



## MassDEP / Drinking Water Program

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In The Main - The Drinking Water Updates can be found online at:

[mass.gov/lists/communication-to-public-water-suppliers](https://mass.gov/lists/communication-to-public-water-suppliers) or at the Statehouse Archives at:  
<https://archives.lib.state.ma.us/handle/2452/826119> which has a searchable database.



[Quabbin Reservoir](#) Photo by: [Solarapex](#)

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This In The Main newsletter has these topics of interest

2023-04-07

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## Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Mapping and Data Resources

The Drinking Water Program often gets requests from the public, the media, local officials and water suppliers for information on the hydrology and hydrogeology of Massachusetts. Topics include public and private groundwater supplies, aquifers, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) studies, reports and monitoring, water quality, bedrock geology, surficial geology, reservoir levels, droughts, groundwater levels, river flows, and other hydrogeologic information. Below are links and brief descriptions of some of the many online resources available that provide information about these topics.

Many older geologic and hydrogeologic mapping projects were limited geographically, for example by USGS quadrangle or by watershed. More recently, individual maps were consolidated into single statewide maps that are now available in GIS format and are available on [MassMapper](#) or can be imported to a GIS project. For example, surficial geologic maps were published for many Massachusetts quadrangles starting in the 1950s through the early 1980s, however were not mapped for the entire state. From 2005 to 2018 generalized surficial geologic maps were produced to cover all of Massachusetts and are now available in MassMapper.

### **MassDEP**

The [Massachusetts Hydrogeologic Information Matrix](#) lists all the hydrologic and hydrogeologic reports for every USGS 1:24000 scale quadrangle map in Massachusetts. Appendix A in the matrix provides a list of all towns and cities and the names of the corresponding quadrangles that cover each town.

The MassDEP [Well Driller Program](#) certifies well drillers and requires the submittal of Well Completion Reports (WCRs) for all wells drilled. An ongoing project is to more precisely locate historical wells (mostly from 1980 to 2010) for which the street name is known but not the street number. Tens of thousands of wells have been located on a parcel, greatly improving the ability to use the geologic information on the WCRs. The recently released [Well Location Viewer](#) shows the location of all wells validated to a parcel, and allows the user to produce a WCR as a pdf file. (Hint: you need to zoom in far enough to make the well points visible; clicking on a well provides information on the well, including a link to view and produce a pdf of the WCR).

The [Private Wells](#) page includes information on [Private Well Testing](#), [Home Water Treatment Devices](#), [PFAS in Private Wells](#) and several other topics.

The [Arsenic & Uranium Bedrock Well Study](#) site provides information on naturally-occurring arsenic and uranium in bedrock wells in Massachusetts. In 2011 USGS published the results of a [study](#) that included analyzing samples for arsenic and uranium from over 400 private wells and correlated the results with bedrock type to produce maps showing the probability of finding [arsenic](#) and [uranium](#) above their respective drinking water standards in bedrock wells.

### **Massachusetts Drought Management Task Force**

The Drought Management Task Force (DMTF) monitors drought conditions in Massachusetts and publishes statewide [Drought Status](#) maps. The [Massachusetts Drought Resources](#) page provides one-stop access using GIS tools to display drought monitoring data including streamflow, precipitation, groundwater levels, and reservoir levels.

### **Massachusetts Geological Survey**

[The Massachusetts Geological Survey](#) administered by the State Geologist, Stephen Mabee, is a wealth of information on the geology and hydrogeology of Massachusetts. A nice feature of the website is that it focuses on Massachusetts, reducing the amount of time you might spend finding data from a USGS website. The website lists many of the sources of the geologic data layers in MassMapper, including for example the 2018 USGS [Surficial Materials Map of Massachusetts](#) which is the MassMapper data layer “Surficial Geology 24K Map Units”. The [maps/data/publications](#) page has many sources of information, including [Geology Links](#) that provide some great geologic resources. The [Water Resources](#) page also contains links to several sources of hydrologic data and publications for Massachusetts.

### **U.S. Geological Survey**

The [USGS New England Water Science Center](#) includes [current hydrologic conditions](#) with an interactive maps that allows you to get historical and real-time data from their many surface water and groundwater monitoring stations, [USGS publications](#) for the New England region, and a summary of [ongoing water-related projects](#). Most streams do not have streamflow gages and therefore streamflow must be estimated. The USGS [StreamStats](#) page allows you to delineate a watershed on any point along a stream using an interactive map and derive statistics on the streamflow of the watershed (for example low-flow statistics or August Flow duration statistics). The flows are calculated using regression equations that estimate flow using the physical characteristics of the watershed such as total area, area of stratified drift, and slope. The [National Geologic Map Database](#) is an archive of USGS publications. Clicking “Map Catalog” in the lower left area of the homepage will take you to a search page with many search criteria. One convenient way to search for published maps is to use the name of the USGS quadrangle that you are interested in. You can get the name of your quadrangle(s) from the [Quadrangle Index Map](#) at the MA Geological Survey. Another way to search for USGS publications is to zoom in on the map and/or name the state (Massachusetts) and county to narrow down the geographic area for which you’d like to see all USGS publications.

### MassGIS

[MassMapper](#) is an online interactive GIS map that has many statewide data layers relating to geology, hydrology and hydrogeology including USGS data collection stations, topographic maps, hydrology (rivers, streams, lakes etc.), surficial geology, bedrock geology, and aquifers. MassMapper also has public water system data such as groundwater and surface water sources, Zone I and Zone II wellhead protection areas, and Zone A, B and C surface water protection areas. This [link](#) to MassMapper has surficial and bedrock geology layers turned on. Zoom in and turn layers off and on to see more detail.

Please contact the Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov) Attention: DWP/Technical Services if you have any questions on this information.

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## Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Action Grant

The [MVP Action Grant](#) offers financial resources to municipalities to address climate change impacts resulting from extreme weather, sea level rise, inland and coastal flooding, severe heat, and other climate impacts. This grant may be useful for PWS that are looking to take actions to address climate change, for instance reconstruction of low-level infrastructure subject to flooding, or the installation of emergency power generators.

The grants are available to Municipalities who have received designation from the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) as an MVP Community <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/municipal-vulnerability-preparedness-mvp-program-planning-reports>. The FY24 MVP Action Grant round is currently OPEN. [Applications](#) are due by Thursday, May 4th, at 2 p.m.

An example of a water system that received a grant:

Belchertown received a grant to replace their water storage tank because it could not withstand a design wind speed of 95 mph and 1-inch of ice loading.

<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/municipal-vulnerability-preparedness-program-action-grant-projects#belchertown>

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## Drinking Water Week Activities for Staff, Community, and Schools

**Drinking Water Week 2023** is May 7th through May 13<sup>th</sup>. Drinking Water Week is the perfect time to highlight your 24-hour a day job of providing clean and safe drinking water to the public. Here are ideas for Drinking Water Week

activities for your staff, community and schools. You can partner with other community organizations for some of these events.

### **Ideas for Staff Education During Drinking Water Week**

Did you know that MassDEP's Drinking Water Program (DWP) manages over 50 Safe Drinking Water Act programs? Are you aware of DWP's training and compliance assistance programs? How familiar is your staff with these programs?

- Show your staff DWP's 13-minute video titled **Who We Are and What We Do**, created by our staff, is posted on MassDEP's YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZbKpdjtVTA>.
- Encourage your staff to take DWP's new **Source Water Protection in Massachusetts** self-guided training for 0.5 TCH at <https://wateroperator.thinkific.com/courses/source-water-protection-in-massachusetts>.

### **Ideas for Community Education During Drinking Water Week**

There are lots of existing programs available to use during Drinking Water Week to educate your community about water supply operations; the challenges of maintaining clean drinking water 24 hours a day and how they can support you locally.

This link to an American Water Works Association (AWWA) web page offers examples of programs for community events and communication.

For downloadable logos, social media posts, radio public service announcements and press releases, go to <https://www.awwa.org/Events-Education/Drinking-Water-Week/DWW-Materials>.

Other **Celebration Ideas** are available at <https://www.awwa.org/Events-Education/Drinking-Water-Week/Celebration-Ideas>.

Here are some ideas for activities.

#### 1) Community Events

- Create a display at the public library with a water supply map and other information.
- Partner with your local garden club to plant a garden with drought resistant plants.
- Start an Adopt-a-Hydrant program.

#### 2) Youth Focus

- Hold a children's coloring, essay or poster contest about the local water supply.
- Videotape a tour of your water facility and offer it to teachers.
- Tell kids how they can use less water.

#### 3) Public Communication

- Send bill stuffers with water conservation information.
- Coordinate distribution of AWWA news releases to your local newspaper.
- Publicize your Consumer Confidence Report.

### **Ideas for School Education During Drinking Water Week**

Activities for students, lesson plans and teacher guides are posted at the links below. Public water suppliers can partner with local teachers to plan Drinking Water Week events, or these materials can be used any time.

If you want to plan Drinking Water Week activities, here is a weeklong program.



**Monday:** preschool

Resource: Water | Worksheet | Education.com

<https://www.mwra.com/02org/html/edresources.htm#printable>

**Tuesday:** elementary grades – K-3

[https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/kids\\_k-3.html](https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/kids_k-3.html)

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/ws-earth-day-kids-tips-puzzles.pdf>

**Wednesday:** middle school – 4-8

<https://drinktap.org/Kids-Place>;

[https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/pdfs/activity\\_grades\\_9-12\\_qagamee.pdf](https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/pdfs/activity_grades_9-12_qagamee.pdf) <https://drinktap.org/Kids-Place/The-Story-Of-Drinking-Water/What-is-the-water-cycle>

**Thursday:** high school – 9-12

[https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/teachers\\_9-12.html](https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/teachers_9-12.html)

**Friday:** community colleges, other higher education – Building Your Own Watershed & Discussions

[https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/activity\\_grades\\_9-12\\_buildyourownwatershed.html](https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/activity_grades_9-12_buildyourownwatershed.html)

<https://www.bwsc.org/environment-education>

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## Small Water Distribution Systems and Preventative Maintenance

### Highlights from an RCAP Webinar

Albelee Haque (DWP staff) & Jasmine Strangis (DWP intern)

Preventive maintenance should be an integral part of the operating budget for small drinking water systems. Why is it so important to implement this? There are many reasons and benefits to preventive maintenance. A good preventive maintenance program will try to touch upon all components of the water system.

Here are some benefits of preventative maintenance and ways to implement it:

- Valve Exercises -- maintenance on valves and fire hydrants can ensure readiness during any emergencies and/or during unpredictable events.
- A slow and steady pace during valve exercises could also avoid the probability of a water hammer.
- Unidirectional Flushing (UDF) Plan – a UDF plan extends the life of distribution system pipes.
- Flush water away from private properties.
- Water Tank Preventive Maintenance - Exercise all valves associated with the tank.
- In extreme cold conditions, keep water turned over in storage tanks to prevent freezing.
- Learn about cathodic protection for elevated water tanks and if this process is necessary for your water tanks.
- Perform water tank inspections as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Keep grass mowed around the tank; remove any vegetation that can scratch the water tank.
- Awareness – Public water suppliers should ask water customers to fix any leaks to reduce unnecessary water waste.

When implementing preventative maintenance remember, it is important to isolate a section of the small water distribution system before undertaking preventive maintenance.

Keep in mind, the percentage of a water system's capacity utilized in the hydrant flushing program should be in the non-revenue portion of the water volume calculation. Rural community assistance programs may have GIS staff available to provide mapping assistance to a small system within budget. Small water distribution systems should remember, good communication between public water systems and Fire Departments along with training opportunities such as rotation/valve exercises could be beneficial to all, including water customers.

The goal for public water suppliers, including small water distribution systems, should be public health protection and uninterrupted water supply to all, including those living in disadvantaged communities. Water is a precious and limited resource, these examples of implementing preventative maintenance can help to conserve water in the long term and provide your consumers with a stable water supply to rely on for years to come.

Go to RCAP's web site for more resources at <https://www.rcapsolutions.org/> or contact MassDEP's Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov).

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## Safe Drinking Water Act Assessment Program Brochure Updated

The Drinking Water Program updated the brochure for the MassDEP Safe Drinking Water Act Assessment (Section 70) Program. The Assessment program has resulted in millions of dollars in cost savings for PWSs and their customers, such as: \$7.5 million saved at public wells determined not to be under the direct influence of surface water, \$4.7 million saved as a result of water quality monitoring waivers granted between 2020 and 2022 and \$66.5 million saved as a result of filtration waivers. For a description of the Assessment Program, a list of Advisory Committee representation and more, go to <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/safe-drinking-water-act-assessment-advisory-committee-section-70-committee>. For questions about the Assessment Program, please contact the Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov).

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## Lead in Schools and Childcare Facilities Drinking Water Update

### EPA and HHS Encourage States to Utilize Federal Resources for Lead Detection and Mitigation in Early Childcare and Education Settings

On March 24, 2023 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued a joint letter to governors to encourage state and local governments to use federal funding to take actions to reduce and remove lead in drinking water in early care and education settings, like elementary schools and daycare facilities. For more information see the USEPA press release: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-hhs-encourage-states-utilize-federal-resources-lead-detection-and-mitigation>

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) applauds the USEPA and the HHS for delivering on the White House's Lead Pipe and Paint Action Plan by encouraging federal, state, and local governments to use federal funding to take actions to reduce and remove lead in drinking water in early care and education settings, like elementary schools and daycare facilities. MassDEP is committed to continuing our nation-

leading efforts to test for and remediate lead in schools and childcare facilities drinking water and will continue to provide funding and technical assistance to schools and facilities looking to address lead in their drinking water.

Since 1988, MassDEP's Drinking Water Program has taken a proactive stance in attempting to eliminate lead from drinking water including at schools and childcare facilities.

- Our Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) regulations require that public water systems include testing for lead at two schools or childcare facilities per LCR sampling period. If levels are found above a certain level, we contact the school/facility to provide recommended remediation actions and guidance on notification to parents, teachers, etc. The level triggering follow-up was previously 15 parts per billion (ppb) but was lowered to 1 ppb in 2019 based on new USEPA and CDC guidance.
- Our Lead Contamination and Control Act (LCCA) Program has provided support for schools and childcare facilities which choose to conduct voluntary testing. In coordination with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), the Department of Early Education and Care (EEC), and the MA Department of Public Health (DPH), the LCCA Program provides guidance on how to test (including where, when, and how), actions to take based on the results, and how to keep the community (parents, teachers, students, etc.) informed.

More recently, since 2016 our Assistance Program for Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Childcare Facilities, implemented in close coordination with our partner the University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMass Amherst) and partners DESE, EEC and DPH, provides free comprehensive testing and guidance to schools and childcare facilities. Originally funded with \$2.75 million from the MA Clean Water Trust (CWT), the program now operates using \$1.6 million in grants from USEPA and \$400k in funding from CWT. The technical assistance helps facilities develop a site-specific sampling plan, provides laboratory analysis of samples taken at fixtures used for drinking and cooking, assists with the identification of fixtures with lead concentrations over 1 part per billion, and recommends possible remedial actions. The Program conducts regular outreach activities to schools and childcare facilities (mail, email, and social media), provides Brita filter pitchers to family childcare providers with elevated lead levels (secured through a donation by Brita), and holds webinars and in-person informational sessions. Most recently, we held two Spanish-language sessions in Lynn and East Boston for Spanish-speaking family childcare program providers. Finally, we have developed a pilot program to work with public water systems to conduct comprehensive lead testing ahead of upcoming LCR revisions.

Complementing the Assistance Program, the CWT operates a School Water Improvement Grant (SWIG) program that covers the cost of purchasing and installing water bottle filling stations to address detections of lead in drinking water at eligible facilities. DWP partnered with CWT on their successful effort to receive nearly \$3 million in competitive USEPA funding to expand the SWIG program to private schools and childcare facilities.

### **Some Lead in Drinking Water at Schools/Childcare Facility Statistics:**

- For schools and childcare facilities tested and reported to us electronically through all of our programs: 84% (1,489) detected lead over the MassDEP guidance level of 1 ppb in one or more locations (kitchen faucet, water bubbler, etc) and 8% have reported taking remediation actions such as replacing fixtures, routine flushing, or do-not-drink signage. Reporting remediation actions is voluntary.
- As part of the voluntary programs (LCCA and Assistance Program), MassDEP has supported the testing over 62,500 fixtures at 1,299 schools and 500 childcare facilities.
  - Of the total Massachusetts communities with participating facilities (255), 60% have Environmental Justice populations and 6% are communities at high risk for child lead poisoning according to the Department of Public Health.
  - Of the total school and childcare facilities tested, 82% are located in Environmental Justice communities and 27% are in communities at high risk for child lead poisoning according to the Department of Public Health.
  - As part of the Pilot Program with Public Water Systems, six systems are in various stages of participation and have tested 19 schools and childcare facilities so far.

- The DWP and UMass Amherst have distributed 228 Brita water filters to participating family childcare facilities.
- The DWP and UMass Amherst have participated in at least 12 outreach or webinar events to promote the availability of the Assistance Program.
- The Clean Water Trust has issued grants for the installation of 492 filtered water bottle filling stations at 181 schools.

## Assistance Program Current Status

Currently, 498 schools and childcare facilities are participating in the program and 306 (61%) of participating facilities are within environmental justice communities. To date, 356 schools and childcare facilities have completed testing. Of facilities that have tested and received results, 243 (68%) had one or more lead detections. The program has provided guidance and/or technical assistance to all facilities with lead detections.

Do you know of any schools or childcare facilities that could benefit from this Assistance Program? Please identify and encourage schools and childcares within your service area to participate in the program.

Eligible facilities may apply for assistance at [https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbyr\\_U8wEMrA-Q2XifkK4l58x4GDtYrItvpKIKUAhSxpW9pSZtA/exec](https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbyr_U8wEMrA-Q2XifkK4l58x4GDtYrItvpKIKUAhSxpW9pSZtA/exec)

For more information on the MassDEP Assistance Program for Lead in School and Childcare facilities see <https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water>, our interactive Storymap

For more information, please contact the Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov).

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## Getting Ready for the LCRR

As of today, 18 PWS have signed up and are using the **Mass Service Line Identification (MA-LSLI) Web App** for service line identification.

The PWSs using this tool have received hundreds of submissions while keeping their community engaged. Here is an example of the type of submissions they are receiving:





If your PWS would like to have access to this tool, please contact [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov) (subject line: MA-LSLI Web App Sign-Up Request) with the following information:

1. PWS Name and PWS ID #
  2. Provide the names of at least TWO (2) PWS staff who will have access to the Smartsheet “worksheet”.  
For each identified individual provide the following:
    - Full Name and Email Address (where MassDEP/DWP will send the received notifications and submissions). Each identified individual must have a unique email address. Make sure the email account’s message limit and account storage limit are large enough to handle large image attachments from your customers. **The provided names and email addresses will not be made public.**
- AND
- Contact Phone # (this is in case MassDEP DWP staff need to contact you about the web app. **The phone # provided will not be made public).**

Please remember, ALL PWS subject to the LCRR must submit an initial service line inventory by October 16, 2024, including systems without lead service lines (LSL).

To ensure that the information is available as soon as practical to support public health protection actions, we strongly encourage you to work to submit your inventory to the Drinking Water Program by April 1, 2024. This would give you and the program time to review the inventories, make sure your inventories are as complete as possible and offer you technical assistance, if needed, before the regulatory deadline.

## Q&A Updates

The LCRR questions and answers document has been updated! You can find the document at <https://www.mass.gov/doc/frequently-asked-questions-about-the-lead-and-copper-rule-revisions-lcrr>

Please note that questions 5, 15, 23, 29, 31, 32 and 38 were updated.  
New questions start at #41.

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# Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) Rule Updates

In the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), Congress instructed EPA to revise and improve the CCR Rule so that consumers are better able to make decisions about their drinking water. Originally the updates were to take effect in October of 2020. The proposed CCR revision has now been published and is projected to be finalized in 2024 with the new requirements taking effect early in 2025. See EPA CCR Proposed revisions at [Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions | US EPA](#).

The new proposed requirements consist of:

Improving Readability, Understandability, and Clarity by:

- Adding a summary of water quality violations or action level exceedances at the beginning of the report
- Including contact information to make requests for translation assistance and translation support
- Accessibility accommodations requests
- Presenting detection information in consumer-friendly formats
- Including new definitions.
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Improving Accuracy of Information and Risk Communication by:

- Including efforts to prevent lead from entering the water
- Requiring explanations of Lead detections and what the system is doing to address the exceedance along with the timeframe for doing so
- Prohibiting false or misleading statements
- Updating the language.

Increasing Frequency of Delivery by:

- Encouraging modern electronic delivery options
- Having PWSs serving 10,000 or more consumers provide twice yearly reports
  - Report #1: As in the current rule, water systems would deliver the first report by July 1st; summarizing information about the quality of drinking water for January through December of the previous year.
  - Report #2: water systems would provide a second report by December 31st. It may be identical to the first report unless the water system has any violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) that occurred between January 1 to June 30, detections of lead concentrations above the action level and newly available Unregulated Monitoring Contaminant Rule (UMCR) data collected in prior year.
- Expanding the option of Good Faith delivery methods
- Online CCRs need to be accessible for three years.

Webinars and Comments

There are two webinars in April that are an overview of these proposed revision to the CCR Rule. You must register for these webinars.

**April 12** at 3:00 pm ET <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/public-webinar-on-epas-proposed-revised-ccr-rule-tickets-591379691577>

**April 20** at 1:30 pm ET <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/drinking-water-professional-webinar-on-epas-proposed-revised-ccr-rule-tickets-591463141177>

The public comment period has now opened and will close on May 22, 2023. You may comment to: [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Docket ID: EPA-HQ-OW-2022-0260. (Input the docket number into the search box and click the Search button.)

#### More Information

Please read EPA's [CCR factsheet](#) and [FAQ document](#) that will explain the new CCR Rule in better detail.

#### Remember- Current CCR Requirements

With all the concern about the new CCR Rule, do not forget about the current CCR Rule: There are no changes to Calendar year 2022 CCRs and they are due no later than July 1, 2023! **Start your CCR now as you have approximately 2.5 months left.** For questions on the Calendar year 2022 CCR contact the Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov) . Subject CCR.

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## DWINSA and Nationwide Lead Service Line Inventory

The USEPA released the FY 2023 allotments for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) based on the 7<sup>th</sup> Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment.

[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/Final\\_FY23%20DWSRF%20Allotment%20Memo%20and%20Attachments\\_April%202023.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/Final_FY23%20DWSRF%20Allotment%20Memo%20and%20Attachments_April%202023.pdf)

This allotment formula will be used to distribute the base DWSRF appropriation, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation (BIL) General Supplemental and BIL Emerging Contaminant funds. The allotment formula for the BIL Lead Service Line Replacement funding, is changing. EPA collected information on service lines from water systems across the country for the first time in assessment history. Based on the information reported by each state, EPA projects a national total of 9.2 million LSLs. The 7th DWINSA provides the best available national and state-level projections of lead service line counts and EPA is using these results to allocate the FY 2023 BIL Lead Service Line Replacement funding. EPA estimates that there are 117,090 lead service lines in Massachusetts. [https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/Final\\_DWINSA%20Public%20Factsheet%204.4.23.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/Final_DWINSA%20Public%20Factsheet%204.4.23.pdf)

PWS are encouraged to complete their service line inventories as soon as possible. For information on completing your service line inventories see <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/lead-and-copper-rule-revisions#information-for-public-water-systems->

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## PFAS Update

### PWS Summary

- Currently there are 1,575 active PWS in the State of which 1,417 were required to test for PFAS (have their own water source).
- 1,171 PWS (80%) took advantage of the free sampling program which ended June 30, 2022. 95% of the population are drinking water from Community PWS that currently meets the PFAS6 drinking water standard.
- 170 PWS detected one or more finished water sources above the PFAS6 MCL of 20 ppt. See Tab 3 of the [storymap on our PFAS webpage](#) for details
- A total of 37 new water treatment facilities or additions to existing WTFs have been constructed and activated by our PWS to remove PFAS (temporary and permanent systems). See Tab 6 on the [PFAS storymap](#) for details.
- PWS PFAS testing results are available to the public on the web in the [EEA data portal](#). Search under the chemical name: "PFAS6" or to see all the PFAS chemicals, search under the contaminant group "PFAS".

Type of Public Water Supplier	# PWS (non-consecutive)	# PWS with one or more results over 20 ppt	% of PWS	# PWS currently over 20 ppt	% of PWS currently over 20
Community	449	85	19%	24	5%
Non-Transient Non-Community	234	38	16%	26	11%
Transient Non-Community	734	47	6%	40	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6%</b>

## PFAS Grant Awarded to Small PWS

On Monday, [the Healey-Driscoll Administration Awarded More than \\$1 M to in grants](#) to 21 small public water suppliers to support their efforts to address elevated levels of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. The grant program is intended to pay for or reimburse long-term actions to address PFAS, such as construction of treatment systems or connection to an uncontaminated water supply. MassDEP is awarding funding to small public water suppliers who provide drinking water to fewer than 3,300 users. The following small PWS have been awarded PFAS grants:

Carriage House Condominiums, Boxborough – \$63,126  
 Codman Hill Condominiums, Boxborough – \$108,754  
 United Church of Christ, Boxborough – \$16,299  
 Waterview Mobile Home Park, Carver – \$89,425  
 Golden Eagle Restaurant, Clarksburg – \$50,000  
 South Grafton Water District, Grafton – \$50,000  
 28 Hastings Street Corp., Mendon – \$50,000  
 Henry P. Clough School, Mendon – \$31,555  
 Miscoe Hill Middle School, Mendon – \$50,000  
 Ardor Crossfit and Fitness, Monson – \$39,669  
 Swift River Elementary School, New Salem – \$100,000  
 Hopping Ahead Brewery, Northfield – \$38,079  
 Petersham Town Hall, Petersham – \$35,000  
 Phillipston Memorial Building, Phillipston – \$50,000  
 New Testament Church of Cedarville, Plymouth – \$50,000  
 Princeton Town Campus and First Congregational Church of Princeton – \$48,660  
 Pilot Grove Apartments, Stow – \$21,925  
 Pilot Grove Apartments II, Stow – \$21,925  
 Sutton Public Schools, Sutton – \$48,466  
 River Crossing Condominiums, Tyngsboro – \$17,417  
 Maynard State, LLC, Westport – \$69,700

## MassDEP to Hold Briefing for PWS on Proposed EPA PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

On March 14, 2023, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for six Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) for Community (COM) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Public Water Systems (PWS). The EPA proposed regulations are



draft regulations and are not enforceable until finalized. Currently, MassDEP is evaluating the proposed EPA regulations and will adopt regulations for public water suppliers that are no less stringent than the final EPA regulations.

**MassDEP will hold a briefing for all PWS on April 10, 2023, from 1:00 to 2:00 pm**

You must pre-register to attend this briefing.

**Meeting Registration**

You are invited to a Zoom meeting.

When: Apr 10, 2023, 01:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Register in advance for this meeting:

[https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZMkd-msqDkiHdNRUNkXHhdIQEosda\\_pae98](https://us06web.zoom.us/join/zoom-join?from=addon&url=https://us06web.zoom.us/join/zoom-join?from=addon&url=https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZMkd-msqDkiHdNRUNkXHhdIQEosda_pae98)

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

**The briefing will cover the following information:**

- Introduction to the EPA Proposed NPDWR and MCLs
- Overview of the current MassDEP regulation and programs
- MA PWSs impacted by the proposed MCL
- MassDEP and PWS actions and next steps
- Overview of PWS funding opportunities
- Questions and Answers

The briefing will be recorded and posted on the MassDEP webpage. Questions and answers from the briefing will be compiled into a document and will be posted on the webpage.

**EPA's draft Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are:**

- PFOA – 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt)
- PFOS – 4.0 ppt
- PFHxS, GenX (HFPO-DA), PFNA, and PFBS – 1.0 Hazard Index (unitless)

For more information on the EPA proposed MCL, see EPA's Fact Sheet:

[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/Fact%20Sheet\\_PFAS\\_NPWDR\\_Final\\_3.14.23.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/Fact%20Sheet_PFAS_NPWDR_Final_3.14.23.pdf)

MassDEP Drinking Water Program (DWP) has sampled all PWS for all six of these PFAS compounds. See below for an estimated breakdown of the number of PWS that could be impacted by the EPA proposed regulation if it became final. **MassDEP/DWP will be reaching out to all potentially impacted PWS to provide additional information, particularly to the newly impacted PWS.**

- **Community (COM) and Non-Transient Non-Community Systems (NTNC)**  
Based on the most recent sampling, approximately 198 COM and NTNC PWS will be impacted by the draft EPA MCL if it became final. Forty-nine of these impacted systems are already working with MassDEP to address PFAS levels and 149 systems will have to address PFAS for the first time.
- **Transient Non-Community (TNC) Systems**  
The EPA proposed MCL is not applicable to TNC PWS. However, the MassDEP current PFAS regulation required baseline sampling for all TNCs and health assessments by the MassDEP Office of Research and Standards, as needed. MassDEP will re-evaluate TNCs that previously received ORS determinations, as well as any other TNCs identified by ORS for evaluation based on the EPA draft MCL levels, to determine the impact of the EPA draft MCL if it became final.



- Please note, laboratories certified by MassDEP to conduct PFAS analysis are currently required to achieve a Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) less than or equal to 2 ppt for the PFAS6 contaminants. If there is a need to address PWSs with results between the MRL of 2 ppt and the proposed EPA MCL of 4 ppt, MassDEP will also contact these PWS to provide additional information.

### **What action should PWS take?**

MassDEP recommends that you review PFAS results for your system and if your PFAS results are above the draft EPA MCLs, or you are concerned about the level of PFAS in your drinking water sources, contact your MassDEP regional contact (provided below) to schedule a meeting to discuss your results and plans to remove PFAS from your drinking water supplies if the draft EPA MCL becomes final. **Additional information about recommendations will be provided at the briefing.**

If you have any questions on this information, please contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov) Subject: PFAS Draft NPDWR or 617-292-5770.

### **MassDEP Drinking Water Program Regional PFAS Contacts:**

Western: Christine Simard - [Christine.Simard@mass.gov](mailto:Christine.Simard@mass.gov)

Central: Paula Caron - [Paula.Caron@mass.gov](mailto:Paula.Caron@mass.gov)

Northeast: Amy LaPusata - [Amy.Lapusata@mass.gov](mailto:Amy.Lapusata@mass.gov)

Southeast: William Schwartz - [William.Schwartz@mass.gov](mailto:William.Schwartz@mass.gov)

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## Training Calendar

When you need training, please look at the training calendar located at:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/drinking-water-training-class-schedules.html>.

### Board of Certification Training Page and List of Approved Courses

You may also want to go to the Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Supply Facilities Operators training page and view the approved education courses to sit for examination. Go to:

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/drinking-water-board-approved-education-courses-updated-september-2020/download>.

### Some Newly Added Trainings on the Calendar

#### **Funding and Financing Strategies for Integrated Hazard Mitigation and Water Resource Plans**

Monday, April 10, 2023; 1:00 – 2:00 p.m. ET; webinar

In light of increasing development and ever-changing future conditions, increasingly stressed infrastructure, and growing financial pressures, integrating hazard mitigation and water quality-focused resource management is becoming more and more important to the success of water systems and other public-serving entities. While finance and budgeting are often considered a last step in developing a project or program, incorporating a financing strategy early on in any planning process can help ensure long-term project success. In this webinar, we will provide strategies for incorporating funding and financial strategies into integrated plans and explore various solutions for how local communities can pay for water resource projects. [Register now](#).

#### **Virtual Water Expo 2023**

Wednesday and Thursday, April 12, 13, 2023; 10:00 – 12:00 p.m. ET; webinar

Water Online invites you to join Virtual Water Expo - a two-day event featuring equipment, technology, and service offerings by leading water and wastewater solution providers. The program will begin each day at 10am EDT and will conclude by approximately 12:00pm EDT. You can conveniently access these real-time presentations via our interactive online platform. Registration is free. [Register now](#).

#### **Operator Certification: Chlorine Dosage, Disinfection Math, and Breakpoint Chlorination**

Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. ET; webinar

Join the EFC Network for this webinar series designed to help small wastewater system operators pass their certification exams. The series starts with a 1-hour overview of study tips and test preparation techniques. Each subsequent 1-hour webinar will focus on a single topic typically found in Level 1 and Level 2 exams including, but not limited to: Collection Systems, Treatment Overviews, Disinfection and Solids Handling Basics, NPDES Regulations, Wastewater Math, Safety, Sampling and Reporting and other general wastewater topics. Each session will include sample questions and a short Q and A period. Session 8: This session will focus on the math and concepts needed to understand proper chlorine dosing, other math concepts utilized in disinfection processes, and the concept of breakpoint chlorination. We will discuss the equations needed to calculate chlorine concentration, dosage, demand, and residual and how to use them. We will address the type of equations that operators need to understand other disinfection processes, such as UV and ozone disinfection. Finally, we will discuss breakpoint chlorination and why it is important in wastewater treatment. [Register now](#).

### **Boosting Your Next Water Project with Visual Inspection Technology**

Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 1:00 – 2:30 p.m. ET; webinar

Learn how Engineers and Managers on different water projects leverage technology to improve communication between stakeholders to deliver more efficiently. This panel will share overviews of their projects: ranging from runoff and sediment control in California to pipe and water treatment plant construction in Texas and managing the construction of a Native Salmonid Conservation Plant in Washington state. They'll talk about what is going well, the challenges they faced, and how technology has improved their project oversight. Webinar fee per person: \$75 Member/\$120 Nonmember. [Register now](#).

### **Special Web Briefing - What You Need to Know: EPA's New Operational Technology Cybersecurity Requirement to Help PWSs**

Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 2:00 p.m. ET; webinar

WaterISAC welcomes EPA's Water Infrastructure and Cyber Resilience Division of the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water to present on the recently released interpretive rule requiring state primacy agencies to assess public water system cybersecurity within sanitary surveys or an alternate process. EPA will also share information on the guidance, tools, training, and technical assistance available to support states and public water systems as they implement this requirement. [Register now](#).

### **Introduction to Becoming a Public Water System Operator For Grades VSS, D1, T1**

Thursdays, April 13 to May 11, 2023; Merrimac, MA

This 17.5-hour course is designed to introduce individuals to the field of operating a public water system. It will assist individuals with little or no previous drinking water experience in preparing for the Grade 1 Treatment and Distribution Water Operator Examinations, as well as the Very Small System (VSS) Water Operator Examination. The course is taught over a 5-week period with each class meeting once per week for 3 ½ hours each week. Topics covered include: responsibilities of public water systems and public water system operators; basic math & chemistry; overview of state and federal drinking water regulations; basic water treatment processes; water sampling requirements and techniques; overview of distribution system components (e.g. pipes, valves, pumps, tanks and water meters); cross connection control and water operator safety. Cost: \$400 for MWWA Members / \$475 for Non-Members. [Register now](#).

### **CWSRF Funding Process Virtual Workshop Series: Economics and Affordability of Low-Interest Rate Loans**

Thursday, April 20, 2023; 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. ET; webinar

Join experts from the Environmental Finance Center Network for a no-cost webinar series on the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). This monthly series is intended to help you better understand the CWSRF funding process. Sessions will be held on the third Thursday every month. April 20, 2023 | Session 4: In this webinar, we will describe low-interest loans, their merits, and demonstrate two tools to help evaluate different loan options and their financial impact. We introduce the Subsidized Loan Calculator, which allows you to compare different loan options and their total and annual debt payments now and 30 years down the road. We will also demonstrate the Affordability Tool to illustrate how different customers may be impacted by rate increases necessary to pay back

the loans. Finally, we will discuss a case study to consider why subsidized loans can be a good option for low-income communities. [Register now](#).

- **MassDEP**  
[Previous Cybersecurity Trainings now on YouTube:](#)
  - Basic Cybersecurity Measures for Water Utilities: <https://youtu.be/78v3eAyf1yE>
  - Ransomware Experiences, Defense, and Response: <https://youtu.be/eisIsdQnXqE>
- **Environmental Finance Center Network**  
For a complete list of trainings webinars and in-person trainings please go to:  
<https://efcnetwork.org/upcoming-events/>
- **EPA**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-training>.
- **Mass Rural Water Association**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
<https://www.massrwa.org/p/14/Trainings—Events>.
- **MWWA**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
[MWWA Calendar](#)
- **NEWWA**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
[https://communityhub.newwa.org/nc\\_\\_upcomingevents](https://communityhub.newwa.org/nc__upcomingevents).
- **Water ISAC**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
<https://www.waterisac.org/resources>.
- **RCAP Solutions**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
<http://www.rcapsolutions.org/community-resources-events/>.
- **AWWA**  
For a complete list of trainings, webinars and in-person trainings, please go to:  
[https://www.awwa.org/Events-Education/Events-Calendar?utm\\_term=AWWA+Connections+10-8-2021&utm\\_content=Connections+10-8-2021&utm\\_source=communications&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=connections](https://www.awwa.org/Events-Education/Events-Calendar?utm_term=AWWA+Connections+10-8-2021&utm_content=Connections+10-8-2021&utm_source=communications&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=connections).

## Training Refresher

If you need a refresher on recently given trainings, you can review several training videos located at:

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJn2AKOcYr7lutGJB-UfDKtQPF\\_o\\_249m](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJn2AKOcYr7lutGJB-UfDKtQPF_o_249m)

or click here:  **YouTube**

Operators, consultants, and others who are interested in Drinking Water Program updates are encouraged to request to be subscribed to this email list. You may also request to be unsubscribed by replying to this email.

This MassDEP Program Director technical assistance email is funded by the Safe Drinking Water Act Assessment (Section 70) Program. The Assessment is paid by all consumers of public water in Massachusetts and is collected by public water systems. For more information about the Assessment Program, go <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/safe-drinking-water-act-assessment-advisory-committee-section-70-committee>.

# Cybersecurity, Emergency Preparedness, and You!

2023-04-07

PLEASE SHARE THIS CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION WITH YOUR SCADA & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STAFF



## Be Vigilant!



Report all incidents and anomalous activity to [CISA](#) and/or the FBI via your local [FBI field office](#) or the FBI's 24/7 CyWatch at 855-292-3937 or [CyWatch@fbi.gov](mailto:CyWatch@fbi.gov)



Regularly review CISA's [Shields Up](#) page.

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[EPA: Water Sector Cybersecurity Evaluation and Technical Assistance Program](#)

## Keep Us Informed

Have you accessed EPA, CISA or other partners' offers for free cybersecurity vulnerability assessments? If yes, please let us know at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov). Subject Cyber security.

## SECURITY ADVISORY: How to Tell if a website is Legitimate

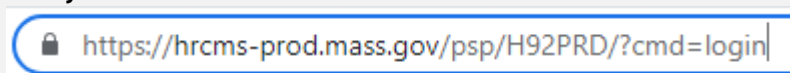
### Illegitimate Websites are a Legitimate Problem

Phishing and identity theft scams can be anywhere, and staying safe online can be challenging.

- In general, the goal of both phishing and other scams on the internet is to steal sensitive information quickly and misuse it, often for financial gain.
- "Scam" is a broad term in an online context. An online scam may begin with a fake email or text message that leads to a fake website, which is any illegitimate site used for fraud or a malicious purpose.
- "Phishing" is a specific fraud tactic used to obtain information illegitimately. To reveal this information, bad actors typically use text messages and emails, the designs of which can be very deceiving.

#### What to Check

1. Study the address bar and URL.

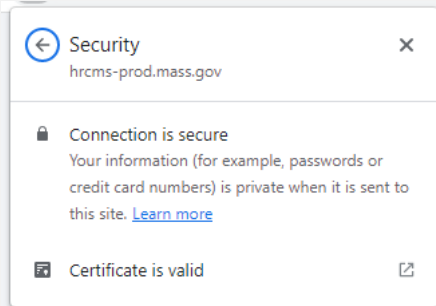


This should be at the top of your browser. You're looking for a few things:

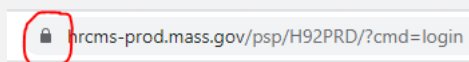
- *Misspellings*: A misspelling in any portion of the web address almost always indicates a website is not legitimate.

- **https:** The “s” in “https” stands for “secure,” and seeing that “s” should give you some assurance that the website's protocol is secure. You might have to click the address bar in your browser several times to view this portion of the URL.
- **Uncommon domain extension:** Subtle differences can be difficult to spot, especially if you don't usually visit a website. Do you have a PayPal account? If not, you may not know that the correct domain is .com, not .net. Government websites, on the other hand, end with .gov, not .com.

## 2. Investigate the SSL certificate.



“Https:” is just one indicator of a website having a secure protocol. However, the most popular web browsers today recognize a website's Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)—commonly called a security certificate. If so, your browser would display an icon of a closed padlock in the address bar:



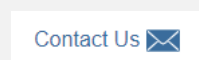
## 3. Check the website for poor grammar or spelling.

Websites can have typos, but they rarely appear on legitimate company websites—especially not on the home page. Even though excessive spelling, punctuation and grammar errors are less common on scam sites nowadays, look carefully. It's not wise to assume a language error is a company's honest mistake.

## 4. Verify the domain.

- Subtle changes are hard to notice, such as a zero instead of a capital letter “O.” Some are harder to spot, but one indicator of an illegitimate site could be multiple “word.com” sequences in the URL.
- There should be only one domain in the web address. You might see something you recognize, like “espn.com.” However, there shouldn't be more than one “.com,” “.org,” “.net,” etc. For example, an ESPN webpage URL wouldn't be “espn.com/sports/account.espn.org.” The last domain in the address (espn.org) is incorrect.

## 5. Check the contact page.



- It's not difficult to copy a company's designs, logos and branding on the front page to fool you. A legitimate company, however, would not withhold the ways you can contact them. You may be viewing a scam website if you cannot find contact information about a company.
- If you do find contact information, you're still not in the clear. Is there only one contact option? Is it a generic contact form? In general, if it seems that the website is not thoroughly



providing contact information, or it's directing you to other sites, the whole website could be dangerous.

## 6. Check for the website's privacy policy.

### TOOLS AND INFORMATION

Contact  
Publications  
Freedom of Information (FOIA)  
Office of Inspector General  
Budget & Performance | Audit  
No FEAR Act  
Español  
Website Policies | **Privacy Program**  
Accessibility

- Laws and regulations require most companies to provide basic legal information on their websites, such as a privacy policy or data collection policy. Links to these policies often appear at the bottom of every page of a website.
- If you can't find this information, you may not be viewing a legitimate website.

## 7. Look for questionable links within an email.

- Sometimes the goal of a phishing email is not just to get you to click a link to a website. Instead, scammers want you to click another link once you're on the fake site. That link could have malware or request your personal information.
- In general, don't trust links in text messages or emails that you aren't expecting. Always visit the official website directly to make sure you're not being sent to a fake website. It can help to do this on another device, so you can compare the sites.
- Although many legitimate companies communicate digitally, updating or submitting your personal info should require a sign-in with multi-factor authentication.
- Ask yourself if you do business with the company whose link is in the email. If you have never been a PayPal customer, you should not get emails that say your PayPal account is locked.
- When people provide sensitive information on illegitimate websites, there are often serious consequences, such as identity theft.

### When in Doubt, Get Out of There!

- Through increasingly sophisticated techniques, many online thieves are finding it easy to falsify websites and send fraudulent emails and text messages.
- Accordingly, it's reasonable to be suspicious of websites, no matter how polished they may appear at first glance.
- Consider leaving any site that looks strange to you. When in doubt, get out.

Please keep this list of tips handy for future reference!

**Source: EEA IT and CISA**

## Upcoming Trainings

**Special Web Briefing - What You Need to Know: EPA's New Operational Technology Cybersecurity Requirement to Help PWSs**

Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. ET

WaterISAC invites EPA's Water Infrastructure and Cyber Resilience Division of the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water to present on the recently released interpretive rule requiring state primacy agencies to assess public water system cybersecurity within sanitary surveys or an alternate process. EPA will also share information on the guidance, tools, training, and technical assistance available to support states and public water systems as they implement this requirement. [Register now](#).

### **EPA Webinar: Forging Relationships Between Water Utilities and Interdependent Sectors**

**Tuesday, April 18, 2023; 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. ET; webinar**

The webinar will highlight how the water, emergency services, healthcare/public health, transportation, and energy sectors can work together to minimize detrimental impacts to community, health, and economic stability caused by disruptions in drinking water and wastewater services. [Register now](#)

### **SANS Webinar: Improve Your Cybersecurity Culture**

**Thursday, May 4, 2023; 10:00 a.m. ET; webinar**

In this webinar, experts will discuss how to build a culture of cybersecurity within your organization in four steps. Participants will learn practical ways to improve their organization's cybersecurity culture by making it someone's job to be the "culture owner," using language that resonates, making cybersecurity part of employee evaluations, and conducting exercises and drills. [Register now](#)

### **MassDEP Cybersecurity Reminders:**

- [EPA Free Cybersecurity Assessment and Technical Assistance](#)
  - [CISA free testing and assessment services to critical infrastructure](#)
  - [MassDEP posters with cybersecurity tips to help keep your systems secure https://www.mass.gov/info-details/public-drinking-water-system-operations#cybersecurity-](#)
  - [Public Water Systems may include cybersecurity planning in DWSRF Asset Management Grant applications.](#)
- 

## **Supply Chain Reminders**


### **Supply Chain Integrity Month and CISA Resources**

- The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is partnering with various organizations, including the Office of the Director of National Intelligence National Counterintelligence and Security Center and the Department of Defense, to promote National Supply Chain Integrity Month throughout April.
- The theme is "Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) – The Recipe for Resilience," and CISA is offering resources and tools for stakeholders to apply a comprehensive SCRM approach to secure critical supply chains.
- CISA is focusing on different topics every week, such as the basics of cybersecurity and supply chain risk management and the identification of common supply chain threats.
- CISA is providing various resources for small and medium-sized businesses, including handbooks and templates, to enhance their ICT supply chain resilience.
- [To learn more about CISA's supply chain efforts and to view resources visit CISA's website here.](#)

PWSs are reminded to implement the steps identified by DWP at <https://www.mass.gov/doc/steps-to-prepare-your-public-water-system-for-supply-chain-disruptions/download> and keep MassDEP/DWP informed of all Supply Chain issues.

### **Resources:**

- MassDEP poster on supply chain issues planning and response with steps to prepare PWS for supply chain disruptions. See/download the poster here <https://www.mass.gov/doc/steps-to-prepare-your-public-water-system-for-supply-chain-disruptions/download>
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- [EPA Chemical Supplier and Manufacturer Locator Tool](#): This tool 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 can be can also be useful for finding alternative chemical suppliers in the case of supply chain shortages.
  - Join [MassWARN](#).
  -  [EPA page on supply chain disruptions](#), includes information on issues impacting availability and price and also provides recommendations utilities can take to respond to shortages and position themselves for the future.
  - [Water and Wastewater Supply Chain Case Studies](#)
  - [Water Treatment Chemical Supply Chain Profiles](#)
  - [Understanding Water Treatment Chemical Supply Chains and the Risk of Disruptions](#)
-