**INTRODUCTION:**

The UIC Stormwater Technical Compliance Form should be submitted with all Underground Injection Control (UIC) registration applications for UIC Class V stormwater wells unless the land is only used for one to four residential units.

The Stormwater Technical Compliance Form should used by the applicant and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to determine whether a UIC Registration for stormwater discharge may be approved and whether best management practices BMP must be in place in order to protect public sources of drinking water and critical areas (critical areas as defined by MassDEP’s *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook*). Depending upon responses to questions provided on this form, MassDEP may contact you for additional information.

Technical Compliance forms are not required if you are registering UIC wells for the purpose of closing all of them.

All questions regarding the UIC program should be addressed to [ask.uic@mass.gov](mailto:ask.uic@mass.gov) or to Joe Cerutti by phone at 617 292-5859 or by mail at the address shown at the end of this document. You may also contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov) Subject: UIC, or by phone at 617-292-5770.

**DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE *UIC STORMWATER TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE FORM*:**

**Enter UIC Registration Number (if applicable):**

Provide the UIC Registration Number that was issued to you by MassDEP upon approval of your BRP WS06 Registration application form. If this is your first application for this/these well(s) then a UIC Registration Number has not been issued and you should leave this entry blank.

**Facility Information**

**Facility/Residential Property Name:** Enter the common name of this facility if it is different than the legal name and the facilities (or residences’) street address and the town that the facility is located in. You may enter “private residences” under the “Facility/Residential Property Name” category if applicable.

**Preparer Information**

Enter the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number of the person who has completed the UIC Class V Well Completion of Construction Notification Form.

**Stormwater Technical Compliance Questions**

**1.) Will the discharge also contain any sanitary waste or sanitary wastewater?**

If yes, you are not eligible for obtaining a UIC Registration approval and you shall either contact your local health department or board of health to seek approval for a Title 5 wastewater disposal system or you shall apply for a MassDEP Groundwater Discharge Permit. See UIC Regulations, 310 CMR 27.02, for the definition of sanitary waste.

**2.) Is there any existing soil or groundwater contamination that may be affected by the stormwater injection (i.e. soil contamination that may be mobilized either directly from the discharge or indirectly from the water table mounding that will result from the discharge and/or groundwater contaminant plumes that may migrate or expand as a result of the Class V UIC injection)?**

If yes, MassDEP will require additional information regarding the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination migration that may occur and a feasibility argument for why the UIC discharge can’t be designed to eliminate the potential for causing an impact on contaminant transport.

**3.) Is the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) located within a Zone I or Zone A of a public water supply (PWS) source?**

If no, skip to Question #5.

In order to determine whether or not you are within a Zone I or Zone A you may use the MassDEP Online Map Viewer at the following web address: [**http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/images/dep/omv/wspviewer.htm**](http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/images/dep/omv/wspviewer.htm) Make sure that you zoom in far enough to get the detail necessary to accurately locate your facility or residence. There is a **“**legend” button on the main page that will show you a pop-up legend window so that you can see whether you are within one of the public water supply (PWS) protection areas mentioned below.

Zone A areas are shown on the Online Map Viewer but Zone I areas are not. But public water supply well locations are shown. The maximum Zone I radius for a public water supply well is 400 feet from the well. If you are within 400 feet of a public water supply well then you should contact the MassDEP UIC program for information regarding the Zone I radius for that well.

**4.) Is the stormwater discharge well(s) approved by MassDEP Drinking Water Program and/or essential to the operation of the public water supply (PWS)?**

If no, the discharge is not allowed.

If the stormwater discharge well(s) is essential to the operation of the PWS but has not been approved by MassDEP Drinking Water Program, then you should discuss your proposed discharge with the MassDEP Drinking Water Program prior to submitting your UIC registration application. If you submit your UIC registration application package with a selection of yes to Question #2, the processing of your application will automatically be placed on hold until the UIC Program verifies with the Drinking Water Program whether or not it approves of the proposed discharge.

**5.) Is the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) in a Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of a public water supply (PWS)?**

If no, skip to Question #7.

See the instructions above for Question #1 for determining whether your facility or residence is located within a Zone II or IWPA. If the existing or proposed well(s) is not in a Zone II or IWPA answer no to Question #3 and skip to Question #5.

**6.) Is there infiltration of runoff from a metal roof?**

1. If yes does the discharge receive pretreatment by means of a Best Management Practice (BMP) capable of removing metals, such as a sand filter, organic filter, filtering bioretention area or equivalent or, if proposed, will it receive such pretreatment prior to being placed into service? (Metal roofs are galvanized steel or copper.)

This requirement is described on page 7 in Volume 1, Chapter 1, Standard 3 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook,* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

**7.) Does the drainage area serving the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) contain any of the activities listed in Standard 5 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook as “Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads” (LUHPPL)?**

If no, skip to Question #13.

1. If yes, identify each of the LUHPPL activities that occur within the drainage area(s) for the existing and/or proposed stormwater discharge wells that are included in this UIC registration application by checking each applicable box below.

**Activity**

**🗌 - landfills and open dumps**

**🗌 - landfills receiving only wastewater residuals and/or septage**

**🗌 - automobile graveyards and junkyards**

**🗌 - the storage of snow or ice that has been removed from highways and roads outside of Zone II and that contains sodium chloride, chemically treated abrasives or other chemicals used for snow and ice removal**

**🗌 - petroleum, fuel oil and heating oil bulk stations and terminals**

**🗌 - treatment or disposal works subject to 314 CMR 5.00 for wastewater other than sanitary sewage**

**🗌 - facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste that are subject to M.G.L. c. 21C and 310 CMR 30.000**

**🗌 - storage of sludge and/or septage**

**🗌 - storage of sodium chloride, chemically treated abrasives or other chemicals used for the removal of ice and snow on roads**

**🗌** - **storage of commercial fertilizers**

**🗌** - **storage of animal manures**

**🗌 storage of liquid hazardous materials, as defined in M.G.L. c. 21E, and/or liquid petroleum products**

**🗌 - the removal of soil, loam, sand, gravel or any other mineral substances within four feet of the historical high groundwater table elevation**

**🗌 - motor vehicle fueling facility**

**🗌 -industrial facilities that would be subject to EPA NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) if discharging to surface water**

**🗌 -exterior fleet storage area(s)**

**🗌 -exterior vehicle service and/or equipment cleaning area(s)**

**🗌 -marinas and/or boatyards**

**🗌 - parking lots with high-intensity use (1000 vehicle trips per day or more)**

**🗌 - confined disposal facilities and disposal sites**

**🗌 - outdoor washing of commercial or industrial vehicles and/or commercial car wash**

**🗌 - disposal sites as defined in M.G.L. c. 21E and 310 CMR 40.000**

**🗌 - particulate matter or visible deposits of residue from roof stacks and/or vents**

A description of Standard 5 starts on page 12 of Volume 1, Chapter 1 of*Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook,* available at the following web page: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

There are a large number of land use activities that are considered Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL). In general, LUHPPL include most industrial activities and any activities involving the use, storage, disposal, or reclamation of chemicals such that stormwater may potentially be exposed to those chemicals either through routine operations or as a result of an accidental spill. The following paragraphs are intended to provide guidance to the Class V UIC stormwater well registrant and are based upon the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* (updated February 2008).

From Standard 5, Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads include the following:

LUHPPL are defined in 310 CMR 10.04 and 314 CMR 9.02 to include the following: Land uses identified in 310 CMR 22.20B(2), 310 CMR 22.20C(2)(a)-(k) and (m), 310 CMR 22.21(2)(a)(1)-(8) and 310 CMR 22.21(2)(b)(1)-(6), areas within a site that are the location of activities that would otherwise be subject to an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or that are subject to individual effluent limits established by EPA or the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit[[1]](#footnote-1) if the stormwater discharge were to a surface water feature; auto fueling facilities (gas stations); exterior fleet storage areas; exterior vehicle service and equipment cleaning areas; marinas and boatyards; parking lots with high-intensity-use; confined disposal facilities and disposal sites.

Industrial sectors regulated by the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit Program including manufacturing, mineral, metal, oil and gas; hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; solid waste facilities; wastewater residual landfills; recycling facilities; steam electric plants; transportation facilities; treatment works; and light industrial activity. LUHPPL include land uses that the Department has determined are not suitable for Zone IIs and Zone As of public water supplies, including, without limitation,[[2]](#footnote-2) the following: automobile junk yards; the removal of sand and gravel within four feet of the historical high water mark; the storage of hazardous materials, liquid petroleum, liquid propane, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, manures, septage, sludge, road-deicing materials or sanding materials; snow or ice that has been removed from roads and is contaminated with de-icing chemicals; cemeteries, mausoleums; bulk oil terminals; commercial washing of vehicles and car washes. In addition, land uses with higher potential pollutant loads include: exterior fleet storage areas; exterior vehicle service maintenance and cleaning areas; marinas and boatyards; and parking lots with high-intensity-uses (1,000 vehicle trips per day or more (500 vehicles arriving, parking, then departing on the same day counts as 1,000 vehicle trips in one day)). Shopping centers, malls, and large office parks typically have high-intensity-use parking lots. Finally, land uses with higher potential pollutant loads include confined disposal facilities as defined in 314 CMR 9.02 and oil and hazardous waste disposal sites as defined in M.G.L. c. 21E and 310 CMR 40.000.

**8.) Is the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) located within a Zone II of a public water supply well or within a locally adopted Aquifer Protection Overlay District (or its equivalence by a different name)?**

If no, skip to Question #10.

See the instructions above for Question #3 for determining whether your facility or residence is located within a Zone II. Towns may adopt Aquifer Protection Overlay Districts that may include more than the MassDEP approved Zone II areas. The town may use another name to refer to this type of water supply zoning overlay district MassDEP does not keep an inventory of these locally adopted protection areas. Therefore, you must check with the local planning board to determine whether such an overlay district exits. If the existing or proposed discharge well(s) is not in a Zone II or an Aquifer Protection Overlay District (or its equivalence) answer no to Question #6 and skip to Question #8.

**9.) Does the site include the following activities (check all that apply)?**

**Activity**

* **- landfills and open dumps**
* **- landfills receiving only wastewater residuals and/or septage**
* **- automobile graveyards and junkyards**
* **- the storage of snow or ice that has been removed from highways and roads outside of Zone II and that contains sodium chloride, chemically treated abrasives or other chemicals used for snow and ice removal**
* **- petroleum, fuel oil and heating oil bulk stations and terminals**
* **- treatment or disposal works subject to 314 CMR 5.00 for wastewater other than sanitary sewage**
* **- facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste that are subject to M.G.L. c. 21C and 310 CMR 30.000**

1. Were any of the above activities started after the municipality adopted its wellhead protection controls prohibiting this activity in the Zone II and/or in the locally adopted Aquifer Protection Overlay District (or its equivalence) in which the discharge well(s) is located or were any of the above activities expanded or are they proposed to be expanded after the municipality adopted these controls?

If yes to question 9.a., the discharge is not allowed as it applies to activity(ies) either started or expanded or proposed to be expanded after the municipality adopted its wellhead protection controls (see instructions for exceptions).

You must check with the local planning board for information regarding the specific zoning controls that have been adopted for the Zone II or Aquifer Protection Overlay District and the date that they were adopted.

Exceptions from 310 CMR22.21 (2)(a)6. for **treatment or disposal works subject to 314 CMR 5.00 for wastewater other than sanitary sewage**:

a. the replacement or repair of an existing system(s) that will not result in a design capacity greater than the design capacity of the existing system(s); and

b. treatment works approved by the Department designed for the treatment of contaminated ground or surface waters and operated in compliance with 314 CMR 5.05(3) or 5.05 (13); and

c. publicly owned treatment works, or POTWs.

Exceptions from 310 CMR22.21 (2)(a)7. for **facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste that are subject to M.G.L. c. 21C and 310 CMR 30.000:**

a. very small quantity generators, as defined by 310 CMR 30.00;

b. household hazardous waste collection centers or events operated pursuant to 310 CMR 30.390;

c. waste oil retention facilities required by M.G.L. c. 21, § 52A; and

d. treatment works approved by the Department designed in accordance with 314 CMR 5.00 for the treatment of contaminated ground or surface waters.

**10.) Is the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) located within a Zone A, Zone II or IWPA of a public water supply or discharging into or near any other “critical area” (as defined in Standard 6 of the Stormwater Handbook)?**

A description of Standard 6 starts on page 15 of Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook*: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

Standard 6 describes critical areas as the following:

* Outstanding Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00;
* Special Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00;
* Recharge areas for public water supplies as defined in 310 CMR 22.02 (Zone Is, Zone IIs and Interim Wellhead Protection Areas for groundwater sources and Zone As for surface water sources);
* Bathing beaches as defined in 105 CMR 445.000;
* Cold-water fisheries as defined in 314 CMR 9.02 and 310 CMR 10.04; and,
* Shellfish growing areas as defined in 314 CMR 9.02 and 310 CMR 10.04.

See Standard 6 for a more detailed description of each of the above listed “critical areas”.

**11.) Does or, if proposed, will the site have source controls (including both non-structural and structural Best Management Practices) and a detailed pollution prevention plan as required in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook for the specific LUHPPL that pertain to your existing or proposed stormwater discharge (including designs that allow for shut down & containment (if applicable) in response to spill emergencies); and, if you answered “yes” to the above Question #8, have the applicable Best Management Practices requirements been met?**

The information required to answer this question is provided in the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.* The following is intended as guidance to assist the UIC applicant in finding some of the critical information necessary to answer this question correctly. All of the following references to page numbers are for Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* unless noted otherwise: <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

**Source Controls (including both non-structural and structural Best Management Practices) and a Detailed Pollution Prevention Plan:**

As discussed in Standard 4 (starting on page 9) source controls and pollution prevention plans are required for all stormwater discharges. Additional requirements for LUHPPL sites are described in Standard 5 (starting on page 12) including the requirement for shut down and containment controls in response to a potential spill emergency (if applicable).

**Additional Best Management Practices (BMP) required if the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) are located within a Zone A, Zone II, or IWPA of a public water supply or discharging into or near any other “critical area”:**

Additional BMP requirements for stormwater discharges located in Zone A, Zone II, IWPA or other critical area are discussed in Standard 6 (starting on page 15).

Deicing chemical storage guidelines and snow disposal guidelines are also addressed by*Guidelines On Deicing Chemical (Road Salt) Storage* (Guidance DWSG97-1) <https://www.mass.gov/guides/guidelines-on-road-salt-storage>

and *Snow Disposal Guidance* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/snow-disposal-guidance>

**12.) Is the land use one that has the potential to generate higher potential pollutant loads of oil and grease?**

1. If yes, does the existing or proposed discharge includes the following pretreatment prior to discharge to the UIC well: an oil grit separator, a sand filter, organic filter, filtering bioretention area, or equivalent?

From Table LUHPPL Standard 5 (page 14): Many land uses have the potential to generate higher potential pollutant loads of oil and grease. These land uses include, without limitation, industrial machinery and equipment and railroad equipment maintenance, log storage and sorting yards, aircraft maintenance areas, railroad yards, motor vehicle fueling stations, vehicle maintenance and repair, construction businesses, paving, heavy equipment storage and/or maintenance, the storage of petroleum products, high-intensity-use parking lots, exterior fleet storage areas, and exterior vehicle service and/or equipment cleaning area. To treat the runoff from such land uses, the following BMPs must be used to pretreat the runoff prior to discharge to an infiltration structure: an oil grit separator, a sand filter, organic filter, filtering bioretention area, or equivalent.

**13.) Is there infiltration of runoff from a metal roof and is the site an industrial site?**

1. If yes, does, or if proposed, will the discharge receive pretreatment by means of a Best Management Practice capable of removing metals, such as a sand filter, organic filter, filtering bioretention area or equivalent? (Metal roofs are galvanized steel or copper.)

Pretreatment of stormwater discharge from a metal roof at an industrial site is required. This requirement is described in Standard 3 (page 7) in Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

**14.) Does the drainage area serving the existing or proposed stormwater well(s) contain any of the activities listed in Standard 5 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook as Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL), or is the discharge into or near any other “critical area” (as defined in Standard 6 of the Stormwater Handbook), or is the applicant proposing an infiltration structure within an area with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour)?**

1. If Yes, has the proponent installed or, if proposed, will the proponent install structural stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) determined by the Department to be suitable to remove at least 44% of the Total Suspended Solids (TSS) prior to discharge to the infiltration structure?

See the instructions above for Question #5 for additional information regarding LUHPPL activities. See the instructions above for Question #8 for additional information regarding “critical areas”. If either one or more LUHPPL are present or proposed; or the proposed discharge is located in or near a critical area; or the infiltration rate of the soils in which the existing or proposed stormwater discharge well(s) exceeds 2.4 inches per hour then you must answer yes to this question.

The requirement for the pre-treatment to remove 44% TSS prior to discharging to the infiltration structure (UIC well) is discussed in Standards 3 (on page 7), 5, and 6 and applies to stormwater discharges from areas within LUHPPL or within or near a critical area or within an area with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour). In most instances a UIC infiltration structure will remove most TSS. The requirement for pre-treatment is to prevent the long term plugging of the UIC well and to provide some pre-discharge removal of TSS in coarse soil settings where the natural soils may not be very effective at the removal of TSS. See Table TSS on page 11 of Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* for percent TSS removal credits for various Best Management Practices (BMPs). For stormwater within areas with LUHPPL you must also check Table LUHPPL on page 14 to determine which of the Table TSS BMPs may be used and credited toward TSS removal. For stormwater areas within or near critical areas you must also check Tables CA-1 through CA-4 on pages 17 through 20 to determine which of the Table TSS BMPs may be used and credited toward TSS removal. If inside a critical area, the treatment BMPs must also be designed to treat the required water quality volume, a volume equal to one inch times the total impervious surfaces within the contributing drainage area to the well(s) at the post-development site. Please note that the BMPs listed in the “Infiltration BMPs” section of Table TSS do not count toward the 44% TSS reduction.

**15.) Was the infiltration structure designed based upon data obtained from the Dynamic Field Method?**

1. If yes, is the system designed to remove at least 80% of the Total Suspended Solids (TSS) prior to discharge to the infiltration structure?

Don’t be confused by the fact that the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* refers to the 80% removal of TSS in both Volume 1, Chapter 1, Stormwater Management Standards and on page 7 of Volume 3, Chapter 1 Documenting Compliance. This 80% TSS removal prior to discharge to the infiltration structure is not the same as the general requirement for 80% TSS removal that is discussed in Volume 1, Chapter 1, Standards 4 (starting on page 9), 5, and 6 and that applies to all stormwater discharges except for single family residential properties and 1 to 4 unit residential properties that are not located in or near a critical area. In most instances a UIC infiltration structure such as a dry well, infiltration basin, infiltration trench, leaching catch basin, and subsurface structure will remove 80% TSS (see Table TSS on page 11 of Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* for percent TSS removal credits for various Best Management Practices (BMPs)).

However, the 80% TSS removal requirement referenced in this question refers to treatment that is required prior to discharge to the infiltration structure. In other words, if you are using the less conservative Dynamic Field Method to design your infiltration system, you will be required to remove 80% in the treatment train prior to the infiltration structure which will also remove 80% for a total TSS removal requirement of 96%. For stormwater within areas with LUHPPL you must also check Table LUHPPL on page 14 of Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* to determine which of the Table TSS BMPs may be used and credited toward TSS removal. For stormwater areas within or near critical areas you must also check Tables CA-1 through CA-4 on pages 17 through 20 to determine which of the Table TSS BMPs may be used and credited toward TSS removal. If inside a critical area, the treatment BMPs must also be designed to treat the required water quality volume, a volume equal to one inch times the total impervious surfaces within the contributing drainage area at the post-development site.

**16.) Have the requirements described in Standard 4 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook been met or, if proposed, will these requirements be met prior to placing the well(s) in service?**

This requirement is described in Standard 4 (starting on page 9) in Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

**17.) Does the site have a site specific long term pollution prevention plan and a long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) plan to ensure that stormwater management systems function as designed or, if proposed, will these requirements be met prior to placing the well(s) in service?**

These requirements are described in Standard 4 (starting on page 9) and in Standard 9 (starting on page 23) in Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook*  <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

Standard 4 requires that the following be included in the long-term pollution prevention plan:

* good housekeeping;
* storing materials and waste products inside or under cover;
* vehicle washing;
* routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMPs;
* spill prevention and response;
* maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscaped areas;
* storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides;
* pet waste management;
* operation and management of septic systems; and
* proper management of deicing chemicals and snow[[3]](#footnote-3).

The long-term pollution prevention plan shall provide that sand piles be contained and stabilized to prevent the discharge of sand to wetlands or water bodies, and, where feasible, covered. If a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)[[4]](#footnote-4) has been developed that indicates that use of fertilizers containing nutrients must be reduced, the plan shall also include a nutrient management plan.

Additional long-term O&M plan requirements are described in Standard 9 and are required for all UIC stormwater discharges.

**18). Has the infiltration structure been designed with at least a two-foot separation between the bottom of the infiltration structure and the seasonal high groundwater table?**

This requirement is described in Standard 3 (bottom of page 7) in Volume 1, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>andis required for all UIC stormwater discharges.

**19). Does the existing or proposed stormwater discharge well location meet the applicable setback distances as required by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook?**

See Table 2.3: Setbacks for Infiltration Structures on page 32 in Volume 2, Chapter 1 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

General Setback Requirements from Table 2.3:

Soil Absorption Systems for Title 5 Systems: 50 feet;

Private wells: 100 feet;

Public wells: Outside Zone I;

Public reservoir, surface water sources for public water systems and their tributaries: Outside Zone A;

Other surface waters: 50 feet;

Property Line: 10 feet; and,

Building foundations: >10 to 100 ft., depending on the specific type of infiltration BMP. See infiltration BMP for specific setback.

Specific BMPs have additional setback requirements. See Volume 2, Chapter 2 of the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* <https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-stormwater-handbook-and-stormwater-standards>

**20). Is, or was, the construction project associated with the installation of the UIC stormwater structures subject to the requirement to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) pursuant to the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Chapter 131, Section 40) or Wetland regulations (310 CMR 10.00) for activities proposed in wetland resource areas or the associated buffer zone, including, but not limited to, construction of the Class V stormwater well?**

If yes, then the requirements specified in the *Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook* applies to all Class V stormwater wells installed as part of that construction project if it was initiated after 1996, whether or not the construction of the Class V stormwater well alone would have triggered the Notice of Intent (NOI) filing requirement.

Massachusetts General Laws, including MGL Chapter 131, Section 40 can be obtained from the following web address: <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXIX/Chapter131/Section40>

The Wetlands Protection Act Regulations, 310 CMR 10.00 are available at the following web address: <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-1000-wetlands-protection-act-regulations>

**Section D. Certification Statement**

State statutes provide for penalties for submitting false information on this application form. This section must be signed by either the owner or operator of the property/facility. The following are the only eligible persons who may sign for the operator or owner.

Any person who signs for the operator or owner must have authority to legally bind the business to perform the activities described in the applicable certification statement. That person must be one of the following:

• In a sole proprietorship, the company’s sole proprietor.

• In a partnership, a general partner with authority to bind the partnership.

• In a corporation or a non-profit corporation, a corporate official with authority to bind the corporation, e.g., president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making or decision making functions of the corporation.

• In a municipality or other public agency, a principal executive officer or ranking elected official who is empowered to enter into contracts on behalf of the municipality or public agency.

**Upload a copy of the signed original document through eDEP upon submittal of your eDEP UIC registration application or mail the original to:**

MassDEP

1 Winter Street – 5th Floor

Boston, MA 02108

Attn: UIC Program

1. A full list of these land uses is set forth in the 2008 NPDES *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity*, Appendix D. See <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008_appendixd.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The complete text of the regulations that identify the land uses that are not suitable for Zone As and Zone IIs is set forth in 310 CMR 22.20B(2), 310 CMR 22.20C(2)(a) and 310 CMR 22.21(2)(a) and 310 CMR 22.21(b) i. See <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-22-the-massachusetts-drinking-water-regulations> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Snow & Deicing Policies - <https://www.mass.gov/guides/guidelines-on-road-salt-storage> and<https://www.mass.gov/guides/snow-disposal-guidance> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Information on TMDLs is set forth in Volume 1, Chapter 2 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)