdrawals exceeding 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) in the Concord, Hudson, Ipswich, North Coastal, and South Coastal River Basins.

This is the first opportunity for permit applications to be filed in the Concord basin. Persons who are not registered or who are registered but have exceeded, or plan to exceed, their registered amount by more than 100,000 gpd must make an application in this round. Applications for the Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod basins will be accepted in November.

Applications are available from the Water Management Program at 617/556-1077, and will be accepted between August 1 and August 31, 1991. □

■ *Workshops, continued from page 1* Hopkinton is a community currently facing tremendous development pressure, so any attempt to protect groundwater supplies must involve a mechanism for guiding development in wellhead protection areas. Hopkinton works with developers and encourages protection of resources with the promise of cost saving measures allowed under the Town's Open Space Plan. Ron Roux of Prime Properties, the evening's guest developer, attested to the fact that gains for the environment can translate to gains for the developer as well. Ralph Willmer of McGregor, Shea & Doliner focused his presentation on the relationship of groundwater protection planning to community and regional planning requirements.

In Greenfield, Lynn Rubinstein of the Franklin County Commission detailed the regional water supply protection work she fosters through the Commission, and provided some excellent handouts of bylaws on various water protection-related topics. This led into Teri Anderson's presentation of Greenfield's groundwater supply protection controls. Greenfield has achieved a solid level of water supply protection through a combination of measures, including land purchase and zoning controls which cover not only existing wells but also the area within a one-half-mile radius of the Town's future water supply well.

The Barnes Aquifer Committee's regional approach to protection of a shared water resource was the focus of the workshop in Holyoke. Chris Curtis of the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, Barbara Swords of the Westfield City Council, Stuart Beckley, Easthampton Town Planner, and Jane Cameron of the Holyoke Planning Department all emphasized the importance of developing a cooperative, trusting relationship with neighboring communities. With such a relationship established, the Barnes Aquifer group has been able to develop sophisticated regional development review procedures and begin cooperating on coordinating zoning bylaws on an intermunicipal basis. Both the Barnes Aquifer and Canoe River Aquifer Committees serve as excellent

Continued on page 8