

## In This Issue

- Somerville Schools Reduce Lead Exposure
- 1992 Public Water Supply Awards
- Small Systems Technical Assistance

## In The Main

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

*Printed on recycled paper*

### ■ Awards, continued from page 2

- ◇ BROCKTON WATER SYSTEM
- ◇ MEDFORD WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
- ◇ WORCESTER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
- ◇ FITCHBURG DPW WATER DIVISION
- ◇ MARBLEHEAD WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ ARLINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT

*Special recognition for continuous outstanding performance and achievement*

- ◇ BOSTON WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION
- ◇ EASTON WATER DIVISION

*1993 Public Water System Letter of Recognition for distinguished performance and achievement in 1992, Non-Transient Non-Community Water systems category*

- ◇ MASHPEE MIDDLE SCHOOL
- ◇ MOHAWK TRAIL REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
- ◇ ROWE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- ◇ ASSURANCE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
- ◇ SHERBORN FIRE DEPARTMENT
- ◇ OCEAN SPRAY RECEIVING STATION
- ◇ CEDAR BROOK HIGH SCHOOL

Your comments and suggestions to improve this 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. □

### ■ Somerville, continued from page 1

components. In September 1992, first flush samples were taken from 16 of the new bubblers and the lead levels ranged from 16 to 117 ppb. Only one sample was under 20 ppb. It should be noted here that the new Halsey Taylor water coolers did meet their "lead free" claim.

In January 1993, some additional sampling was done on three of the bubblers that failed to meet the recommended 20 ppb, and this time the lead levels were 20 ppb or below, and after a 30 second flush the results were all less than two ppb. At the same time three new-model bubbler heads with an interior liner were also sampled and all samples taken were less than 12 ppb.

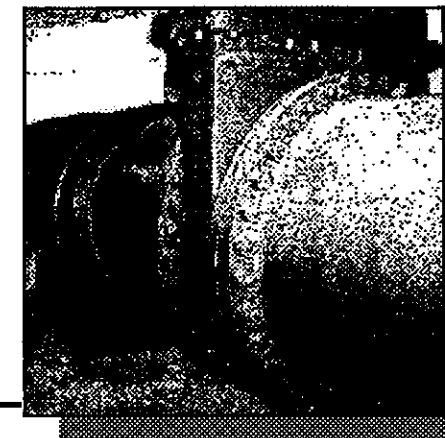
If you want further information on the activities in Somerville please contact Mr. Casparriello at (617) 625-6600. □

# In The Main.

The Technical Assistance  
Newsletter for Public  
Drinking Water Professionals

Volume 6, Number 2

Spring 1993



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

## Somerville Schools Reduce Lead Exposure

*Chuck Larson*

On March 15, 1993 I visited the East Somerville Community School (ESCS) with Salvatore Casparriello, School Building Specialist in the Somerville School Department, to observe the changes made to the school plumbing system to make it "lead free." This school is one of five in Somerville that have had "lead free" plumbing installed in all their drinking water systems.

The first feature one can observe is the automatic flushing system that is installed on the water line as it enters the building. The incoming line has two large brass valves and a brass water meter that contribute as much as 250 ppb lead. The flushing system is operated early in the morning seven days a week by a digital timer. The timer flushes the incoming water line to a sink for five minutes.

The existing copper lines were replaced with "lead free" plastic lines to all potable water fixtures in the ESCS. The plastic pipe used had to meet NSF standards and be free of lead plasticizer. Six Halsey-Taylor water coolers were found to be satisfactory and two water coolers were added. In addition to these hallway units 19 classrooms were plumbed with plastic pipe, and the bubbler heads were replaced with certified "lead free" bubbler heads. Another

action taken was to make up plastic tags with the wording "COLD POTABLE WATER—FLUSH 30 SECONDS BEFORE USING" and place them on 25 faucets that were not changed.

The system was installed with the proviso in the contract that the first flush samples must meet the recommended 20 ppb lead level published in the January, 1989 U.S. EPA publication "Lead in

School Drinking Water." Sampling of the school following the installation revealed that the "lead free" bubbler heads were not lead free. They did meet the definition of "lead free" water cooler components as defined in the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988 and mentioned on p. 14320 of the April 10, 1989 *Federal Register*. This definition allows eight percent lead in these

*continued on page 8*

## SWTR: Status of Supplies

*Julie Smith*

For the last three years, the Department has been working with water suppliers using surface waters so that they may comply with the requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). As the June 29, 1993 date for compliance approaches, each system must submit a signed consent order to extend their construction or modification schedule beyond this date.

The status of surface water supplies is as follows:

- ◆ 32 unfiltered supplies are planning to filter;
- ◆ 12 unfiltered supplies are continuing

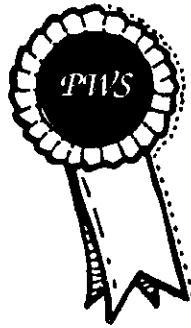
- to meet the criteria for avoiding filtration;
- ◆ of 48 filtration plants, 19 need some form of modification to meet either the turbidity or disinfection standards;
- ◆ 22 surface water supplies are planning to remove their sources and either use existing groundwater, develop new sources, or connect to other supplies;
- ◆ nine unfiltered systems have not signed consent orders; and
- ◆ four filtered systems have not signed consent orders.

*Continued on page 7*



# 1992 Awards to Community Water Systems

Heidi Feusi



On May 3, 1993, Community Public Water System winners received a Public Water Supplier Award Plaque from the Department and the Northeast Rural Water Association (NeRWA) at the Massachusetts State House in Boston.

Supplies were rated on a points system which involved the following factors: compliance with the drinking water regulations, statistical reports, cross connection control programs, and other DEP programs during the 1992 calendar year. Winners and runners-up were selected based on the highest and second highest scores. In addition, Letters of Recognition will be given to the water suppliers scoring the third highest in their category.

The award recipients are:

#### Very Small Community System

- ◇ PLYMOUTH WATER COMPANY
- ◇ HARDWICK CENTER WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ BUFFINVILLE HEIGHTS ESTATES CONDOS

#### Small Community System

- ◇ LEICESTER WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ OAK BLUFFS WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Medium Community System Ground Source

- ◇ BREWSTER WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ ORANGE WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Medium Community System Surface Source, or Surface and Ground Combined

- ◇ WILLIAMSTOWN WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ SPENCER WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Large Community System Ground Source

- ◇ CENTERVILLE-OSTERVILLE-MARSTONS MILLS FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ HARWICH WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ FOXBOROUGH WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Large Community System Surface Source, or Surface and Ground Combined

- ◇ NORTH ANDOVER WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ HAVERHILL WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Very Large Community System

- ◇ TAUNTON DPW - WATER DIVISION
- ◇ FALL RIVER WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Consecutive System (partial and full)

- ◇ TEWKSBURY WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ MALDEN WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ NEWTON WATER AND SEWER DIVISION

#### Most Improved Community System

- ◇ WILBRAHAM WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Best Overall Community System

- ◇ CENTERVILLE-OSTERVILLE-MARSTONS MILLS FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPARTMENT

#### Letter of Recognition Recipients

Several community suppliers were awarded letters of recognition for their efforts in providing quality water supplies:

- ◇ MARA VISTA TRAILER PARK
- ◇ SPRINGDALE FARMS WATER SUPPLY LAKEVIEW HOME
- ◇ MASHPEE WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ MASSACHUSETTS-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY - MILLBURY
- ◇ BOURNE WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ WESTMINSTER WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ LINCOLN WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ ANDOVER WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ DEDHAM-WESTWOOD WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ SEEKONK WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ SOUTH GRAFTON WATER DISTRICT
- ◇ NORTH BROOKFIELD WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ EAST NORTHFIELD WATER COMPANY
- ◇ DOUGLAS WATER DEPARTMENT
- ◇ SCITUATE DPW-WATER DIVISION
- ◇ LYNN WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION

Continued on page 8

# MMA Notes

Reprinted from the Massachusetts Municipal Association (MMA) Newsletter, February 1993.

## Water and Sewer Legislation Signed by Governor Weld

Legislation allowing every Massachusetts community the option of establishing a water and sewer commission was enacted by the Legislature and signed into law by Governor Weld in January as Chapter 343 of the acts of 1992.

Originally filed by the MMA, Chapter 343 would allow cities and towns to set up a separate commission to administer and fund water- and sewer-related public works responsibilities at the local level. The bill, which creates a model water and sewer commission for communities to consider adopting, was ushered onto the Governor's desk thanks to many hours of work and attention by State Senator William Keating (D-Sharon). Senator Keating's efforts will result in greater local flexibility in dealing with the rising costs and demands

## SWTR, continued from page 1

The U.S. EPA is drafting what is known as the Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (ESWTR) which will call for higher inactivation rates for systems with poor source water quality. These are systems that the U.S. EPA has viewed to be at greatest risk from either disinfection by-products or from disease outbreaks. To determine adequate inactivation rates and the role of Cryptosporidium, the U.S. EPA is proposing monitoring requirements to establish data to make this decision. Surface water systems serving a population of more than 100,000 may be required to monitor source water and filter effluent monthly for 18 months for Giardia, Cryptosporidium, enteroviruses, fecal coliform and total coliform. They are also considering having systems with a population between 10,000 and 100,000 conduct bimonthly monitoring for the same parameters.

The proposal will be for the monitoring of Cryptosporidium, viruses and fecal coliform bacteria to begin in January 1994 for systems over 100,000 and

associated with providing taxpayers with water and sewer services.

For a copy of the new law, call David Baier at the MMA, (617) 426-7272 or (800) 882-1498.

## 1993 Directories Are Here

The 1993 Massachusetts Municipal Directory is the most comprehensive guide to local government. Regular price \$30, MMA member price: \$15

## Municipal Listings on Diskette

The Municipal Listings section of the directory is available on diskette and in the form of mailing labels.

For more information about diskettes or to order a copy of the directory, please write: Barrie Stahl, Municipal Directory, MMA, 60 Temple Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, or call (617) 426-7272 or (800) 882-1498. □

January 1995 for systems serving 10,000 to 100,000. This proposal is due out this year sometime between June and December. Look for it either this summer or fall and make your comments known to the U.S. EPA.

Groundwater sources that did not receive an exemption for their sources are required to conduct Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) to determine whether their sources are considered to be under the influence of surface water in accordance with the SWTR. During the fall sampling period, 100 suppliers sampled about 300 sources for Giardia. The testing will continue for a second sampling period between April 1 and May 31, 1993. At that time systems that receive a low risk rating will not have to test their sources further. Systems that receive a moderate or high risk rating will continue to sample during fall 1993 and/or Spring 1994. June 1994 is the date required by the SWTR to determine which sources are under the influence and report these systems to the U.S. EPA. □

## Small, continued from page 3

September 8, 1993 application deadline. Please write or phone Division of Registration, Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Facilities, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston Massachusetts 02202, (617) 727-3607, for an application. The likelihood of passing this exam is high - 80 percent pass. Costs associated with VSS Certifications include:

Examination Fee	\$78.50
Two-Year License	\$30.00
NEWWA Course	\$190.00
Total	\$298.50

4. Shop for a certified operator. First, call your nearest municipal drinking water facility. They may provide valuable assistance by identifying available certified operators near you. If this is not possible, the Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Facilities will provide, for a fee, a list of Massachusetts certified operators. You may find a certified operator for less money than you are currently paying.

5. Call for free technical assistance from two organizations with the expertise to address water supply issues: Northeast Rural Water Association (NeRWA) and the Northeastern Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP). Help is provided directly over the phone or through an on-site visit.

NeRWA assists small public water systems in need of help on all matters related to compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Small systems owners and operators are encouraged to contact Mr. Brian Burns at (802) 878-3276.

RCAP provides technical assistance primarily to low-income rural communities on drinking water and wastewater planning, funding, and technical issues. Please contact RCAP and ask for Ted Cady at (508) 297-1376. □

## In The Main

One Winter Street  
Boston, MA 02108

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
**William F. Weld, Governor**

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs  
**Trudy Coxe, 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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# Salute To Communities

Jude Hutchinson



In March, DEP staff members Mary Wheeler, Paul Blain and I spoke at the National Aquifer and Wellhead Protection Conference sponsored by the U.S. EPA in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. A primary focus of the four-day session was to share and discuss ideas, stimulate future actions back home, and to network.

Participants included state and county health agents and private and public water purveyors, planners, geologists, and engineers, and an international delegation of scientists.

### EPA Funded Educational Projects

As part of a three year Community Groundwater Education Project, started in 1990, the U.S. EPA awarded grants to 18 Leagues of Women Voters (LWV) for community education. League designers presented their projects and brought a special addition to this conference. Publications such as "Safety on Tap" and "Groundwater: A Citizen's Guide" attest to the professional quality of the League's work and their interest in water supply issues. Clearly, funding for community education projects to the Leagues should be continued! Briefly, I will mention two of the projects that I previewed.

### Salutes to Livingston County LWV

Michigan's Livingston County LWV also received a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and utilized high school students and a film meister to prepare a very classy video about Livingston County's water supply. They then developed a Speakers' Bureau to take the show on the road, and developed a "Water Watcher Manual" which includes readable technical materials and options for community education.

### Salutes to Thurston County LWV

Washington passed a Growth Management Act in 1991 which required

12 of the largest counties to identify critical water recharge areas and contaminants and to prepare management plans. Thurston County's Health Department passed a two year moratorium on development while they studied contaminants and drafted a Geological Sensitive Area Regulation. The League assisted in educating the public on the importance of groundwater, sources of contaminants, federal and state laws, and state and local strategies for management. Their publication "Speaking of Groundwater" is an excellent educational tool.

The need to educate and involve the public was an ongoing part of all the projects and many of the planning sessions. These materials will become part of our Resource Library in the Boston office. We plan to acquire additional materials and media programs for use by water suppliers.

### Highlights

It was rewarding to learn that the Massachusetts Wellhead Protection Program, which the U.S. EPA approved in May 1990, is among 27 approved programs. The U.S. EPA mentioned the need for states to do "Comprehensive Planning" or integration of wellhead protection requirements into existing state mandates such as cleanup programs, water permits and solid waste activities. DEP agrees and is actively doing this planning.

Our criteria for delineating well recharge areas are more sophisticated than many states because we use conceptual models for existing systems and numerical or analytic computer models for new sources. Many states use simple techniques such as fixed radii; however, there are some states in which wellhead protection areas are optional.

The Western States are not linking the SOC/IOC waiver process to source protection. States with major agricultural lands require comprehensive vulnerability assessments for the pesticide waivers.

The Department believes the financial savings in receiving a monitoring waiver are significant and encourages water suppliers to do source protection.

Even though we are one of the leading states in wellhead protection, we still have weaknesses. We brought some new ideas home and look forward to using some of them. We applaud the U.S. EPA's funding of wellhead demonstration projects and educational grants. We encourage the U.S. EPA to continue supporting these projects.

### Salutes

Salutes to the U.S. EPA for sponsoring such a quality program, hosts Idaho's Division of Environmental Quality, the Panhandle Health District and the Spokane County Water Quality Management Program for an exceptional conference. Thanks also go to the national co-sponsors including American Water Works, American Planning Association and the National League of Women Voters who also supported the funding of speakers.

### Your Turn!

If you would like to salute your water supplier, town planner, local officials, protection committee or someone who is doing proactive work to protect your sources of drinking water, please let us know. Send in a descriptive summary which identifies the people involved, the public water supply system and your reasons for salutes. Any and all suggestions welcome! Watch for the Fall edition of "In The Main" for your salutes.

For more information on the LWV's groundwater education projects and publications, contact the League of Women Voters Education Fund, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; Tel.# (202) 429-1965. □

# Technical Assistance for Small Systems

George Zoto



In response to the Winter '93 issue of *In The Main*, (Technical Assistance for Small Systems, pg.3) the DEP, Division of Water

Supply received numerous inquiries about technical assistance and our small systems pilot project. We would like to thank the following very small community water systems for agreeing to participate:

- Ashfield Water District
- Sports Haven Mobile Home Park
- Mark's Mobile Home Park
- Cummington Water Department
- West Cummington Water Dept.
- South Egremont Water Co.
- Mary Lyon Nursing Home
- Southfield Water Trust
- Sweet Brook Nursing Home, Inc.
- Barre Mobile Home Park, Inc.
- Briarwood Town Homes
- Nanatomqua Mobile Home Park
- Wagon Wheel Coop. Corp.
- Town Farm Road Realty, Inc.
- Cady Brook Apartments
- Mendon Housing Authority
- Assumption Sisters Residence
- Sturbridge Crossing Condominium
- Colony Heights Condominium
- Andrews Farm Water Co., Inc.
- Old Farm Road Water Trust
- Dover Waterworks, Inc.
- Springdale Farms
- Duck Farm Springs Water Co.
- Pleasant Water, Inc.
- Westport Housing Authority
- Waubeeka Springs
- Briggsville Water District
- Granby Housing Authority
- Beaver Pond Meadows Condos
- Monterey Water Company
- Whately Water Dist.
- Read Estates
- Lakeside Trailer Park
- Lings Grant Water Co.
- Southpoint Condominium Trust

If you would like to sign up for this

program, but have not done so, please contact Greg Kuhn at (617) 292-5543 or George Zoto at (617) 292-5966.

### Money Saving Tips

A large number of small systems will face financial strains while continuing to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. DEP would like to suggest some cost-saving strategies that may be helpful:

1. Composite your monitoring samples. This can save you money by reducing your monitoring costs. A public water system is encouraged to composite samples if more than one source per site requires testing. If you only have one source, DEP regulations allows systems serving under 3,300 to composite up to five samples with neighboring public water system(s), provided that prior approval is obtained from your DEP/DWS regional office. For details call George Zoto at (617) 292-5966.
2. Cost-share your expenses with neighboring public water systems by bulk purchases of items from vendors at a lower per-unit price.
3. Become your own certified operator. The requirement that public water systems have a certified operator adds to

your operating costs. You can eliminate the expense of hiring a certified operator by becoming one. DEP and the Northeast Rural Water Association (NeRWA) periodically offer free special training courses for those interested in obtaining a very small systems operator certification. For more information contact Heidi Feusi at DEP at (617) 556-1045 or Brian Burns at NeRWA at (802) 878-3276. The New England Water Works Association also offers courses for a fee to assist operators to prepare for the certification examination at its training center in Milford. This course is scheduled for four Saturday mornings during September and October. Call Ted Kenney of NEWWA at (508) 478-6996 for further details. Finally, if you do not have the time to participate in a course, a home study program is available at a modest \$51.45 fee from California State University. Contact: Kenneth Kerri, Office of Water Programs, CSU, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, California 95819-6025, Phone (916) 278-6142.

This year's Massachusetts certified operators examination will be held on November 6, 1993. If you plan to take the NEWWA course during September and October, it is necessary to apply for the certification examination prior to the

*Continued on page 7*

**Small Systems: Something for Nothing?**

*Mary Wheeler*

Sound too good to be true? It's not. The National Kidney Foundation is sponsoring a "Kidney Car Campaign" which will tow away, free of charge, abandoned and unwanted cars.

As you know, junk cars can be the source of contaminants, such as antifreeze, gasoline, battery, brake, and other fluids. These hazardous substances could leach into the ground water and contaminate your drinking water. So, if the Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) for your well has junk cars abandoned in it, please inform the owners of the vehicles or town officials, such as the police, board of health, or fire chief, that you would like them removed and the Kidney Foundation may be able to do it. For more information call 1-800-542-4001. □

## CROSS CONNECTION UPDATE

CROSS

Karen Doherty

In January, DEP conducted nine workshops around the state for water suppliers and fire chiefs to explain and help implement the cross connection regulation

changes for fire protection systems. These changes became effective January 1, 1993. The new regulations require the water supplier to conduct a site evaluation of the fire protection system as part of the facility survey to determine the type of backflow prevention required, if any. This evaluation of the fire system will review the fire system itself as well as the fire-fighting practices of the local fire department and its mutual aid communities.

During the January workshops, the draft DEP Fire Protection System Evaluation Form was presented to the water suppliers and fire chiefs for their review. This form must be completed by both the water supplier and the fire chief. If the fire department does not complete this form, a backflow prevention device will be required on the fire protection system at that facility. In general, the response received during the workshops regarding the evaluation form was

favorable. The final evaluation form should be completed soon and distributed to water suppliers for their use. In order for a facility owner to not have to install a backflow prevention device on their fire protection system the following conditions must be met:

- ✓ The fire protection system piping material must be a potable material approved by the Massachusetts Plumbing Code.
- ✓ The distance from the facility to the nearest unapproved supply of water must be greater than 1,700 feet.
- ✓ If the facility is within 1,700 feet of an unapproved supply of water there must be a physical barrier preventing the fire department from drawing from that unapproved source or the fire chief must document that the fire department and its mutual aid communities do not have any method of drawing from that unapproved source.
- ✓ The facility must not contain complex piping.
- ✓ The fire department and its mutual aid communities must not use corrosion inhibitors or chemical additives in the tanks of their fire trucks.

- ✓ The fire department and its mutual aid communities must be served by a public water supply.
- ✓ All fire trucks must be filled from a public water supply.
- ✓ The fire chief must document that chemical extinguishing agents would not need to be injected into the pumper connection.

Prior to implementing the regulation changes, DEP recommends that the water department meet with the fire department to discuss these changes as well as the fire department's role in the future. There may be certain system-wide information, such as the use of corrosion inhibitors, that may be documented in advance. By documenting characteristics of the fire department and standard fire fighting practices of a certain facility, the fire chief is not accepting liability should a backflow incident occur at that facility. The water supplier is responsible for determining if a cross connection exists and what type of backflow prevention device is required.

If you have any questions regarding the implementation of these regulation changes, or you were unable to attend the workshops in January, please contact Karen Doherty (617) 292-5775. If necessary, DWS can schedule an additional workshop for those people who were unable to attend the January workshops. □



## Water Management Update

Andrew Gottlieb

Permit applications will be accepted for the first time in

1993 in the following basins: the Chicopee in May, Quinnebaug in August, and Connecticut in November. New withdrawers, existing withdrawers increasing withdrawals by more than 100,000 gallons per day, and those who should have but didn't register withdraw-

als from 1981-1985, should file permit applications. Contact the Boston office for permit application information.

Five year permit reviews will begin with the Hudson in August of 1993. Permit reviews will provide an opportunity for the evaluation of the status of the basin as well as permittee compliance with permit conditions. Five year reviews in subsequent basins will be on the fifth

anniversary of the original filing date.

Registration verification is underway. Any registrant who has not yet submitted verification information is encouraged to do so immediately. All cranberry registrations have been verified. □

## UIC Update and Model Floor Drain Regulation

Jacob Moss

On November 20, 1992, revisions to the DEP "Source Approval" regulations (310 CMR 22.21) went into effect. In particular, section 310 CMR 22.21(2)(a)8 requires that towns putting new wells on line pumping over 100,000 gpd implement controls prohibiting the use of any floor drain which discharges to the ground in areas where pollutants may enter the drain. This requirement is consistent with the DEP Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations (310 CMR 27.00) and is aimed at protecting water resources from floor drain discharges that have repeatedly threatened these resources throughout the Commonwealth.

In order to aid towns in complying with this new requirement, the Department has drafted a Model Floor Drain Regulation for local boards of health. DEP encourages all towns - not just those in the Source Approval process - to adopt such a regulation so as to have local controls consistent with the state UIC regulations. This model regulation will be included in an upcoming newsletter of the Massachusetts Association of Health Boards.

UIC staff have continued to work in Zone IIs and Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPAs) to eliminate unauthorized discharges of pollutants to the ground, particularly in small commercial facilities such as automotive repair garages and dry cleaners. Any commercial or

industrial facility discharging any waste or wastewater to the ground must either eliminate the discharge altogether, by sealing the drain or other discharge point, or connecting the drain to either a municipal sewer or a holding tank, or in rare instances, obtain a permit for the discharge. DEP has a wide array of fact sheets on proper hazardous waste management and waste minimization for many industries.

Since the Fall, staff have conducted inspections in Seekonk, Uxbridge, Walpole, Georgetown, Hanson, Holbrook, Stoughton, and North Reading. All inspections have been coordinated with local health, water, and/or plumbing officials. In the course of over 200 inspections conducted by UIC staff, over 60 percent of inspected facilities have been found to be in noncompliance with the UIC regulations. Each of these facilities has been addressed with a formal enforcement action with a resultant very high compliance rate. To date, no facility has been assessed financial penalties. The goal of the inspection process is first and foremost water supply protection through compliance with the UIC and other DEP regulations.

For questions regarding implementation of the UIC program, contact program staff at (617) 292-5859 or (617) 556-1165. □

## Updated Coverage Available from MassGIS

The watersheds of surface public water supplies throughout the Commonwealth have been digitized as an update of the drainage subbasin layer. The updated data layer distinguishes between the watersheds of active, back-up and emergency suppliers as well as those belonging to the MWRA system.

The following standard maps may be purchased, by DEP region or statewide, from MassGIS (617-727-3888) for \$50 per map. *Water Supply Protection Area Map*: includes surface water intakes, watersheds, wells, Zone IIs, Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPAs). *Natural Resource Map*: includes Zone IIs, IWPAs, ACECs, high and medium yield aquifers, wetlands. □

## Canoe River Aquifer Designated A Sole Source Aquifer

The U.S. EPA approved the Canoe River Aquifer Advisory Committee's request for designation of the Canoe River Aquifer as a Sole Source Aquifer.

The designation includes parts of the towns of Easton, Foxborough, Mansfield, Norton, and Sharon. The Canoe River is the sixth Sole Source Aquifer to be designated in Massachusetts. A Sole Source Aquifer must be the sole source of drinking water for at least 50 percent of the area's residents. Expenditures of federal dollars within sole source aquifers are subject to a stringent review by the U.S. EPA and conditions may be imposed to mitigate the potential for environmental damage. Congratulations to the Canoe River Aquifer Advisory Committee! □

### Review of Phase II Waivers May Be Delayed

Due to a dramatic increase in plan review as a result of the SWTR, it may not be possible for DWS to continue to accept and review Phase II waiver applications in the coming year.

At this point, DWS is required to give priority to U.S. EPA mandated programs such as SWTR and Lead and Copper as opposed to optional efforts such as giving waivers. While we clearly recognize the economic benefits that waivers provide to the systems and their customers, current staffing levels may make it impossible to review applications. We plan to let everyone know what our final position will be as soon as the state budget is finalized. □