

In This Issue

- Q & A for System Operator Certification
- Phase II Monitoring
- Cape Cod Small Systems Project
- Surface Water Treatment Rule Update

In The Main

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

Printed on recycled paper

■ **SOC/IOC** continued from page 1 issued to reflect your new sampling program.

Please help DEP review your application by taking note of the following:

- **MONITORING REPORT - GENERAL** - Please group them by contaminant (VOC, SOC, inorganics) and clearly mark the DEP source ID number on one (01G, 02G, etc.) - not source common name - starting with 01G, etc. Clearly mark all your mailing envelopes (for applications and grandfathered monitoring reports) with PHASE II to alert DEP/DWS staff.
- **FILLING OUT THE WAIVER FORM - Inorganic Waivers - Community systems:** please fill in all three dates for each source on section G2; NTNC systems: please submit monitoring report for sources sampled after January 1, 1990. **Pesticide and VOC Waivers:** please note that the waiver form only provides space for two sources. If you have more sources, please use additional sheets (make extra copies).

We will be pleased to answer any of your questions regarding the waiver program - we only ask that you first read the instructions on the application form before calling. □

■ **Pest**, continued from page 1

use. DEP, through the Division of Water Supply, reviews these applications and makes recommendations to DFA to approve or disapprove their use. Water suppliers are encouraged to note agricultural activities in their Zone II's and contact either DFA or DEP to check whether the farmer is using the listed products. Also, please be aware that no pesticides should be used at all in the Zone I (a circle with a radius up to 400 feet, depending on pumping rate). The Zone I should have nothing but water supply related activity in it.

In addition, the Cooperative Extension Service from the University of Massachusetts has a good Integrated Pest Management (IPM) assistance program

for farmers seeking alternatives to pesticide use. Many farmers in Massachusetts have greatly reduced the use of certain chemicals by utilizing the program. For example, it is estimated that the use of Atrazine, commonly used for weed control in corn, is down 30% in Massachusetts, largely due to the efforts of the IPM group. If you think you have a farmer in your area who may need assistance, please call Ron Stelling at DEP's Division of Water Supply at 617-292-5859. □

■ **Endothall**, continued from page 5

DEP has reviewed additional information, we have applied to EPA for a statewide waiver for all sources for endothall. If granted, public water supply sources will not need to be tested for endothall even if a waiver for other parameters is denied. This will save systems the \$250 per source sampling cost for endothall. We will let water suppliers know if EPA grants our request. □

In The Main.

The Technical Assistance
Newsletter for Public
Drinking Water Professionals

Volume 6, Number 3
Summer 1993



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

Phase II Monitoring

George Zoto
Jim Holeva

The Phase II Rule, otherwise known as the SOC/IOC regulations, is well under way. These new regulations, which the Department adopted on November 25, 1992, took effect on January 1, 1993. The federally mandated program requires sampling for 17 pesticides, 8 inorganic and 10 new volatile organic contaminants. All sources must be sampled regardless of status. The only exception would be those sources which have been abandoned or classified as emergency sources.

It is important to note that the federal statute allows states to establish a waiver program which reduces the monitoring requirements for all community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems (NTNC). In Massachusetts, the Phase II waiver program is well under way - 362 applications were received as of July 5, 1993. The waiver application deadlines for community systems have passed; NTNCs must submit their applications by August 31, 1993 (call the Division if you missed this deadline but still wish to apply). NTNCs in need of help with the paperwork should contact Ted Cady of the Rural Community Assistance Program at (508) 297-1376. Small community systems that

have not submitted their applications and are in need of help should contact John Lukin of the Northeast Rural Water Association at (603) 399-7157.

Due to limited resources and its interest in quick action, DWS has made determinations on VOC waivers first, when possible, because VOC testing will be required of all systems during calendar year 1994, if public water systems do not have VOC waivers for their sources. Since synthetic organic carbon (SOC) and inorganic compound (IOC) monitoring is required of all systems during 1995, waiver determinations for those contaminants will soon follow.

Please be advised: if you have applied for a waiver for VOCs, pesticides, or inorganics for your sources you are not required to monitor for them this year unless specifically notified by DEP. Sources that have been excluded in your waiver application for a VOC, SOC, or IOC waiver require monitoring as scheduled in the standard monitoring framework. You should receive notification by the end of November 1993 on your VOC waiver status. If your waiver application is approved for any or all of the monitoring programs, a revised standard monitoring schedule will be

continued on page 8

Pesticide Regulations for Zone IIs

Ron Stelling

In 1991, the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) issued regulations to help protect drinking water from pesticide contamination. Those regulations, 333 CMR 12.00, control the use of certain pesticides in DEP approved Zone II's of public water supplies.

DFA and DEP jointly produced a list of regulated chemicals found in pesticides that pose a significant threat to groundwater because of their leachability and environmental persistence. Through the implementation of the new regulations, the Department of Food and Agriculture regulates and approves the use of these listed chemicals. Many of the chemicals are used for weed control in corn fields, so all corn growers with fields in Zone II's should be involved in the DFA review process.

If a farmer wants to use the listed products, he must be a licensed pesticide applicator and apply to DFA for approval of the

Continued on page 8



DEP Submits Water Supply Protection Report to the Legislature

Tara Gallagher

The DEP Division of Water Supply submitted an extensive report to the Legislature early in May detailing recommendations for improvements needed in water supply protection statewide.

The report was required by the Watershed Protection Act, enacted last August. The Act, whose primary goal is to improve watershed protection around the Quabbin, Ware and Wachusett watersheds, also directed DEP to recommend actions needed to protect water supplies throughout the state.

The report noted the generally good state of water supply protection throughout the Commonwealth. However, DEP found that: surface water supply protection is inadequate; technical assistance to water suppliers and local boards is lacking; and improvements are needed in

regulations and statutes. Some of the recommendations made to address these problems include:

- ❖ a statewide ban on the sale of septic system cleaners that contain volatile organic compounds, which are suspected of contaminating at least three public supply wells;
- ❖ adoption of regulations to establish a 400 foot protective zone around reservoirs, a 200 foot zone around tributaries, and the prohibition or restriction of selected high risk activities throughout watersheds;
- ❖ passage of the River Protection Act, which would provide important protection for tributaries to reservoirs and to many public supply wells located along rivers;
- ❖ adoption of regulations to require the

removal of underground storage tanks within the Zone I of public supply wells and within 400 feet of surface water supplies; and

- ❖ passage of DEP drafted legislation that would give municipal water suppliers ticketing authority on all lands that they own or that are otherwise set aside for water supply protection purposes, even if those lands are in another community.

DEP held public meetings in February, attended by 122 people, and also received written comments and surveys. We would like to thank everyone who attended the meetings or contributed comments. Your input was invaluable and we were able to incorporate many ideas we heard at the meetings into the report. □

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

Published quarterly by the Division of
Water Supply. Permission is granted
to reprint items, provided credit is
given to the Department (DEP) and to
In The Main. Address communi-
cations to the Editor.

Grant Award Announcement

Tom Lamonte

The Department has announced that \$263,667 in discretionary funds will be dispersed under the 604(b) Grant Program for the FY'93 funding round. Funding is provided by the U.S. EPA through DEP/DWS under Section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act for water quality management planning grants.

Of the seventeen proposals submitted this year, seven regional planning agencies were selected for funding. The successful proponents were: Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission, Franklin County Commission, Merrimack Valley Planning Commission, Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Old Colony Planning Commission, and

Southeastern Regional Planning &
Economic Development District.

The grants, ranging from \$24,000 to \$44,000, consist of projects which address issues such as: technical assistance to small water suppliers on well-head protection plans, the establishment of regional groundwater protection programs, the development of floor drain regulations and underground injection control programs, and intercommunity planning for shared water supply resources.

For more information on the 604(b) Grant Program, please contact me at 617-292-5532. □

Readings continued

eration and maintenance requirements, technology limitations, and financial considerations.

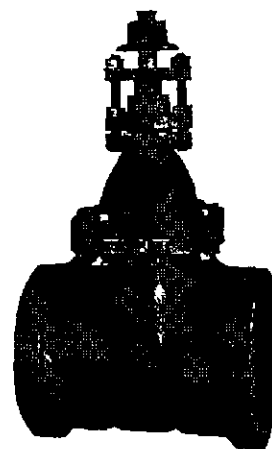
The case studies show how six small communities addressed their site-specific drinking water and wastewater problems. Case studies were selected to illustrate the use of cost-effective technologies and available technical and financial assistance.

The resource directory presents listings of organizations (EPA; Coalition of Environmental Training Centers; Rural Community Assistance Program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service; and National Rural Water Association) that can provide a wide variety of technical and financial services to small communities."

This report will be a valuable resource for small communities facing the challenges of improving and maintaining the infrastructure that supports the provision of safe drinking water and reliable wastewater collection and treatment.

If you would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive the quarterly newsletter *Technology Transfer*, please write CERI, Technology Transfer, U.S. EPA, POB 19963, Cincinnati, OH 45219-0963.

For more information on this and other technical assistance on small systems issues, please contact George Zoto at (617) 292-5966. □



Be An Operator

Jimmy Holeva

The following questions and answers are offered as examples of inquiries that may arise pertaining to Water System Operators.

Why do you need to be a water system operator?

All public water systems in Massachusetts are required to have a certified water system operator as specified in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 112, Section 87DDDD and 310 CMR 22.11B, the *Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations*. There are penalties and fines if a system is found in violation of the laws and regulations.

What is a certified operator?

An operator is defined as a person who is engaged in the onsite operation of a drinking water supply facility as an employee of that facility. There are five grades: Very Small System; Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. Each grade, except for the Very Small System grade, has a distribution and treatment category.

How do I become a certified operator?

It's easy; first, you need to fill out an application to take the examinations, which are given twice a year; they occur the first Saturday in April and November.

How much does it cost?

The fee to take the examination is \$78.50 (\$58.50 for the examination services and \$20.00 for the non-refundable application fee). Once you pass the examination, there is a renewable certification fee of \$30.00 for two years.

How do I get a copy of the application to take the examination?

To get a copy of the application call the Division of Registration at (617) 727-3067 and ask for an application for the drinking water examination. You must submit your application to the Division of Registration within 60 days prior to the date of the examination. (The application for the next examina-

tion, to be given on Saturday, November 6, 1993, has to be submitted by September 6, 1993; see *Operator Certification* on page 5.)

What happens to my application?

Once the Division of Registration receives your application, accompanied by a check for \$78.50, the Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Supply Facilities reviews your application to determine if you meet the minimum education and experience requirements. If you are approved to take the examination, you will be sent a letter of confirmation and instructions/directions for location of the examination given in your area.

What are the qualifications for a Very Small System operator?

At a minimum, you must have at least six calendar months of acceptable operating experience of operating a very small water system.

What percent of people taking the Very Small System examination pass?

Approximately 80% of the people taking the examination for a Very Small System operator pass.

Are there courses that I can take to prepare for the operator examination?

Yes; the following organizations conduct training and workshops for small system operators:

- ◆ New England Water Works Association; (508) 478-6996.
- ◆ Massachusetts Water Works Association; (508) 486-4943.
- ◆ Division of Water Supply in conjunction with the Northeast Rural Water Association; (802) 878-3276.
- ◆ Others, please refer to the Department's "Directory of Technical Assistance, Training, and Outreach Organizations" manual for additional information regarding courses and workshops; (617) 292-5966. □

Salute To Communities

Tara Gallagher



Congratulations to the many small community water suppliers who have completed wellhead protection plans as part of their applications for Phase II SOC monitoring waivers. Generally, these plans have been excellent! DEP appreciates and salutes the efforts of these small public water suppliers.

For those of you who have sent in your waiver applications, but not your source protection plan, the deadline for plan submittal is November 1, 1993. John Lukin of NeRWA (603-399-7157) and Ted Cady of RCAP (508-297-1376) are available to provide free assistance to small systems; please call them! They have done a great job so far helping approximately 45 systems.

The wellhead protection plan for wells pumping less than 100,000 gpd requires water suppliers to:

- ◆ calculate the Zone I and Interim

- ◆ Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) radii for each source;
- ◆ develop a system location map;
- ◆ inventory land uses within the Zone I and IWPA;
- ◆ take action on all threatening land uses either within the Zone I or under the control of the water supplier (this may include sending a letter and brochure on septic system maintenance to a homeowner, or relocating pesticide storage outside of Zone I);
- ◆ send a notification letter to specified commercial businesses; and
- ◆ send a notification letter and map to the appropriate municipal officials.

Some systems haven't sent in a copy of their letter to town officials. Please don't forget to include this. The IWPA distances were only established by DEP a year ago so it is important for water suppliers to let local officials know where and how big their IWPA is. Letters

should also mention any particular concerns the water supplier has in this area.

Many small water suppliers did a particularly good job with the letters they sent to residents and businesses within Zone I. Some of the letters were very creative and inspiring. The **South Royalston Improvement Corp.** did an especially good job. Salutes also to the **West Brookfield Water Department** which sent good letters to area businesses and to the **Williamstown Pines Lodge Mobile Home Park** for an eye-catching notice to park residents.

Congratulations to the **Mt. Hermon Water Supply** in Northfield and the **Kolburne School and Marlboro Academy**, both in New Marlborough, for the thorough wellhead protection plans they developed. Salutes also to **Gould Farm** in Monterey and to the **Kripalu Center** in Stockbridge for their excellent land use maps.

Silverleaf Hollow in Hubbardston deserves special mention for seeking permission from landowners to post signs indicating the water supply protection area boundaries. Finally, the **Hutchinson Water Co.** in Cheshire is to be commended for having obtained a signed agreement with an adjacent farmer stating that he will not use any pesticides or herbicides on the field closest to the well.

DEP is still reviewing source protection plans and we are sure to come across many more small systems that also did a fine job. So, if your name hasn't been mentioned, we may not have gotten to you yet! Once your source protection plan has been reviewed, the rest of your waiver application will be reviewed and you will be notified in writing if your waiver request has been approved or denied. Thanks to all suppliers who participated in this new program and congratulations on a job well done! □

Surface Water Treatment Rule Update

Julie Smith

Massachusetts now has primacy for the Surface Water Treatment Rule. Notification of the passage of primacy was published in the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Globe*.

With the June 29, 1993 compliance date for the SWTR having passed, the Department has determined the number of unfiltered surface water supplies that have not signed consent orders with the Department and are out of compliance. Thirty-two unfiltered systems are planning to filter their surface water supplies; of these systems, four have not signed consent orders and will be referred to EPA for enforcement action. These systems are Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Chester and Cheshire.

For all other surface water supplies the Department will be tracking their schedules either to build a treatment plant or to upgrade their existing plant.

Based on updated information from EPA, the Department will allow unfiltered surface water systems to pursue dual tracks for filtration and to meet the criteria for avoiding filtration if they comply with the following:

- 1) evidence of full implementation of watershed protection plan (including, for example, that any necessary local zoning changes have been made);
- 2) documentation that criteria for source water quality have been satisfied for a consecutive period of at least 12 months. To demonstrate compliance for 12 consecutive months, the public water suppliers will need to utilize 17 consecutive months of data. Documentation must be submitted to DEP no later than nine months prior to commencement of construction;
- 3) meet disinfection requirements of the Rule; and
- 4) continue to meet their schedule to build a filtration plant.

Groundwater Under the Influence Update

- ◆ 120 groundwater sources completed Microscopic Particulate Analysis

(MPA) in the Spring of 1993. These systems are now considered exempt from being considered under the influence of surface water and will be notified by the Department;

- ◆ 829 groundwater sources have received an exemption from MPA testing;
- ◆ 55 groundwater sources have completed one season of testing and still need additional MPA testing;
- ◆ 60 groundwater supplies have not done either MPA testing or applied for an exemption to date.

Groundwater sources that either meet exemption criteria or complete MPA testing are exempt from filtration, which can save water suppliers millions of dollars.

Comprehensive Plant Evaluation

For the past year, the Division of Water Supply has been conducting comprehensive plant evaluation (CPE) of filtration plants as a demonstration project with the Technical Support Division of the U.S. EPA; Cincinnati and DWS staff have been trained in evaluation procedures. Evaluations have been conducted at Weymouth, Randolph-

Holbrook, and Russell Water Departments. The process has been very beneficial to DWS and the participating water suppliers have commented favorably that the process helped them meet new requirements of the SWTR.

The CPE helps water suppliers comply with the new requirements of the SWTR by developing and implementing a cost-effective approach to meeting the requirements. It is a systematic evaluation of design, administrative, operational and maintenance aspects of a water system, and subsequent improvement of factors identified as limiting optimal performance.

DEP plans to complete a fourth survey with EPA this fall and then continue on a regular basis in the future. DEP is soliciting participation in the CPE project and extends an invitation to all filtered systems to participate. Participation is voluntary, at no cost to the water supplier. Benefits of participation include a summary report containing a prioritized list of factors limiting the plant from complying with new SWTR requirements and a savings of the \$15,000 to \$20,000 that a plant evaluation like this would typically cost. □

Small Systems...

Readings and Technical Assistance

George Zoto/Greg Kuhn




From time to time we will be informing our readers about free published reports from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency that we believe would benefit our small systems. We encourage you to contact EPA to receive a copy of the following report which was briefly described in EPA's *Technology Transfer* newsletter: "Small Community Water and Wastewater Treatment" (625/R-92/010).

The following description is excerpted from the above publication:

"This report presents information on the unique needs of small communities facing new water and wastewater treatment requirements. The information focuses on treatment technologies suited for small community application and encourages effective communication within and between small communities.

The report contains three main sections: technology overviews, small community case studies, and a resource directory. The technology overviews address wastewater collection and treatment technologies and drinking water treatment technologies. Each overview presents a process description and discussions of

Continued on Page 7



Cape Cod Small Systems Project

George Zoto
Greg Kuhn

The Division of Water Supply is pleased to announce that it will soon be providing noncommunity and very small community systems on Cape Cod with technical assistance. Please be on the look out for a mailing from DEP with more details on date and location.

Our goal is to introduce you and other systems like you to the services that are available for hire by certified operators residing on or near Cape Cod. It will be an opportunity for public water suppliers to understand the technical skills these operators provide to meet compliance requirements. DEP/Lakeville staff will also be there to explain about training options that are available to you at no cost so you can be your own certified operator.

For more information, please contact Larry Dayan in our Lakeville Office at (508) 946-2769. □

Closeout of Remaining Aquifer Land Acquisition Grants Slated for June 30, 1994

Joan W. Pierce

The Aquifer Land Acquisition (ALA) Program has notified the remaining ALA grantees that all grants will be closed, effective June 30, 1994.

The \$14 million allocated by the ALA program in two grant rounds in the mid-1980's funded the delineation of over 30 Zone II's and the acquisition of 58 parcels, including six conservation restrictions. To date, the total acreage acquired for water supply protection exceeds 1,000 acres within the Zone II's of 24 towns; however, the total protected acreage will increase as several grantees complete acquisitions of additional parcels by the end of this fiscal year.

In addition to providing grants to 36 communities throughout the Commonwealth for acquisition of property and conservation restrictions to protect groundwater supplies, the ALA Program pioneered the development of the methodology of Zone II delineations, the foundation for wellhead protection

initiatives at the state and local levels. The program required grantees to delineate the Zone II as the initial step in establishing the boundaries of the area within which to target properties for acquisition.

Recognition of Zone II's as a priority area for protection is now incorporated into numerous state programs. For example, DEP's Division of Solid Waste and Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup, as well as the Department of Food and Agriculture, restrict or prohibit the licensing of certain activities within the Zone II of local groundwater supplies. The Division of Water Supply requires communities to delineate Zone II's for all new sources and to adopt specific land use controls within the Zone II's.

There are no immediate plans for new funding rounds for Zone II delineations or acquisitions to protect local drinking water supplies. □

Bureau of Resource Protection Reorganization...

Water Management Update

Andrew Gottlieb



The Bureau of Resource Protection has evaluated the best means of implementing the Clean Water Strategy (CWS). The aim of the CWS is to make sure that the Department achieves the maximum resource protection benefit from our existing programs. Implementation of basin permitting and placing NPDES surface water discharge permits on the same five year schedule as water withdrawal permits issued under the Water Management Act emerged as key

elements of the implementation plan. As part of the development of an implementation plan, the Department consulted with other states and evaluated how well the present structure of the Bureau supports the implementation of the CWS. It was determined that some modifications were needed to facilitate a coordinated basinwide approach for those programs that most directly lend themselves to basinwide management.

In order to ensure the coordination and accountability necessary to implement the CWS, the Department has

Continued on Page 5

Activity Status of Water Sources

Mary Wheeler

The Division of Water Supply adopted Policy 92-05 on April 18, 1993, to clarify the procedure and terminology used for determining the activity type and status of a drinking water source. The policy is available from DWS.

Water supply system operators are reminded of the importance of informing DWS of the status of each of their sources at the time of filing their annual statistics report, and at any time a source status changes. DWS uses this information not only for implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act, but as guidance to other environmental programs for use in prioritizing implementation and enforcement actions and for making regulatory decisions.

One such regulation is the Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00, issued by the Division of Water Pollution Control. The Standards name and designate public drinking water supplies as Class A, Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs), based on input from DWS on the status of surface supplies. Designated ORWs are given special protection under such programs as the Wetlands 401 Certification process and the NPDES General Stormwater Permitting Program. Hence, it is incumbent upon system operators to keep DWS informed on source status so that we may properly assure the special protection of drinking water supplies.

If you have any questions about the policy or status of your sources, please contact the DWS Water Quality Assurance Section at 617-292-5770. □

CONNECTION UPDATE

CROSS

Public Water Supplier Avoids Cross Connection Incident

Karen Doherty

In May, a suspected cross connection occurred. One afternoon, a local water department

received a complaint regarding discolored and smelly water. Water Department personnel responded to the complaint and found a public works contractor flushing the sewer lines at a nearby hydrant. Water was coming out of the truck and a potential cross connection was created at the contractor hook-up and the hydrant. The Water Department ordered the contractor to stop work and

immediately started flushing hydrants. Water samples were taken and equipment was assembled to feed additional chlorine in the area. After the flushing was started, water quality parameters returned to normal.

DEP commends this unsung Water Department for their swift and effective actions. Because of their efforts, disaster was averted. This Water Department should serve as an example to all public water systems because great cross connection programs can prevent water quality problems. □

Common Mistakes Easily Avoided on Drinking Water Monitoring Report Forms

Alex Hackman
Claire Socher

A few small clerical mistakes on Water Quality Sampling Results forms sent into the Boston Office can add up to big headaches for us, and for you as public water suppliers and laboratories. Eliminating simple errors will save us hours of labor. More importantly, it will save you time, money, the hassle of having your forms rejected and returned for clerical mistakes, and maybe even avoid a violation notice.

The five most common mistakes are:

- 1) Sample I.D. number not listed or listed incorrectly. Correct source codes contain your PWSID# followed by a number and a letter specifying the type of source (ie. 1000000-01G). Please consult your sample schedule for this information.
- 2) Sample location not listed or listed incorrectly. See your sample

- 3) PWSID # not listed. Our data bases cue files by I.D. numbers. Omitting this information requires that we spend extra time looking these numbers up.
- 4) Laboratory information missing - i.e., date of collection, lab name, etc. Missing information can mean automatic rejection.
- 5) Only one copy sent. This results in confusion and delays in updating your system's status.

Complete forms mean faster turnaround time and less chance of violations for your public water supply. If you have any questions concerning the proper way to fill out your monitoring report forms, please give us a call at (617) 292-5581. We're here to help. Thanks! □

Endothall Waiver Requested for Groundwater

Tara Gallagher

Several months ago EPA granted Massachusetts statewide technical criteria waivers for surface water sources for: dioxin, diquat, endothall, glyphosate, EDB, and DBCP.

Statewide waivers were granted for groundwater sources for dioxin, diquat, and glyphosate. At the time, DEP was interested in pursuing a waiver request for groundwater sources for endothall also, but our risk assessment specialists felt they needed more information. Now that

Continued on Page 8

Water Management continued

created an Office of Watershed Management (OWM). The Office of Watershed Management will have the responsibility for implementing basin permitting and the water quality assessment work needed to support BRP programs. Under this plan, the staffs of Technical Services and NPDES/Stormwater in Grafton and the Nonpoint Source and Water Management staffs in Boston will report to me as the Acting Director of OWM. Beth McCann will assume the role of acting Manager of the Water Management Program.

Coordination between the Water Management and DWS programs has worked well and will continue in the future. □

Operator Certification

Fall: Deadline to file - 9/6/93;
Review Session: 11/3/93;
Exam: 11/6/93
Spring: Deadline to file - 2/5/94;
Review Session: 3/30/94;
Exam: 4/2/94

Contact the Massachusetts Water Works Association (MWWA) at 508-486-4943 for more information. □