



Sample Letter and Instructions for PCS Mailing Large New Community Water Sources/Systems

This is the sample letter that is to be mailed or delivered to **all the PCSs** (facilities using greater than household quantities of regulated substances such as gasoline or chemicals) located within your source protection area. You will need to fill in appropriate information such as the name and address of the recipient, the date it is mailed, the name of your water system, etc. Be sure to use the letterhead of your water system to send out your letters. A list of your PCSs is included in the well siting map and report. *Please note that your map may not list all of the PCSs currently in your source protection area. If that is the case those new PCSs must also be included in this mailing.* Don't forget to include a copy of the *Clean Drinking Water Is Up To You* pamphlet and the Best Management Practices Fact Sheet with each letter. It is recommended that the pamphlet be copied onto colored paper. The pamphlet and fact sheet can also be found on the DES website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/waivers/index.htm>.

Date

Name of Recipient

Recipient Address

Town, New Hampshire Zip Code

Dear _____ **(Recipients Name, Facility Owner, or Customer - fill in appropriate term):*

The purpose of this letter is to ask for your cooperation in ensuring safe drinking water for the _____ Water System. If we are all careful, substances that could pollute our drinking water will never find their way to our well(s)/intake pipe **(choose well, wells, or intake pipe - whichever you have).*

Your facility is located within the area from which water flows to our well(s)/intake pipe **(choose whichever you have).* As such, it is important that you are aware that what you do on your property could affect the quality of the water our system uses. Your activities can also affect the water quality at your own property. No one wants to drink polluted water. Who would pour gasoline, motor oil, paint, garden or lawn chemicals, or household chemicals into their drinking water? Yet, the equivalent is done when someone pours any of these products down their toilet, sink, or onto the ground.

To help you avoid activities that could threaten water quality, we are enclosing a Clean Drinking Water Is Up To You flyer, and a Fact Sheet that summarizes New Hampshire's Best Management Practices (BMP) Rules, Env-Wq 401. Compliance with these rules is mandatory if you use, store, handle or dispose of regulated substances in greater than household quantities. By complying with these rules and implementing the suggested practices on the flyer, you will both help us to protect our wells while at the same time reducing your own environmental liability.

Providing you with this information is one step in the drinking water protection program we have undertaken. As part of our protection program, the Department of Environmental Services also requires us to identify all the facilities in our source protection area that use more than household quantities of regulated substances. We are then required to visit each of those facilities once every three years, to observe for compliance with the BMP rules. Because you have been identified as a facility that we must visit, in the future we will be contacting you to arrange an appointment for our **(first or next, whichever is appropriate)* triennial BMP compliance survey. In the interim, please feel free to contact us if you have any questions concerning visit protocols, the BMP rules, or our drinking water protection program.

Please take the time to review and implement these rules and recommendations. We need your help to protect this valuable source of drinking water. The management and users of this public water supply appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Contact person's name

_____ Water System

Enclosures

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER Env-Wq 400 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

PART Env-Wq 401 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

- Section Env-Wq 401.01 Purpose
- Section Env-Wq 401.02 Applicability
- Section Env-Wq 401.03 Definitions
- Section Env-Wq 401.04 Storage of Regulated Substances
- Section Env-Wq 401.05 Transferring Regulated Substances
- Section Env-Wq 401.06 Floor Drains
- Section Env-Wq 401.07 Work Sinks
- Section Env-Wq 401.08 Holding Tanks
- Section Env-Wq 401.09 Release Response Information
- Section Env-Wq 401.10 Waivers

CHAPTER Env-Wq 400 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

PART Env-Wq 401 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Statutory Authority: RSA 485-C:4, VII; RSA 485-C:11

REVISION NOTE:

Document #8786, effective 1-5-07, readopted with amendments and redesignated former Part Env-Ws 421 titled Best Management Practices as Env-Wq 401 pursuant to a rules reorganization plan for Department rules approved by the Director of the Office of Legislative Services on 9-7-05.

The prior filings for former Env-Ws 421 include the following documents:

#5543, eff 12-24-92

#6947, eff 2-25-99

Env-Wq 401.01 Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to establish the minimum required management practices to be employed when using, storing, or otherwise handling regulated substances, so that the risk of groundwater contamination is minimized.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.02 Applicability.

(a) Subject to (b), below, these rules shall apply only to persons who use, store, or otherwise handle any regulated substances in regulated containers.

(b) Pursuant to RSA 485-C:11, I, these rules shall not apply to:

- (1) Potential contamination sources listed in RSA 485-C:7, II(j); or
- (2) Those regulated substances defined as pesticides under RSA 430:28, XXVI.

(c) These rules also shall not apply to:

- (1) Aboveground and underground storage tanks regulated under Env-Wm 1401, Env-Wm 1402, or successor rules in subtitle Env-Or; or
- (2) On-premise-use facilities as defined in RSA 146-E:2, III.

(d) Potential contamination sources shall be subject to inspections by the department in any area.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.03 Definitions.

(a) “Department” means the New Hampshire department of environmental services.

(b) “Floor drain” means an opening in a floor that is not specifically included in an authorized discharge under one or more of the following regulatory mechanisms:

- (1) A NH groundwater discharge permit;

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- (2) A registration required by Env-Ws 1500 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Wq;
- (3) A national pollutant discharge elimination system permit; or
- (4) A local authorization to discharge to the local wastewater treatment facility.

(c) “Impervious surface” means a surface through which regulated contaminants cannot pass when spilled. The term includes concrete and asphalt unless unsealed cracks or holes are present, but does not include earthen, wooden, or gravel surfaces or other surfaces that could react with or dissolve when in contact with the substances stored on them.

(d) “Owner” means the owner of the facility or site on which the potential contamination source is located and, if different, the person who is responsible for the day-to-day management of the facility or site.

(e) “Person” means “person” as defined in RSA 485-C:2, XI, namely “any individual, partnership, company, public or private corporation, political subdivision or agency of the state, department, agency or instrumentality of the United States, or any other legal entity.”

(f) “Potential contamination source” means, as specified in RSA 485-C:7, I, human activities or operations upon the land surface that pose a foreseeable risk of introducing regulated substances into the environment in such quantities as to degrade the natural groundwater quality. Examples of potential contamination sources are listed in RSA 485-C:7, II.

(g) “Regulated container” means any device in which a regulated substance is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled, with a capacity of greater than or equal to 5 gallons, other than a fuel tank attached to a motor vehicle for the sole purpose of supplying fuel to that motor vehicle for that vehicle’s normal operation.

(h) “Regulated substance” means any of the following, with the exclusion of ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, potassium hydroxide, and potassium permanganate:

- (1) Oil as defined in RSA 146-A:2, III;
- (2) Any substance that contains a regulated contaminant for which an ambient groundwater quality standard has been established pursuant to RSA 485-C:6; and
- (3) Any substance listed in 40 CFR 302, 7-1-05 edition.

(i) “Secondary containment” means a structure, such as a berm or dike with an impervious surface, that is adequate to hold any spills or leaks at 110% of the volume of the largest regulated container in the storage area.

(j) “Storage area” means a place where a regulated container is kept for a period of 10 or more consecutive days.

(k) “Work sink” means a sink necessary for the performance of activities that require use of a regulated substance that is not specifically included in an authorized discharge under one or more of the following regulatory mechanisms:

- (1) A NH groundwater discharge permit;
- (2) A registration required by Env-Ws 1500 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Wq;
- (3) A national pollution discharge elimination system permit; or

- (4) A local authorization to discharge to the local wastewater treatment facility.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.04 Storage of Regulated Substances.

(a) The owner shall store all hazardous wastes in compliance with applicable federal requirements and state requirements as specified in RSA 147-A and Env-Wm 100-1100 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Hw.

(b) The owner shall store all regulated containers on an impervious surface. The owner shall inspect the impervious surface to ensure no cracks or holes exist prior to storage of any regulated containers and annually thereafter during continued use of the storage area.

(c) The owner shall secure all storage areas against unauthorized entry by personal surveillance, physically-restricted access, or a combination of personal surveillance and physically-restricted access.

(d) The owner shall inspect all storage areas weekly for signs of spills or leakage from regulated containers. The aisle space between regulated containers that cannot be moved by hand shall be of ample size to allow an inspector to determine the condition of individual regulated containers.

(e) Each regulated container shall be clearly and visibly labeled with the chemical and trade name of the material stored within.

(f) Each regulated container shall remain closed and sealed at all times except to add or remove regulated substances. Regulated containers equipped with spigots, valves, or pumps shall be considered closed and sealed when the spigots, valves, or pumps are closed or in the "off" position, provided that drip pans are placed and maintained under the spigots, valves, or pumps.

(g) Spill control and containment equipment, including, as a minimum, absorbents to pick up spills and leaks, shall be located in the immediate area where regulated substances are transferred, used, or stored.

(h) Regulated containers in outdoor storage areas shall:

- (1) Have secondary containment;
- (2) Be kept covered at all times unless the regulated containers are in the process of being transferred to another location;
- (3) Have a covering to keep the regulated container and the secondary containment structure free of rain, snow, or ice; and
- (4) Not be stored within any of the following set-backs:
 - a. For surface waters, 50 feet;
 - b. For private wells, 75 feet;
 - c. The protective radius of any public water supply well; or
 - d. For storm drains, 50 feet.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

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Env-Wq 401.05 Transferring Regulated Substances. Regulated substances shall be transferred from or to regulated containers only under the following conditions:

- (a) Funnels and drip pans shall be used; and
- (b) Fueling or transferring shall be done only over an impervious surface.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.06 Floor Drains. Interior floor drains shall discharge only to a holding tank registered in accordance with Env-Ws 1500 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Wq.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.07 Work Sinks. Work sinks shall discharge only to a holding tank registered in accordance with Env-Ws 1500 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Wq.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.08 Holding Tanks. Holding tanks that receive discharges from floor drains or work sinks shall be registered and maintained in accordance with Env-Ws 1500 or successor rules in subtitle Env-Wq.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401)
#8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.09 Release Response Information.

(a) The owner shall post release response information in accordance with (b), below, at every storage area.

(b) Release response information shall contain the information necessary to contact emergency response personnel, including the following:

- (1) The name of the individual designated by the owner to be contacted if a spill occurs;
- (2) The method by which the designated individual can be contacted when there is a release, such as by phone, or in-person at the main office;
- (3) The procedure for spill containment; and
- (4) Emergency phone numbers including 911 and, depending on local protocol:
 - a. State police;
 - b. Local police and fire department;
 - c. Local hospital;
 - d. Department of environmental services;
 - e. Poison control center; and
 - f. Office of emergency management.

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Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401) #8786, eff 1-5-07

Env-Wq 401.10 Waivers.

(a) The rules contained in this part are intended to apply to a variety of conditions and circumstances. It is recognized that strict compliance with all rules prescribed herein might not fit every conceivable situation. Thus, persons subject to these rules may request a waiver of specific rules in this part in accordance with this section.

(b) The person requesting the waiver(s) shall submit the following information in writing to the department:

- (1) A description of the facility or site to which the waiver request relates, including the name, address, and identification number of the facility or site;
- (2) A reference to the specific section of the rules from which a waiver is being sought;
- (3) A full explanation of why a waiver is necessary;
- (4) Whether the waiver is needed for a limited or indefinite period of time;
- (5) A full explanation with supporting data of the alternative(s), if any, proposed to be implemented or used in lieu of the section’s requirements; and
- (6) A full explanation of how the proposed alternative(s), if any, would be consistent with the intent of RSA 485-C and would adequately protect human health and the environment.

(c) The department shall grant a waiver if it determines that the intent of RSA 485-C will be met and human health and the environment will be protected. In granting the waiver, the department shall impose such conditions, including time limitations, as the department deems necessary to ensure that the activities conducted pursuant to the waiver will be protective of human health and the environment.

(d) No waiver shall be granted to any requirement specified in statute unless the statute expressly allows such requirement to be waived.

(e) The department shall issue a written response to a request for a waiver within 90 days of receipt of the request. If the department denies the request, the reasons(s) for the denial shall be clearly stated in the written response.

Source. (See Revision Note at part heading for Env-Wq 401) #8786, eff 1-5-07

APPENDIX

Rule Section(s)	State Statute(s) Implemented
Env-Wq 401 (see also specific section listed below)	RSA 485-C:1; RSA 485-C:4, VII; RSA 485-C:11
Env-Wq 401.10	RSA 541-A:22, IV

ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 • (603) 271-3503 • www.des.nh.gov

WD-DWGB 22-4

2009

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Groundwater Protection

Sixty percent of New Hampshire residents rely primarily on groundwater for their drinking water. Recognizing the importance of protecting the natural quality of groundwater, the legislature passed the Groundwater Protection Act (RSA 485-C) in 1991. This legislation recognized that a wide variety of activities involve the use of materials that can, if not properly handled, contaminate groundwater. There have been numerous instances of groundwater contamination in New Hampshire from leaking storage facilities, improper waste disposal, accidental spills, and even from normal use of these materials. Potentially contaminating substances can be more safely managed if certain basic guidelines are followed. The Groundwater Protection Act directed the N.H. Department of Environmental Services to adopt rules specifying best management practices (BMPs) for the Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs) listed below.

DES developed and adopted N.H. Code of Administrative Rules Part Env-Wq 401 Best Management Practices for Groundwater Protection, (formerly Env-Ws 421) which apply to all potential contamination sources in the state. The BMPs within the rules are essentially common-sense operating practices that are simple and economical to implement. The purpose of the BMPs is to help prevent a release of regulated substances. Regulated substances include oil, as defined under RSA 146-A, III, regulated contaminants established pursuant to RSA 485-C:6, and hazardous substances listed under federal regulations at 40 CFR 302. Cleaning up the release of a regulated substance can be very expensive. Following the BMP rules reduces environmental liability and minimizes potential cleanup costs.

Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs) ¹	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle service and repair shops • General service and repair shops • Metalworking shops • Manufacturing facilities • Underground and above-ground storage tanks • Waste and scrap processing and storage • Transportation corridors • Septic systems (at commercial and industrial facilities) • Laboratories and certain professional offices (medical, dental, veterinary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of agricultural chemicals² • Salt storage and use • Snow dumps • Stormwater infiltration ponds or leaching catch basins • Cleaning services • Food processing plants • Fueling and maintenance of earth moving equipment • Concrete, asphalt, and tar manufacture • Cemeteries • Hazardous waste facilities
<p>¹As identified in New Hampshire's Groundwater Protection Act (RSA 485-C)</p> <p>²Subject to BMPs developed and administered by NH Dept. of Food, Agriculture, and Markets</p>	

Summary of BMP for Groundwater Protection Rules

Storage

- Store regulated substances on an impervious surface.
- Secure storage areas against unauthorized entry.
- Label regulated containers clearly and visibly.
- Inspect storage areas weekly.
- Cover regulated containers¹ in outside storage areas.
- Keep regulated containers that are stored outside more than 50 feet from surface water and storm drains, 75 feet from private wells, and up to 400 feet from public wells.
- Secondary containment is required for regulated containers stored outside, except for on-premise use heating fuel tanks, or aboveground or underground storage tanks otherwise regulated.

Handling

- Keep regulated containers closed and sealed.
- Place drip pans under spigots, valves, and pumps.
- Have spill control and containment equipment readily available in all work areas.
- Use funnels and drip pans when transferring regulated substances; perform transfers over impervious surface.

Release Response Information

- Post information on what to do in the event of a spill.

Floor Drains and Work Sinks

- Cannot discharge into or onto the ground.

¹Regulated container means any device in which a regulated substance is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled, with a capacity of five gallons or more. The term does not include fuel tanks attached to and supplying fuel to a motor vehicle.

For more information on best management practices for groundwater protection visit the DES Drinking Water Source Protection webpage at

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/index.htm>, or contact the NH Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-0688.

Disclaimer: Statutory information contained in this fact sheet is current as of February 2, 2007. Statutory or regulatory changes that may occur after February 2, 2007, may cause part or all of the information to be invalid. If there are any questions concerning the status of the information, please contact DES at (603) 271-3644.

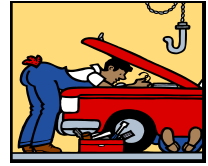
Best Management Practices for Backyard Mechanics and Hobbyists

Every year homeowners, backyard mechanics, and hobbyists spill or dispose of gas, oil, antifreeze and other motor vehicle or power equipment fluids that end up in the groundwater the majority of New Hampshire's residents use as a drinking water source.

Restoring contaminated groundwater can cost millions, and sometimes billions, of dollars. Here in New Hampshire an estimated \$400,000/month is spent on remediation of MtBE alone, and that's only one of the constituents in gasoline that can pollute our drinking water.

Backyard mechanics and motor vehicle enthusiasts can easily help prevent groundwater contamination of drinking water supplies by following a few simple practices to prevent spills, leaks, and other potential sources of contamination. These practices are easy to follow and usually cost nothing but a little time and effort.

- Never pour used oil, gasoline, transmission fluid, or antifreeze on the ground or down a drain. Local garages, waste transfer facilities, or household hazardous waste collection sites usually accept these used fluids for recycling, often for little or no charge.
- Refuel or repair engines over an impervious surface such as a concrete garage floor or a tarp on the ground. Always use a drip pan large enough to contain the motor vehicle or power equipment fluids being replaced or drained.
- Completely drain used oil filters over a drip pan or pail before disposal. Filters can take at least two days to fully drain. Many transfer facilities accept fully drained used oil filters for recycling. Store and transport used oil filters in a covered leak-proof container, like a plastic 5-gallon pail, until disposal.
- Always use a funnel or similar device when transferring new or used motor vehicle fluids from one container to another or from a container to the vehicle.
- Store as little gasoline or kerosene as possible around the home and always in UL-listed containers stored under cover and on an impervious surface. Make sure the containers' built-in spouts pour without spilling. Check all containers of motor vehicle fluids for leaks, at least once a month.
- Drain all fluids from used motor vehicle parts before removing them from the vehicle (Do this over a drip pan or impervious surface.) and store them on an impervious surface under cover or inside a covered leak-proof container, such as a large lidded tub.
- Keep absorbent materials such as pads, speedee-dri, kitty litter, or other clay-based products handy to the work area and clean up all spills as soon as they occur. Dispose of all used absorbents immediately in a leak-proof receptacle.



Did you Know?

- **Home vehicle repair enthusiasts in this country dump nearly 50 times more used oil on the ground in a year than the Exxon Valdes spilled in Prince William Sound.**
- **One quart of oil or ½ cup of gasoline can contaminate as much as 250,000 gallons of drinking water.**

For additional information contact the Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-0688. Find additional information regarding pollution prevention and other waste recycling programs at the website www.des.nh.gov/waste_programs.htm

New Well Siting Best Management Practice (BMP) Questionnaire For Large New Community Water Systems/Sources

A component of the wellhead protection program implementation, required by Env-Dw 302: *Large Production Wells and Wells for Large Community Water Systems*, is to conduct BMP surveys at potential contamination sources (PCSs). The surveys are conducted to ensure that each PCS is complying with New Hampshire's BMP Rules, Env-Wq 401, so that the risk of groundwater and surface water contamination in the wellhead protection area is minimized.

System Name: _____ **PWS #:** _____
Date: _____

1. Are there potential contamination sources (PCSs) within your wellhead protection area that require BMP surveys by your system? Yes No

2. If you answered yes above, is your system current with its BMP survey obligations per Env-Dw 302.25 *Wellhead Protection Program*? Yes No

3. Please list the facility name and date of visitation from the latest round of surveys (if more space is needed please feel free to use the back of this sheet).

Facility Name	Facility Description	Date Surveyed

Name and Signature of person conducting the BMP Inspections **Date**

Have you been trained for BMP inspections by DES staff? Yes No
If so, when? _____

Assistance in achieving BMP compliance is available from DES by contacting Pierce Rigrod at (603) 271-0688 or pierce.rigrod@des.nh.gov.

Please complete and return this form to Andrew Koff at NHDES-DWGB, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302 or Andrew.Koff@des.nh.gov .



Types of Facilities Requiring Inspections to Ensure Compliance with Best Management Practices Rules (Env-Wq 401)

Regulated substances are compounds determined by NHDES and/or USEPA as having the potential to contaminate drinking water sources and must be managed in accordance with New Hampshire Administrative Rule Env-Wq 401. They include automotive, marine, and heavy equipment fluids; paints; thinners; degreasers; cutting oils; and chemicals used for commercial cleaning and industrial processing. The following types of businesses should be inspected if they use, store, or handle, regulated substances in total quantities that equal or exceed five gallons (which is considered greater than normal household use.)

- 1. Shops that service vehicles, heavy equipment, small engines, or boats where engine or drive train fluids are routinely used or stored, even if fluid changes are the only repair work done at the facility.**
- 2. Woodworking facilities and autobody shops where painting and refinishing chemicals are used or stored.**
- 3. Appliance, heating, or refrigeration repair shops where regulated substances are used or stored.**
- 4. Photographic processing facilities, even those employing closed-loop processing systems.**
- 5. Auto salvage yards and scrap metal yards where engine, transmission, or cooling fluids are extracted, used, or stored.**
- 6. Metal working facilities, including jewelry making, where cutting oils and other lubricants or machining fluids are used or stored.**
- 7. Manufacturing facilities where regulated substances are used or stored.**
- 8. Laboratories and professional offices that routinely use or store regulated substances in quantities greater than five gallons at a time. (Most doctor or veterinarian offices do not store a sufficient quantity of chemicals to require inspection, unless a large laboratory is associated with the business.)**
- 9. Cleaning services that routinely use or store greater than five gallons of cleaning chemicals at a time. (A small laundromat usually would not need an inspection; however, a large commercial laundry or a company specializing in post-fire cleanup might.)**
- 10. Recycling or waste facilities that receive, store, or transport used oil or antifreeze for recycling, including municipal waste facilities.**
- 11. Mining or gravel excavation operations or marinas involved in stationary or mobile refueling or maintenance of heavy equipment or boats.**
- 12. Any facility that transfers or stores petroleum products in above-ground tanks, either indoors or outside, in quantities less than 660 gallons but greater than five.**

Please note that facilities that only store regulated substances offered for sale in sealed containers do not need to be inspected. Most hardware and building supply centers, convenience stores, drug stores, automotive supply shops, and department stores do not need an inspection unless they are dispensing regulated substances from large containers for resale (such as filling quart containers from bulk). Also excluded is home heating oil delivered or used on-premise.

List of Common Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs)*

A PCS is a facility that stores, uses, or handles regulated substances such as gasoline or chemicals in greater than household quantities. Bring the list with you during the visual search of your wellhead protection area so you can determine what facilities need to be added to your map as PCSs. These types of facilities will receive educational mailings for PCSs. If needed, an online copy of this list can be found on the DES website at the following link:

http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/waivers/documents/attach2_list.pdf

Underground and Aboveground Storage Tank Facilities - gasoline stations, petroleum bulk storage, chemical storage
Vehicle Service and Repair Shops - automobile, truck, and equipment service or repair shops, autobody shops
General Service and Repair Shops - furniture stripping, painting, and refinishing; photographic processing; printing; appliance and small engine repair; boat repair; refrigeration, heating, ventilating and air conditioning shops
Metalworking Shops - machine shops, metal plating, heat treating, smelting and jewelry making shops
Manufacturing Facilities - electronics and chemical manufacturing, processing and reclamation; paper, leather, plastic, fiberglass, rubber, silicon and glass making; pharmaceutical production; pesticide manufacture; chemical preservation of wood and wood products
Waste and Scrap Processing and Storage - junkyards, scrap yards, and auto salvage yards; wastewater treatment plants; dumps, landfills, transfer stations and other solid waste facilities; wastewater or septage lagoons
Laboratories and Professional Offices - medical, dental, veterinary offices & pet grooming; research and analytical laboratories
Salt Storage and Use - for winter road and parking lot maintenance
Cleaning Services - dry cleaners; laundromats; beauty salons; car washes
Food Processing Plants - meat packing and slaughterhouses; dairies; processed food manufacture
Fueling and Maintenance of Excavation and Earthmoving Equipment
Concrete, Asphalt and Tar Manufacture
Chemical Application Areas - Golf courses, athletic fields, railroads large over-head power lines, locations requiring intense landscape management with the application of pesticides and/or chemical applications for maintenance
Hazardous Waste Facilities - regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as implemented by RSA 147-A.111

* The above lists are intended to be a reference guide and are not all inclusive. Additional PCSs may exist in your protection area that are not specified in the above lists.

New Well Siting Educational Mailing Completion Form for Large New Community Water Sources/Systems

(To be filled out if **NOT** applying to the Waiver Program)

Please read both statements and check the one that applies to your water system. Fill out the requested information and send this form to the address listed below. If you have any questions about this form, please call Andrew Koff at (603) 271-8866. **Educational mailings are due to be conducted every 3 years.**

_____ **I have mailed or directly delivered the educational materials** to potential contamination sources (including both those identified by the State and by myself), and non-residential buildings within my wellhead protection area(s) as a component of the wellhead protection program implementation required by *Large Production Wells for Community Water Systems* (Env-Dw 302).

_____ I do not have any potential contamination sources within my wellhead protection area(s). Therefore, I did not send any educational materials.

Date Educational Mailing was completed: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(owner or owner's representative)

System PWS ID: _____

Source ID: _____

System Name: _____

Town where system is located: _____

(please ensure that all fields are complete)

Please send this completed form to:

Andrew Koff
NH DES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
P.O. Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03302
Andrew.Koff@des.nh.gov
fax: (603) 271-0656

