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In The Main

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

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■ **Watershed Bill** continued from page 1 available through the Safe Drinking Water Act, and to a lesser degree, the Water Management Act and New Source Approval, to bring suppliers into compliance with the requirements of the Cohen bill. This will fit into the Department's existing emphasis on pollution prevention.

The use of waiver provisions under the "groundwater under the influence of surface water", the surface water filtration waivers, and the SOC/IOC rules already encourage source protection. Similarly, New Source Approval and Water Management permits also require source protection. It is estimated that 66 percent of the sources will be affected by these existing programs. Regulations that would be developed under the Cohen bill would recognize these existing incentives to implement source protection. The Cohen Bill regulations will therefore be focused on the remaining 33 percent of supplies not already affected by an existing program. Development of an

enforcement strategy taking into account past compliance history is also anticipated.

Implementation in FY 93 will focus on program development. New requirements not also stemming from an ongoing DWS program will not be addressed in FY 93. In FY 94 and FY 95, implementation will begin heavily and will build on existing DWS programs wherever possible. By FY 96 the bulk of the bylaw and Zone II review should be done, and the focus will be on maintaining compliance and enforcement. □

■ **Awards** continued from page 6 or have comments regarding improvement of the awards program, please call the Water Quality Assurance Section at 617/ 556-1045.

The DEP will be publishing the new awards criteria for 1993 this June. Your comments and suggestions for improving the PWS Awards Program are welcome. If you have any questions or suggestions, please call the Water Quality Assurance

Section at 617/ 556-1045 or write to:

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Supply
(Awards Program)
One Winter Street
Boston, MA 02108
Attention: Heidi Feusi □

■ **Approved Yield** continued from page 1 Department will allow the rate to be considered an average rate for an additional three years. DWS, at the discretion of the regional office, may require a revised pumping test and/or Zone II delineation at the higher rate if the supplier requires additional withdrawals from the source. The town will then have to adjust land use controls to cover the new Zone II within two years. This approach parallels the way WMA permits address existing sources without any approved rate.

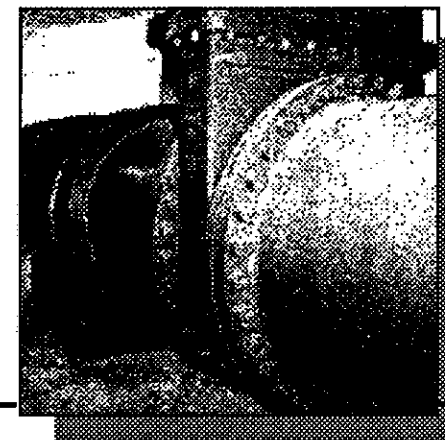
Suppliers are advised to look carefully at land use decisions being made proximate to the boundary of existing Zone IIs. □

In The Main.

The Technical Assistance
Newsletter for Public
Drinking Water Professionals

Volume 5, Number 3

Summer 1992



Division of Water
Supply

Department of
Environmental Protection

Executive Office of
Environmental Affairs

Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Evaluation of Groundwater Sources

Harold C. Stephens

The Division of Water Supply (DWS) has completed its review of all the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)/Groundwater Under the Influence exemption applications submitted by the Commonwealth's community water suppliers. DWS will notify each water supplier, by mail, of the results of DWS's review and of any

further requirements needed to demonstrate compliance with the SWTR.

The Division received applications for 797 of the 1409 groundwater sources utilized by the community water systems of Massachusetts. DWS determined that approximately 84 percent (667) of these 797 groundwater sources meet one or

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Approved Yield Definition Clarified

Andrew Gottlieb
Mike Rapacz

The staff of the Division of Water Supply has recently revisited the meaning of approved yields for individual groundwater sources to ensure consistency throughout the state. According to the October 1991 edition of *Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems*, new sources will be approved at maximum daily withdrawal volumes.

There are numerous existing wells previously approved using rates which were not maximum day volumes, but more commonly average day volumes. This raises a concern over the accuracy of Zone II's for these wells, as pumping rates in the summer will be higher than

the average and may influence the size and/or shape of the Zone II and the coverage of any wellhead protection measures which may have been adopted. In these cases, Water Management Act (WMA) permits issued on the presumption that the New Source Approval (NSA) rate was a maximum day rate contradict the previous DEP approval.

To address this situation, DWS has determined that it is in the best interests of the suppliers and wellhead protection efforts to define all approved rates as maximum daily withdrawal rates. For those suppliers who can't meet peak demands using this interpretation, the

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Watershed Protection Bill Passed

Andrew Gottlieb

The watershed protection bill, commonly known as the Cohen Bill, was signed into law in May by Governor Weld.

The bill has two distinct components. The first governs, with great detail, allowable activities in the Quabbin, Ware and Wachusett watersheds. Activities that alter the watershed or aquifers of the area are limited in more stringent ways the closer the activity is to the reservoir or its tributaries. The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) has the primary responsibility for enforcement of these provisions. DEP's role is to provide consultation. Local zoning is not overridden, although the bill may in fact prohibit certain activities in certain areas that would have been allowed by local ordinance.

The second provision directs DEP, through existing authority under M.G.L. c 111, § 160, to promulgate regulations to protect water supplies throughout the state. The proposed implementation approach is to utilize existing programmatic incentives

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Ten Grants Awarded for Water Supply Protection

Tom Higgins

Nearly 100 Massachusetts towns and cities are getting help in safeguarding their water supplies through \$266,540 in planning grants awarded by the Department of Environmental Protection. The agency announced recently that nine regional planning agencies and one municipality have qualified for assistance under a competitive grant program funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"Local planning officials know their water supplies and the land uses that can affect them better than we do," said DEP Commissioner Daniel S. Greenbaum. "That's why we want to be as supportive as we can of efforts on the local level to plan carefully and preserve today's clean water for tomorrow."

DEP received 23 applications seeking more than \$769,000 in grants for groundwater and watershed protection planning. With funding limited to \$266,540, however, the agency was able

to award grants to only ten of the applicants. DEP rated the proposals it received for their overall public benefit, the degree to which they employed regional solutions, and their likely impact on those water supplies in greatest need of protection.

Grants were awarded to:

◆ **FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMISSION** \$39,000, to help develop zoning for water supply protection, assist schools in the operation of their water supplies, and implement enforcement programs for local building inspectors, health agents and plumbing inspectors. Communities: Ashfield, Shelburne, South Deerfield and 25 other towns.

◆ **PIONEER VALLEY PLANNING COMMISSION** \$39,000, for development of a Water Resource Protection Plan and computer mapping of all reservoir watersheds throughout the Pioneer Valley region, support for inter-municipal efforts, and technical assistance to the region's small water suppliers. Communities: Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Granby, Holyoke, Northampton, Palmer, Pelham, Southampton and Westfield.

◆ **SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT** \$37,000, to help establish water resource protection committees. Communities: Acushnet, Berkley, Bridgewater, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, New Bedford, Raynham, Rehoboth, Rochester and Swansea (as well as Barrington, Bristol, and Warren, R.I.).

◆ **METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL** \$35,000, for regional water supply protection planning, land use evaluation, outreach to local officials and small water supplier assistance. Communities: Danvers, Middleton, Peabody, Rockport and Topsfield (Ipswich and North Coastal River Basins).

◆ **MARTHA'S VINEYARD COMMISSION**, \$25,000, for creation of

an advisory committee to protect regional groundwater resources, propose regulations and policies to assure adequate protective measures, and develop basic contingency plans for each town. Communities: Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and the County.

◆ **CITY OF FITCHBURG** \$20,000, for establishment of a permanent regional Water Resources Protection Committee and the development of inter-municipal agreements for water supply protection, and public education in the five participating municipalities. Communities: Ashby, Fitchburg, Hubbardston, Princeton and Westminster.

◆ **MERRIMACK VALLEY PLANNING COMMISSION** \$19,645, for wellhead protection planning and implementation. Communities: Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury (Merrimack and Parker River Watersheds).

◆ **MONTACUSETT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION** \$18,203, for a plan to monitor and control activities that could affect the quality of Upper Naukeag Lake. Communities: Ashburnham and Winchendon.

◆ **RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT/RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM** \$13,888 for planning assistance to small water systems in Western Massachusetts. Communities: Monterey and six other communities to be designated by DEP.

◆ **CAPE COD COMMISSION** (with Barnstable County Health, Human Services and Environmental Department), \$19,804, for providing Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) compliance education and water supply operator training, as well as development of wellhead protection measures. Communities: All towns in Barnstable County.

"This grant program is a part of a much larger, comprehensive strategy for employing effective land use controls at the local level and is one of the most important ways to protect our vital drinking water supplies," said Arleen

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Small Systems continued from page 2
training activities for noncommunity systems with the Massachusetts Water Works Association.

◆ Through a cooperative arrangement with the Rural Community Assistance Program and the New England Water Works Association, we were able to arrange technical assistance for small systems with problems.

◆ Twice each year we cosponsor a Small Public Water System Operator's Course with the Northeast Rural Water Association (a certification training program).

Cross Connection Training Program

◆ Cross Connection School at New England Water Works Association; monthly meetings

◆ Trained public water suppliers to develop cross-connection programs.

DEP Grants Assistance Program

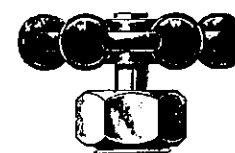
The following grant programs are available for small systems:

- ◆ Water Supply Construction Grants
- ◆ Public Water Supply Contamination Correction Program
- ◆ Regional Planning Agencies provide 205j and 319 funding to assist local communities with water supply protection
- ◆ Aquifer and Watershed Protection

Circuit Rider Consultations

Staff from the Division of Water Supply Community Technical Assistance Program are available on an on-going, request basis to meet with small community systems operators to address issues and answer specific questions on water supply protection planning and bylaw preparation.

If you would more information on these programs, please contact the Water Quality Assurance Program at 617/292-5857. □



Ground Water continued from page 1
more of the exemption criteria outlined in the Division's SWTR Fact Sheet. These 667 exempted groundwater sources will not have to undergo Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) or filtration in order to remain in compliance with the SWTR. DWS estimates that the savings to these community water systems, realized by exempting these sources from MPA testing, will exceed a half million dollars.

Additionally, the 667 exempted sources represent 47 percent of the 1409 community groundwater sources of Massachusetts. The U.S. EPA Region I will be notified that DWS's analysis of these sources has been satisfactorily completed.

The Division has determined that the remaining 742 groundwater sources fail to meet any of the four exemption criteria. The community water suppliers that own and operate these nonexempt sources now have two options available to them for demonstrating compliance with the SWTR. These options are as follows:

Option 1- Conduct MPA testing on the nonexempt groundwater sources during the periods between August 15 and October 15, 1992 and between April 1 and May 30, 1993, as stipulated in the SWTR Fact Sheet; or

Option 2- If MPA testing is not conducted, DEP must report these nonexempt sources to EPA in June of 1994 as Groundwater Under the Influence. At that time community suppliers will either have to install filtration, or institute wellhead/watershed protection, or, if the source is presently filtered, demonstrate that the filtration meets the requirements of the SWTR.

DWS highly recommends that suppliers undertake MPA testing of their nonexempt groundwater sources. Successful demonstration of a low risk to surface water contamination, via MPA testing, will allow the supplier to remain in compliance with the SWTR while avoiding additional wellhead/watershed protection measures and disinfection or filtration.

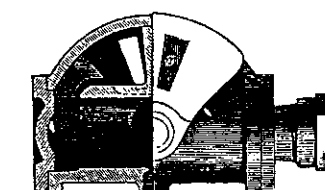
The Division is sponsoring two workshops for community suppliers that will begin MPA testing of their nonexempt groundwater sources this fall. The dates, times and locations of these workshops are as follows:

July 29, 1992: Natick Town Hall, Selectmen's Meeting Room @ 10:00 A.M., and;
July 30, 1992: DEP Springfield Office, 3rd Floor Courtroom @ 10:00 A.M.

For further information regarding the workshops contact Mike Rapacz at 617/292-5952 or Criss Stephens at 617/292-5657.

Editor's Note:

Julie Smith, DWS Water Quality Assurance, and Mike Rapacz and Criss Stephens, DWS Technical Services, have been chosen as 1992 DEP Pride in Performance award winners for their work on the exemption process to the Surface Water Treatment Rule/Ground Water Under the Influence of Surface Water. They were selected from over 70 group and individual nominations for demonstrating exemplary leadership, exhibiting creativity and innovation, and attaining significant improvements in productivity and savings in the Department's operation - Congratulations! □



Grants continued from page 2
O'Donnell, DEP's Assistant Commissioner for Resource Protection.

Including those announced, the Department of Environmental Protection has awarded more than \$1.5 million in water supply protection planning grants since 1988. Regional planning agencies and municipalities have used those funds to conduct land-use inventories and water supply surveys, enact wellhead protection controls and negotiate regional water supply protection agreements. □

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

Published quarterly by the Division of
Water Supply. Permission is granted
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1992 Public Water Supply Awards



Heidi Feusi

On May 5, 1992, the Community Public Water System winners were awarded their Public Water Supply Award Plaques from DEP and the Northeast Rural Water Association (NeRWA) at the Massachusetts State House in Boston.

Scoring was done on a points system which involved the following factors: compliance with the drinking water regulations, statistical reports, cross connection control program and other Division of Water Supply programs during calendar year 1991. Winners and runner-ups were selected based on the highest and second-highest scores. In addition, Letters of Recognition will be given to the PWS scoring the third highest in their categories.

The PWS Winners and Runner-ups are:

- ◆ Very Small Community System (system size: 25 to 500)
Pond Properties, Inc. - PWS ID 4239045 (Winner)
Stafford Heights Apartments - PWS ID 2054006 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Small Community System (system size: 501 to 3,300)
West Brookfield Water Department - PWS ID 2323000 (Winner)
South Grafton Water District - PWS ID 2110001 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Medium Community System (system size: 3,301 to 10,000) Ground source
Massachusetts-American Water Company at Oxford - PWS ID 2226000 (Winner)
Massachusetts-American Water Company at Millbury - PWS ID 2186000 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Medium Community System (system size: 3,301 to 10,000) Surface source, or surface and ground combined
Williamstown Water Department - PWS ID 1341000 (Winner)
Town of Lincoln Water Department - PWS ID 3157000 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Large Community System (systems size: 10,001 to 50,000) Ground source

- Easton Water Division** - PWS ID 4088000 (Winner)
Webster Water Department - PWS ID 2316000 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Large Community System (systems size: 10,001 to 50,000) Surface source, or surface and ground combined
Scituate D.P.W. Water Division - PWS ID 4264000 (Winner)
Town of Hudson Water Supply - PWS ID 2141000 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Very Large Community System (system size: >50,001)
Boston Water and Sewer Commission - PWS ID 3035000 (Winner)
Fall River Water Department - PWS ID 4095000 (Runner-up)
- ◆ Most Improved Community System
Walpole Water Department - PWS ID 3307000
- ◆ Best Overall Community System
Boston Water and Sewer Commission - PWS ID 3035000

Several Public Water Suppliers were awarded letters of recognition for their efforts in providing quality water supplies:

- Hardwick Center Water District** PWSID # 2124000, **South Royalston Improvement Corporation** PWSID # 2255000, **Pine Tree Village** PWSID # 4052025, **Douglas Water Department** PWSID # 2077000, **Huntington Water Department** PWSID # 1143000, **Leicester Water Supply District** PWSID # 2151000, **Groton Water Department** PWSID # 2115000, **Templeton Water Department** PWSID # 2294000, **Shirley Water Department** PWSID # 2270000, **South Deerfield Water Supply** PWSID # 1074001, **Walpole Water Department** PWSID # 3307000, **Swansea Water District** PWSID # 4292000, **Newburyport Water Works** PWSID # 3206000, **Abington Rockland Joint Water Works** PWSID # 4001000, **Town of Dartmouth D.P.W., Water Division** PWSID # 4072000, **Springfield Municipi-**

pal Water Works PWSID # 1281000, **Medford Water and Sewer Department** PWSID # 3176000.

The Division of Water Supply has also recognized Non-Community Public Water Systems that have exhibited outstanding performance in 1991 with a Letter of Recognition. Each PWS was rated by the Department on a points system which was determined by the systems' compliance with the drinking water regulations, overall evaluation of surveys, statistical reports, and attendance at DWS regulation workshops, for calendar year 1991. Winners were selected based on a minimum score of 122 points and/or the endorsement of the DEP Regional Offices. The Non-Community PWS Winners are:

- ***Augat, Inc.** (PWS ID 4172011)
- ***Semass-Resource Recovery Facility** (PWS ID 4250007)
- ***Freetown Elementary School** (PWS ID 4102008)
- G. R. Austin Middle School** (PWS ID 4102003)
- Apponequet Regional High School** (PWS ID 4146016)
- Little Harbor Country Club** (PWS ID 4310001)
- The New England Primate Research Center** (PWS ID 2277001)
- The Springs Restaurant** (PWS ID 1200001)
- The Springs Motor Inn** (PWS ID 1200005)
- Simon's Rock College of Bard** (PWS ID 1113017)
- Yankee Atomic Electric Co.** (PWS ID 1253001)

*The first three PWS are notable as award-winners for the second consecutive year.

There is still time to improve your score for the 1993 Awards. If you would like an explanation of your point scores,

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Small Systems Program

George Zoto



Within Massachusetts, 265 small community systems each serve a population of 3,300 or less. The Division of Water Supply (DWS) has anticipated that these systems will experience serious difficulties in complying with the new requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. These systems may have problems due to inadequacies in human resources; financial capacity; technical capacity; and knowledge about the regulations.

Currently, DWS has several activities to assist small systems through its mobilization, cross connections, grants and circuit rider programs. Our goal is to prevent the proliferation of new, small, underfinanced Public Water Systems. At the same time, we will continue to work to reduce the number of existing small systems that are out of compliance with the regulations by the use of the resources described below.

Resources

- ◆ Mobilization Program - We have developed a Technical Assistance, Training and Outreach Network (private nonprofit, county, state, and federal agencies) with over 30 organizations at over 80 locations statewide for small community and noncommunity systems.
- ◆ A cross-referenced directory of statewide services will be available for use by small system operators to assist them in locating essential state, federal, and/or nonprofit organizations with the resources to help them.
- ◆ The American Water Works Association will assist DEP through its small systems committee to deliver outreach through a big-brother approach (consultants, water superintendents, certified operators, and retirees) through publication of a directory of "big brothers" who would be available by phone to provide assistance at no cost.
- ◆ Focus technical assistance, training and outreach activities on DWS FY92 priorities for information transfer to small community systems serving less than

3,300 people and noncommunity systems via Network members. Targeted activities include SOC/IOC, Lead and Copper, and Groundwaters under the Influence of Surface Water - criteria for determining filtration under the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

- ◆ Publications to assist small systems with their compliance needs include: *Statewide Public Water Supply Training Schedule* to help water suppliers plan their annual training needs; and *Directory of DWS Small Systems (>3300) and Noncommunity Systems* provides Network members with a listing of our small systems for the purpose of targeting their technical assistance, training,

and outreach.

- ◆ Train technical staff of Network organizations in DWS's small systems compliance requirements.
- ◆ The Division conducted two series of workshops statewide at five locations with the Massachusetts Association of Health Boards and the U.S. EPA (January - June 1992) for the purpose of informing local health officials about state and federal requirements and the role they can play with small systems compliance. The first series covered DEP and SDWA requirements and an overview of DEP's drinking water program. The second series covered groundwater protection.
- ◆ This year DWS will coordinate

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Interim Wellhead Protection Area Radius Adopted for Small Wells

Tara Gallagher

The Division of Water Supply adopted a policy in June defining an interim wellhead protection area (IWPA) radius for small public supply wells. This radius should be used as the basis for a wellhead protection program in the absence of a hydrogeologic study defining the well recharge area (Zone II). A previous policy had defined the IWPA for wells pumping 100,000 gpd or greater as a one-half mile radius.

The IWPA radius is based on the pumping rate of the well and ranges from 400 feet to one-half mile according to a graph found in the policy. Using the approved daily yield of the well, water suppliers will be able to determine the appropriate radius for each of their sources. For example:

- ◆ 700 feet IWPA radius for wells pumping 10 gpm (14400 gpd)
- ◆ 1050 feet for wells pumping 20 gpm (29000 gpd)
- ◆ 1685 feet for wells pumping 40 gpm (51600 gpd)
- ◆ 2640 feet (one half mile) for wells pumping 70 gpm (100,000 gpd) or greater

The Division recommends that all public supply wells have a hydrogeologically defined Zone II approved by DEP. However, for the many small systems for which this is infeasible at the moment, DEP recommends that suppliers use the IWPA as the basis for protection. In August, DEP will mail public water suppliers information regarding monitoring waivers for the SOC/IOC (Phase II) Rule. That information will contain a wellhead protection plan form for small systems. Systems should use the interim wellhead protection area defined according to this policy as the basis for developing a protection plan.

For further information or a copy of the policy, call Alyse Rosa at 617/292-5732.

CROSS CONNECTION UPDATE

CROSS

Bob Shaughnessy

A final decision has been made on changes to the regulations on fire sprinkler systems and testing frequency.

Both regulatory changes will take effect January 1, 1993. DEP is requiring every Public Water Supplier (PWS) with a population size of more than 5,000 persons and/or a PWS with an approved cross connection control program to complete the Annual Report Form and assist DEP in reconciling the Cross Connection device listing. These documents are due July 30, 1992.

In an effort of cooperation, DEP held four informational meetings in May to update and inform community public water suppliers about changes to the Cross Connection Regulations and assist water suppliers in filling out the annual report forms.

Fire Sprinkler Regulation

The proposed draft regulation changes for fire sprinkler systems have been modified to include comments received from the public hearing held in August 1991. It was determined that there should be no regulatory differences between new construction and existing buildings, since the hazard is the same.

The proposed fire sprinkler regulation change (on the fire fighting system classification which incorporates a pumper connection into which chemical extinguishing agents or non-potable water may be pumped) is intended to allow for a site-specific analysis for each fire sprinkler system to determine if a significant hazard exists for that particular fire sprinkler system. The proposed changes may allow for situations where the installation of a backflow prevention device may not be required if written documentation from the fire department is provided. DEP will develop guidelines to meet this requirement once the regulation has been formally adopted. If

you wish to obtain a copy of the proposed regulation changes, please contact the Division of Water Supply at 617/292-5770.

Testing Frequency Regulation

The Division had originally proposed a regulation change reducing the test frequency for backflow devices from three times per year (twice by the water supplier and once by the owner) to once per year by the water suppliers. Comments received at the public hearings indicated the proposed frequency was too low. Public hearings were conducted on December 3 and 5, 1991, and the public comment period closed December 23, 1991.

As a compromise, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs and DEP/DWS are now proposing that the testing frequency regulation reflect the degree of hazard. According to the proposed regulation change, high hazard situations protected by reduced pressure principle devices (RPZ's) will remain as written in the regulations: three tests per year per device. (Two tests performed by the water supplier and one test performed by the owner). Low hazard situations protected by a double check valve assembly (DCVA) will require one test by the water supplier only. However, DEP does recommend that owners of backflow prevention devices maintain and exercise their devices to ensure all the components are in good working order.

Policy Issues

All public water suppliers should note that it has been DEP policy on low hazard situations, where an owner can demonstrate a hardship and is in compliance with all other provisions of the regulations, to allow for a time extension for installation of low hazard devices provided that the owner, after conferring with the regulating authority, submit (in writing) a schedule for approval to DEP

and/or to the PWS (in a Delegated Community) for installation and state the reasons for the delay. This policy only applies to low hazard situations (i.e., fire sprinkler systems).

Program Compliance

DEP's Cross Connection Program is continuing to audit all delegated and approved programs. Compliance and enforcement of the cross connection control regulations has increased. DEP will utilize the annual report to assess the status of all systems and programs, and will plan compliance assistance accordingly. All systems with a population between 501 and 2,500 must submit program implementation plans by June 1, 1993.

Reporting

All water suppliers exceeding a population of 5,000, and/or other suppliers with approved cross connection control programs, are receiving the Annual Report Form and a listing of all devices listed on DEP's Cross Connection database. DEP/DWS is requiring all systems to complete the Annual Report and reconcile the device listing for correctness and submit it to DEP's Boston Office by July 30, 1992. Please note: *310 CMR 22.22 section 10 (b) requires this information to be submitted by May 1, but due to the need to give each system a reasonable amount of time to reconcile devices, this regulation is being extended until July 30 for this year only.* Once the database is corrected, DEP will send to each supplier a corrected device listing. It is DEP's hope that water suppliers will use this database to verify the data on inspection reports and use the database to establish the supplier's test schedule.

In order to streamline reporting, DEP is exploring a batch reporting system on inspection reports and will announce the batch reporting requirements on inspections, initial tests and modifications after

continued on next page



Water Management Update

Sarah Crockett
Andrew Gottlieb

Water Management permits were issued to eight public water suppliers in the Buzzards Bay Basin in early June. The review process for these permit applications was based on a site-specific analysis of the potential local impacts that could result from the proposed withdrawal.

As part of the application process, applicants were required to identify any water-based resources that might be affected by the proposed withdrawal. Using pumping test results, they were able to predict the drawdown at the area of concern that would result from a long-term continuous withdrawal under no recharge conditions. Information from other environmental agencies was used to determine whether the predicted drawdown would cause unacceptable impacts.

■ Cross Connections *continued*

the annual report and cross connection device database reconciliation is completed. The proposed batch system on reporting requirements will allow for a quicker turnaround of device data listing and, for those systems with computers, it may allow for electronic data transfer.

Tester Certification Program

The tester certification fee is \$100 for a three-year certification. If you wish to obtain a certification application, call the DEP Information Service at (617) 338-2255 and request the "Cross Connection Tester" Package (BRP WS 10). Fill out the two forms and follow the instructions carefully. For recertification, you must demonstrate that you have performed at least 50 inspections in the last three years. The renewal notice will report the number of tests DEP has listed for your certification number. If you have any questions on Tester Certification, please call Karen Doherty at 617/292-5770.

If these were found to result, the permits contained conditions to address these concerns.

One permit contained a condition restricting withdrawals to ensure that two registered cranberry growers could continue to access water from a nearby pond. In other cases, where it was predicted that water table drawdown under a wetland could result from the permitted withdrawal, permits included the standard WMA wetland monitoring condition which requires the permittee to make an annual inspection of the wetland plants species, relative abundance and diversity in the vicinity of the withdrawal.

The WMA Program staff anticipate issuing permit decisions for the Concord River Basin in July. □

As a reminder, the Massachusetts Ethics Commission has determined that "A Certified Backflow Device Tester performing the semiannual supplier tests for the water department *cannot* also perform the owner's annual inspection in that town". The Commission finds this "a conflict of interest".

Delegation

DWS would like to congratulate all delegated cross connection programs. Currently, 91 communities have accepted delegation - 24 more communities than reported in March 1991. Any supplier who would like to explore the benefits of accepting delegation should contact their DEP regional office for further information. The most important aspects of delegation include: the establishment of a comprehensive cross connection program, more timely corrective procedures (since there is no delay in the plan approval process), better communications between local officials, and management at the local level. □

Laboratory Procedures Workshops

Jude Hutchinson

Approximately forty MWWA operators and members welcomed in Spring on May 20th by participating in laboratory procedures workshops across the state. The training, sponsored by MWWA, included sample bottle selection, collection and preservation, jar tests, plate counts, pH, alkalinity, temperature, total and fecal coliform, chlorine residuals and dissolved oxygen. We applaud Guy Foss and his staff at the MWRA/Southborough Treatment Facility; Roger Roach, City of Taunton/Water Treatment Plant; and John Pollano, Andover Water Treatment Plant, for providing interesting and informative training sessions. Bob Worthley, Dedham/Westwood Water District, was disappointed that we canceled his session; however, Bob will be doing corrosion control next Spring!

Salutes to water works operators at the Andover session: Margaret O'Neil, Richard Dillon, Ralph Palmarcci, Richard Zielinski, Bill Zebal, Bill McCarthy, Joseph Geary, Bill Nieman, Erik Mansfield, Michael Galli, Peter Smyrnios, Richard Alperin, and Larry Guilmartin. Also to Southborough participants: Frank McLaughlin, Frank Battista, Kevin Carlson, Paul McGovern, Ronnie Davan, Maria Attias, Michael MacDonald, William Shaughnessy, Gary Langlois, Russ Chamberland, Jim Chin, Doug Minardi, Dick Hatch and Dave Jacobson. Hats off to Taunton attendees: Peter Sgro, Ronald Luther, Don DiMartino, Arnie Lacerda, Larry Dayian and John Fresh, Jr.

The Education Committee of the MWWA coordinates these training events in addition to certification review sessions. Thank you to Easton's Scott Habelt for coordinating these sessions for the Education Committee. Watch for training announcements in this newsletter and **Hi-Lights**. On August 19th we will visit the MWRA's Clinton facility to observe various treatment processes in conjunction with the SDWA. □