



Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

## Department of Environmental Protection

One Winter Street Boston, MA 02108 • 617-292-5500

DEVAL L. PATRICK  
Governor

RICHARD K. SULLIVAN JR.  
Secretary

DAVID W. CASH  
Commissioner

### 2014 Annual Notice to Local Boards of Health

Dear Health Agent:

June 16, 2014

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Drinking Water Program (DWP) annually provides local boards of health (BOH) with information of interest and an inventory of all public water systems (PWS) in the Commonwealth for review and comment.

For your convenience, we have reorganized this mailing by topics and placed the items requiring action by you in Part I: Action Items. One of these action items requires updating your emergency contact information. Please update and return the attached emergency contact sheet (Attachment D). Your submission of this information will provide us with your emergency contact information so that we can effectively communicate with each other and our PWSs during all drinking water emergencies, especially those that occur outside of normal working hours. You may also provide us with your emergency contact information by sending an email to me at [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us) with the subject line: Emergency Contact.

If you have a drinking water emergency that occurs outside of normal working hours (evenings and weekends), you can contact MassDEP at 1-888-304-1133 (24 hrs, toll-free).

Thank you for continuing to work together with us to protect public health. If you have any problems accessing links for the DWP, or any questions on the material provided in this document, please contact the person listed in the pertinent section or call the regional contact persons listed in Attachment F on page 28

Sincerely,

Yvette DePeiza, Program Director  
MassDEP/Drinking Water Program

Attachments: BOH Update, Private Public Chart, Definition of a PWS, Camp Notification Form, Emergency Contact list, PWS listing in your town, Regional and Boston DWP Contacts  
ecc: MDPH, MassDEP Website  
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This information is available in alternate format. Call Michelle Waters-Ekanem, Diversity Director, at 617-292-5751. TDD# 1-866-539-7622 or 1-617-574-6868  
MassDEP Website: [www.mass.gov/dep](http://www.mass.gov/dep)

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# 2014 Board of Health Update

## Part I: Action Items

### Board of Health Emergency Contacts

Please find attached an Emergency Contact Information sheet for your board (Attachment D: page 25). It is populated with the information we have in our files. If it is correct, no action is needed. **If there are changes to be made please cross out the incorrect information, add the correct information, and send the sheet back by July 18, 2014, to MassDEP – Drinking Water Program; 1 Winter Street - 5<sup>th</sup> floor; Boston, MA 02108; Attn.: BOH Emergency Contact.** If the sheet is blank, please fill out and return to MassDEP at the above address. You may also respond by email to [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us), Subject: BOH Emergency Contact. If you have any question about this information contact Paul Niman at 617-556-1166 or [Paul.Niman@state.ma.us](mailto:Paul.Niman@state.ma.us).

### Annual Recreational Camp Requirement

BOHs have the responsibility for licensing local recreational camps. Licenses are issued in accordance with 105 CMR 430.000, which stipulates, "Upon the issuance of a license, the local board of health shall notify Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Said notification shall include the name and address of the camp, the name of the owner, the number of campers and staff, and the number of days per year that the camp will be in operation." **Please remember to submit this information to MassDEP by July 18, 2014**, using the attached form (Attachment C: page 23 ).

Information on drinking water requirements and campgrounds is available on the MassDEP website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/a-thru-h/cgrndfs.doc> . You may also contact Suzanne Robert at 617-292-5620, or [Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us](mailto:Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us). Alternately, you may contact the regional staff listed in Water Supply Safety Issues at Local Fairs on page 12.

### Inventory of All Registered Public Water Systems

Please find attached to this letter a list of PWS in your city or town (Attachment E: page 26). An electronic list of all PWS is available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/health-and-safety.html#3> then click on MA Public Water Supplier Contacts Sorted by Town. This information is provided to make you aware of all of the PWSs in your city or town that are registered with MassDEP. Please review this information for any discrepancies. Discrepancies may include the following:

- **Systems should be added to the list** if the facility meets the definition of a PWS: has at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year.
- **Systems should be deleted from the list** if the facility no longer has its own well or source of water.
- **Systems are currently listed as "Inactive" but have re-opened** and should now be listed as "Active." An "Inactive" designation suspends MassDEP's requirements such as water quality testing and certified operator requirements. It is recommended that licensing departments and agencies contact MassDEP to verify compliance with MassDEP drinking water requirements prior to issuance of licenses or occupancy.
- **Changes in address and ownership.**

**Please update and return the list by July 18, 2014, to MassDEP - Drinking Water Program, 1 Winter St., 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA, 02108; Attn.: BOH Update.** You may also respond by email to

[Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us), Subject: BOH update. If you have any questions on this information contact Andrew Durham at 617-574-6855 or [Andrew.Durham@state.ma.us](mailto:Andrew.Durham@state.ma.us).

### Certificate of Registrations

DWP is no longer mailing out a Certificate of Registration to every public water system in the state. This certificate is very useful for some PWSs especially Transient Non-Community (TNC) systems. When a survey or an audit is being done or even when applying for permitting or being inspected by a local BOH, this certificate may need to be produced for the agency official to verify.

To conserve resources these Certificates of Registrations have now become electronic. If a PWS does not have internet access and need a certificate a hard copy can be printed out and mailed to them.

For a PWS to get their certificate electronically, they need to know their PWS identification (ID) number, then go to: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/certificate-of-registration.html> . Then click on their PWS ID # and name from the pull down menu and then click the “Get Certificate” button. The certificate can then be printed. If a PWS does not remember its ID # it can check the electronic list of PWSs located at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/health-and-safety.html#3> then click on MA Public Water Supplier Contacts Sorted by Town.

Each January, the current year’s Certificate of Registration will be posted and ready for retrieval. Only the current year will be posted. PWS should print and file copies if they wish to keep copies of past years’ certificates.

## Part II: How to Determine if a Facility is a Public or Private System

To help the BOH quickly determine whether a facility is a public or private water system, a flowchart has been attached for your use (Attachment A, page 21). We encourage you to post this flowchart for easy reference. An electronic copy of the chart is also available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/compliance/privpubl.pdf> .

If a facility is a PWS and it is not currently registered with MassDEP then the facility must be added to the inventory list (see Part I: Action Items) and referred to MassDEP for oversight. If you have any question on this information contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us).

Attachment B is an excerpt of the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.02 containing definitions of what constitutes a PWS and the different categories of PWSs (page 22).

### Identifying Daycares that Meet the Definition of a Public Water System

Recently MassDEP identified several daycare facilities that were unregistered PWSs. These daycare facilities serve 25 or more persons, at least 60 days a year and had their own source of drinking water (e.g., a well). If a daycare facility with its own source of water is licensed/permitted to have a total of 25 or more children and childcare workers, it must be added to the inventory list requested in Part 1 and referred to MassDEP for registration to ensure compliance with 310 CMR 22.00 and all applicable MassDEP standards, permits, and approvals. Daycares that meet the definition of a PWS but are not currently registered with MassDEP will be subjected to enforcement action (which may include a monetary penalty). Please contact Kenneth Pelletier at 617-348-4014 or [Kenneth.Pelletier@state.ma.us](mailto:Kenneth.Pelletier@state.ma.us) for more information on daycare regulations. You may also contact the Massachusetts Department of Early Education and Care at <http://www.mass.gov/edu/government/departments-and-boards/departments-of-early-education-and-care/>

### Property Conversions that Create Public Water Systems

As properties continue to change their locally permitted functions, BOH must be vigilant in determining when a conversion will result in the creation of a PWS or a change in the type of PWS. If a facility that is

currently classified as a private water supply proposes or initiates any changes in the use of the establishment that would cause the system to be classified as a PWS, the facility must meet all applicable MassDEP standards, and obtain the proper MassDEP permits and approvals. Some examples of changes that may affect their drinking water status include:

- A change in number of permitted occupancy, e.g., increasing the number of children and staff at a daycare or business to 25 or more persons per day.
- A change in type of permitted occupancy, e.g., changing from a residential home to a daycare or doctor's office. Changing from a small office or gas station to a daycare, coffee shop, restaurant, or other facility that may serve beverages, handle food, require food permits, or supply water to 25 or more persons on average per day.

Proponents creating any new or potential PWS or changing their PWS type should be directed to contact MassDEP, as they would be subject to 310 CMR 22.00 and all applicable MassDEP standards, permits, and approvals. It should also be noted that if a proponent subsequently creates and/or operates a facility as a PWS prior to obtaining MassDEP approvals, the facility owner(s) and operator(s) would be subject to enforcement action (including monetary penalties). If you have any question on a property conversion please contact the DWP regional staff listed under New System Registration in Attachment F on page 28.

### Condominium Developments and Public Water Systems

Please be aware that some types of construction, such as residential or business condominium developments, which propose to use two or more wells to serve the on-site facilities so that each well serves less than 25 persons per day, may still be considered PWSs. With an increase in development throughout the state, these cases may come before the BOHs as private well proposals. In these cases, the applicant should be referred to MassDEP for a written determination of public or private water system status during the design phase, and/or prior to the issuance of local permits. This information should be communicated to your local planning office, planning board, building inspector's office, and to the applicant as it could substantially change the outcome of the project.

From 310 CMR 22.02 Definition of a PWS:

*MassDEP "...reserves the right to evaluate and determine whether two or more wells located on commonly owned property, that individually may serve less than 25 people, but collectively serve more than 25 people for more than 60 days of the year should not be regulated as a public water system, taking into account the risk to public health."*

For any questions or clarifications on PWS definitions and applicable permitting requirements, either generally or for a specific project, please contact your MassDEP regional office (see Attachment F on page 28) for technical assistance.

## Part III: Notifications

### Emergency Response Notification Requirements

The Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00, include specific notification requirements for reporting emergencies to MassDEP and the local board of health. The regulations identify specific incidents or emergencies that require notification within 2 hours and 24 hours. Section 310 CMR 22.15(9) requires each PWS to notify MassDEP **and the local BOH** after the occurrence of any of the following incidents or emergencies that result in the consumers of the system receiving water that does not meet required or routine quantity or quality conditions:

1. Emergencies or incidents requiring notification within **2 hours**:
  - a. Loss of water or drop in pressure to less than 20 psi, affecting 50% or more of consumers for a system serving less than 10,000 persons

- b. Loss of water or drop in pressure to less than 20 psi, affecting 5,000 or more of consumers for a system serving 10,000 or more persons
  - c. Chemical or microbiological contamination of the water supply in exceedence of limits specified by MassDEP's Office of Research and Standards as set forth in the *Standards and Guidelines for Contaminants in Massachusetts Drinking Waters*. This document is available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/standards/standards-and-guidelines-for-drinking-water-contaminants.html>
  - d. Discovery of malicious intent or an act of vandalism, which may impact a system component
  - e. Any consumer complaint in which the water may have caused physical injury
  - f. A pattern of unusual customer complaints about the water quality such as taste, odor, etc.
  - g. Any other emergency as determined by MassDEP in writing
2. Emergencies or incidents requiring notification within **24 hours**:
- a. Loss of water supply from a source
  - b. Loss of water supply due to major component failure
  - c. Damage to power supply equipment or loss of power
  - d. Contamination of water in the distribution system from backflow or cross connection incident
  - e. Collapse of a reservoir, reservoir roof, or pump house structure
  - f. Break in a transmission or distribution line that results in a loss of service to 100 consumers for more than four hours
  - g. Chemical or microbiological contamination of the water supply, including overfeed of drinking water treatment chemicals
  - h. Any other failure of part or all of the water supply system due to equipment failure, human acts (deliberate or accidental), or natural or human made disasters

More information on the Emergency Response Regulations is available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/emergency-response-regulations.html>. If you have any question about this information contact Paul Niman at 617-556-1166 or [Paul.Niman@state.ma.us](mailto:Paul.Niman@state.ma.us).

**To report an emergency situation outside of normal business hours (evenings and weekends) you can contact MassDEP at 1-888-304-1133 (toll-free, 24 hrs).**

### Ground Water Rule

In 2009, MassDEP adopted a new federal Safe Drinking Water Act regulation, the Ground Water Rule (GWR). The rule is intended to increase public health protection against potential viral contamination in all PWSs – regardless of size or type - using ground water sources (wells). Over 1,400 Massachusetts PWSs were required to comply with the rule by December 1, 2009. All PWSs that do not remove or kill 99.99% of viruses through state approved treatment processes must test their source water (well) for *E. coli* or *enterococci* (fecal indicator) each time the PWS is notified of a total coliform positive sample collected under routine Total Coliform Rule bacteria monitoring.

If the source (well) sample is positive, the PWS must initiate public notification within 24 hours; this is a federal rule and federal public notification requirement. Boil orders and do not drink orders may be associated with the public notification. The PWS must then take an additional five samples at the source. If all five follow-up samples are negative, the public notice and associated requirements are terminated. Please note that public notice is **REQUIRED** after the **first** positive source (well) sample. This is a new practice for PWSs which may result in consumer questions. MassDEP has prepared standard public notice language to assist water systems, BOH, and consumers. Public notice information is located at

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/public-notification-reqs-templates.html> click on the GWR templates. If MassDEP determines that the well is contaminated, the source of contamination must be eliminated or the deficiency in design must be corrected; if not, the PWS must install or increase treatment.

If you have questions on the GWR, please contact Frank Niles at 617-574-6871 or [Frank.Niles@state.ma.us](mailto:Frank.Niles@state.ma.us). Please look online for GWR information at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/new-regulation-notice-ground-water-rule.html>

## **Boil Orders and Other Public Health Orders**

There are 3 types of public health orders issued by MassDEP. During any of these orders, bottled water or water from an approved MassDEP source may be used during the period of concern.

- Boil Water Order
- Do Not Drink Order
- Do Not Use Order

**Boil Orders** are issued by MassDEP to the PWS to notify consumers to boil the water or use water from another approved source. This occurs when a PWS exceeds or has the potential to exceed the standard for total coliform bacteria or a fecal indicator. During this type of situation there is no other identified public health risk due to inhalation, skin irritation, or flammability.

**Do Not Drink Orders** are issued by MassDEP when there is a suspected or known synthetic organic compound (SOC), inorganic compound (IOC), volatile organic compound (VOC), or radiological contamination in the drinking water. Continued drinking or other human consumptive uses of the water would or could pose an immediate threat to health. During this type of situation there is no identified public health risk due to inhalation, skin irritation, or flammability.

**Do Not Use Orders** are issued by MassDEP when there is or may be an unknown chemical, radiological or other unknown contamination and there may be a risk from inhalation, skin irritation, or flammability. A Do Not Use Order may also be issued for a known chemical or radiological contamination that exceeds an immediate health and/or safety risk e.g., gasoline in the water.

### **What happens when sample results or a situation indicates the need for a public health order?**

- The PWS informs MassDEP **and their local BOH** within 2 hours of learning of the problem.
- MassDEP consults with the PWS and determines the appropriate course of action in accordance with Federal and State Drinking Water regulations. The local BOH is made aware of the situation and may participate in discussions with MassDEP and the PWS. MassDEP verbally notifies the PWS of the issue and issues a written order to the PWS within 24 hours or as soon as possible. **The order always includes the actions consumers should take with the drinking water and steps the PWS must take to protect the public health, monitor the situation, and correct the problem.** MassDEP keeps Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) informed throughout the situation.
- MassDEP lists all public health orders on its webpage. If the order is issued on a normal business day the information is on the web within 24 hours. If the order is issued on a weekend or a holiday the information is on the webpage within 24 hours of the first business day following the issuance of the order. This information is located at <http://public.dep.state.ma.us/BoilOrder/Search.asp>.

### **How are consumers notified of a MassDEP public health order or advisory?**

The PWS is required to issue a MassDEP approved notice within 2 hours of receipt of the MassDEP notification of the situation or receipt of the written order, whichever occurs first, by the following means:

- Broadcast media (radio, television, newspaper)
- Posting the notice
- Hand delivery
- Any other method approved by MassDEP e.g., reverse 911

To expedite the consumer notification process MassDEP has pre-approved template notices available for use.

**Where can I get information on Boil Orders and other MassDEP public health orders?**

Most frequently asked questions and other information is available on the MassDEP website at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/boilordr.htm>.

**What instructions should a food establishment follow during a drinking water order?**

MDPH has specific guidance for food establishments. Restaurants and other food establishments must follow the *MDPH Guidance for Emergency Action Planning for Retail Food Establishments*. This information is available on the MDPH website at

<http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dph/environmental/foodsafety/emergency-action-plans.pdf>

All questions on food establishment requirements should be referred to the MDPH Food Protection Program at 617-983-6700.

**How can MassDEP, the PWS, and the BOH assist each other with drinking water orders?**

BOH and health officials should be familiar with the MassDEP required Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the PWSs in their community. For more information on ERP visit

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/a-thru-h/erplan.pdf>.

At a minimum, MassDEP, BOH, and PWSs must share up-to-date contact information so that all parties can be kept informed when a public health order is necessary. Here are a few steps that will go a long way to help PWSs and BOH address emergencies and other public health orders:

- Before an order or emergency occurs - PWS and BOH should work and train together on the PWS's ERP. Follow all applicable MassDEP regulations, policies, and guidance to maintain a fully compliant system.
- During an order – The PWS and BOH should follow the PWS's ERP and the MassDEP Order.
- After a situation – The PWS and BOH should evaluate the situation and make adjustments to the ERP as needed. The PWS and BOH should continue working and training together on the ERP.

**MassDEP DWP Contacts**

Look under Boil Orders on Attachment F on page 28 for regional contact information. To contact MassDEP after regular business hours call 888-304-1133.

For questions regarding public health orders listed on our webpage, please contact Tio Yano at 617-292-5843 or [Tio.Yano@state.ma.us](mailto:Tio.Yano@state.ma.us).

## Part IV: Emerging Issues

### Control of *Legionella* in Healthcare Facilities and Other Large Buildings

In the last several years there has been a increasing number of healthcare facilities (e.g., hospitals and nursing homes), and hotels in the U.S. that are providing secondary disinfection to their water to prevent outbreaks of several pathogens (primarily *Legionella pneumophila*) known to grow in the biofilms of the plumbing of large buildings. These pathogens grow best where the water temperature in the pipes is above 68° F and have been found in cooling towers, hot tubs and hot water tanks. Healthcare facilities are particularly concerned about *Legionella* because older people, and those with weakened immune systems, are especially vulnerable. More information on *Legionella* can be found on the Center for Disease Control's website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/legionella/index.html>

Any healthcare facility that intends to install and operate a permanent disinfection treatment system would be considered a PWS and would require prior MassDEP approval. Any facility that intends to perform shock disinfection on a temporary basis would not be considered a PWS, but would need to contact the local water authority and have the procedure overseen by a consultant/engineer. In addition to contacting MassDEP, any facility considering secondary disinfection would also need to contact both the MDPH and the local Health Agency.

### Chlorine Dioxide Secondary Treatment at Hospitals

Recently, companies that manufacture chlorine dioxide treatment have inquired about the process for installing this treatment at local hospitals. Some hospitals may want to add chlorine dioxide as a secondary disinfectant to their water supply because it helps to control pathogens such as *Legionella pneumophila*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, and *Mycobacterium avium* complex. We want you be aware that a hospital that installs chlorine dioxide as secondary treatment will be regulated by MassDEP as a PWS. A hospital is covered by the federal and state drinking water standards if the hospital adds any form of additional (chemical) treatment to the water when it enters the building. According to the EPA, who regulates the amount of chlorine dioxide in drinking water because of the potential health risks associated with its use, has identified the following issues:

- Certain populations in hospitals are particularly susceptible to health risks from chlorine dioxide, including fetuses, infants, and those with compromised immune systems.
- Short-term exposure to excessive levels of chlorine dioxide can damage red blood cells and can produce neurotoxic effects in vulnerable populations. Other acute health effects include irritation of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach.
- Long-term exposure to chlorine dioxide and its byproduct, chlorite ions, can lead to an increased risk for certain types of cancer and developmental effects.

If you are aware of any facility that has introduced chlorine dioxide as a secondary treatment please contact Frank Niles at 627-574-6871 or the DWP program at [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us).

### Manganese in Drinking Water

Based on the EPA Health Advisory (HA) level for manganese in drinking water MassDEP Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has set a Guidance level (ORSG). Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral and is an essential nutrient in our diets. Recent studies have identified possible public health risks associated with the ingestion of elevated levels of manganese, especially among infants and young children.

As a precaution, MassDEP in conjunction with the MDPH provided tips for reducing exposures for susceptible individuals to manganese at concentrations greater than advisory levels. PWSs are currently conducting baseline monitoring for manganese. For more information on manganese including a consumer Q&A see: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/manganese-in-drinking-water.html>, or contact Margaret Finn at 617-292-5746 or [Margaret.Finn@state.ma.us](mailto:Margaret.Finn@state.ma.us) for more information.

Target Population	Exposure Period	ORSG Level in mg/L
General population	Lifetime	0.3
General population	10-day	1.0
Infants/children less than 1 year of age	< 10 days (Address within 10 days or sooner if possible)	0.3

## Dog Waste

Residents should be reminded to pick up and dispose of their dog's waste whether on their own property or on public property. The average dog generates  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound (lb.) of waste per day. That  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. contains about 7.8 billion fecal coliform. Fecal coliform can contaminate public and private drinking water supplies and ground water in general. As more and more communities undertake the task of designing a dog park, one of the most important considerations is the proper disposal of pet waste. Pet owners should know that dog waste contains a long list of bad bugs, in fact 23 million microorganisms of bacteria as well as parvovirus, roundworm, tapeworm and *e.coli*.

When left on the ground, rain water can easily wash dog waste into lakes and rivers or leach it into the water table. Not only does this negatively impact the ecosystem, but if it enters a public or private drinking water source it can present a serious public health threat. At a minimum, a dog park design should include a waste eliminator station and posted notices throughout the park reminding owners to pick up after their pet. Some communities post fines and even the threat of being banned from the park if they leave waste on the ground. MassDEP is developing a fact sheet to help communities protect their drinking water quality when designing a dog park. It should be available in the fall 2014, look for it on <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/source-water-protection-for-drinking-water-supplies.html>

## Cyanobacteria

Cyanobacteria (once called blue-green algae) blooms are increasing in water bodies in Massachusetts, including in public water supplies. Higher water temperatures, seasonal changes in water flow, increased carbon dioxide levels, and other factors lead to increased numbers of cyanobacteria. Large populations of cyanobacteria cause problems for drinking water operators. These problems include taste and odor issues and the production of cyanotoxins. BOHs are asked to contact, and work with, their local water supplier if cyanobacteria issues are identified in public water supplies.

In addition to the risk of ingestion, cyanobacteria, under the right conditions, can also pose a health risk to those coming into contact with blooms in pond water at recreational camp facilities. For more detailed guidance by MDPH on evaluating the potential health concerns related to the presence of cyanobacteria in recreational freshwater bodies, see

<http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dph/environmental/exposure/protocol-cyanobacteria.pdf>

Four Worcester Polytechnic Institute students will be working with the DWP during 2014 on a study about the potential for cyanobacteria to impact ground water wells under the influence of surface waters and actions to take to address that issue. For more information contact Kathy Romero at 617-292-5727 or [Kathleen.Romero@state.ma.us](mailto:Kathleen.Romero@state.ma.us).

## Water Supply Safety Issues at Local Fairs

MassDEP recommends the following procedures to help BOH provide oversight of private water supply sources used for public drinking water at local, county, and state fairs. Currently, these sources may not be regulated by MassDEP as a public water source and are more commonly regulated by MDPH and the BOH.

The recommendations listed below should be considered part of the local permitting process for these events. They are intended to help prevent waterborne disease outbreaks.

- A buffer area of at least 100 feet should be established around wells. No animal shelters, animal feed lots, animal waste disposal, septic systems, portable sanitary facilities, chemical or fuel storage, or vehicle parking should occur within this buffer zone.

- Event operators should work with a certified drinking water operator at least 30 days prior to the opening of each fair to assure that water sources and all water lines are thoroughly flushed and disinfected.
- Total coliform bacteria samples should be collected and the samples must test “absent” for coliform bacteria. Coliform samples should be collected 30 days prior to the event and again at least 1 week prior to any use of the water system. Coliform bacteria samples should continue to be collected and analyzed during each seven-day period the fair is in operation, or as determined by the BOH as a result of a site-specific inspection. Samples for nitrate and nitrite should also be collected 30 days prior to the event and again at least 1 week prior to any use of the water system. If any contaminants are detected, or if site-specific criteria require it, additional sampling may be required.
- Only use piping and plumbing materials approved by the Massachusetts Plumbing Board for potable water use.
- A Massachusetts certified laboratory must perform all testing. To locate a certified lab and certified drinking water operator in your area, visit the following websites or contact your regional MassDEP office:  
<http://license.reg.state.ma.us/loca/locaProf.asp> (Find a Certified Operator)  
<http://www.state.ma.us/reg/boards/dw/cmr.htm> (Board of Certified Operators)  
<http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/certifie.htm> (List of Massachusetts Certified Labs)

Information on securing private sources of drinking water at local fairs is available on the MassDEP website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/a-thru-h/fairfs.doc> . You may also contact Suzanne Robert at 617-292-5620 or [Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us](mailto:Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us).

Alternately, you may contact the regional offices at:

<b>Western Regional Office</b> Doug Paine 413-755-2281 <a href="mailto:Douglas.Paine@state.ma.us">Douglas.Paine@state.ma.us</a>	<b>Northeast Regional Office</b> James Dillon 978-694-3231 <a href="mailto:James.Dillon@state.ma.us">James.Dillon@state.ma.us</a>	<b>Central Regional Office</b> Kelly Momberger 508-849-4023 <a href="mailto:Kelly.Momberger@state.ma.us">Kelly.Momberger@state.ma.us</a>	<b>Southeast Regional Office</b> Karen Dube 508-946-2720 <a href="mailto:Karen.Dube@state.ma.us">Karen.Dube@state.ma.us</a>
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## Part V: Wells

### Recommended Guidance for Private Wells

Over the last ten years, we have updated our recommendations on water quality sampling to keep current with the latest available information on private well testing. In the MassDEP *Private Well Guidelines*, DWP has sampling recommendations for private wells in tables 8, 9, 10, and 11 in the “Water Quality and Water Testing” chapter. These tables can be accessed at *Private Wells Testing Parameters and Frequency Guidelines* at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/priwells.pdf>.

Please note that recommended concentration limits in these tables are subject to change based on new research and updated reviews. The MassDEP ORS document *Standards and Guidelines for Contaminants in Massachusetts Drinking Waters*

(<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/standards/standards-and-guidelines-for-drinking-water-contaminants.html>) should be reviewed by the BOH each year. It contains updated concentration limits, and general information on contaminants in public drinking water and would be a good source of information for local BOH decision-making on private wells. For example, EPA has developed a Lifetime Health Advisory for manganese in drinking water of 0.3 milligrams per liter (mg/L). For more information on this advisory, see Manganese in Drinking Water on page 10. Also, in 2006 MassDEP established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for perchlorate at 2.0 micrograms per liter

(ug/L) (or 0.0020 parts per million (ppm)), lowered the arsenic MCL to 10 ug/L (0.010 ppm), and developed guideline limits for tertiary-amyl methyl ether (TAME) and tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA) - gasoline derivatives.

Many of the local BOH Private Well Regulations were originally adopted over a decade ago and the water quality sampling sections have become outdated and are in need of revision in order to be protective of public health. We have posted a Model BOH Private Well Regulation on the MassDEP Private Well website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/modwell.pdf> for guidance in updating your regulation. Contact [Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us](mailto:Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us) at 617-292-5620 if you have any questions, or if you would like assistance in revising your Private Well Regulation.

As a reminder, Section 31 of MGL 111 and Section 8 of MGL 21A requires BOHs to file attested copies of all local regulations affecting public health, including any changes to a Private Well Regulation with the Central Registry of the MassDEP Watershed Permitting Group in Boston. DWP is trying to compile a separate library of current Private Well regulations, and would appreciate a courtesy hard and/or electronic copy of the revised regulation to be sent to [Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us](mailto:Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us) for our files at the same time.

### Radionuclide Sampling

The Well Driller Program has become aware of radionuclide treatment systems being placed on private wells without having a full set of analyses. MassDEP's recommended approach is to first test for gross alpha. If the gross alpha result is less than 5 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) then no testing for radium 226, radium 228, or uranium is needed because the results will be below the drinking water standards. If the gross alpha result is equal to or greater than 5 pCi/L, then testing for radium 226 and radium 228 should be done. If the gross alpha result is equal to or greater than 15 pCi/L then testing for uranium should also be done. The concentration of radioactive minerals in well water can vary substantially based on rainfall and other factors. For this reason, at least two samples (taken a month or two apart, if possible) should be taken before conclusions are reached regarding the average concentration of any radionuclide.

Treatment systems for radionuclides should be designed to specifically mitigate the radioactive mineral(s) that exceed the drinking water standards indicated by the water analysis. Using a mixed resin bed to treat all possible radionuclides, rather than using the resin type specific to the radionuclide of concern can be problematic. Due to the ability of the mixed resins to treat a variety of contaminants by design, the resins may become saturated early on by other less hazardous contaminants and allow for the breakthrough of the radionuclide of concern. The early saturation and breakthrough will also result in the more frequent need to replace or regenerate the resin material. The waste from the regeneration process, which may be radioactive, must be disposed of in accordance with local and federal regulations. In the long run, what may seem like a cost savings initially by not getting all of the analyses done, or overdesigning the treatment system may end in expensive disposal costs or a potential health risk.

A factsheet with more information on radionuclides in drinking water can be found on our website at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/fact-sheet-for-radionuclides-including-uranium-in-drin.html>. If you have any questions concerning these recommendations, feel free to contact Steve Hallem (at 617- 292-5681 or [Stephen.Hallem@state.ma.us](mailto:Stephen.Hallem@state.ma.us)) or Suzanne Robert (at 617-292-5620 or [Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us](mailto:Suzanne.Robert@state.ma.us)).

### Well Driller Program

MassDEP has initiated a quarterly Well Drillers e-newsletter that will begin this summer. Are you interested in receiving an e-copy of the MassDEP Well Driller Newsletter? If you are, send an email to [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us) with the subject line: Well Driller Newsletter.

Since MassDEP took over the Well Driller Program, we have seen an increase in the number of BOH's that check the certification of the person applying for a permit to drill a well. Well driller certification

ensures the well is being installed by a professional who has passed the required tests and has experience to do the work. A properly installed well will protect water quality and the source water. A certified well driller must also prepare a Well Completion Report (WCR). The WCR records the location, owner, important facts about the well such as depth and the amount of water produced. This info goes into a database available to engineers and others doing work in the area; allowing for better protection of the waters of the Commonwealth.

You can review Well Completion Reports submitted to the Well Driller Program for wells in your town in the SearchWell database at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/well-driller-program-searchwell.html>

A list of certified drillers is updated periodically and can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/well-drillers-program.html>

Should you become aware of a driller operating in your area without the proper Massachusetts certification or if you need any assistance please visit our website or call or email Steve Hallem at 617-292-5681 or [Stephen.Hallem@state.ma.us](mailto:Stephen.Hallem@state.ma.us).

### Hydrofracturing Wells

Much concern has been expressed lately about the contamination of groundwater as a result of a new method natural gas producers are utilizing called high-volume horizontal fracturing (hydrofracking) to release gas locked in untapped shale formations in the eastern United States. This process is primarily being used to produce gas in the Marcellus Shale, a large gas deposit that underlies parts of western New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio. These productive hydrocarbon deposits do not exist in Massachusetts or the other New England states. This type of fracking is not authorized under MassDEP regulations.

Although similarly named, the process sometimes employed by Massachusetts well drillers to improve the yield of bedrock water wells is different and does not pose risks to the environment. Hydrofracking performed by local well drillers is a water well development process that involves injecting potable water under high pressure into the bedrock for the purpose of increasing the well's yield. Potable water is used to pressurize the well. By injecting water under high pressure, fine particles and rock fragments from existing bedrock fractures are flushed, increasing the flow of water to the well. Well yield increases by hydrofracking are generally modest, usually in the range of 0.5 to 5 gallons per minute (gpm) making this process more applicable to low yield domestic wells. Although the procedure is most frequently used on new deep bedrock wells, it is occasionally used on older existing wells that have progressively diminished recovery rates over time, which is usually caused by mineralization and incrustation of rock fractures. Because of the modest increase in yield realized by this process, this technique is seldom applied to public bedrock water supply wells.

For more information please contact Paul Blain at 617-292 5948 or [Paul.Blain@state.ma.us](mailto:Paul.Blain@state.ma.us) or Steve Hallem at 617-292-5681 or [Steve.Hallem@state.ma.us](mailto:Steve.Hallem@state.ma.us).

## Part VI: Lead in Drinking Water

### Lead Reduction Act

In January 2011, President Barack Obama signed into law *The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act* (Lead Reduction Act), which amends Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Lead Reduction Act changes the definition of "lead-free" from 8.0 percent to 0.25 percent. The Lead Reduction Act went into effect on January 4, 2014 and requires pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures to be "lead free."

The Safe Drinking Water Act states the following:

*"it [is] unlawful for any person to introduce into commerce any pipe, or any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture that is not lead free" and "no person may use any pipe, any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, any solder, or any flux, in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption that is not lead free."*

Lead is not normally found in source water, but can enter drinking water systems through the corrosion of the pipes and plumbing fixtures. Regulatory efforts to reduce the presence of lead in drinking water tend to focus on the lead content of drinking water system components. The federal law applies to any product used in systems where water is *anticipated* to be used for human consumption.

#### **GUIDANCE:**

EPA has provided the following guidance for PWSs to assist them in implementing the Lead Reduction Act.:

- 1. Existing Stock of Materials:** After January 4, 2014, the Lead Reduction Act prohibits the "use" of "any pipe, any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, any solder, or any flux, in the installation or repair of any public water system... providing water for human consumption that is not lead free." Therefore, if any public water system carries existing stock of materials not meeting the new definition of "lead free", then **such materials may not be used after January 4, 2014.**
- 2. Valves and Hydrants:** EPA has indicated that valves over 2-inches and hydrants will be exempt.
- 3. Water Meter Change-out/Repair:** EPA staff did not articulate a clear position on water meter repairs/change-outs, except that if a meter is repaired, then the replacement parts inserted into the meter must meet the new definition of "lead free" after January 4, 2014. However, the written guidance from EPA may indicate that once a meter is removed for repair, it cannot be returned to service after January 4, 2014, unless the entire unit meets the new definition of "lead free."
- 4. Seasonal Water Meters:** EPA has decided that a seasonal meter removed from service in the Fall of 2013 may be placed back into service in the Spring of 2014.

#### **ACTIONS TO EMPLOY NOW:**

- Public water systems should check their inventory to determine if their existing stock of materials meets the revised definition of "lead free." Any inventory that does not meet the revised definition of "lead free" cannot be used after January 4, 2014.
- Take time to research the specific language within this new federal law. Professional associations or federal representatives may offer guidance or support.
- Understand which water system components are affected by the "lead free" requirements and which fall under the exemptions.
- Work with vendors and suppliers to identify "lead free" product markings, packaging and certifications.
- Inform contractors and update specifications in normal bid procedures.

The complete text of the Lead Reduction Act can be found at

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111s3874enr/pdf/BILLS-111s3874enr.pdf>

If you have any questions about the Act, contact Paul Niman at 617-556-1166 or [Paul.Niman@state.ma.us](mailto:Paul.Niman@state.ma.us).

## Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Early Education and Care Facilities

MassDEP and its partners are continuing to work with schools and early education and care facilities to eliminate sources of lead in drinking water. MassDEP and MDPH, Massachusetts Departments of Elementary & Secondary Education, and Early Education and Care are working together to inform and educate school officials and child care administrators on how to identify, evaluate, and eliminate the sources of lead contamination in school drinking water. The Massachusetts lead action level is 15 ug/L (0.015 ppm).

Schools and early education and care facilities have two unique features that make them susceptible to lead in drinking water problems: sub-populations that are very sensitive to lead and buildings that have long periods of time when water sits in the internal plumbing potentially increasing contaminant levels (overnight, over weekends, and over vacations).

MassDEP sent letters to all school and child care facilities asking them to complete an evaluation of their plumbing systems for susceptibility to lead in drinking water contamination. The facilities were reminded to contact their local PWS, BOH, and plumbing inspector for assistance. **BOH are encouraged to work with their local schools and childcare facilities to help evaluate and to provide technical assistance to correct any lead in drinking water problems.** Please go to <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/sclcatlg.pdf> for more information or contact Kenneth Pelletier at 617-348-4014 or [Kenneth.Pelletier@state.ma.us](mailto:Kenneth.Pelletier@state.ma.us).

## Part VII: Underground Injection Control Related

### Inventory of Title 5 Systems

Under MassDEP's primacy agreement with EPA for the administration of federal Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, MassDEP is required to report to the EPA the entire inventory of UIC Class V wells that are permitted or registered in Massachusetts. Since obtaining primacy for the UIC regulations, MassDEP has only reported to EPA on the UIC Class V discharges that are directly permitted or registered by MassDEP.

Title 5 soil absorption systems meet the federal and state definitions of a UIC Class V well. As such, MassDEP is required to report the following basic inventory information to EPA:

- (1) Facility name and location;
- (2) Name and address of legal contact;
- (3) Ownership of facility and;
- (4) Operating status of injection well.

As you know, in accordance with the MassDEP Title 5 Regulations, 310 CMR 15.003, Title 5 systems are approved by the local "Approving Authority" with some exceptions, as specified in 310 CMR 15.003. In an effort to meet its reporting requirements to EPA, MassDEP will be requesting your assistance in identifying these locally permitted Class V wells by filling in fields in an Excel spreadsheet file that MassDEP will be emailing to you in the coming months or by providing us with a list of these wells. If you don't already have a database of Title 5 system records, please consider using the Excel file to start one to keep an inventory of future approvals.

MassDEP will be requesting updated information on an annual basis. The only Title 5 wells that are exempt from EPA's reporting requirements are those systems serving a one family residence. Therefore, a UIC Class V well serving duplex residences or a multi-unit apartment or condominium dwelling is not exempt from EPA's reporting requirements. If you have any questions on this information please contact Joe Cerutti at 617-292-5859 or [Joseph.Cerutti@state.ma.us](mailto:Joseph.Cerutti@state.ma.us)

## Local Floor Drain Regulations

MassDEP encourages local BOHs to adopt a Floor Drain Regulation. Floor drain discharges from commercial and industrial facilities pose a serious threat to drinking water quality. If your community is served by public drinking water wells; check now to be sure you have a regulation that prohibits unauthorized floor drain discharges. For more information contact MassDEP's Wellhead Protection Program at 617-556-1070; or visit the [Groundwater Sources](http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/planning-and-implementing-a-local-floor-drain-control.html) section on the Drinking Water website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/planning-and-implementing-a-local-floor-drain-control.html>

## Part VIII: TNCs

### Guides for Owners and Operators of Small Systems

MassDEP has produced a booklet titled *A Business Owner's Guide to Complying with Massachusetts State Drinking Water Rules*, which discusses such subjects as: what is a TNC system, where to find assistance, what to test for, sampling schedules, etc. It can be found on MassDEP website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/tncguide.pdf> or call any of the MassDEP offices (see Attachment F on page 28) for a color hard copy of the booklet.

There is a booklet on the web (produced by New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission) that is meant to educate gas station owners and operators of the responsibilities associated with having an onsite TNC public drinking water well. The booklet (PDF version) and Power Point slides for *Protecting the Drinking Water You Provide- A Guide for Owners and Operators of Gas Stations* can now be found at <http://www.neiwpc.org/tncguide.asp>.

### Annual Transient Non-Community Water Quality Reports/ Regulations

Every July, MassDEP mails a water quality report to each TNC system, which is very similar to the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that community systems are required to provide to consumers. This water quality report must be signed by the operator and owner of the system and then posted in a conspicuous area for TNC customers to read. Please look for the current report when issuing local permits. A copy of the reports can also be found on the web at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/transient-non-community-systems-annual-water-quality-reports.html>. For more information contact Marie Tennant at 617-292-5885 or [Marie.Tennant@state.ma.us](mailto:Marie.Tennant@state.ma.us).

### Drinking Water Vending Machines

EPA determined that drinking "Water vending machines which either treat water in some way or sell water are covered by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NIPDWR) as a non-community, public water supply". See the EPA information at [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/wsg/wsg\\_3.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/wsg/wsg_3.pdf). MassDEP routinely reviews and approves all applications for the new technology of drinking water vending machines. The approval process includes the following steps:

- Approval for the treatment unit if the unit has not been previously approved in the state. The permit application for this step, *BRP WS31 – Vending Machines and POU/POE Devices*, must be submitted to MassDEP Boston Office at One Winter St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02108. See MassDEP information at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/new-technology-approvals-for-poe-pou-devices-systems.html>.
- Approval of individual unit locations based on incoming water quality. This step is done by MassDEP Regional Offices and the forms are located at the same web link in the previous step.
- MDPH site registration.

All water vending machines must also comply with local public drinking water system cross connection control program, BOH requirements and MassDEP UIC requirements if a Reverse Osmosis (RO) device is used.

Please note that there are new testing requirements for water vending machines. Bacteria samples have to be collected monthly, just prior to the connection with the machine *and* at the dispenser nozzle. For water vending machines that obtain their water from public water supplies whose water supply sources are surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, each bacteria sample collected must include a chlorine residual test. If there is no chlorine detected then a heterotrophic plate count (HPC) analysis must be completed.

If you have identified an operating drinking water vending machine that has not received MassDEP approval or you have questions on drinking water vending machines, please contact Otavio Paula-Santos at 617-556-1085 or [Otavio.Paula-Santos@state.ma.us](mailto:Otavio.Paula-Santos@state.ma.us). Please look on line for more information at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/steps-for-the-approval-of-water-vending-machines.html>.

## Part IX: Plumbing Issues

### Cross-Connection Control

BOHs are encouraged to report to the local public drinking water supplier any potential or actual cross-connections found within facilities under their jurisdiction, and identified in the *Massachusetts Associated Health Boards (MAHB) Legal Handbook* or the *Guidebook for Massachusetts Boards of Health*, such as:

- food service facilities (restaurants, cafeterias, bars, coffee shops, bakeries);
- food handling facilities (supermarkets, convenience stores, fish markets, groceries and fruit stores);
- human and animal health care offices/clinics;
- hospitals;
- dental offices/clinics;
- schools and day care facilities;
- swimming pools, spas, bath houses, and gyms; and
- campgrounds and other recreation facilities.

BOHs may find more information on cross connections at the following websites:

- **Cross-connection:** <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/a-thru-h/cccpman.pdf>
- **Guidelines for Public Water Systems: Chapter 9 Distribution System Piping and Appurtenances:** <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/a-thru-h/glchpt9.pdf>
- **EPA Cross-connection Control: A Best Practices Guide** [http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/smallsystems/pdfs/guide\\_smallsystems\\_crossconnectioncontrol.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/smallsystems/pdfs/guide_smallsystems_crossconnectioncontrol.pdf)
- **EPA Cross-connection Control Manual:** [http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/crossconnectioncontrol\\_manual.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/crossconnectioncontrol_manual.cfm)

If you need any further information on the Massachusetts Cross-Connection Control Program, please contact Otavio DePaula-Santos at 617-556-1085 or [Otavio.Paula-Santos@state.ma.us](mailto:Otavio.Paula-Santos@state.ma.us).

### Point of Entry/Point of Use Treatment Devices

BOHs are encouraged to review the MassDEP fact sheet titled “Point of Entry/Point of Use Treatment” (POE/POU). This fact sheet was developed to help the PWS, BOH, facility owner, and consumer understand when the installation of a POE/POU treatment device would create a PWS and thereby require

MassDEP approval and oversight. The fact sheet also summarizes the minimum requirements for POE/POU installations noted in the Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.00. The fact sheet is available on the MassDEP website at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/home-treatment-devices-point-of-entry-point-of-use-tre.html>. Please contact Margaret Finn at 617-292-5746 or [Margaret.Finn@state.ma.us](mailto:Margaret.Finn@state.ma.us) for more information on POE/POU.

## Part X: Electronic Info

### Electronic Water Quality Data

MassDEP continues to see an increase in the number of electronic submittals through its eDEP online reporting tool including water quality results for PWSs. Reporting is completed only by Massachusetts certified laboratories on behalf of their PWS clients and meets EPA and MassDEP record keeping requirements. PWSs, or their operators, have the ability to save these water quality reports in a PDF format or print the PDF report. These reports look different than the “paper” reports generated by laboratories but may be used and accepted for reporting requirements to BOHs. MassDEP is exploring the possibilities of using the eDEP portal as a secure location to share all electronic data, including water quality data, with BOH and the public. For more information please contact Andrew Durham at 617-574-6855 or [Andrew.Durham@state.ma.us](mailto:Andrew.Durham@state.ma.us).

### Specific Drinking Water Information on the MassDEP Website

BOH might find the following information useful:

- MassDEP Board of Health webpage: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/health-and-safety-boh.html>
- Boil orders and other public health orders: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/boilordr.htm>
- PWS contact information (city/town, PWS name, PWS ID #, location and mailing address, contact person name, phone and fax #): <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/about/organization/pwscont.pdf>
- List of Massachusetts certified laboratories: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/certifie.htm>
- Lead and copper in school drinking water: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/sclcatlg.pdf>
- Private well guidelines: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/laws/i-thru-z/prwellgd.pdf>
- List of certified operators: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/contract-operator-companies.html>
- UIC: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/underground-injection-control.html>
- Drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00): <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/310-cmr-22-00-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations.html>

- How to contact MassDEP offices:  
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/about/contacts/find-the-massdep-regional-office-for-your-city-or-town.html>

Email the program at [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us)

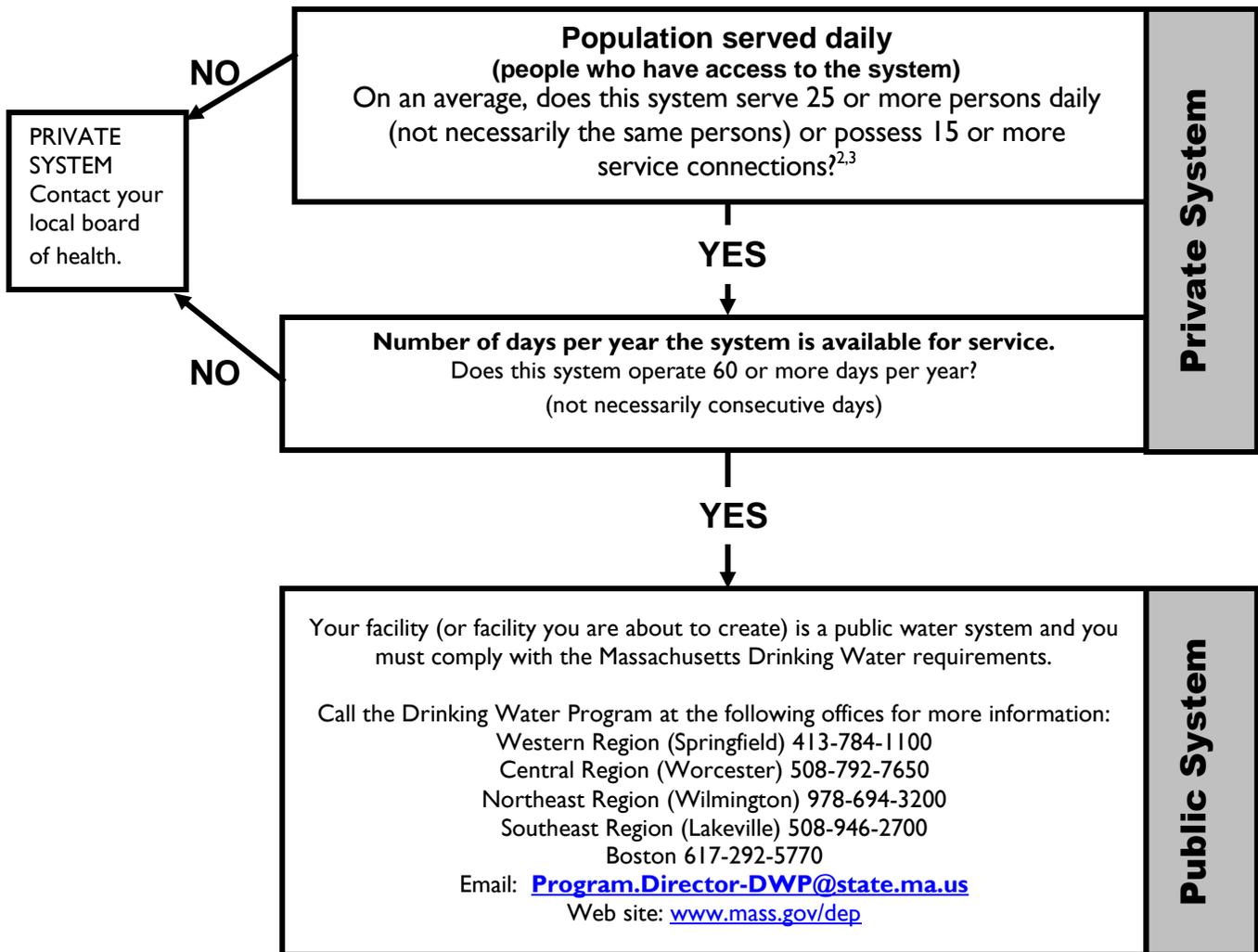
Boston; 1 Winter St. 5 <sup>th</sup> floor; Boston, MA 02108	617-292-5770
Western: Statehouse West 5 <sup>th</sup> floor; 436 Dwight St; Springfield, MA 01103	413-784-1100
Central; 627 Main St.; Worcester, MA 01608	508-792-7650
Northeast; 205-B Lowell St.; Wilmington, MA 01887	978-694-3200
Southeast; 20 Riverside Dr.; Lakeville, MA 02347	508-946-2700

You may also write or call any of the above offices if you do not have internet access and would like to request hard copies of any of the materials mentioned in this letter.



**Is the Facility**  
(or the facility you are about to create)  
**a Private or Public Drinking Water System <sup>1</sup> ?**

Follow this flow-chart to determine your drinking water system type.



<sup>1</sup> As defined by the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.00 and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Regulations can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/310-cmr-22-00-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations.html>.

<sup>2</sup> To determine a residential population you may take the number of bedrooms and multiply by two, or take service connections and multiply by 1.67. Use the greater number. For more details see Policy 88-11.

<sup>3</sup> For more information about food establishments see Policy 94-02.

Policies are found at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/water-resources-policies-and-guidance-documents.html#3>.

## Attachment B

Excerpt

Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations - 310 CMR 22.02

### **Definitions of Public Water Systems:**

**Public Water System** means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption, through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. Such term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such a system and used primarily in connection with such system, and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control, which are used primarily in connection with such system.

The Department may presume that a system is a public water system as defined herein based on the average number of persons using a facility served by the system or on the number of bedrooms in a residential home or facility. The Department reserves the right to evaluate and determine whether two or more wells located on commonly owned property, that individually may serve less than 25 people, but collectively serve more than 25 people for more than 60 days of the year should not be regulated as a public water system, taking into account the risk to public health. A public water system includes a "community water system" or a "non-community water system".

(a) **Community Water System** means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

(b) **Non-community Water System** means a public water system that is not a community water system.

1. **Non-transient Non-community Water System** or "NTNC" means a public water system that is not a community water system and that has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons or more approximately four or more hours per day, four or more days per week, more than six months or 180 days per year, such as a workplace providing water to its employees.

2. **Transient Non-community Water System** or "TNC" means a public water system that is not a community water system or a non-transient non-community water system, but is a public water system that has at least 15 service connections or serves water to 25 different persons at least 60 days of the year. Some examples of these types of systems are: restaurants, motels, camp grounds, parks, golf courses, ski areas, and community centers.

**MassDEP Drinking Water Program  
Recreational Camps Licensed by Local Boards of Health in 2014\***

*Please print in black ink. Determine if the camps in your town fit **B** or **C** and complete the information in each.*

<b>A</b>	City/Town	Date
	Board of Health Contact Person	Phone
	Address	E-mail

<b>B</b>	<b>All camps in our city/town are served by a public water system (PWS) that is registered with MassDEP.</b>	
	PWS Name	PWS ID
	PWS Name	PWS ID
	PWS Name	PWS ID

<b>C</b>	<b>Camps with their own source of water supply</b>		
	Camp #	Camp name:	Camp phone:
	Camp location/address:		Contact person phone:
	Camp owner's name:		Camp owner's address:
	Maximum number of campers:		Number of staff:
	Number of days camp is open:		Dates: from                      to
	Number of days of pre-open training or startup time:		
	Number of days of post camp closing close-down time:		
Comments:			

<b>C</b>	Camp #	Camp name:	Camp phone:
	Camp location/address:		Contact person phone:
	Camp owner's name:		Camp owner's address:
	Maximum number of campers:		Number of staff:
	Number of days camp is open:		Dates: from                      to
	Number of days of pre-open training or startup time:		
	Number of days of post camp closing close-down time:		
	Comments:		

<b>C</b>	Camp #	Camp name:	Camp phone:
	Camp location/address:		Contact person phone:
	Camp owner's name:		Camp owner's address:
	Maximum number of campers:		Number of staff:
	Number of days camp is open:		Dates: from                      to
	Number of days of pre-open training or startup time:		
	Number of days of post camp closing close-down time:		
	Comments:		

\* "Upon the issuance of a license, the local board of health shall notify the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Said notification shall include the name and address of the camp, the name of the owner, the number of campers and staff, and the number of days per year that the camp will be in operation". 105 CMR 430.000

**Return this form by July 18, 2014** to: MassDEP - Drinking Water Program – 5<sup>th</sup> floor; 1 Winter Street; Boston, MA 02108; Attention: WQA/Campgrounds

You may also email your response to [Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@state.ma.us), Subject: WQA/Campgrounds

An e-copy of this form can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/recamp.pdf>

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## Emergency Contacts

**By July 18, 2014, please update the information below and return to**

MassDEP Drinking Water Program  
1 Winter St, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Boston, MA 02108

City/Town: Valley Mills  
Board Name: Valley Mills Health Dept.  
Address line 1: 36 Bartlett St.  
Address line 2:  
City/Town, State, MA, Zip: Valley Mills, MA 03990

Agent: Terry Tarbox-Director  
Business Phone: 978-555-8295  
Evening Phone: 978-555-0411 Police  
Fax: 978-555-8320  
Cell phone:  
Work email: [tertarbox@valleyma.gov](mailto:tertarbox@valleyma.gov)  
Evening email:

**Sample**

Agent: Suzanne Markette - Asst. Director  
Business Phone: 978-555-8295  
Evening Phone: 978-555-0411 Police  
Fax: 978-555-8320  
Cell phone:  
Work email: [suzmark@valleyma.gov](mailto:suzmark@valleyma.gov)  
Evening email:

Agent: Samuel Mullion - Sanitation  
Business Phone: 978-555-8295  
Evening Phone: 978-555-0411 Police  
Fax:  
Cell phone:  
Work email:  
Evening email:

Agent: Pamellie Graham- Health Agent  
Business Phone: 978-555-8295  
Evening Phone: 978-555-0411 Police  
Fax:  
Cell phone:  
Work email: [pgrah@valleyma.gov](mailto:pgrah@valleyma.gov)  
Evening email:



## *List of PWSs in Your Town*

### **Valley Mills**

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<b>PWS ID</b>	<b>System Name</b>	<b>Address 1</b>	<b>Address 2</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Zip</b>
5847800	Valley Mills Water Dept	397 Lowell St		Valley Mills	MA	10000
5847670	Camp Whisper	166 Jenkins Rd		Valley Mills	MA	10000
5847567	Sugermans	40 Railroad St		Valley Mills	MA	10000



**Attachment F**  
**Regional and Boston Contact Names and Phone Numbers**  
**2014**

Topic	Region	Contact Person	Phone
Annual Statistical Reports	CERO	Susan Connors	508-767-2701
	NERO	Tatyana Karpenko	978-694-3233
	SERO	Dan Disalvio	508-946-2793
	WERO	Dan Laprade	413-755-2289
	BOSTON	Tio Yano	617-292-5843
Assessment Fee	BOSTON	Kathy Romero	617-292-5727
Awards Program	BOSTON	Marie Tennant	617-292-5885
Bacteria Monitoring	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Jim Persky (COM) Zachary Peters (NC )	978-694-3227 978-694-3247
	SERO	Karen Dube	508-946-2720
	WERO	Rick Larson Sue Steenstrup	413-755-2207 413-755-2264
	BOSTON	Anita Wolovick	617-292-5920
Boil Orders and other Public Health Orders	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Tom Mahin	978-694-3226
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Deirdre Doherty	413-755-2148
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
Bottled Water	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Jim Dillon	978-694-3231
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Rick Larson	413-755-2207
	BOSTON	Otavio Paula-Santos	617-556-1085
Capacity Development	BOSTON	Mike Maynard	508-767-2735
Certified Operators	CERO	Ed Gates	508-767-2786
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
	BOSTON	Paul Niman	617-556-1166
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	CERO	Liz Kotowski	508-767-2779
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Courtland Ridings	508-946-2722
	WERO	Rick Larson	413-755-2207
	BOSTON	Marie Tennant	617-292-5885
Cross Connection	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Sean Griffin	978-694-3404
	SERO	Giliane Tardieu	508-946-2805
	WERO	Jim Gibbs	413-755-2299
	BOSTON	Otavio Paula-Santos	617-556-1085
Daycares (Childcares)	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Jim Dillon	978-694-3231
	SERO	Scott Sayers	508-946-2780
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
Disinfection By-Products Rule	BOSTON	Ken Pelletier	617-348-4014
	CERO	Kelly Momberger	508-849-4023
	NERO	Jim Dillon	978-694-3231
	SERO	Giliane Tardieu Jim McLaughlin	508-976-2789 508-946-2805
WERO	Dan Laprade	413-755-2289	
BOSTON	Otavio Paula-Santos	617-556-1085	

Topic	Region	Contact Person	Phone
Electronic Data Reporting eDEP	BOSTON	Andrew Durham	617 574-6855
Emergency Plans	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Nick Zessoules	978-694-3230
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
	BOSTON	Paul Niman	617-556-1166
Enforcement	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Melissa Privetera	978-694-3403
	SERO	Jonathan Hobill	518-946-2870
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
	BOSTON	Bruce Bouck	617-556-1055
Filter Backwash Rule	CERO	Margo Webber Nora Hanley	508-767-2738 508-767-2720
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Giliane Tardieu	508-946-2789
	WERO	Mike McGrath	413-755-2202
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
Fluoride	CERO	Linda Laine Kristin Divris	508-849-4027 508-849-4028
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Allison Rescigno	508-946-2763
	WERO	Dan Kurpaska	413-755-2274
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
Ground Water Rule	CERO	Kelly Momberger	508-849-4023
	NERO	Jim Dillon	978-694-3231
	SERO	Scott Sayers	508-946-2780
	WERO	Jim Bumgardner	413-755-2270
	BOSTON	Anita Wolovick Frank Niles	617-292-5920 617-574-6871
Inorganics	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Allison Rescigno	508-946-2763
	WERO	Jim Gibbs	413-755-2299
	BOSTON	Ken Pelletier	617-348-4014
Laboratory Certification List	<a href="http://public.dep.state.ma.us/Labcert/Labcert.aspx">http://public.dep.state.ma.us/Labcert/Labcert.aspx</a>		
Lead and Copper	CERO	Andrea Lemerise	508-767-2723
	NERO	Tatyana Karpenko	978-694-3233
	SERO	Giliane Tardieu	508-946-2805
	WERO	Dan Kurpaska	413-755-2274
	BOSTON	Paul Niman	617-556-1166
Manganese	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Hilary Jean Sean Griffin	978-694-3229 978-694-3404
	SERO	Allison Rescigno	508-946-2763
	WERO	James Gibbs	413-755-2299
	BOSTON	Margaret Finn	617-292-5746
NONs	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Tatyana Karpenko	978-694-3233
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
	BOSTON	Bruce Bouck	617-556-1055

**Attachment F**  
**Regional and Boston Contact Names and Phone Numbers**  
**2014**

Topic	Region	Contact	Phone
New Source Approval	CERO	Barbara Kickham	508-767-2724
	NERO	Jim Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Kermit Studley	508-946-2803
	WERO	Kim Longridge	413-755-2215
	BOSTON	Bruce Bouck	617-556-1055
New System Registration	CERO	Susan Connors	508-767-2701
	NERO	Jim Dillon	978-694-3231
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Doug Paine	413-755-2281
Organics Monitoring (VOC/SOC)	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Jim Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Courtland Ridings	508-946-2722
	WERO	Rick Larson	413-755-2207
Perchlorate	CERO	Damon Guterman	617-574-6811
	CERO	Kelly Momberger	508-849-4023
	NERO	Jim Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Courtland Ridings	508-946-2722
POU/POE	WERO	Sue Steenstrup	413-755-2264
	BOSTON	Damon Guterman	617-574-6811
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
Public Notification	NERO	Melissa Privetera	978-694-3403
	SERO	Karen Dube	508-946-2720
	WERO	Sue Steenstrup	413-755-2264
	BOSTON	Marie Tennant	617-292-5885
	CERO	Barb Kickham	508-767-2724
Source Protection	NERO	James Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Isabel Collins	508-946-2726
	WERO	Kim Longridge	413-755-2215
	BOSTON	Kathy Romero (SW) Catherine Hamilton (GW)	617-292-5727 617-556-1070
Sampling Schedules	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Jim Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Allison Rescigno	508-946-2763
	WERO	Jim Gibbs	413-755-2299
	BOSTON	Damon Guterman	617-574-6811
Sanitary Surveys	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Nick Zessoules	978-694-3230
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Jim Bumgardner Mike McGrath	413-755-2270 423-755-2202
	BOSTON	Anita Wolovick	617-292-5920
		Mike Maynard Bruce Bouck (E-surveys)	508-767-2735 617-556-1055
Surface Water Treatment Rule	CERO	Nora Hanley	508-767-2720
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Scott Sayers	508-946-2780
	WERO	Mike McGrath	413-755-2202
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
TNCs	BOSTON	Michael Maynard	508-767-2735

Topic	Region	Contact Person	Phone
Training and Outreach	CERO	Liz Kotowski	508-767-2779
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Allison Rescigno	508-946-2763
	WERO	Dan Laprade	413-755-2289
	BOSTON	Ken Pelletier Marie Tennant	617-348-4014 617-292-5885
Treatment	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Hilary Jean	978-694-3229
	SERO	Jim McLaughlin	508-946-2805
	WERO	Dan Laprade	413-755-2289
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
Turbidity (SWTR and LT2)	CERO	Nora Hanley	508-767-2720
	NERO	Nick Zessoules	978-694-3230
	SERO	Jim McLaughlin	508-946-2805
	WERO	Mike McGrath	413-755-2202
	BOSTON	Frank Niles	617-574-6871
UIC	CERO	Gene Brunelle	508-767-2710
	NERO	Ron Stelline	978-694-3252
	SERO	Chuck Shurtleff	508-946-2879
	WERO	Rick Larson	413-755-2207
	BOSTON	Joe Cerutti	617-292-5859
Vending Machines	BOSTON	Otavio Paula-Santos	617-556-1085
Waivers, Monitoring	CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719
	NERO	Jim Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Isabel Collins	508-946-2726
	WERO	Rick Larson	413-755-2207
Water Management Act	BOSTON	Marie Tennant	617-292-5885
	CERO	Barbara Kickham	508-767-2724
	NERO	Richard Friend	617-654-6522
	SERO	Jonathan Hobill	508-946-2870
	WERO	Jim Bumgardner	413-755-2270
Well Drillers	BOSTON	Duane LeVangie	617-292-5706
	BOSTON	Steve Hallem	617-292-5681
Zone I, II Approvals	CERO	Barbara Kickham	508-767-2724
	NERO	James Persky	978-694-3227
	SERO	Kermit Studley	508-946-2803
	WERO	Kim Longridge	413-755-2215
	BOSTON	Bruce Bouck	617-556-1055
Drinking Water Chiefs	CERO	Bob Bostwick	508-849-4036
	NERO	Tom Mahin	978-694-3226
	SERO	Rick Rondeau	508-946-2816
	WERO	Deirdre Doherty	413-755-2148
Director	BOSTON	Yvette DePeiza	617-292-5857
Emergency	MassDEP	After Hours or Holidays	1-888-304-1133