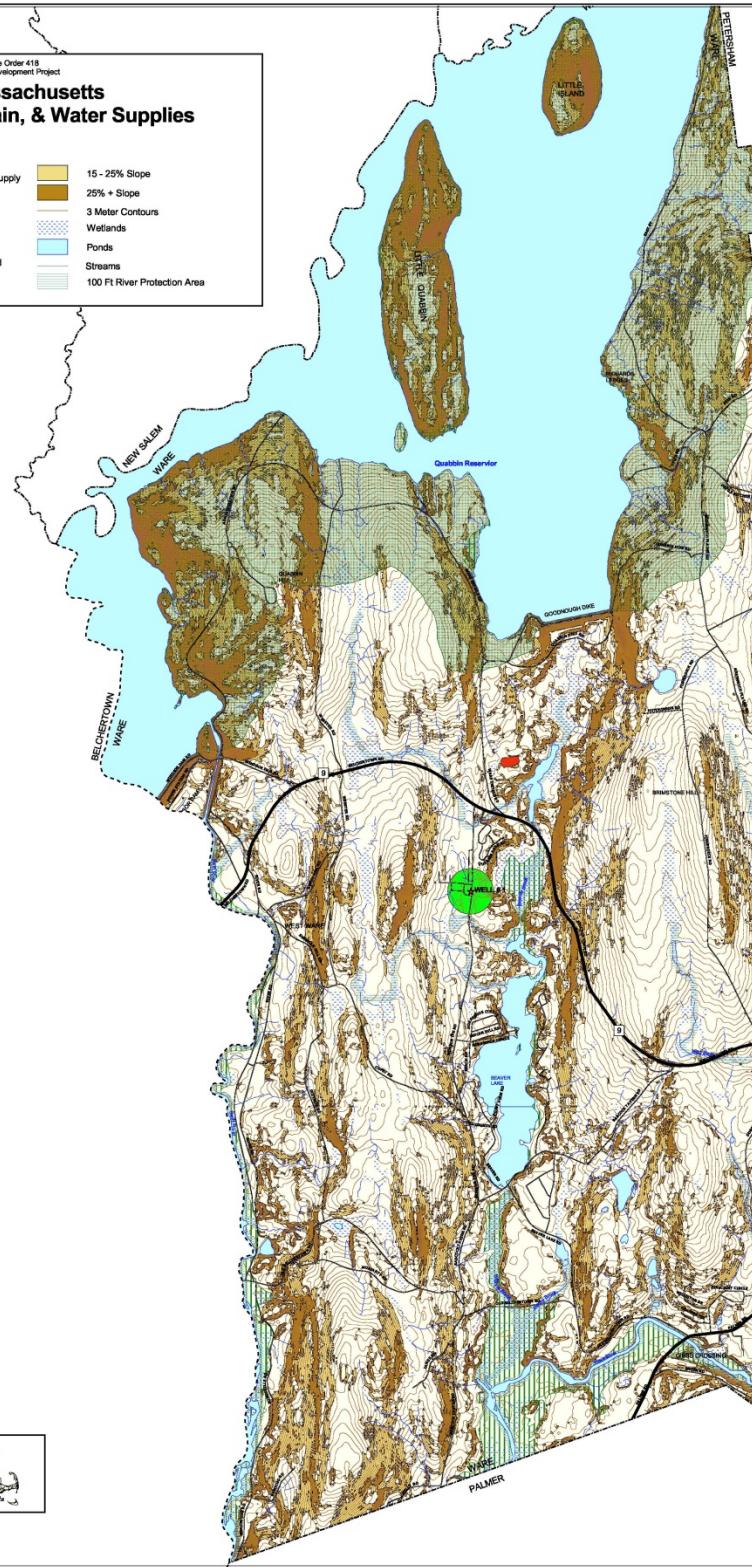


Ware, Massachusetts Topology, Flood Plain, & Water Supplies

DEP Public Water Supplies

- ★ Public Water Supply
- ★ Transient Non-Community Water Supply
- Interim Well Head Protection Area
- DEP Approved Zone II
- 100 Year Flood Plain
- Out Standing Resource Water Shed
- Waste Disposal

- 15 - 25% Slope
- 25% + Slope
- 3 Meter Contours
- Wetlands
- Ponds
- Streams
- 100 Ft River Protection Area



The Public Water Supply (PWS) database (coverage and layer) are named PW_S. DEP monitors the location of public community surface and groundwater supply sources and public non-community supply sources as defined in 310 CMR 22.00. The public water supply sources are located in the DEP's Water Quality Testing System (WQTS) database. The WQTS database is the Department's central database for tracking public supply data. The DEP database also maintains information on proposed wells and proposed DEP approved well head protection area (Zone II). Proposed sources are not currently marked in WQTS.

As stated in 310 CMR 22.02, a Public Water System means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has five or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. Such items include (1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution system which supplies water to 15 or more individuals daily at least 60 days of the year; (2) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution system which supplies water to a system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (3) any collection or treatment system facility not under such control, which are used primarily or exclusively for the collection, treatment, and distribution of water for a public water system or a "non-community water system."

(a) A public water system means a system which serves at least 15 service connections and by year-round residence or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. A public water system is not a "non-community water system" if it is a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons or more than 25 persons for at least 60 days of the year. A public water system means a system which serves water to 25 different persons at least 60 days of the year. Examples of public water systems are restaurants, grocery stores, laundries, motels, camp grounds, parks, government, ski areas and convention centers.

2. Transient non-community water system or "TNC" means a public water system that is not a community water system or a non-transient non-community water system. A transient non-community water system which serves water to 25 different persons at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient non-community water systems are restaurants, grocery stores, laundries, motels, camp grounds, parks, government, ski areas and convention centers.

Interior Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA, WPACON)
In the absence of an approved Zone II, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has adopted the Interior Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) as the primary method for protecting drinking water wells from contamination. For PWS sources that pump less than 100,000 gallons per day (GPD), the IWPA radius is proportional to the pumping rate in gallons per minute (GPM). Pumping rate is determined by dividing the annual average volume pumped by the number of days and hours metered date or Title 5 flow rate. The formula used for calculating the IWPA well point buffer radius is $R = \text{ln}(I_0 / I) / (2 \pi \times \text{pumping rate in GPM}) + 400$.

The minimum IWPA radius is 400 feet, the maximum (default) radius reached at 100,000 GPD is 2,440 feet (700 meters). In instances where DWPF pumping rate information is unavailable, DEP will use a default value of 1,000 feet. The radius is based on PWS well classification. The default radius for community class PWS groundwater sources is 1,000 feet (305 meters). The default radius for non-transient non-community sources is 750 feet (228 meters) for Non-Truscan (NTNC) wells and 500 feet (152 meters) for Transient (TNC) wells.

The RIver Protection Act buffer data was created by buffering the available hydrology data for RIver 250 feet. Using the hydrology attribute data originally created by USGS, attempts were made to buffer only stream features that are coded as being permanent. Some streams, particularly smaller ones, were buffered as being potential streams were not buffered and some intermittent streams were. RIORA MassGIS around the date of the 1999 - 2001 RIORA Bulkhead project.

The RIiver Corridor (1.5,000) dataset represents 300' upstream extent from RIiver frontage code 1. Using ArcInfo GRID module, the contours were converted to an asterisk grid with a resolution of 10' and a cell size of 10'. The resulting grid was then resampled to 5 classification ranges: 0 to 2% slope, 2 to 4%, 4 to 15%, 15 to 25% and above 25%. The grid was then converted to a polygon coverage. The Slopes shown are the RIiver Corridor slopes. This data is not yet available, but should be subject to field verification and be used for planning purposes only.