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Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

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2020 Notice to Local Boards of Health

July 14, 2020

Dear Board of Health and Health Agent:

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Drinking Water Program (DWP) annually provides local Boards of Health (BOHs) with information of interest, reminders of annual form submissions and an inventory of public water systems in the Commonwealth for review. This letter addresses topics where we continue to receive consumer questions or have important updates for BOHs.

Please find the information we have prepared for public water systems on COVID-19 at:

<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massdep-covid-19-resources-for-water-suppliers-and-wastewater-operators#water-supplier-resources>. Here you will find Frequently Asked Questions and other guidance for public water systems including information on the importance of flushing building after closure or low flow resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. **Please share the Flushing Guidance with all facilities in your communities that have closed or experienced low flow operations during the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

Please update the **Official Email Address & Emergency Contacts List**. This year we will continue with our commitment to reduce paper use and will continue to use email to provide you with copies of routine enforcement correspondence sent to your local public water suppliers. To ensure you receive copies of our enforcement correspondence please update the '*Official Email Address & Emergency Contacts List*'.

How is this mailing organized? This mailing is organized by topic. Items requiring your action are in **Part I: Action Items**. The forms for responding to these items are on MassDEP's website in the links provided. For your convenience you may create a PDF of your response and send an electronic copy to us at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov with the name of the form in the subject line. If you prefer, you can return the forms through the regular mail. However, during this COVID-19 pandemic to ensure our timely access to your responses, we encourage you to respond by email. If you are unable to access or print the attached forms or need additional information you can contact us at the email above or at 617-292-5770.

If you are looking for information on a topic that you do not see in this year's letter, please refer to the list of DWP resource links at the end of the letter.

Please remember, if you have a public drinking water emergency that occurs outside of normal working hours (nights and weekends) please contact MassDEP at 1-888-304-1133 (24 hour toll-free). Thank you for continuing to work together with us to protect public health.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Yvette DePeiza". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Yvette" being more prominent than the last name "DePeiza".

Yvette DePeiza, Program Director
MassDEP/Drinking Water Program

Attachments:

- A. BOH Official Email & Emergency Contacts
- B. Recreational Camp Form
- C. Public or Private System Flow Chart
- D. PWS Definitions

2020 ANNUAL NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

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PART I: Action Items

Official Email and Emergency Contacts

Please submit the Board of Health (BOH) ‘*Official Email Address & Emergency Contacts List*’ (Attachment A) to MassDEP at the address below. This form is also available at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/boards-of-health-official-email-address-and-emergency-contact-list/download>. Your official email address should be the email where you wish to receive official MassDEP/DWP information e.g. copies of public water system (PWS) enforcement documents, sanitary surveys etc. Emergency contacts should be prioritized in the order that you want to be notified by MassDEP staff in case of an emergency. Contact #1 should contain the name and contact information of the BOH person that you want to have contacted first in an emergency. If Contact #1 cannot be reached, we will attempt to contact the person identified as Contact #2, and so on.

Please submit your ‘*Official Email Address and Emergency Contacts List*’ by email to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Official Email Address and Emergency Contact. You may also submit your response to MassDEP Drinking Water Program, One Winter Street - 5th floor; Boston, MA 02108; Attn.: BOH Emergency Contacts. However, during this COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure our timely access to your responses we encourage you to respond by email.

BOH PWS Inventory Review

It is important that BOHs know who the current PWSs are in their community. An electronic list of active PWSs is available on MassDEP’s website at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-health-safety#4>. The PWSs listed here are systems registered with MassDEP. To locate your community’s list, scroll to “Additional Resources” and click on “Public water supplier contact spreadsheet”. Please review your PWS list for discrepancies that should be reported to MassDEP, including:

- ✓ **Add** facilities that meet the definition of a PWS. These are systems that have at least 15 service connections **or** serve an average of at least 25 people per day at least 60 days per year (see PWS definitions in Attachment D). Be aware of property conversions that create a PWS, such as a residence operating a child day care facility or a gas station adding a coffee shop. Such facilities should be directed to contact MassDEP prior to operating as a PWS. If a proponent operates a facility as a PWS before obtaining the required MassDEP approvals, the facility owner and operator may be subject to enforcement action, including monetary penalties.

For more information concerning property conversions see Part II of the 2019 BOH Notice: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-information-for-boards-of-health>.

To help BOHs quickly determine whether a facility is a public or private water system, MassDEP developed a ‘Public or Private’ flowchart for easy reference, see Attachment C. This is also available at: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/determining-if-a-water-system-is-public-or-private>.

- ✓ **Update** systems that have changed their address or ownership (cross out the incorrect information and provide the new facility information).
- ✓ **Delete** systems that no longer have their own source of water (cross out these systems).

A hardcopy of your PWS list is also available by contacting MassDEP at the Program Director email. **Please make any changes and updates** (if necessary) **and return the list** to MassDEP - Drinking Water Program, One Winter St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA, 02108; Attn.: BOH Update, or by email attachment to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Update. To ensure our timely access to your responses we encourage you to respond by email.

If you have questions or concerns about a specific facility, call the DWP at 617 292 5770 or email Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: PWS Inventory.

Certificates of Registration and Water Quality Reports

- MassDEP issues a '*Certificate of Registration*' to every PWS registered with MassDEP. This certificate is useful for many parties, especially Transient Non-Community PWSs (such as motels, restaurants, campgrounds, ski areas etc., see Attachment D). The PWS may need to produce their '*Certificate of Registration*' when applying for a seasonal operation permit, or for a facility survey/audit, or for a BOH or building inspection. A facility providing water to the public that does not have a '*Certificate of Registration*' should be reported to MassDEP. The '*Certificates of Registration*' are available on MassDEP's website, see link below. A facility providing water to the public that does not have a '*Certificate of Registration*', should be identified in the BOH Inventory Review.
- MassDEP issues '*Water Quality Reports*' to TNC and to Non-TNC PWSs. The '*Water Quality Report*' is similar to the '*Consumer Confidence Report*' required for community PWSs. The '*Water Quality Report*' provides consumers with their drinking water quality information and potential sources of contamination. PWS are required to print out their '*Water Quality Report*', have it signed by both the operator and owner, and post it in a conspicuous area for customer viewing. BOHs should look for the PWS's '*Water Quality Report*' when issuing local permits or conducting inspections. A facility providing water to the public that does not have a '*Water Quality Report*', should be identified in the BOH Inventory Review.

Both the '*Certificates of Registration*' and '*Water Quality Reports*' are posted on MassDEP's webpage: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/public-water-supplier-document-search>. The '*Certificates of Registration*' are published every January and the '*Water Quality Report*' every July. BOHs can locate these documents under "Public Water System Document Search" by selecting "PWS ID #" or "PWS Name" and then "Retrieve Documents". If a PWS does not have internet access and needs a hard copy of their certificate or report, they should contact the Drinking Water Program at 617-292-5770. If a BOH cannot locate these documents, please contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Certificate of Registration/Water Quality Report.

Annual Recreational Camp Requirement

BOHs have the responsibility for licensing local recreational camps. Licenses are issued in accordance with 105 CMR 430.632, which stipulates, "Upon the issuance of a license, the local BOH shall notify MassDEP 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". Campgrounds that meet the definition of a PWS can successfully meet MassDEP requirements by conducting water quality testing, using a certified water operator for their system, and submitting the required paperwork to MassDEP.

For more information see : <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/a-thru-h/cgrndfs.doc>. Please remember to submit information regarding newly licensed camps to MassDEP by March 31st each year using the form in Attachment B, also available at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/recreational-camps-licensed-by-local-boards-of-health-0/download>. (Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic please submit this information as soon as it becomes available). We encourage you to respond by email to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Recreational Camp Update.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) - Title 5 Systems

The purpose of the UIC Regulations is to protect underground sources of drinking water from subsurface discharge activities. It is estimated that there are in excess of 190,000 public and private potable water supply wells in Massachusetts that are protected by the UIC program. MassDEP has primacy for the administration of the UIC Program which regulates subsurface discharges (including wastewater) that

meet the definition of a UIC. Title 5 soil absorption systems on non-residential properties and systems used for two or more residential units are considered UIC Class V wells. These systems are regulated under the UIC Program.

For BOHs that do not have a database to maintain their Title 5 system records, MassDEP provides an Excel spreadsheet available at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/request-for-title-5-inventory-information>. This is an Excel document with two spreadsheets. One spreadsheet tab is labeled “DATA” and is for entering information. The second tab is labeled “Instructions” and provides the drop-down menu items that are in the DATA spreadsheet along with instructions.

BOHs can support MassDEP’s efforts in protecting ground water sources in the Commonwealth by providing MassDEP with a list of their Title 5 systems, or by entering the information in the spreadsheet. In particular, we would appreciate the following information on any Title 5 system that is also a UIC Class V Well (as described above):

- (1) Facility name and location;
- (2) Ownership of facility;
- (3) Name and address of owner’s legal contact; and
- (4) Operating status of Title 5 system.

If you submitted your inventory in previous years, we only request that you update the information. Please include any new systems and note if any of the systems reported in prior years have been decommissioned or have had other changes in operating status. For questions about the UIC Program, please contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: UIC.

PART II: Notifications

Emergency Response Notification Requirements

Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00, include specific notification requirements for reporting emergencies to MassDEP and the local BOH. These regulations identify the specific incidents or emergencies that require notification within 2 hours and 24 hours.

Section 310 CMR 22.15(9) requires PWSs to notify MassDEP **and** the local BOH after an incident or emergency resulting in consumers receiving water that does not meet the required or routine water quantity or water quality conditions:

1. Emergencies or incidents requiring notification **within 2 hours**:
 - (a). Loss of water or drop in pressure to less than 20 psi (lbs per /square inch)), affecting 50 percent 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 exceedance 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 <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/dwps-use-of-mcls-office-of-research-and-standards-drinking-water-guidelines-for>.
 - (d). Discovery of malicious intent or acts of vandalism that 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 by contaminants not specified above in 1.c. which may include overfeed of drinking water treatment chemicals or exceedance of US EPA Health Advisories, such as cyanotoxins.
 - (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.

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 hours). For more about the Emergency Response Regulations see: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/emergency-response-for-public-water-systems>. If you have any questions please contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Emergency Response Regulations.

Water Supply Emergency Declarations

BOHs should be aware of the provisions in the Water Management Act for water supply emergencies (M.G.L c.21G s.15-17). MassDEP provides technical assistance to communities on the management and the use of emergency connections and emergency water supplies. Any PWS having difficulty meeting demands, drought related or not, may request a '*Declaration of Water Supply Emergency*' from MassDEP. The provisions for declaring a water supply emergency are outlined in the Massachusetts Water Resources Management Program Regulations, 310 CMR 36.40.

A '*Declaration of Water Supply Emergency*' requires the PWS to submit a plan to remedy the emergency. Plans can include measures to purchase water from other suppliers, use emergency sources, implement aggressive conservation measures, and provide a mechanism to restrict outdoor water use for those PWSs that do not have the legal authority to implement such measures. For more information on drought conditions in Massachusetts visit: <https://www.mass.gov/drought-information-and-assistance> or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Drought.

Boil Orders and Other MassDEP 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.

- (1). **Boil Orders** are issued by MassDEP when a PWS exceeds, or has the potential to exceed, the standard for E.coli or detects a fecal indicator. This order requires the PWS to notify consumers to boil the water or use water from another approved source. During this type of situation there is no other identified public health risk due to inhalation, skin irritation, or flammability.
- (2). **Do Not Drink Orders** are issued by MassDEP when there is a suspected or known synthetic organic chemical (SOC), inorganic chemical (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.

- (3). **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 safety risk, e.g., gasoline in the water.

Frequently Asked Questions

- (a). 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 these discussions.
- MassDEP verbally notifies the PWS of the situation and issues a written order to the PWS within 24 hours or as soon as possible. **The order always identifies the actions consumers should take with the drinking water, along with steps the PWS must take to protect the public health, monitor the situation, and correct the problem.**
- MassDEP keeps the Mass Department of Public Health (MDPH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) informed throughout the situation.
- MassDEP lists all public health orders on its website. If an order is issued on a normal business day, it is posted on the website within 2 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 https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/DEP/Boil_Order.

- (b). 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 receiving the MassDEP notification of the situation or receipt of the written order, whichever occurs first. To expedite the consumer notification process MassDEP has pre-approved template notices available for use. PWSs should use the following means:

- Broadcast media (radio, television, newspaper)
- Posting the notice
- Hand delivery
- Any other method approved by MassDEP in writing, e.g. reverse 911, E-mail, Text message, Social Media.

- (c). What Instructions Must Food Establishments Follow During a Drinking Water Public Health Order?

EPA has specific guidance for food establishments. These are outlined in the '*MDPH Guidance for Emergency Action Planning for Retail Food Establishments*': <https://www.mass.gov/lists/retail-food>. Questions on food establishment requirements should be referred to the MDPH Food Protection Program at 617-983-6700: <https://www.mass.gov/food-safety>.

- (d). How Can MassDEP, PWSs and BOHs Assist Each Other with Drinking Water Public Health Orders?

BOHs and health officials should be familiar with the MassDEP required *Emergency Response Plan* (ERP) for each of the PWS in their community. At a minimum, all parties should share up-to-date contact information so that everyone can be kept informed when an emergency occurs or a public health order is necessary. Here are a few steps that will go a long way to help PWSs and BOHs address emergencies and public health orders:

- **Before** a public health order is issued or an emergency occurs, the PWS and BOH should work and train together on the ERP. PWS should follow all applicable MassDEP regulations, policies and guidance to maintain a fully compliant system.
- **During** a public health order, the PWS and BOH should follow the ERP and the MassDEP public health order.
- **After** a public health order, 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.

(e). Where Can I Get More Information About MassDEP Boil Orders and Other Public Health Orders?

Please visit: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/drinking-water-boil-orders-and-public-health-orders>. If you have any questions regarding public health orders listed on our website, contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Public Health Orders.

MassDEP DWP Regional Contact Numbers:

- Central Region 508-849-4036
- Northeast Region 978-694-3226
- Western Region 413-755-2148
- Southeast Region 508-946-2816.

To contact MassDEP outside of regular business hours call 888-304-1133.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The fourth rule, UCMR4, to be conducted under EPA oversight, was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR4 requires all PWS serving more than 10,000 persons to monitor during 2018-2020. UCMR4 requires laboratories to analyze and report all results exceeding EPA's minimum reporting levels for each contaminant. UCMR4 will require monitoring for 30 unregulated contaminants, including 10 cyanotoxins, 2 metals, 8 pesticides/1 pesticide manufacturing byproduct, 3 brominated haloacetic acids groups, 3 alcohols and 3 other semivolatile chemicals.

EPA is responsible for the development, review and distribution of all UCMR4 sample results, as well as the analysis of samples from a national set of PWS serving 10,000 people or less. Because this round of testing still requires the reporting of all chemicals detected, PWS may be reporting more results during this round to their customers, even though these detects could be well below any published health advisory or guideline.

- Published health advisory or guidelines are available in MassDEP's '*Standards & Guidelines for Contaminants in Massachusetts Drinking Water*,': <https://www.mass.gov/guides/drinking-water-standards-and-guidelines>.
- EPA reference concentrations for each unregulated chemical is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-05/documents/ucmr4-refconc-180514.pdf>.
- UCMR4 occurrence data will be made available on EPA's website and MassDEP will post statewide data once it becomes available. For EPA UCMR Occurrence Data: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>.

PWS participating in UCMR are required to fulfill the following consumer notification requirements:

- **Public Notification (PN):** In addition to requiring notification of violations, the PN rule requires PWS to provide special notices for certain situations, including the availability of unregulated contaminant

monitoring data. Public notices of unregulated contaminant monitoring data are different from other public notices because they do not have to contain all the elements required of other types of public notices. Instead, PWS need only report that the results are available and provide a phone number or contact where the results can be obtained. All PWS must issue special notice within 12 months of receiving monitoring results, and must submit the PN certification form and copy of the notice within 10 days of issuing PN; and

- **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR):** All Community water systems are required to prepare and distribute CCRs to their customers. Non-Community water systems (TNCs and NTNCs) do not need to produce a CCR but are required to post the '*Water Quality Report*' that MassDEP issues to the PWS system after they ensure the requirements of 310 CMR 22.16A are met. Per EPA guidance, CCRs must be distributed to customers by July 1 of each year and must include any UCMR detections received by the PWS during the previous calendar year.

For information on meeting PN and CCR requirements: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/consumer-confidence-reports#unregulated-contaminants-monitoring-rule-and-public-notification-in-ccrs->

Drinking Water Supply Protection Grant Program

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) '*Drinking Water Supply Protection (DWSP) Grant Program*' awards funds to eligible public water suppliers to purchase land or conservation restrictions for drinking water supply protection. For more information please visit the Department of Conservation Services: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/drinking-water-supply-protection-grant-program> or contact Nathaniel Thomas Nathaniel.Thomas@mass.gov.

PART III: Emerging Issues

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a family of chemicals used since the 1950s to manufacture stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick products. PFAS are widely used in common consumer products such as coatings, on food packaging, outdoor clothing, carpets, leather goods, ski and snowboard waxes, and more. PFAS in drinking water is an important emerging issue nationwide. Because PFAS are water soluble, over time PFAS from some firefighting foam, manufacturing sites, landfills, spills, air deposition from factories and other releases can seep into surface soils. From there, PFAS can leach into groundwater or surface water, and can contaminate drinking water. PFAS have also been found in rivers, lakes, fish, and wildlife.

For more information on PFAS and MassDEP proposed Drinking Water Regulation and program see: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>. If you have any questions contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: PFAS

Controlling *Legionella*: Healthcare Facilities, Large Buildings and Non-Registered PWS

- **SECONDARY DISINFECTION IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

In the last several years there has been an 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 the proliferation 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>.

- A facility serving 25 or more persons for 60 or more days a year that intends to install and operate a permanent disinfection treatment system **is** considered a PWS and requires MassDEP prior approval.
- A facility serving 25 or more persons for 60 or more days a year that performs disinfection on a temporary basis not exceeding 60 days, may not be regulated as a PWS by MassDEP if such system notifies MassDEP, their local water authority, MDPH and their BOH or health department. In addition, the facility should the temporary disinfection procedure overseen by a consultant or engineer who must develop a disinfection plan and have experience or certification as a drinking water operator. The plan must include an emergency response plan and notification protocol to address over-feeds and potential exceedances of any SDWA contaminant.

For more information see <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#17> and <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/chlorine-dioxide-shock-treatment-at-health-facilities.html>.

In addition to MassDEP approval, Veteran Hospitals installing permanent disinfection to control *Legionella*, must refer to the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Directive 1061 '*Prevention of Healthcare-Associated Legionella Disease and Scald Injury from Potable Water Distribution Systems, August 2014*'. For this directive see: www.va.gov/vhapublications/ViewPublication.asp?pub_ID=3033.

- **POLICY TO INHIBIT MICROBIAL GROWTH**

The Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services issued a policy directive on June 6, 2018 to require Hospitals, Critical Access Hospitals and Long-Term Care facilities to develop policies and procedures that inhibit microbial growth in building water systems. The purpose of the directive is to reduce the risk of growth and spread of legionella and other opportunistic pathogens in water. For more information see: <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertificationGenInfo/Policy-and-Memos-to-States-and-Regions-Items/Survey-And-Cert-Letter-17-30-.html>.

- **USING CHLORINE DIOXIDE**

Recently, companies have inquired about the process for installing disinfection treatment at local hospitals and other facilities that are not registered PWS but serve 25 or more persons, 60 or more days per year. Some hospitals may want to add chlorine dioxide or chloramine as a secondary disinfectant to their water supply to help to control pathogens such as *Legionella pneumophila*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* and *Mycobacterium avium* complex.

Chlorine dioxide has a maximum residual disinfectant level drinking water standard of 0.8 milligrams per liter, and is regulated by MassDEP due to the potential health risks associated with its use.

- A hospital or a facility, serving 25 or more people 60 or more days a year, that is not a MassDEP registered PWS and treats the water entering the building with a secondary disinfectant (such as chlorine dioxide) is a consecutive PWS. These systems are regulated by MassDEP and are subject to federal and state drinking water standards. For more information see: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#17>.

- A hospital or facility, serving 25 or more people 60 or more days a year, that receives water from a MassDEP registered PWS but is planning to temporarily use chlorine dioxide for shock treatment, should contact MassDEP and review the information at: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/protocol-for-chlorine-dioxide-shock-treatment-at-healthcare-facilities-on-a-public>

For questions or more information on *Legionella* contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Legionella.

If you are aware of any facility that has introduced a disinfectant as a secondary treatment, or have any questions contact the DWP 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Chlorine Dioxide.

Cyanobacteria & Cyanotoxins

Cyanobacteria are photosynthetic bacteria that share similar characteristics of algae and are normally present in all types of waterbodies throughout Massachusetts, including PWS surface water sources. Like algae, cyanobacteria can multiply quickly in response to conditions that are favorable for their growth, resulting in “blooms.” Harmful algal blooms composed of cyanobacteria, called CyanoHABs, can contribute to taste and odor issues for PWS; but, they also have the potential to produce toxins (cyanotoxins) that can be harmful to people and animals.

Cyanobacteria, and the cyanotoxins they may produce, currently have no federal or Massachusetts regulations; however, on June 17, 2015, the US EPA released 10-day drinking water health advisory (HA) levels for two cyanotoxins – microcystins and cylindrospermopsin. HA levels are non-regulatory concentrations, at which adverse health effects are not anticipated to occur by oral ingestion of drinking water over specific exposure durations. EPA set lower HA levels for infants and children under the age of six due to sensitivity with consumption of water relative to body weight. The following table shows the drinking water HA levels:

US EPA DW Health Advisories		
Cyanotoxin	US EPA 10-day HA	
	Bottle-fed infants and pre-school children	School-age children and adults
Microcystins	0.3 µg/L	1.6 µg/L
Cylindrospermopsin	0.7 µg/L	3 µg/L

In compliance with US EPA’s fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4), PWS nationwide began sampling ten cyanotoxins starting in 2018, which will continue through 2020. Data from the UCMR serves as a primary source of research information, which US EPA utilizes to develop regulatory decisions. As of April 2020 1503 cyanotoxin results have been submitted from a total of 18 Massachusetts PWS, and all results have indicated no detections.

For further information on US EPA’s UCMR4 visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>

It is also important to note that in December 2016, the EPA released draft criteria for cyanotoxins for the protection of recreational activities in freshwater systems, which recommended that values for primary contact recreation exposure should not exceed 4 parts per billion (ppb) for microcystins and 8 ppb for cylindrospermopsin. In September 2018, EPA continued stakeholder engagement by revising the draft recreational cyanotoxin criteria/swimming advisories in response to public comments and newly available data. The changes resulted in an increase in the recommended magnitude of both toxins to 8 ppb and 15 ppb for microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively, as well as revisions to duration and frequency

of events. The EPA document for recreational criteria and further information is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/wqc/recreational-water-quality-criteria-and-methods>.

MassDEP and other state agencies including MDPH, Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority recognize that this emerging contaminant warrants attention and coordination. As such, MassDEP is working closely with MDPH to establish communication and response protocols for reports of potential CyanoHABs in drinking water sources regulated by MassDEP, and recreational waterbodies under the jurisdiction of MDPH.

PWS should contact MassDEP to report any potential CyanoHAB issues in drinking water sources, while local BOH receiving reports of potential CyanoHABs should contact MDPH for assistance: <https://www.mass.gov/orgs/bureau-of-environmental-health>.

Further information on the state's response to cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins see: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/cyanobacterial-harmful-algal-blooms-cyanohabs-water>.

If you have any questions on this information, please contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Cyanobacteria.

Home Burials and Green Burials

A 'home burial' means to bury a person on privately owned residential property that is not an approved cemetery. Home burials are not prohibited by state law, but the decedent's family must first obtain written approval from the local BOH and the local governing body.

A 'green burial' or natural burial is a method of final disposition of a body with fewer environmental impacts than traditional burial. Generally, a green burial means that the body is not embalmed, no metal or hard wood are used to make the casket, no gravel liner or vault are used, and a low profile grave marker is used or no marker at all.

The potential for bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms from human remains to reach groundwater and infect other people appears to be the greatest source of public health concern associated with green burials. Research indicates though microorganisms can remain viable and transportable for many years following a burial, they are eventually attenuated by soils and lose viability. However, the fact that these organisms can remain viable for some time highlights the importance of siting burials in hydro-geologically appropriate areas.

For more information: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/information-for-local-boards-of-health-on-home-burials-and-green-burials> or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Green Burials

PART IV: Well Drillers, Floor Drains and BOH Regulations

Well Driller and Drilling Requirements

- REGISTERED WELL DRILLERS

Under 310 CMR 46.02 of the Well Driller Regulations, persons engaged in the business of well drilling must be registered by MassDEP. If a non-registered well driller is performing the work, a registered well driller must be on site to observe critical aspects of the drilling process. To ensure that only authorized well drillers perform the drilling, or is on site for observation, the BOH can require a copy of their 'Well Driller Certification' be shown prior to drilling and/or check the list of registered drillers on MassDEP's website at: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/well-driller-certification>. For more information on registered well driller requirements see: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/brp-ws-38a-instructions-for-initial-well-driller-certification/download>.

- **WELL COMPLETION REPORTS / WELL DRILLING**

Under 310 CMR 46.03(3) of the Well Driller Regulations, well drillers must file a Well Completion Report (WCR) with MassDEP within 30 days of completing a job, and must provide a copy to the BOH. In addition to private drinking water wells, other types of wells (such as irrigation wells and monitoring wells) are also subject to the Well Driller Regulations. All wells, unless identified in 310 CMR 46.00, must be installed by a registered well driller and have a WCR.

The submittal of the WCR is integral to the well drilling process. In most communities, well drilling activity requires a local permit. This mechanism helps in ensuring that a WCR is filed for every well and that municipal officials are kept informed of all well drilling activity in their community. For instance, if a drilling permit was issued and the BOH did not receive the WCR by the required due date; a site visit can be conducted to determine if the well had been installed. Likewise, local officials can follow up on reports that a well is being drilled without the required local permit. All communities that have existing or potential well drilling activity, should consider establishing a local permitting process.

Ensuring that every well drilled has a WCR associated with it and is on file is integral to the well drilling process. This is an area where the BOH can play an important role to assist the Well Driller Program. If it appears a well has been installed without a WCR being filed, BOHs should notify the DWP/Well Driller Program. With continued assistance from local BOH, compliance and enforcement of well drillers certifications and proper drilling protocols throughout the Commonwealth can be maintained.

If a BOH does not receive a WCR within the required 30 days, or receives a WCR with incorrect or missing information pertaining to lat/long coordinates, street address, well construction, well yield and driller information or other important data; MassDEP requests BOHs take one of the following actions:

- ✓ Issue Enforcement. BOHs may be able to issue enforcement through their regulations. Please send MassDEP a copy of the enforcement action to the email addresses below; or
- ✓ Notify the MassDEP Well Driller Program. If a BOH does not issue enforcement, please email MassDEP, or contact the Drinking Water Program by phone of the issue(s) along with the supporting facts.

For questions about well drilling, WCRs, or to notify MassDEP of unauthorized well drilling, please email program.director@mass.gov, Subject: Well Driller Program.

The Floor Drain Regulation

MassDEP's *Groundwater Supply Protection Regulations*, 310 CMR 22.21(1), require PWSs to protect the Zone II recharge area of public wells. Protection must be in the form of municipal controls that prohibit the land uses and activities cited in the Wellhead Protection Regulations, 310 CMR 22.21(2). Among these requirements is that a *non-zoning* floor drain discharge control, consistent with 310 CMR 22.21(2)(a)(8), be adopted. The prohibition must address *existing* floor drains in commercial and industrial hazardous material and hazardous waste storage areas. To comply with this requirement, most communities in Massachusetts have adopted a BOH Floor Drain Regulation.

MassDEP will be contacting BOHs by separate email to confirm they adopted a floor drain regulation and that it is being implemented to protect public drinking water wells. Guidance on the floor drain requirement is available at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-supply-source-protection#guidelines> or by contacting Program.Director@mass.gov Subject: BOH Floor Drain Regulation.

BOH Regulation Filing Requirements

As a reminder to BOHs, Section 31 of M.G.L 111 and Section 8 of M.G.L 21A require BOHs to file attested copies of all BOH regulations, including amendments, with the **Central Register** located at MassDEP in Boston. Copies of regulations should be submitted to: MassDEP, Central Register, One Winter St., 5th flr, Boston MA 02108.

BOH regulations for **private wells, well drillers, floor drains, and public water supplies** should also be submitted to the Drinking Water Program at: Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Regulations.

PART V: MassDEP Drinking Water Program Initiatives

Lead in Drinking Water: Schools and Early Education and Care Facilities (EECF)

- **MassDEP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR LEAD IN SCHOOL DRINKING WATER**

In 2016 and again in the 2017-2018 school years, the Commonwealth undertook this voluntary initiative to help public schools and EECF across the state test for *lead and copper* in drinking water, using \$2.75M in financial support from the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust. MassDEP and its partners administered this program that provides technical assistance and free laboratory analysis to participating schools. In the first year, about 800 schools from 153 municipalities signed up to receive assistance. Assistance has been provided to all participating schools, with samples taken from water bubblers and other fixtures used for drinking, food preparation, and medical care. As schools found fixtures that exceed the recommended action level, schools have repaired, replaced or taken them off-line to address this exposure.

As of May 2019, 991 schools (including 30 EECF) have been tested under the Assistance Program. Sampling results from this on-going program are available on the Energy & Environmental Affairs Data Portal at: <http://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/home>. For more information see <https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water>.

In a continuing effort to ensure safe drinking water for children across the Commonwealth, the MassDEP *Expanded Assistance Program for Free Sampling and Analysis at Schools and Early Education and Care Facilities* will continue the Commonwealth's nation-leading program offering free lead testing and technical assistance to eligible public schools and public and private group child care facilities. This program, funded through a Year 1-\$967,000 grant and Year 2- \$321,000 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will help eligible facilities implement effective testing programs, educate them about how to address elevated lead levels, and provide water quality information to the school community.

- **MassDEP LEAD CONTAMINATION CONTROL ACT - SCHOOLS AND EECF PROGRAM**

The Lead Contamination Control Act (LCCA) is a USEPA voluntary program for schools and EECF to identify and address lead in drinking water in schools and child care facilities. MassDEP is committed to continued support for schools and early education and care programs to ensure safe drinking water. In light of EPA's Revised 3Ts Manual released on October 25, 2018, MassDEP's Drinking Water Program issued new guidance to school and childcare facilities on lead in drinking water, to align with updated federal EPA guidance. The guidance sets a goal that water from taps and fixtures used for drinking, food preparation, and medical uses contain no measurable levels of lead, replacing the existing action level for lead in school drinking water of 15 parts per billion. The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

MassDEP and its LCCA Partners inform and educate school and childcare officials on how to identify, evaluate, and reduce or eliminate the sources of lead contamination affecting their facility's drinking water. MassDEP recommends that a school's or EECF's voluntary program should do the following:

- (1). Update the list/map of all of the taps/fixtures used for drinking water, to prepare food and/or beverages, and in nurses' offices. All other non-human consumption taps should be posted with "For hand washing only".
- (2). Use the MassDEP LCCA Program Management Tool (see Additional Resources below) to maintain and track the status of all identified sites. This Tool was developed for schools to use to manage their sampling sites, analytical data, and remediation actions.
- (3). Develop and implement a *Sampling Plan* to sample the identified taps/fixtures at least once every three years after an initial baseline sampling of all identified fixtures. To balance cost and ensure that staff maintain their training on the sampling process, MassDEP recommends that 1/3 of the fixtures are sampled every year.
- (4). Use a Massachusetts' certified laboratory to analyze all samples and require the laboratory to provide all results to the school AND to the MassDEP via MassDEP's electronic reporting system, eDEP.
- (5). Remove from service all fixtures/taps that exceed the MassDEP copper action level. Remediate and retest all fixtures/taps to ascertain that they do not exceed the action level before returning them to service.
- (6). If lead sample results are above the laboratory's detection limit of 1 ppb, schools/EECF and early education and care programs should implement or continue remediation actions to reduce lead levels to the lowest possible concentration by prioritizing remediation actions based on the level of sample results and the vulnerability of the impacted populations.
- (7). Taps/fixtures should not be put back into service until lead sample results are consistently below 15 ppb, and remediation actions to achieve the lowest possible concentration should continue, taking into account the priority of the tap/fixture.
- (8). Develop and implement a transparent user friendly communication plan that provides timely notice to all student, staff, and parents about results and actions taken.
- (9). Add all remediation and other actions to the MassDEP LCCA Program Management Tool.

MassDEP has also improved its tools to assist schools with their voluntary lead programs. The improved tools include more user-friendly and more interactive materials that will provide a framework for any school to set up a program. See 'Set Up an LCCA Program at Your School' at <https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water>.

BOH are encouraged to work with their schools and EECF to help evaluate and provide technical assistance to correct lead in drinking water problems. Lead and copper results submitted through MassDEP's electronic data reporting system, eDEP, are available on the Energy & Environmental Affairs Data Portal at: <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/Portal/#!/home>.

For more information see the LCCA Frequently Asked Questions at: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2017/01/sj/lccaqa.pdf> or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: LCCA.

PART VI: Drinking Water Information and Resources

- (a). Previous BOH Notices: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-information-for-boards-of-health>
- (b). 'Managing Your TNC System' guide: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/public-drinking-water-system-operations#small-water-systems->
- (c). Training Videos on MassDEP's YouTube page. Drinking water topics include Manganese, Lead & Copper Rule, Lead in School Drinking Water, Chlorate Mitigation Control, Source Water Protection, Seasonal PWS Start Up, Revised Total Coliform Rule and more, see: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJn2AKOcYr7lutGJB-UfDKtQPF_o_249m
- (d). Power Point presentation entitled 'Checking in On Your Source Water Protection Program' is available on MassDEP's web site. The presentation includes detailed notes to assist PWS in updating their local source protection programs or plans. Visit the Training section on the MassDEP website; <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-supply-source-protection>.
- (e). Boil orders and other public health orders: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/boilordr.htm>
- (f). Certified Labs: <https://www.mass.gov/certified-laboratories>
- (g). Certified Well Drillers: <https://www.mass.gov/well-driller-program>
- (h). Cross Connections: 'Cross Connection Control Program Manual' <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/nl/cccpman.pdf>
- (i). Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00: <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-22-the-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations>.
- (j). Floor Drains: 'Wellhead Protection Floor Drain Guide': <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-supply-source-protection#guidelines-> Model BOH Floor Drain Regulation: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-protection-forms-and-templates>.
- (k). Lead and copper in school drinking water: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/lead-and-copper-in-school-drinking-water-sampling-results>
- (l). Certified Operators: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/certified-operator-directory>
- (m). Copper Rule (LCR), Lead Lines: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/public-water-systems-90th-percentile-lead-sampling-results> and; <https://www.mass.gov/guides/is-there-lead-in-my-tap-water>
- (n). PWS contact information: <https://www.mass.gov/water-supplier-operations>
- (o). TNC Business Owner's Guide: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/qp/tncguide.pdf>
- (p). UIC: <https://www.mass.gov/underground-injection-control-uic#5>
- (q). Applying Aquatic Herbicides (Pesticides) to Drinking Water Reservoirs: <https://search.mass.gov/?q=applying%2520aquatic%2520herbacides%2520to%2520reservoirs&page=1> and <https://www.mass.gov/how-to/wm-04-herbicide-application>
- (r). Applying Copper Sulfate to Reservoirs: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OW-2015-0499-0102>.
- (s). Cyanobacteria and Public Drinking Water Supplies: https://www.mass.gov/doc/public-water-system-fact-sheet-cyanobacteria-and-public-drinking-water-supplies-in/download?_ga=2.174018720.281482040.1594723861-228910841.1593002529
- (t). The Value of Drinking Water: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/tc/water-valuesm.pdf> or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, also refer to the 2019 Annual BOH Notice.
- (u). How to Determine If a Facility is a Public or Private System (daycares, property conversions, and condominium developments): <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/determining-if-a-water-system-is-public-or-private>, Attachment C, also see the 2019 Annual BOH Notice.
- (v). Wind and Solar Energy Projects on Public Water Supply Lands: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/drinking-water-policies-and-guidance> <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/drinking-water-policies-and-guidance>

- (w). Drinking Water at Local Fairs: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-information-for-boards-of-health>
- (x). Private Wells: Also refer to the 2019 Annual BOH Notice
- ‘Private Well Guidelines’ (August 2017): <https://www.mass.gov/private-wells>. and Private Well Template Forms for Use by Local Boards of Health: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/private-well-form-templates-for-use-by-local-boards-of-health>
 - ‘Required Disclosure of Water Test Results’: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/qo/reqdiscl.pdf>
 - Radionuclides Sampling <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/faqs-radionuclides>.
 - ‘Standards and Guidelines for Contaminants in Massachusetts Drinking Waters’: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/drinking-water-standards-and-guidelines>.
 - MassDEP ‘Model BOH Private Well Regulation’: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-information-for-boards-of-health>:
 - List of MA Registered Drillers: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/well-driller-certification>.

MassDEP Offices

- Central Region: 508-792-7650
8 New Bond St. Worcester, MA 01606
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-central-regional-office>
 - Northeast Region: 978-694-3200
205-B Lowell St., Wilmington, MA 01887
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-northeast-regional-office>
 - Western Region: 413-784-1100
436 Dwight St, Statehouse West 5th fl, Springfield, MA 01103
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-western-regional-office>
 - Southeast Region: 508-946-2700
20 Riverside Drive, Lakeville, MA 02347
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-southeast-regional-office>
 - Boston Office: 617-292-5770
1 Winter St., 5th flr. Boston MA 02108
<https://www.mass.gov/topics/drinking-water>
- To contact MassDEP outside of regular business hours call 888-304-1133
 - To locate your MassDEP Office: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-regional-offices-by-community>

ATTACHMENT A

I. Instructions

Please submit your BOH *Official Email Address & Emergency Contact List* to MassDEP at the address below. Your official email address should be the address where you wish to receive official MassDEP/DWP information e.g., copies of sanitary surveys, etc. Emergency contacts should be prioritized in the order that you want to be notified by MassDEP staff in case of an emergency. Contact #1 should contain the name and contact information of the BOH person that you want to have contacted first in an emergency; if Contact #1 cannot be reached we will attempt to contact the next person identified.

Please submit your *Official Email Address & Emergency Contact List* or any subsequent changes to MassDEP Drinking Water Program; 1 Winter Street - 5th floor; Boston, MA 02108; Attn: BOH Emergency Contact. **This form is also available at:** <https://www.mass.gov/doc/boards-of-health-official-email-address-and-emergency-contact-list/download>. You may also respond by email to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Official Email Address and Emergency Contact.

II. Board Information

City/Town: _____

Board Name: _____

Address 1: _____

Address 2: _____

City/Town: _____

State and Zip: _____

II. Official BOH Email Address for Copies of Drinking Water Program Correspondence

Email Address: _____

Email Address: _____

III. BOH Emergency Contacts

1.	Name: _____	Title: _____
	Work Phone: _____	Evening or Cell Phone: _____
	Work Email: _____	Evening Email: _____
2.	Name: _____	Title: _____
	Work Phone: _____	Evening or Cell Phone: _____
	Work Email: _____	Evening Email: _____
3.	Name: _____	Title: _____
	Work Phone: _____	Evening or Cell Phone: _____
	Work Email: _____	Evening Email: _____
4.	Name: _____	Title: _____
	Work Phone: _____	Evening or Cell Phone: _____
	Work Email: _____	Evening Email: _____

rev 6-6-2019

ATTACHMENT B

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

Determine if the camps in your municipality fit **B** or **C** and complete the information in *each*.

Please print in black ink. Complete and return to MassDEP at the address below

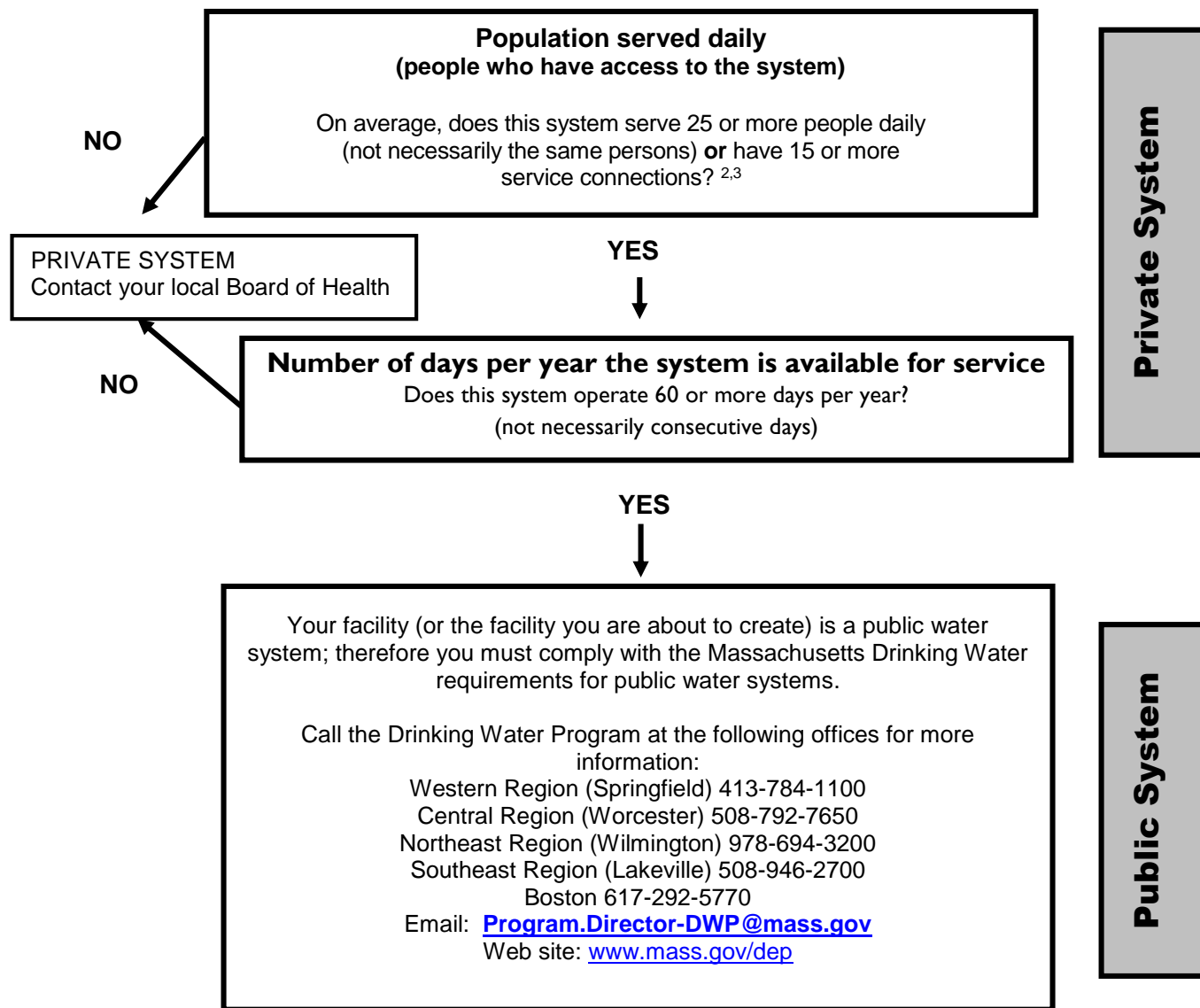
A	City/Town	Date
	Board of Health Contact Person	Phone
	Address	E-mail
B	All camps in our municipality are served by a MassDEP registered public water system	
	PWS Name	PWS ID
	PWS Name	PWS ID
	PWS Name	PWS ID
C	Camps with their own source of water supply	
	Camp #	Camp name: Camp phone:
	Camp address:	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:	
C	Comments:	
	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:	
C	Comments:	
	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:	
C	Comments:	
	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:	

* "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

This form is also available at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/recreational-camps-licensed-by-local-boards-of-health-0/download>. Return this form to: **MassDEP - Drinking Water Program – 5th floor; One Winter Street; Boston, MA 02108**; Attention: WQA/Campgrounds. You may also email your response to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: WQA/Campgrounds

Is the Facility
(or the facility you are about to create)
a Private or Public Drinking Water System¹?

Follow this Flow-Chart to determine your type of drinking water system



¹ As defined by the MA Drinking Water Regulations 310 CMR 22.00 and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Regulations can be found at: <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-22-the-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations>.

² To determine a residential population: multiply # bedrooms (2) , or # service connections (1.67). Use the greater number.

³ For more information see Policy 94-02 and Policy 88-11. Policies are located on MassDEP website at: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/drinking-water-policies-and-guidance>.

ATTACHMENT D

MassDEP Drinking Water Program

(excerpt - MA 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) A Community Water System is 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) A Non-Community Water System is 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 has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons or more approximately 4 or more hours per day, 4 or more days per week, for more than 6 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. It 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.