

Kathy Spofford

From: Caron, Paula (DEP) <paula.caron@state.ma.us>
Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2017 11:27 AM
To: Paul Rafuse
Subject: Asbestos testing info

Hi Paul,

Below is some asbestos sampling history available on electronic file.

WQTS DATA-Asbestos Query													
PWSID	PWS NAME	WATER TYPE	LOC CODE	LOC NAME	GROUP	RS/SS/RW	COLLECTED	CHEMICAL NAME	RESULT	UOM	DETECT LIMIT	METHOD	COMMENTS
2299000	TOWNSEND WATER DEPARTMENT	F	TAP1	58 ADAMS ROAD	ASBEST	RS	3/21/2012	ASBESTOS	0	MFL	0.16	EPA 100.2	
2299000	TOWNSEND WATER DEPARTMENT	F	TAP1	58 ADAMS ROAD	ASBEST	RS	6/23/2009	ASBESTOS	0	MFL	0.19	EPA 100.2	Sampled at 55 Adams Rd.

This water quality data is also available on-line at MassDEPs new data portal:

<https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/home>

Water Quality Data <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/search/drinking-water>

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MassDEP Central Regional Office has re-located to **8 New Bond Street, Worcester, MA 01606**.
Directions and parking information can be found at: <http://mass.gov/dep/cero>.
Please update your records accordingly.

MassDEP on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/massdep>
MassDEP on the Web: <http://mass.gov/dep>
MassDEP's e-Newsletter and/or Regulations updates: <http://mass.gov/dep/signup>



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310 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

22.06: continued

- (d) Effect of an Asbestos Waiver. A waiver remains in effect until the completion of the three-year Compliance Period. Systems not receiving a waiver must monitor in accordance with the provisions of 310 CMR 22.06(5)(a).
 - (e) Distribution System Sampling Criteria for Asbestos. A system vulnerable to asbestos contamination due solely to corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe shall take at a minimum one sample at a tap approved by the Department. This tap location must be served by asbestos-cement pipe and under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur. Additional sample locations (taps) may be required if in the Department's opinion the use of asbestos-cement is extensive and contamination is likely to occur in several areas of the system.
 - (f) Source Water Sampling Criteria for Asbestos. A system vulnerable to asbestos contamination due solely to source water shall monitor in accordance with the provisions of 310 CMR 22.06(2) and (4).
 - (g) Combined Asbestos Vulnerability. A system vulnerable to asbestos contamination due both to its source water supply and corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe shall monitor in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(5)(e) and (f).
 - (h) Exceeding the Asbestos MCL. A system which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Levels as defined by 310 CMR 22.06(2) shall report to the Department within seven days and shall monitor quarterly beginning in the following quarter.
 - (i) Average Exceeding MCL. When the average of four analyses made pursuant to 310 CMR 22.06(5)(h), rounded to the same number of significant figures as the Maximum Contaminant Level for the substance in question, exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level, the Supplier of Water shall report to the Department pursuant to 310 CMR 22.15 and give public notice to the public pursuant to 310 CMR 22.16. Monitoring after public notification shall be at a frequency designated by the Department and shall continue until the Maximum Contaminant Level has not been exceeded in two successive samples or until a monitoring schedule as condition to variance, exemption or enforcement action shall become effective.
 - (j) Asbestos Reliably & Consistently below the MCL. The quarterly monitoring requirement may be decreased to the frequency specified in 310 CMR 22.06(5)(a) provided the Department has determined that the system is reliably and consistently below the Maximum Contaminant Level and a groundwater system has taken a minimum of two quarterly samples and a surface (or combined surface/ground) water system has taken a minimum of four quarterly samples.
 - (k) Grandfathered Asbestos Data. If monitoring data collected after January 1, 1990 are generally consistent with the requirements of 310 CMR 22.06(5), the data may be used with the Department's approval, to satisfy the monitoring requirement for the Initial Compliance Period beginning January 1, 1993.
- (6) Sampling Frequency for IOCs. The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels in 310 CMR 22.06(2) for antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium and thallium shall be as follows:
- (a) IOCs Sampling Frequency. Groundwater systems shall take one sample at each Sampling Point once every three years. Surface Water systems (or combined surface/ground) shall take one sample annually at each Sampling Point.
 - (b) IOCs Sampling Waiver. The system may apply to the Department for a waiver from the monitoring frequencies specified in 310 CMR 22.06(6)(a).
 - (c) IOC Sampling During a Waiver. A condition of the waiver shall require that a system shall take a minimum of one sample while the waiver is effective. The term during which the waiver is effective shall not exceed one Compliance Cycle (i.e., nine years).
 - (d) Basis of an IOC Waiver & Grandfathered Data. A waiver may be granted by the Department provided the Surface Water systems have monitored annually for at least three years and groundwater systems have conducted a minimum of three rounds of monitoring. (Analytical monitoring results must have been representative of all sources at the time of sampling.) Both surface and groundwater systems shall demonstrate that all previous analytical results were less than the Maximum Contaminant Level. Systems that use a new water source are not eligible for a waiver until three rounds of monitoring from the New Source have been completed.

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22.06: continued

- ¹ MFL = million fibers per liter >10 μ m.
- ² Using a 2X preconcentration step as noted in Method 200.7. Lower MDLs may be achieved when using a 4X preconcentration.
- ³ Screening methods for total cyanides.
- ⁴ Measures "free" cyanides when distillation, digestion, or ligand exchange is omitted.
- ⁵ Lower MDLs are reported using stabilized temperature graphite furnace atomic absorption.
- ⁶ The MCL for arsenic is effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/l.
- ⁷ The MDL reported for EPA method 200.9 (Atomic Absorption; Platform---Stabilized Temperature) was determined using a 2x concentration step during sample digestion. The MDL determined for samples analyzed using direct analyses (*i.e.*, no sample digestion) will be higher. Using multiple deposition, EPA 200.9 is capable of obtaining MDL of 0.0001 mg/l.
- ⁸ Using selective ion monitoring, EPA Method 200.8 (ICP-MS) is capable of obtaining a MDL of 0.0001 mg/l.
- ⁹ Analysis must be conducted using EPA Method 314.0, revision 1.0, November 1999 as modified to achieve the stated detection limit or EPA Method 314.1.
- ¹⁰ Minimum Reporting Level (MRL). EPA Method 314.0 is capable of obtaining a MDL of less than 0.0010 mg/l.
- ¹¹ Measures total cyanides when UV-digestor is used, and "free" cyanides when UV-digestor is bypassed.

2. If the population served by the system is >3,300 persons, then compositing may only be permitted at Sampling Points within a single system. In systems serving <3,300 persons, compositing among different systems may be allowed with the approval of the Department, provided the five-sample limit is maintained.

3. If duplicates of the original sample taken from each Sampling Point used in the composite are available, the system may use these instead of resampling. The duplicates must be analyzed and the results reported to the Department within 14 days after completion of the composite analyses or before the holding time for the control sample is exceeded, whichever is sooner.

(e) Frequency Requirements for IOC Monitoring. The frequency of monitoring for asbestos shall be in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(5); the frequency of monitoring for antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium and thallium shall be in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(6); the frequency of monitoring for nitrate shall be in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(7); the frequency of monitoring for nitrite shall be in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(8); and the frequency of monitoring for perchlorate shall be in accordance with 310 CMR 22.06(9).

(f) Consecutive System Monitoring. Public Water Systems that obtain water from another Public Water System are exempt from conducting compliance monitoring for the purchased portion of the system for the inorganic chemicals under 310 CMR 22.06, provided that the system from which the water is obtained has conducted the analyses required under 310 CMR 22.06, unless otherwise specified by the Department. These systems are not exempt from 310 CMR 22.06(5) asbestos sampling.

(5) Asbestos Sampling Frequency. The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Level for asbestos specified in 310 CMR 22.06(2) shall be conducted as follows:

(a) Initial Sampling Frequency. Each Community and Non-transient, Non-community Water System is required to monitor for asbestos during the first three-year Compliance Period of each nine-year Compliance Cycle beginning in the Compliance Period starting January 1, 1993 as specified in 310 CMR 22.06(5)(e) through (g).

(b) Sampling During Waiver. If the system believes it is not vulnerable to either asbestos contamination in its source water or due to corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe, or both, it may apply to the Department for a waiver of the monitoring requirement in 310 CMR 22.06(5)(a). If the Department grants the waiver, the system will be required to monitor pursuant to 310 CMR 22.06(5)(d).

(c) Basis of an Asbestos Waiver. The granting of a waiver will be based on a consideration of the following factors:

1. Potential asbestos contamination of the water source; and
2. The use of asbestos-cement pipe for finished water distribution and the corrosive nature of the water.