Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection

100 Cambridge Street Suite 900 Boston MA 02114

Maura T Healy
Governor

Kimberley Driscoll
Lieutenant Governor

Rebecca L Tepper
Secretary

Bonnie Heiple
Commissioner

June 17, 2025

Dear Board of Health and Health Agent:

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Drinking Water Program 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.

We are continuing our commitment to reduce paper use and 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 this mailing is 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 are unable to return any of the forms by email or 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 Drinking Water Program resource links at the end of the letter. The Drinking Water Program implements transparency, diversity, and environmental justice in its programs.

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,

Yvette DePeiza, Program Director MassDEP/Drinking Water Program

Attachments; A. Official Email & Emergency Contacts List; B. Recreational Camp Form;
C. Public or Private System Flowchart; D. PWS Definitions

2025 ANNUAL NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

PART I: ACTION ITEMS

PART II: NOTIFICATIONS

PART III: EMERGING ISSUES

PART IV: RECENT TOPICAL ISSUES

PART V: MASSDEP DRINKING WATER PROGRAM INITIATIVES

PART VI: DRINKING WATER INFORMATION & RESOURCES

PART I: ACTION ITEMS

Official Email Address and Emergency Contacts

It is important for Boards of Health to provide MassDEP Drinking Water Program (DWP) with updated contact information. Please submit the *Board of Health Official Email Address & Emergency Contacts List* to MassDEP's email address below. This form is provided in Attachment A and is also available at: BOHOfficialEmail.

Your official email address should be the email where you wish to receive official MassDEP/DWP information e.g., copies of public water system enforcement documents, sanitary surveys. Contact information for the Emergency Contacts should not be a personal phone number or email address unless the individual has indicated that the phone number and email address can be used for work-related communications. 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 be the contact information of the BOH person that you want to have contacted first in an emergency. If Contact #1 cannot be reached, we will reach out to the person identified as Contact #2 and so on. Submit your Board of Health *Official Email Address & Emergency Contacts List* to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Emergency Contacts. You may also submit your response to MassDEP Drinking Water Program, 100 Cambridge St, Suite 900 Boston, MA 02114**,** Attn.: BOH Emergency Contacts. To ensure our timely access to your responses we encourage you to respond by email.

BOH Public Water System (PWS) Inventory Review

It is important for BOHs to know who the PWSs are in their community. An electronic list of active PWSs is available on MassDEP's website at: Drinking Water Health & Safety | Mass.gov. The public water systems listed here are systems registered with MassDEP. To locate your community's list, scroll to "Additional Resources" and click on "PWS, Active Sources, and Contacts Spreadsheet." Please review your 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 Attachment D). Be aware of property or facility conversions that create a PWS, such as a residence operating a child day care facility or gas station adding a coffee shop. See Part IV in this notice for more information on proposed PWS conversions.
- ✓ **Update PWSs** that have changed their address or ownership. Cross out the incorrect information and provide the new facility information.
- ✓ **Delete PWSs** that no longer have their own source of water by. Cross out these systems.
- ✓ **Please make any necessary changes and updates and return the list** by email attachment to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Update, or to MassDEP Drinking Water Program, 100 Cambridge St. Suite 900, Boston MA 02114, Attn.: BOH Update. To request a hardcopy of your list, or for questions email MassDEP at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: PWS Inventory. To ensure our timely access to your responses we encourage you to respond by email.

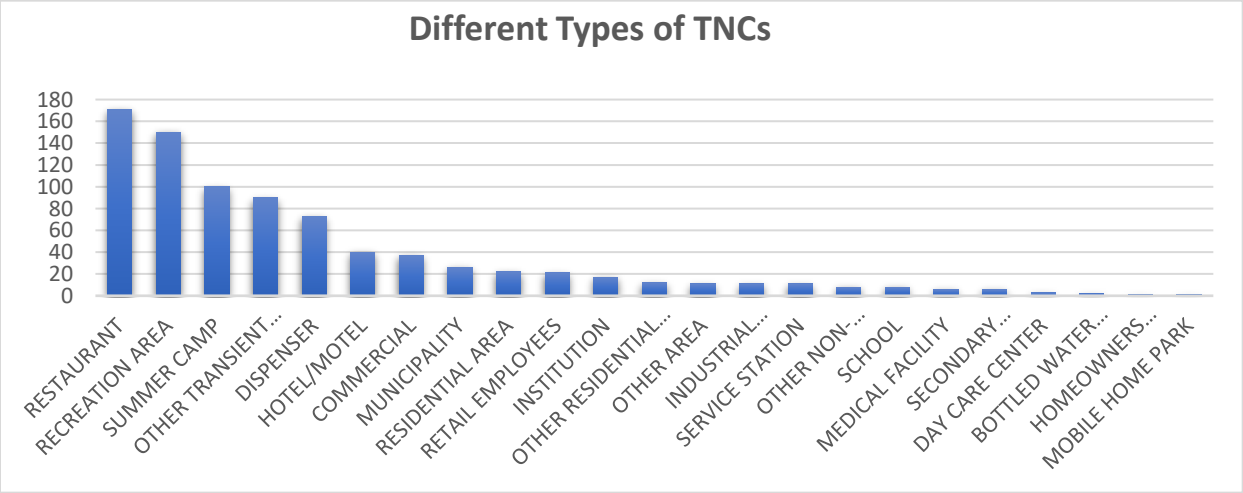
BOH Regulation Filing Requirements

It is important for BOHs to share up-to-date copies of attested BOH regulations and amendments with MassDEP's DWP. Massachusetts General Law Section 31 of Chapter 111 and Section 8 of Chapter 21A require BOHs to file attested copies of BOH regulations and amendments with the *Central Register* located at MassDEP in Boston. Copies of regulations should be submitted to: MassDEP, Central Register, 100 Cambridge St. Suite 900, Boston MA 02114. For more information contact Linda.Barba@mass.gov. Also note that regulations for private wells, well drillers, floor drains, and public water supplies must also be submitted to MassDEP/DWP at: Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Regulations.

Transient Non-Community Public Water Systems

PWSs that meet the definition of Transient Non-Community (TNC) are primarily businesses with a private well that provide water to the public. For many of these TNCs, BOHs may share regulatory oversight with MassDEP. As defined in Massachusetts *Drinking Water Regulations* 310 CMR 22.00, a TNC system serves at least 25 different people for at least 60 days of the year. Small businesses such as gas stations, farm stands, motels, campgrounds and convenience stores that have their own source of drinking water are common TNC water systems. For example, a car dealership with its own water supply well providing complimentary coffee in their waiting room, may meet the definition of a TNC system. The chart below shows the many types and numbers of TNC PWSs that health officials likely interact with during their day-to-day work.

To ensure consumers are provided with safe drinking water, MassDEP conducts sanitary surveys (inspections) of all PWS. **BOHs can play a role in this effort by informing MassDEP if they believe a particular system might benefit from additional one-on-one technical assistance**. To request assistance, contact MassDEP at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: TNC Technical Assistance. For more information about small public water systems, visit Public Drinking Water System Operations | Mass.gov. For the quarterly TNC newsletter visit: Communication to Public Water Suppliers | Mass.gov.



Certified Operators and Compliance with the Annual Statistical Report (ASR) Requirements

Drinking Water Regulation 310 CMR 22.15(5) requires PWSs to submit an ASR of their water system operations. The ASR provides MassDEP with the facility's water production and operating information for the previous year. Of particular concern to public health is verification that a PWS is operated by a certified operator as defined in 310 CMR 22.11B.

If MassDEP determines a PWS is operating without a certified operator, both the PWS and the BOH are notified. Facilities operating without a certified operator pose a potential health risk to consumers and are in violation of 310 CMR 22.11B. Such facilities may be subject to MassDEP enforcement and penalties. BOHs can assist MassDEP with this compliance requirement by:

- ✓ Notifying facilities found to be operating without a certified operator that; *Until the PWS has retained a certified operator, MassDEP may revoke their Certificate of Registration and that their facility could be closed by the BOH;* and

- ✓ Notifying MassDEP when a facility, which previously provided water to the public, closes permanently or temporarily. Notify MassDEP at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: PWS certified operator/facility closed.

We appreciate BOHs in partnering with MassDEP to ensure all public water suppliers continue to provide clean drinking water to consumers.

Certificates of Registration and Water Quality Reports

MassDEP issues a *Certificate of Registration* to every PWS registered with MassDEP. The *Certificate of Registration* is useful for many parties. A PWS should produce their certificate when applying for a seasonal operation permit, a facility audit, or a BOH or building inspection. If a facility providing water to the public does not have their *Certificate of Registration* the BOH should report this facility to MassDEP. Facilities providing water to the public that do not have a *Certificate of Registration* should be identified in the 'BOH Inventory Review.'

MassDEP issues *Water Quality Reports* to non-community systems. The *Water Quality Report* provides consumers with their drinking water quality information. PWSs are required to print out their *Water Quality Report* have it signed by both the operator and owner, and post it in a location for accessible customer viewing. BOHs should look for the facility's *Water Quality Report* when issuing local permits or conducting inspections. Facilities providing water to the public that do not have a *Water Quality Report* should be also identified in the 'BOH Inventory Review'.

Both the *Certificates of Registration* and *Water Quality Reports* are available on MassDEP's webpage; Public Water Supplier Document Search | Mass.gov , BOHs can locate them under "Public Water System Document Search" and select "PWS ID#" or "PWS Name" and then select "Retrieve Documents". To report a facility or to locate a report or registration for a particular PWS, please contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Certificate of *Registration/Water Quality Report*.

Annual Recreational Camp Requirement

BOHs are responsible 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 (MDPH). 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." The form in Attachment B can be used for BOHs to submit this information to MassDEP. For newly licensed camps, this form must be submitted by March 31st each year, see Attachment B for details. 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; https://www.mass.gov/service-details/safe-drinking-water-and-your-campground

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 more than 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 per the federal UIC regulations. MassDEP is required to provide annual inventory reporting to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on these Title 5 systems.

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 worksheets. The first tab is labeled "DATA" and is for entering information. The second tab is labeled "Instructions" and provides the drop-down menu of items that are in the DATA worksheet along with instructions.

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

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

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 Drinking Water Program at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: UIC.

Source Water Protection

- Source Water Protection self-guided training for 0.5 TCH: Source Water Protection in Massachusetts (wateroperator.org).

- Drinking Water Supply Protection (DWSP) Grant Program: The Massachusetts DWSP Grant Program awards funds to PWSs to purchase land or conservation restrictions for water supply protection. The Drinking Water Program encourages PWSs to partner with local, regional or state-wide land trusts to apply for funds and oversee properties. Information about the grant program is posted at; https://www.mass.gov/DWSP Grants.

- Pesticide Reminders: Pesticide reminders for PWSs can be downloaded here; https://www.mass.gov/doc/applying-pesticides-to-reservoirs-checklist-0/download.

- Vegetation Management Plans: Information about the protection of public and private drinking water supplies during herbicide applications on rights-of-way is posted at https://www.mass.gov/info-details/rights-of-way-vegetation-management-vmps-yops-and-notices.

- Mosquito Aerial Spraying From Planes: A fact sheet about aerial spraying for mosquitoes for eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) and how public water supplies are protected is posted at https://www.mass.gov/service-details/mosquito-control-and-spraying.

For questions on any of these source protection topics, please contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: Source Protection.

PART II: NOTIFICATION

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 or 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 (pounds 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 ORS' *Immediate Action Levels for Water Treatment Plant Chemicals;* ImmediateActionLevels.

(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, including **cybersecurity emergencies**.

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 which results in a drop in a loss of service or pressure to less than 20 psi to more than 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 the 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 information about the Emergency Response Regulations see: https://www.mass.gov/lists/emergency-response-for-public-water-systems. If you have 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 MGL c21G s.15-17, https://mgl/Chapter21G/Section17. 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.

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; https://MassDEPWMARegs. For more information visit Drought Planning Guidance | Mass.gov or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Drought.

Boil Orders and Other MassDEP Public Health Orders

1. MassDEP issues **3 types** of public health orders. During any of these orders, bottled water or water from an approved MassDEP source may be used.

   (1). **Boil Orders** are issued by 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. Boiling is appropriate if there is no other identified public health risk due to inhalation, skin irritation, or flammability.

   (2). **Do Not Drink Orders** are issued 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. Non-consumptive use is still permitted if there is no identified public health risk due to inhalation, skin irritation or flammability.

   (3). **Do Not Use Orders** are issued when there is or may be an unknown chemical (e.g. VOC, radiological) contaminant and there may be a risk from inhalation, skin irritation or flammability. A *Do Not Use Order* may also be issued for a contaminant that exceeds an immediate health and safety risk, e.g., gasoline in the water.

2. Frequently Asked Questions

   (1). What Happens When Sample Results or a Situation Indicates the Need for a Public Health Order?

   (a). The PWS informs MassDEP and their local BOH within **2 hours** of learning of the problem.
   (b). 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.
   (c). 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 identifies the actions consumers should take along with steps the PWS must take to protect the public health, monitor the situation, and correct the problem.**
   (d). MassDEP keeps MDPH and the EPA informed throughout the situation.
   (e). 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.

   (2). 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; and
- ✓ Other methods approved in writing by MassDEP *i.e.*, e-mail, text message, social media.

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

The MDPH has specific guidance 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.

(4). 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 PWSs in their community. At a minimum, all parties should share up-to-date contact information. This will ensure that everyone is 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:

(a). **Before** a public health order is issued or an emergency occurs, the PWS and BOH should work and train together on the ERP. PWSs should follow all applicable MassDEP regulations, policies and guidance to maintain a fully compliant system.
(b). **During** a public health order, the PWS and BOH should follow the ERP and the MassDEP public health order.
(c). **After** a public health order, the PWS and BOH should evaluate the situation and the ERP as needed. The PWS and BOH should continue working and training together on the ERP.

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

- Visit: https://www.mass.gov/guides/drinking-water-boil-orders-and-public-health-orders. If you have any questions contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Public Health Orders.

- MassDEP DWP Regional Contact Numbers: Central Region 508-792-7650. Northeast Region 978-694-3200; Western Region 413-755-1100, Southeast Region 508-946-2700 Outside regular business hours call MassDEP at 888-304-1133

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Program to collect data for suspected drinking water contaminants, but do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The fifth round (UCMR5) conducted under EPA oversight was published in the Federal Register on December 27, 2021; see https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

- Who is Required to Monitor Under UCMR5

  - PWSs serving more than 10,000 persons.
  - PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 persons, these systems will monitor subject to Congressional appropriations.
  - A national representative set of 800 PWSs serving a population less than 3,300 people will monitor during the years 2023 to 2025.

- Which Contaminants are Monitored

  UCMR5 requires monitoring for 30 unregulated contaminants, including 29 Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium. From 2023 - 2025, UCMR5 requires selected EPA approved laboratories to analyze and report results exceeding EPA's minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for each contaminant. The EPA is responsible for the development, review, and distribution of all UCMR5 sample results, as well as the analysis of samples from a national set of PWS serving 3,300 persons or less. In March 2023, EPA published its established MRLs and interim reference concentrations for several of the unregulated chemicals: UCMR5-HBRV.pdf. Published health advisory guidelines for UCMR5 contaminants are available in MassDEP's *Standards & Guidelines for Contaminants*: DEP Drinking Water Standard Guidelines.

  - EPA has been providing UCMR5 occurrence data to PWS since mid-2023.
  - EPA publishes nationwide drinking water PFAS data collected under UCMR 5. Occurrence data and the data summary document are posted here: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#5. The data viewer is located here https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder.
  - EPA and MassDEP require PWSs that detect UCMR5 contaminants to report the detection in their CCR for the applicable year in the unregulated contaminants table.
  - MassDEP/DWP notifies all PWS with results above the EPA MRLs of MassDEP's requirements for UCMR.
  - In addition, all PWSs must notify customers with a Tier 3 Public Notice (PN) about the availability of UCMR5 results no later than 12 months after the results are known. This is required whether there are any detects or not. The CCR can be used to notify customers.

If you have questions, please contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: UCMR or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: UCMR.

Consumer Notification Requirements

- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) CCRs must be prepared and distributed to customers of Community PWSs. Non-Community PWSs are required to post their *Water Quality Report* issued to the PWS. MassDEP issues this report after ensuring the requirements of 310 CMR 22.16A have been met. Per EPA guidance, CCRs must be distributed to customers by July 1st of each year and must include any UCMR detections received by the PWS during the previous calendar year.

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

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

- Public Education (PE) is required for the *Lead and Copper Rule* and the Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) regulations. These regulations require specific information to be shared with consumers when certain trigger levels are exceeded.

For information about CCR, PN, and PE requirements see: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/consumer-confidence-reports#unregulated-contaminants-monitoring-rule-and-public-notification-in-ccrs-. If you have questions contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: CCR/PN.

PART III: EMERGING ISSUES

PFAS

PFAS are a family of chemicals widely used since the 1950s. 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. PFAS can leach into groundwater or surface water and can contaminate drinking water. PFAS have also been found in rivers, lakes, fish, and wildlife. PFAS have also been linked to a variety of health risks, particularly in immunocompromised individuals, women who are pregnant or nursing, and in infants. This drinking water standard is set to be protective against adverse health effects for all people consuming the water.

On October 2, 2020, MassDEP established a drinking water standard, or a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt (parts per trillion) for the sum of six per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS6). The six PFAS compounds are: PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, PFDA.

Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels

On April 26, 2024, EPA published a final National Primary Drinking Water Rule that introduces MCLs for six PFAS. PFOA and PFOS limited to 4.0 ppt, individually, HFPO-DA (GenX), PFHxS and PFNA also have individual standards and, in addition, will be considered collectively along with PFBS, using a Hazard Index MCL that compares the concentration of each to an individual Health Based Water Concentration and limits the sum of all four ratios to 1.0 (unitless). PWSs have initial monitoring requirements that must be met by April 26, 2027, after which compliance monitoring begins. Compliance with the new MCLs begins April 26, 2029.

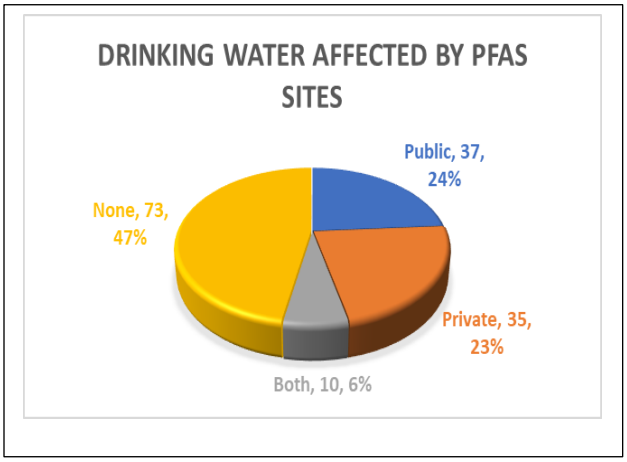
On May 13, 2025, EPA announced changes to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) and the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS. EPA announced it will keep the MCLs of 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS that were established in April 2024; however, EPA intends to rescind the regulations for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX), and the Hazard Index mixture of these three compounds plus PFBS. EPA will

provide additional time for MCL compliance, including a proposal to extend the compliance date from 2029 to 2031. EPA plans to issue a proposed rule this fall and finalize this rule in the Spring of 2026.

See the announcement: EPA Announces It Will Keep Maximum Contaminant Levels for PFOA, PFOS | US EPA

States are required to establish regulations that are no less stringent than the federal standards within 2 years, with the possibility of an extension of up to 2 years. The current Massachusetts regulations, which established a PFAS6 MCL of 20 parts per trillion (ppt), will be revised to reflect the federal standards. In addition, the federal MCLs cover two additional PFAS (PFBS and GenX) that are not included in the current Massachusetts PFAS6 MCL and will need to be added to the MassDEP regulations. MassDEP's process to update our standards will include opportunities to review proposed amendments, provide written comment, and participate in public hearings.

For more information see; https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas.



The MassDEP Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup continues to advance assessment at dozens of PFAS impacted sites across the state, including review of sampling plans and site investigation reports and meeting with Potentially Responsible Parties and local officials. There are 198 site investigations of PFAS contamination with 55 of these associated with public water sources. Documents associated with Release Tracking Numbers are made available to the public on the EEA data portal: https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal/#!/search/wastesite. For more information and what MassDEP is doing see Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) | Mass.gov and the MassDEP Fact Sheet Q & A for Consumers at pfas-in-dw-fs.pdf | Mass.gov. Information for Public Health Professionals from the CDC; Learn about PFAS | ATSDR (cdc.gov). For questions, contact the DWP at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: PFAS.

PFAS in Private Wells

The MassDEP *Free PFAS Analyses Program for Private Wells* provides the opportunity for homeowners to obtain, at no charge, laboratory analyses of samples from selected privates wells. The program concluded June 30, 2022. Each participant received their individual results and MassDEP also provided copies of all private well results to the town's BOH. A summary of these results for all participant towns is available on the PFAS *Private Well Sampling Program Web Map*; https://www.mass.gov/info-details/pfas-in-private-well-drinking-water-supplies-faq.

MassDEP partnered with UMass to undertake this program to characterize PFAS levels in municipalities that are not predominantly served by PWSs. MassDEP identified 85 towns where more than 60% of the

population is served by private wells. MassDEP worked with its UMass contractor, local BOHs, and other local partners to identify private wells and solicit private well owner participation in each town. Well locations were selected based on geographic distribution within the town and/or proximity to potential sources of PFAS. The program provided free PFAS analysis to 1,668 private well owners from 84 of the 85 towns. In doing so MassDEP was able to provide financial and technical assistance to participants and collect vital data on PFAS in Massachusetts drinking water sources.

For information about whether a homeowner should test their private well for PFAS; how to test; and home drinking water treatment devices to remove PFAS, visit our webpage for private well owners: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-private-well-drinking-wa-

Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program (EC-SDC)

- In February 2023, EPA announced the availability of the Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities grant opportunity funded through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- Massachusetts has found that many small or disadvantaged communities have been impacted by PFAS or other emerging contaminants like manganese, and that they often do not have the technical or financial capacity to tackle these issues on their own.
- MassDEP surveyed and estimated that small and disadvantaged communities need approximately $485 million for treatment, new sources, connecting other small systems and private wells and other components to improve access to clean and safe drinking water, removal of harmful contaminants from drinking water, increase efficiency of public water systems, and provide safe drinking water to maximize public health protection.
- This is a noncompetitive grant in which Massachusetts submitted workplans and projects to EPA on how to allocate the grant funding to small and disadvantaged systems.
- EPA Region 1 reviews and confirms projects for funding on a rolling basis.
- **Total Grant amount awarded to date:**

FFY 2022 & 2023	$38,204,000
FFY 2024	$19,249,000
FFY 2025	Pending
Total received to date	$57,453,000

- **Current Grant Application Period: *Open*-** EC-SDC Grant Program accepts Needs Assessment Surveys on a rolling basis, which is the first step in the program.
- Resources for PWS can be found on the EC-SDC MassDEP webpage at: Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant | Mass.gov. This includes a link to the Needs Assessment Survey small or disadvantaged PWS can complete and submit to be considered for the grant program.
- On a quarterly basis the EC-SDC program provides training, both on topics such as PFAS or other emerging contaminants, and grantee training on the procedure and requirements of the EC-SDC program.
- Throughout this whole process MassDEP and UMass are providing technical assistance. PWS can contact us through the Drinking Water Program at program.director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770 with any questions.

Cybersecurity Program

The MassDEP/DWP has been actively working to improve the cybersecurity and resilience of PWS. MassDEP/DWP considers cybersecurity as part of the routine operations and maintenance of a PWS to ensure the continuous delivery of safe drinking water. Cybersecurity must be addressed in the PWS Emergency Response Plan (ERP) as it can be an act of vandalism or sabotage that has the potential to impact the quality or quantity of water available to the system [310 CMR 22.04(13)(a)9)]. PWS, like other utilities, must include cybersecurity within their operations and maintenance programs and routinely and continuously assess their systems to ensure that they are secure. This approach has been guided by the four components of our cybersecurity strategy:

1. **Communicate** - MassDEP/DWP provides routine communications with PWSs about ongoing and emerging cyber issues.
   - Every edition of our "In the Main" biweekly electronic newsletter contains a special section and information about cybersecurity.
   - Timely alerts on cyber issues are sent out via the Program director email account.
   - MassDEP/DWP recently launched an online cybersecurity resource hub for PWSs: Cybersecurity Resource Hub for MA Public Water Systems

2. **Educate and Train** - MassDEP/DWP has focused on increasing the cybersecurity knowledge base of PWSs through several avenues.
   - Developed printable flyers on several cyber topics (e.g., phishing, passwords).
   - Hosted several free webinars that offered training contact hours for licensed operators. Cybersecurity Trainings now on YouTube:
     - ✓ MassDEP/DWP Cyber Incident Case Study Webinar -Volt Typhoon Attack on Littleton MA, April 30, 2025; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QE8-g2xnP6A .
     - ✓ Basic Cybersecurity Measures for Water Utilities: https://youtu.be/78v3eAyf1yE.
     - ✓ Ransomware Experiences, Defense, and Response: https://youtu.be/eisIsdQnXqE
     - ✓ Recognizing and Reporting Phishing https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zH0PcqB0GZs.
   - MassDEP/DWP has joined with other organizations for trainings, including the MassCyberCenter and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). MassDEP/DWP recommends that all PWS join WaterISAC, which is a non-profit organization focused on water and wastewater sector cybersecurity that provides timely notifications of cyber threats.
   - Invites PWSs to participate in tabletop exercises:
     - ✓ On Thursday, June 12, 2025, the U.S. EPA's Water Infrastructure and Cyber Resilience Division (WICRD) in collaboration with MassDEP /DWP hosted an in-person Cybersecurity Overview and Tabletop Exercise for drinking water and wastewater utilities in Massachusetts. This 3-hour interactive training featured a scenario-driven discussion, allowing participants to explore cybersecurity best practices and test their incident response plans. More than 30 utilities attended the session.
   - Launched: MassDEP DWP Self-Paced Course on Basic Cybersecurity Measures for Water and Wastewater Systems(1TCH) in Massachusetts. Participants will learn about water sector threats, basic cybersecurity measures, incident response, system resilience, and valuable resources, with the goal of fostering a culture of cybersecurity within their organizations.
     See; https://classes.wateroperator.org/courses/cybersecurity.
   - Hired Technical Assistance Providers with a drinking water cyber background to support DEP efforts and assist PWSs.

3. **Inspect**
   - MassDEP/DWP has emphasized the need for PWSs to conduct cybersecurity assessments and plan next steps.
   - MassDEP/DWP inspects/surveys PWS cybersecurity assessments, programs, and plans during the 3-5 year sanitary surveys cycle by asking questions and reviewing or auditing completed PWS cybersecurity assessment's findings and recommendations or a PWS cybersecurity plan/program.
   - MassDEP/DWP further requires all PWS to have completed an assessment or maintain a cybersecurity plan/program (see additional information below). MassDEP/DWP utilizes cybersecurity-trained technical assistance providers (TAPs) for the cybersecurity inspection/survey.
   - The TAP inspects the PWS assessment/plan or program and directs the PWS to resources based on the findings. The MassDEP/DWP TAPs refer the PWS to the federal technical subject matter experts and supports the PWS through their interactions with the federal subject matter experts.
   - Recommend and facilitate using free cybersecurity assessment resources offered through EPA, CISA, and an online EPA tool.

4. **Plan** - Cyber threats are constantly changing and evolving. As such, PWS are expected to plan for these threats by routinely assessing, maintaining, and upgrading their systems to ensure cybersecurity. Over time, MassDEP/DWP expects cybersecurity to become more integrated into PWS permitting, grants and overall system planning and modifications

5. **Grants** - MassDEP/DWP is aware of the need for funding to implement cybersecurity improvements and launched a $2 million **Cybersecurity Improvements Grant Program** to assist small (<10,000) or larger disadvantaged (>10,000) PWS address cybersecurity vulnerabilities. MassDEP DWP has extended the deadline for this grant and applications will be accepted and reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis until all funds are exhausted.
   - The goal of this grant is to support PWSs in improving their cybersecurity defense, mitigating the risks of cyber-attacks, and enhancing overall resiliency and compliance.
   - This joint program with the Clean Water Trust uses ARPA monies to provide grants of $15-50k.
   - Disadvantaged PWS are identified using the Trusts criteria: The Disadvantaged Community Program | Mass.gov.
   - Additional grant requirements can be found online.
   - PWSs can also use DWSRF funds for cybersecurity planning as part of an asset management grant or cybersecurity equipment as part of a system project.
   - As of May 31, 2025, 25 PWS have taken advantage of the opportunity.

   Milestones Achieved:

   - The MassDEP Drinking Water Program was recognized by the EPA as a "shining star" for incorporating cybersecurity requirements into its sanitary survey program.
   - Massachusetts' Leadership in Cybersecurity Compliance: Massachusetts has the highest number of PWS registered for EPA cybersecurity assessments in the United States, setting a standard for other states.
   - Self-Paced Training Course on Basic Cybersecurity Measures for Water and Wastewater Systems in Massachusetts -Approved for 1 TCH.
   - Cyber Resource Hub Launched for PWS.

For additional resources visit Cybersecurity Resource Hub for MA Public Water Systems. If you have any questions about this information contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or email Program-Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: Cybersecurity.

Supply Chain Issues

MassDEP's Drinking Water Program (DWP) considers supply chain issues to be part of Emergency Response Plans (ERP) in accordance with 310 CMR 22.04(13). MassDEP's DWP encourages all PWSs to include planning for supply chain shortages in their emergency response plans. If a PWS experiences any supply chain issue including the receipt of a *Force Majeure* letter from a chemical supplier, the DWP encourages the PWS to report the supply chain issues to their DWP contact in their MassDEP regional office and to complete the MassDEP supply chain survey at https://www.mass.gov/supply-chain-notices. Completing the survey will help the DWP compile and review the information so that we can assist PWSs with these issues.

The DWP has also developed a poster on supply chain issues planning and response with steps to prepare PWSs for supply chain disruptions: PWSSupplyChain. Another useful resource is the EPA *Chemical Supplier and Manufacturer Locator Tool* which allows water and wastewater utilities to search for suppliers and manufacturers across the U.S. that may be able to fulfill their chemical supply needs and increase resilience to supply chain disruptions. This tool is located at Chemical Suppliers and Manufacturers Locator Tool | US EPA and can also be useful for finding alternative chemical suppliers in the case of supply chain shortages.

The DWP encourages interested PWSs to join MassWARN; https://www.mawarn.org this organization enables PWSs to receive rapid mutual aid and assistance from other PWSs in Massachusetts to restore services damaged by natural or man-made incidents. If you have any questions contact the DWP at 617-292-5770 or email Program-Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: Supply Chain Issues.

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

- 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*, will 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 ensure the temporary disinfection procedure is 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 Safe Drinking Water Act contaminant.

For more information see https://www.mass.gov/doc/guide-for-determining-permanent-and-secondary-disinfection-requirements/download and Protocol for chlorine-dioxide shock treatment at healthcare facilities on a public water system | Mass.gov

In addition to MassDEP approval, Veteran Administration 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 Water Systems, March 2024*. For details see: https://www.va.gov/VHApublications/ViewPublication.asp?pub_ID=9181.

- Policy to Inhibit Microbial Growth

The Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services issued a policy in 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 pathogens in water.

For more information; 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 PWSs 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 milli-grams/ 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: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/public-drinking-water-system-operations#consecutive-water-systems-.

- 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, contact MassDEP and review the information at: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/protocol-for-chlorine-dioxide-shock-treatment-at-healthcare-facilities-on-a-public-water-system. 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 PWSs; but they also have the potential to produce cyanotoxins that can be harmful to people and animals.

Cyanobacteria, and the cyanotoxins they have the potential to 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:

EPA Drinking Water Health Advisories		
US EPA 10-day H		
Cyanotoxin	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 EPA's fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4), PWSs nationwide conducted assessment monitoring for ten cyanotoxins from 2018 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 2021, 2,936 cyanotoxin results have been submitted from a total of 113 Massachusetts PWSs, and all results have indicated no detections. For further information on EPA's UCMR4 please visit: https://www.epa.gov/cyanohabs/epa-drinking-water-health-advisories-cyanotoxins, and Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule | US EPA

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. In May 2019, EPA issued the final Recommended Recreational Ambient Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories (AWQC/SA) for microcystins and cylindrospermopsin.

The recommended limit for the two cyanotoxins is in the below table, while duration and frequency are dependent on their application as a AWQC or a SA.

Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC) or Swimming Advisories (SA)	
Microcystins	**Cylindrospermopsin**
8 µg/L	**15 µg/L**

For further information on EPA's recreational criteria, visit: https://www.epa.gov/wqc/recreational-water-quality-criteria-and-methods#rec3. MassDEP and other state agencies including the Massachusetts Department of Public H (MDPH), the 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.

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

PART IV: RECENT TOPICAL ISSUES

Well Completion Reports

Under 310 CMR 46.03(3) of the *Well Driller Regulations*, well drillers must file a *Well Completion Report* (WCR) within 30 days of installing a well and must provide a copy to the BOH. In addition to PWS and private drinking water wells, other types of wells (such as irrigation wells, geothermal wells, and monitoring wells) are also subject to the *Well Driller Regulations*. The installation of all well type, unless otherwise identified in 310 CMR 46.02(1), must be performed by a certified 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, the BOH may conduct a site visit 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 with existing or

potential well drilling activity should consider establishing a local permitting process.

BOHs 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 MassDEP's *Well Driller Program*. With continued assistance from local BOHs, 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 the lat/long coordinates, 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 contact the DWP to describe the issue along with the supporting facts.

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

Statewide Well Location Project

MassDEP is the primary water use data provider for Massachusetts and currently houses the *Well Driller Program* within the Drinking Water Program (DWP). The *Well Driller Program* oversees the proper and safe drilling of wells and maintains a database of information provided by well drillers. As described above, for each well drilled in the Commonwealth, a *Well Completion Report* (WCR) must be submitted to the DWP and to the local BOH.

Each WCR contains information pertaining to the well, including location, depth, lithology, static water level, yield, and more, for a variety of well types, including private domestic wells, public water supply wells, monitoring wells, irrigations wells, and geothermal wells. Massachusetts currently has approximately 206,000 WCRs on file submitted by certified well drillers, dating back to 1963. Currently, MassDEP receives 2,500 to 3,000 new WCRs annually. All of these reports are stored electronically in MassDEP's *Well Driller Database* and are publicly available on the EEA Online Data Portal.

Until recently, approximately 50% of the wells in the *Well Driller Database* were assumed accurately located to statewide parcel data. The remaining 50% of these wells were generally located to either a town, street, intersection, or have no location information associated with them. The DWP received a grant from the USGS in 2020 to properly locate as many wells as possible. The main objectives of this ongoing project are to match as many of these unlocated wells to statewide parcel data and tie this information to their associated WCR. Another primary objective was to create an online map viewer to the *Well Driller Database* that associates well data points with WCRs through point-and-click technology.

The DWP published this online map, known as the MassDEP GIS *Well Location Viewer*. To date, it depicts the location of 127,011 verified WCRs (about 62% of DWP's total database) on an interactive map. Clicking on any plotted WCR point brings up basic information from that report and a link to a full PDF copy of the WCR on the EEA Online Data Portal. Users can filter and select WCRs by town, well type, well depth, and other factors. They may also use this map to generate and download well data

directly to CSV and PDF file formats. Please see our MassDEP GIS *Well Location Viewer Guide* for more information.

Locations of the wells in these WCRs were reviewed and verified by MassDEP DWP in partnership with staff and students from the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at UMass Amherst. Funding was provided by both a USGS WUDR Grant and MassDEP Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Drinking Water SRF set asides. The creation and maintenance of this tool is part of an ongoing effort to ensure accurate WCR location information and to make the contents of WCRs more transparent and accessible to the public. Future updates of this web application will see more WCRs verified to accurate locations along with additional base maps and analytical tools. Additionally, a similar MassDEP web application, known as the Massachusetts Geothermal Data Viewer, has recently been developed that is specific to geothermal well data.

If you have any questions about the web applications or the MA Well Driller Database, please contact julie.butler@mass.gov, or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov. For Additional Resources see:

- MassDEP Well Driller Program Website
- MassDEP GIS Well Location Viewer Web Application
- MassDEP GIS Well Viewer Guide
- Massachusetts Geothermal Data Viewer

Well Driller Requirements

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

Cross Connections

Cross connections are situations in the water distribution system that creates an actual or potential connection between a potable water supply and a system or fixture that carries non-potable substances (liquids, gases or solids). Cross connections are a concern when low pressure in the public water system can result in a reverse flow of non-potable substances back into the potable water system. This reverse of flow is caused by a back siphonage or backpressure:

- Back siphonage is backflow caused by a negative pressure (vacuum or partial vacuum) in the public water supply line or consumer's potable water lines (domestic lines).

- Backpressure is the reversal of normal flow in a system due to an increase in the downstream pressure above that of the supply pressure.

In accordance with 310 CMR 22.22(3): Public Water System Responsibilities "Every public water system

shall be responsible for (a) Controlling cross connections to the last free flowing outlet of the consumer and for the safety of the public water system under its jurisdiction; (b) Having a cross connection control distribution system protection program plan (the "cross connection program plan") approved by the Department as specified at 310 CMR 22.22(3)(b) ..."
All PWSs are required to have an approved cross connection control program plan and to fully implement the approved plan, including conducting cross connection surveys of all non-residential facilities within its service area. If a cross connection is found it must be eliminated through re-piping or properly protected with the installation of a backflow preventer device or assembly. PWSs are recommended to use other municipal departments and officials, such as plumbing inspectors, BOHs, building inspectors and fire departments, to assist in the implementation of an effective cross connection control plan.

Cross connections can exist in commercial, industrial and residential buildings. Even though 310 CMR 22.22 does not require residential surveys, local cross connection bylaws (or ordinances) may require some level of surveying or reporting cross connections. Typical residential cross connections include irrigation systems and fire suppression systems. Two classes of backflow preventers are used to prevent backflow, testable and non-testable.

MassDEP recommends that only non-testable backflow preventers be installed in residential facilities, (unless the threat requires a testable device). All testable backflow preventers must be tested in accordance with the 310 CMR 22.22 frequency and in accordance with the water system's schedule. If a testable device is not needed it may be removed; if it remains it must be tested (see 310 CMR 22.22(3)(h)). This requirement applies to all installations of such devices or assemblies even if it was done without the proper approval from the local water authority. For more information contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: Cross Connections.

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 that 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.

Property Conversions that Create Public Water Systems

If a facility currently served by a private well proposes a change in the use of their establishment, it is important for the BOH to know if the proposed change will cause the facility to be classified as a PWS. Some common examples of these conversions include:

- *A change in the type of permitted occupancy* For example, a residential home proposing to a operate a daycare or doctor's office, or a gas station proposing to operate a coffee shop. If the proposed changes result in the facility providing water to 25 or more persons per day for at least 60 days a year, then the facility meets the definition of a PWS.

- *A change in the number of the permitted occupants* For example, a daycare facility proposing to increase the number of children or staff to 25 or more persons per day for at least 60 days a year, meets the definition of a PWS. If a BOH is aware of a daycare facility that is not currently on their *PWS Inventory List* (see Part I), the facility should be added to this list. Contacting property owners and MassDEP prior to beginning a property conversion, will benefit the property owner and ensure the MassDEP requirements for safe drinking water are met. If a property owner creates and operates a facility as a PWS prior to obtaining MassDEP approvals; both the owner and operator may be subject to enforcement action, including monetary penalties.

For questions, contact DWP at 617-292-5770 or Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Daycares. You may also contact the MA Dept of Early Education and Care at https://www.mass.gov/orgs/department-of-early-education-and-care. For a BOH concern about a particular existing or proposed facility in your community, call the DWP or email Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: Property Conversion.

PART V: MassDEP DRINKING WATER PROGRAM INTIATIVES

Lead Service Lines,

- Grant Funding Opportunity Under the current Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), PWSs were required to create and submit an inventory of all service lines in their distribution systems by October 16, 2024. To help PWSs with this and related lead abatement work, MassDEP worked with the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust on a grant program through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to assist PWSs with the development of their LSL inventories. These inventories will serve as the basis for their LSL Replacement Programs. The grant programs were the following;

- Service Line Replacement Plan Grant Program Completing a comprehensive *Service Line Inventory* for both public and private portions. This comprehensive inventory project could include activities such as inspecting physical service lines, compiling paper records, initiating a consumer lead service line identification program, but must include submitting the complete inventory to MassDEP in a digital format specified by MassDEP or in an alternate format approved by MassDEP that can be readily compiled into the MassDEP data system. Use of the MassDEP-provided tools will ensure the submission of a service line inventory and lead service line replacement program summary in a digital form acceptable to MassDEP. Please find additional information at; Lead Service Line Planning Program | Mass.gov

- Lead Service Line Replacement Program - Preparing a Lead Service Line replacement program for the PWS that complies with the LCRR. Plans must incorporate MassDEP's public health protection goal by planning to replace all lead service lines in 5 years or as soon as possible.

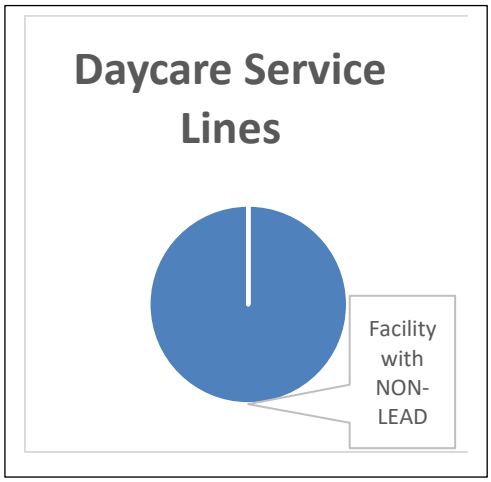
- Eligible Lead Abatement Projects - Eligible lead abatement projects may include planning and construction projects such as lead service lines (LSL) inventories, materials surveys, mapping, full LSL replacements, lead removal, corrosion control, capital improvements, and water main rehabilitation. Projects to be financed are selected using a priority ranking system based upon protection of public health, improved compliance, and affordability.

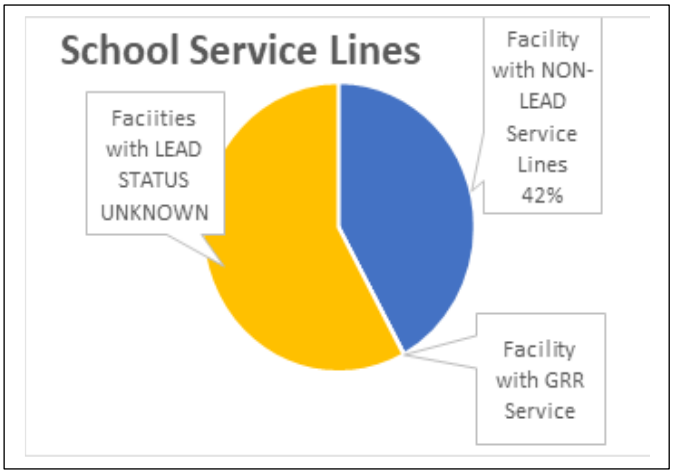
- Service Line Inventory Results The Comprehensive Service Line Inventories are publicly available at Massachusetts Service Line Inventories Hub Site.
  - 766 PWS were required to submit the SLI of which 763 PWS submitted a valid SLI and 3 were referred to EPA for noncompliance.
  - 61.47% of PWS in Massachusetts are Entirely NON-LEAD Systems. An additional 7.6% of systems have NO Service Lines
  - 30.93% of MA PWS have LSLs, GRRs, and/or UNKs (236 PWS)
  - 1% of the reported service lines were classified as lead and 25% of the reported service lines were classified as unknown and therefore could be lead. See table below for all classifications.
  - None of the schools have lead lines in their buildings; however 58% of reported service lines were classified as 'unknown'. See Table and graphics below.

Number of Service Line Classifications by PWS Type

	COM	NTNC	Total # Service Lines	% of Total Service Lines
LSL (Lead service Lines)	28,983	0	28,983	**1.53%**
GRR (Galvanized Requiring replacement)	11,434	0	11,434	**0.60%**
Unknowns	359,925	5	359,930	**19.02%**
Non lead	1,490,772	1,256	1,492,021	**78.84%**
Total	**1,891,114**	**1,261**	**1,892,375**	**100.00%**

Type of Facilities	Facility with NON-LEAD Service Lines (SL)	Facilities with LEAD SL	Facilities with GRR SL	Facilities with LEAD STATUS UNKNOWN SL	Total Number of Facilities
DAYCARE	46	0	0	0	46
SCHOOL	1214	0	2	1673	2889
Total	**1260**	**0**	**2**	**1673**	**2935**
%	42.93%	0.00%	0.07%	57.00%	100.00%





- All PWS were required to notify any buildings or structures with lead, galvanized lines requiring replacement, or unknown service line materials about their classification by **November 15, 2024**. Of the 236 PWS mandated to issue these Consumer Notifications, a minimum of **400,347 notices** were required to be distributed by that deadline. For more information see Consumer's Frequently Asked Questions about the LCRR Service Line Inventory | Mass.gov.

MassDEP Water-Smart Program for Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Early Education and Care Facilities

From 2016-2018 the Commonwealth undertook this voluntary initiative to help public schools and EECFs across the state test for *lead and copper* in drinking water, using $2.75M in financial support from the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust. Samples were taken from water bubblers and other fixtures used for drinking, food preparation, and medical care; and when lead or copper were found, technical assistance and recommendations for repairing, replacing, or removing the outlets were provided.

Nearly 1,000 public schools and EECFs were tested under the Assistance Program; see sample results here https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/Portal/#!/search/leadandcopperr-tal#!/home. For more information see https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water.

The MassDEP *Expanded Assistance Program for Free Sampling and Analysis at Schools and EECFs* was launched in 2020 (renamed the Water-Smart Program in 2023) to continue and expand the Commonwealth's nation-leading program offering free lead testing and technical assistance to now all eligible public and private schools and EECFs.

This program, funded through EPA grants and the Clean Water Trust, focuses entirely on lead and helps eligible facilities to implement effective testing programs, educate them about how to address elevated lead levels, and provide water quality information to the school and EECF community. In addition, facilities that complete the program are eligible to apply for Clean Water Trust grants for the purchase and installation of filtered water-bottle filling stations. See: www.mass.gov/swig.

MassDEP Lead Contamination Control Act - Schools and EECF Program

The *Lead Contamination Control Act* (LCCA) is a USEPA voluntary program for schools and EECFs to identify and address lead in drinking water in schools and childcare 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 DWP 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 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 all fixtures/taps that exceed the MassDEP copper action level. Remediate and retest all taps/fixtures to ascertain that they do not exceed the action level before returning them to service.

6. If lead sample results are above the detection limit of 1 ppb; schools/EECFs should implement or continue remediation actions to reduce levels to the lowest possible concentration by prioritizing 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. Remediation actions to achieve the lowest possible concentration should continue, taking into account the priority of the tap.

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*.

BOHs are encouraged to work with their schools and EECFs 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 and Environmental Affairs Data Portal at: https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/Portal/#!/home. To *Set Up an LCCA Program at Your School* see; Water-Smart | Mass.gov. For more information see the LCCA Frequently Asked Questions at: https://www.mass.gov/files/docu-ments/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*. The presentation includes detailed notes to assist PWSs in updating their local source protection programs or plans. Visit; https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-supply-source-protection.
(e). Boil orders and other public health orders BoilOrdersPublicHealthOrders
(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). Lead and copper in school drinking water: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/lead-and-copper-in-school-drinking-water-sampling-results
(k). Certified Operators: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/certified-operator-directory
(l). Lead and 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
(m). PWS contact information: https://www.mass.gov/water-supplier-operations
(n). TNC Business Owner's Guide: https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/qp/tncguide.pdf
(o). UIC: https://www.mass.gov/underground-injection-control-uic#5
(p). Applying Aquatic Herbicides (Pesticides) to Drinking Water Reservoirs:

https://www.mass.gov/doc/applying-pesticides-to-reservoirs-checklist-0/download and https://www.mass.gov/how-to/wm-04-herbicide-application

(q). 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

(r). The 'Value of Drinking Water': https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/tc/water-valuesm.pdf or contact Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov.

(s). Wind and Solar Energy Projects on Public Water Supply Lands: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/drinking-water-policies-and-guidance.

(t). Drinking Water at Local Fairs; Mass.Gov Search

(u). Private Wells: *Private Well Guidelines*: https://www.mass.gov/private-wells.

- Private Well Template Forms: Private Well Form Templates
- *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.
- *Model BOH Private Well Regulation*: https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-ModelBOHreg;
- List of MA Certified Drillers: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/well-driller-certification.

(v). Water Quality EEA Data Portal https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/Portal/#!/search/drinking-water.

(w). MassDEP video that describes the Drinking Water Program's roles and responsibilities to protect Massachusetts public drinking water supplies; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZbKpdjtVTA

(x). Water Resource Grants and Financial Assistance; https://www.mass.gov/info-details/water-resources-grants-financial-assistance

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
150 Presidential Way, Woburn, MA 01801
https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-northeast-regional-office

Western Region: 413-784-1100
436 Dwight St, Statehouse West, 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
100 Cambridge St., Suite 900, 02114
https://www.mass.gov/topics/drinking-water

To contact MassDEP outside of regular business hours call 888-304-1133
To locate your MassDEP Office: MyDEPOffice

Attachment A **Board of Health Official Email Address & Emergency Contact List**

I. Instructions

Use this form to submit your ***Official Email Address & Emergency Contact*** **List . This form is also available at**: https://www.mass.gov/doc/boh. Your official email address should be where you wish to receive official MassDEP/DWP information. Contact information for the Emergency Contacts should not be a personal phone number or email address unless the individual has indicated that the phone number and email address can be used for work-related communications Emergency contacts should be prioritized in the order you wish to be notified by MassDEP. **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 reach out to the next person identified. Mail this form to MassDEP Drinking Water Program; 100 Cambridge St. Suite 900 Boston, MA 02114; Attn: BOH Emergency Contact OR electronically to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject: BOH Official Email Address & Emergency Contact

II. BOH Health Information	
City/Town/Zip	
Address	
III. Official BOH Email Address for Copies of Drinking Water Program Correspondence	
Email address:	
Email address:	
IV. BOH Emergency Contacts	
1-Name	**Title**
Work Phone	**Home Phone**
Work Email	**Evening email**
2-Name	**Title**
Work Phone	**Home Phone**
Work Email	**Evening email**
3-Name	**Title**
Work Phone	**Home Phone**
Work Email	**Evening email**
4 -Name	**Title**
Work Phone	**Home Phone**
Work email	**Evening email**

Attachment B

MassDEP Drinking Water Program
Recreational Camps Licensed by Boards of Health*
Determine if the camps in your municipality fit B or C and return the completed form to MassDEP at Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, Subject BOH/Campgrounds, or mail this form to the address below. This form is also available at:
https://www.mass.gov/doc/recreational-camps-licensed-by-local-boards-of-health-0/download.

A	Municipality	
	BOH Contact	
	Address	
	Camps served by a MassDEP registered public water system	
B	PWS Name/PWS ID	
	PWS Name/PWS ID	
	PWS Name/PWS ID	
	PWS Name/PWS ID	
	Camps with their own source of water supply	
C	Camp# Camp Name	camp phone
	Camp Address	contact person phone
	Owner's Name	
	Camp Owner address	
	Max # campers	
	Number of Staff	
	# days open	From: To:
	# days pre-open training or start up time:	
	# days post camp closing time:	
	Comments	

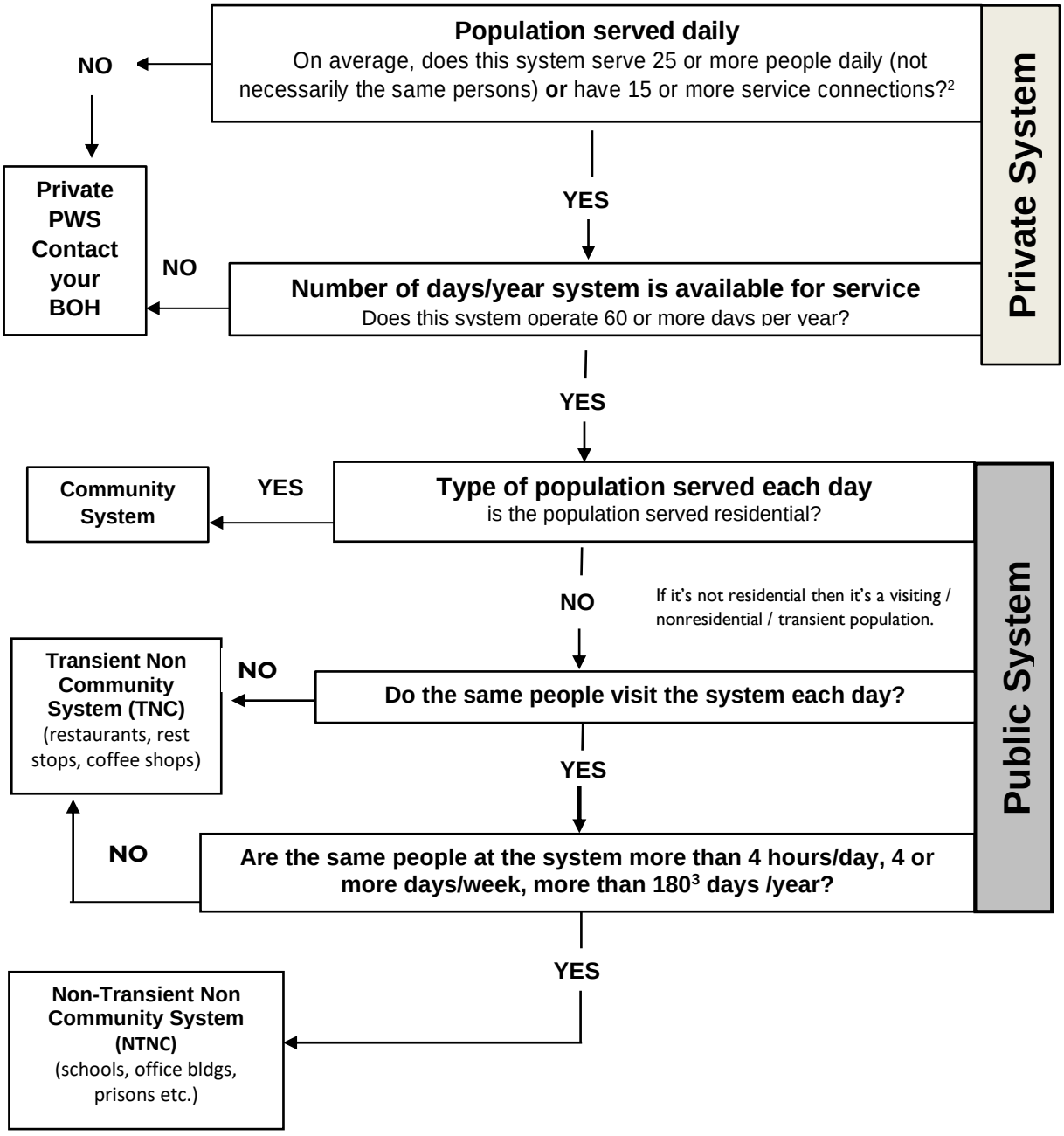
MassDEP - Drinking Water Program, 100 Cambridge St, Suite 900 Boston, MA 02114

* "*Upon issuance of a license the BOH shall notify MassDEP Drinking Water Program and MA Dept of Public Health. Notification shall include: the name and address of the camp, name of the owner, number of campers and staff, and the number of days per year that the camp will be in operation*". 105 CMR 430.000

Attachment C

DETERMINING PRIVATE OR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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. For this purpose, private/public refer to those who use the system and not who owns the system.

[2] If the system employs less than 25 people, uses a private well water for human consumption, and bathrooms are not accessible to the general public, the system is not a pws and is regulated by the local Board of Health.

[3] 180 days/yr of the same person service generally means workers, students, inmates, etc. See http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/lawsrule.htm to view regs, policies, and guidelines.

Attachment D

MassDEP Drinking Water Program

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. Public Water System 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 in 310 CMR 22.00 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 has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 of the same individuals or 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 which 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, campgrounds, parks, golf courses, ski areas, and community centers.