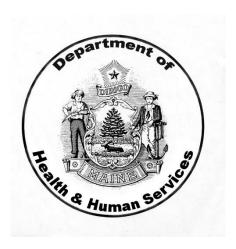
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPLICATION FOR A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR NEW WELL





Drinking Water Program
Division of Environmental and Community Health
Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Department of Health and Human Services
11 State House Station, 286 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011
Tel: (207) 287-2070 TTY Users: Dial 711 (Maine Relay)

Fax: (207) 287-4172 Web Address: www.medwp.com

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Water Bottlers in the State of Maine

If you are planning a new water bottling facility or a new well for an existing water bottling facility, the materials you need for well and system approval are within this application, or referred to in this application.

Please contact the Drinking Water Program at (207)-287-2070 if you have any questions concerning the process for reviewing an application for a new well or a new system for bottling water.

GETTING APPROVAL FOR A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR NEW WELL

Water bottling facilities in the State of Maine are regulated as Transient Public Water Systems. If you own or operate a water bottling facility in Maine, or are planning to establish one, drilling and utilizing a new or existing well for serving water to the public requires written approval from the Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) in the Department of Health and Human Services. This application has the material you need to complete this process.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL

- A completed APPLICATION FOR A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR WELL (this application)
- Results of water quality parameters required in this application
- A hydrogeologic report detailing the water source, for In-State sources, including a site map/plan. (Note: Out-of-State sources shall submit Public Water Supply Certification of State Certification as a public water supply instead). Details on what needs to be included in this evaluation can be obtained from the following Drinking Water Program document: Hydrogeologic Reports Preparation and Review Policy (DWP0171).

Approval of a new water bottling facility requires well <u>and</u> water system approval. Compliance of the source through treatment will be evaluated during an inspection by the Drinking Water Program.

Every public water system has a primary point of contact with the Maine Drinking Water Program:

 PWS Inspector... responsible for helping you to complete the new facility or well approval process, all aspects of inspecting your public water system, for evaluating water quality and overall compliance of your public water system with the Maine Rules Relating to Drinking Water. To determine who your PWS Inspector is, along with contact information, contact the Maine Drinking Water Program at 207-287-2070.

STEPS FOR APPROVAL OF A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR NEW WELL

- 1. Fill in the "Facility Information and Points of Contact" form.
- **2.** Fill in the "Request for Preliminary Approval of a Water Bottling Faciltiy or Well" form. Note that public water system wells must be 300 feet from leachfields and 1000 feet from underground storage tanks. See setback waiver policies at www.medwp.com
- **3.** Fill in the "Potential Sources of Contamination" form or provide information in the hydrogeologic report.
- **4.** Provide (sketch) a "Site Plan for Preliminary Approval of the Proposed Well". A sample is provided in this packet. This may be provided in the hydrogeologic report.

Send items 1-4 to your PWS Inspector, identified on the front cover of this publication.

- **5.** After Preliminary Approval has been granted by the PWS Inspector, the well can then be drilled. (For a system with an existing well, after preliminary approval is granted, proceed to the next step)
- **6.** Work with the PWS Inspector to arrange required water quality tests to be collected.
- 7. Fill in the "Request for Final Approval of a Water Bottling Facilty or Well" form.
- 8. Fill in the "Water System Component Checklist and Questionnaire".

Send items 7-8 to your PWS Inspector.

Note: If your public water system is already in operation serving water to the public, complete items 1 through 8 and send all materials to your PWS Inspector.

9. After Final Approval is granted, contact the PWS Inspector when water is being bottled from this new well or new bottling facility.

Public Water System Facility Information and Points of Contact

Facility Name:			
Tax Map & Lot Number:			
Road Address:			
City or Town:	Date Entered:		
County:			
On-Site Contact Person:			
On-Site Phone:			
Person completing this form:			
The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) keeps recor			
managing and maintaining every public water system.	Please record contact information below.		
If you have an existing public water system, please fill in	n the contact information below.		
Administrative Contact (Principal point of contact for DWP	correspondence)		
Name:	Fax (dedicated line):		
Mailing Address:	Emergency Phone:		
City, State, Zip Code:			
Phone:	-		
Financial Contact (Receives the DWP fee annual bill)			
Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, Zip Code:			
Phone:	-		
Emergency Contact (The person the DWP will try to reach			
Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, Zip Code:	E-mail:		
Phone:	-		
Owner	_ ,, ,, ,, ,,		
Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, Zip Code:			
Phone:	-		
Sampler	_ ,, , , , , , ,		
Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, Zip Code:			
Phone:	_		

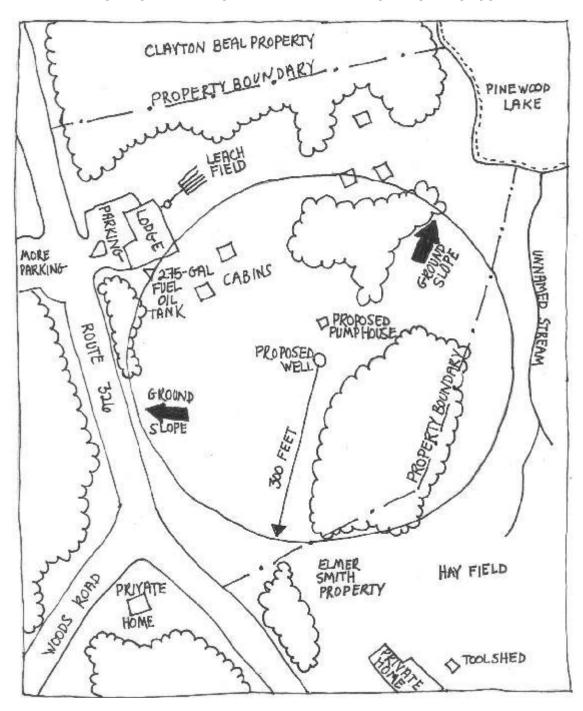
REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL FOR A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR NEW WELL

Note: Preliminary approval is required **before** a well is drilled.

Facility Name: PWSID# (if an existing public water system): Contact Name: Town or City: This application is for (check one): An additional or new well for an existing public water system? A well for an existing facility which has not been regulated before? A well for a proposed facility which has not yet been constructed? I plan to drill the well by (date). I want to have it on-line by Well Driller's Name: License	NOTE THAT A NEW WELL MUST BE DRILLED BY A WELL DRILLER LICENSED IN THE STATE OF MAINE. FOR A LIST OF WELL DRILLERS, CONTACT THE MAINE WELL DRILLING COMMISSION AT (207) 287-5699 Allow 30 Days for Processing
 This application will be returned unless accompanied by a hydrology. 1. A location map (an "X" drawn on a map from the Maine Altas and Gage. 2. A site plan (more detailed map of the well site) including: A scale (1inch = 100 feet or similar) All potential contaminant sources (leach fields, fuel tanks etc.) Underground Storage Tanks within 1000 feet of the well. Surface water bodies (lakes, streams, ponds) within 300 feet of Property boundries and the land uses on adjacent properties The general slope of land near the well 3. A copy of HHE 200 septic system design form if a leach field is within 	ogic report including: azateer is sufficient) within 300 feet of the well. f the well.
Is this a seasonal operation? If yes, season begins?	season ends?
How many feet away is the nearest property line?(feet) How much land is controlled and/or owned?(acres How many feet to the nearest corner of any leachfield?(feet). So the many feet to the nearest underground storage tank?(feet). So	s) Setback waiver is required if less than 300 feet
CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the information accurate and no site details have been omitted which would have a bear installation of a public water supply well. Maine law makes it illegal for permit to make false statements upon an application with the intercourse of their official duties, or to create a false impression in a water benefit. Unsworn Falsification is a Class D misdemeanor offense princarceration, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both.	aring on the suitability of the site for or persons applying for a Departmental nt to deceive department officials in the written application for pecuniary or other
Signature: Title	
Print Name Date	
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: PWS Inspector Source ID Number Will a Setback Reduction Waiver be required? If yes, use Setback If yes, Unique or Parent/Child? Is the system Active (A)	Date of site visit

PWS Name_		PWSID#Date:Date:			
\		Dis.			
Number of PSCs	Land Use Activity	Distance to well	Number of PSCs	Land Use Activity	Distance to well
	HERBICIDE / PESTICIDE USE		OTHER		
1800 1801 1801 1800 1801 1801 1800	1. Agricultural chemical spreading or	7		50. Abandoned well	4
	spraying				
	Agricultural chemical storage			51. Boat builder, refinisher, maintenance	
	3. Bulk grain storage			52. Chemical reclamation	
	4. Chemically fertilized agricultural			53. Food processor	
	field				
	5. Golf course			54. Graveyard & cemetery	
	6. Herbicide sales or applicator			55. Heat treater, smelter, annealer,	
				descaler	
	7. Nursery or garden shop			56. Incinerator	
	Pesticide sales or applicator			57. Industrial discharge	
007/807/807/807/807/807/807/807	9. High voltage transmission lines	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	58. Industrial manufacturer	
	PETROLEUM / HYDROCARBON USE			59. Industrial waste disposal	
	(VOCS OR SEMI-VOCS)	"	<u> </u>		
	10. Aboveground oil storage tank (including home heating oil tanks)			60. Landfill, dump, transfer station	
	11. Underground oil storage tank			61. Metal plating	
	12. Airport fueling area			62. Military facility	
	13. Airport maintenance			63. Monitoring well	
	14. Auto chemical supply wholesaler			64. Railroad yard or line	
	15. Auto repair			65. Recycling or processing center (other	
	'			than beverages)	
	16. Body shop			66. Research laboratory	
	17. Concrete, asphalt, tar, coal			67. Residential home	
	company				
	18. Dry cleaner			68. Rust proofer	
	19. Furniture stripper			69. Salt pile or sand & salt pile	
	20. Gas station, service station			70. Septic system, septic waste disposal	
	21. Junk or salvage yard			a. Beauty parlor	
	22. Machine shop			b. Car wash	
	23. Oil pipeline			c. Laundromat	
	24. Painters, finisher			d. Medical, dental, veterinarian office	
	25. Parking lot			e. Mortuary/ funeral parlor	
	26. Photo processor			f. Multi-unit housing	
	27. Printer			g. Single-family housing	
	28. Sand & gravel mining, other			h. Other	
	mining				
	29. Small engine repair shop	ļ		71. Sewer line	
	30. Snow dump (large commercial or			72. Sludge disposal or spreading	
	municipal)			70 \\\	
	31. Stormwater impoundments or			73. Wastewater impoundment area	
	run-off area			74 Woodowotor troots and plants	
	32. Truck terminal			74. Wastewater treatment plants, discharge	
	ar)	> 		
BACTER	A AND INORGANICS		***	75. Wood preserver	
800 1801 1801 1800 1801 1801 1800		ĸ.	<i>A</i>		
	40. Animal burial (large scale site)			76. Other – Please indicate other potential contamination sites not included in this list.	
	41. Animal grazing			ni dilo liot.	
	42. Barnyard				-
	43. Manure pile				-
	44. Manure spreading				<u> </u>
	45. Meat packer, slaughter house				
	46. Municipal wastewater plant				

EXAMPLE OF A SITE PLAN FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF PROPOSED WELL



An acceptable site plan must include:

- A scale (1inch = 100 feet or larger);
- Potential sources of contamination within 300 feet (leach field, fuel tank, etc.);
- Underground Storage Tanks within 1000 feet of the well;
- Property boundaries;
- A description of land uses on adjacent properties;
- The general slope of land near the well; and
- Surface water bodies within 300 feet of the well.



WATER QUALITY TESTING REQUIRED FOR A BOTTLING SOURCE FINAL APPROVAL

After a well is drilled it must be developed per the Maine Rules Relating to Drinking Water, Section 3 (G)(2)(a). At the conclusion of the well development, take samples for the following tests. Final approval of a source proposed for bottled water, which will be sold in Maine, requires satisfactory results from these tests.

□ <i>Inorganic Parameters:</i> A good indicator or general ground water quality. Includes: nitrate, nitrite, chloride, hardness, fluoride, copper, iron, manganese, zinc, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, silver, selenium, nickel, antimony, beryllium, sulfate, cyanide, and thallium sodium, color, turbidity, pH, and total coliform bacteria.
□ Semivolatile Organic Compounds: A test for synthetic organic compounds, pesticides, carbamate pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other agricultural/industrial chemicals.
□ <i>Volatile Organic Compounds:</i> A screening procedure which can detect the presence of more than 50 different hydrocarbon compounds including gasoline, kerosene, #2 fuel oil and other industrial solvents.
☐ <i>Gross Alpha:</i> A test for radioactivity exclusive of that from radon. Usually indicates the presence of uranium or radium.
□ <i>Radon:</i> A test for radon gas, in water.
□ PFAS Screen: ("Test PFAS at accredited labs employing EPA methods, 533, 537 or 537.1 for use in potable water)

** NOTE: THE LABORATORY YOU CHOOSE MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE STATE OF MAINE TO PERFORM THE REQUIRED WATER TESTS. ***

For a list of labs certified by the State of Maine, contact the Drinking Water Program at (207) 287-2070. To order bottles from the State Health Lab, call the PWS Inspector for your system.

The Maine Rules Relating to Drinking Water can be found at www.medwp.com

REQUEST FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF A WATER BOTTLING FACILITY OR NEW WELL

WELL CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Facility Name		WATER TEST RESULTS MUST ACCOMPANY THIS FORM.			
COMPLETE FOR WELLS:		COMPLETE FOR BEDROCK WELLS:		COMPLETE FOR GRAVEL WELLS:	
Name & Address of Well Driller:	Required Water Tests: Inorganic Parameters	Date drilled	d:	Date drilled:	
	□ Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SOC)	Total depth	า:	Total depth:	
Driller's License #:	Uvolatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Depth to b	edrock:	Depth to top of screen:	
Pump test duration (hours):	□ Gross Alpha □ Radon	Length of o	casing:	Length of screen:	
Water tests must be conducted by a certified laboratory. If you choose to use the State Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory, call the PWS Inspector (call 207-287-2070) to order sample bottles. If you chose to use a private certified laboratory, enter name of certified laboratory here:		Diameter of casing: Safe Yield (GPM):		Diameter of casing: Safe Yield (GPM):	
	CERTIFICATION				
I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the information on this form and attachments is true and accurate. I certify that the well has been drilled as specified on the preliminary approval request submitted earlier and that water test results are from raw water samples taken from the well described above. Maine law makes it illegal for persons applying for a Departmental permit to make false statements upon an application with the intent to deceive department officials in the course of their official duties, or to create a false impression in a written application for pecuniary or other benefit. Unsworn Falsification is a Class D misdemeanor offense punishable by up to 364 days incarceration, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both.					
Signature	Title_				
Print Name Date					
Attach copies of water quality test and return to the PWS Inspector. Allow 30 days for processing.		SC DA	OR OFFICE USE OF OURCE ID NUMBER ATE RECEIVED		
		CC	ONDITIONAL?		

Water System Component Checklist & Questionnaire

The bottled water facility or well approval procedure focuses primarily on the water source, the physical well itself, through all drinking water treatment. Compliance of the water system from source through treatment will be evaluated during an inspection completed by the Drinking Water Program. Please check off the components that are, or will be, part of the water system. Include notes as needed.

Facility Name:	Date:
☐ Submersible well pump	
☐ Above-ground suction well pump	
☐ Bladder pressure tank(s) Qty Size(s) (gal)	
Hydropneumatic pressure tank Size (gal):	
Atmospheric storage tank & pump Size (gal):	
Gravity storage tank Size (gal):	
Sediment filter Type:	
☐Water meter	
☐Treatment (please specify):	
·	
Other water system information:	
·	

Appendix A

As defined in 10-144CMR Chapter 231, Spring water is:

SPRING WATER: Water derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth. Spring water must comply with the U.S. EPA National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards, 40 CFR Section 141, from time to time amended. Spring water shall be collected only at the spring or through a borehole tapping the underground formation feeding the spring. There shall be a natural force causing the water to flow to the surface through a natural orifice. The location of the spring shall be identified and such identification shall be maintained in the plant's records. Spring water collected with the use of an external force shall be from the same underground striation as the spring, as shown by a measurable hydraulic connection using a hydro geologically valid method between the bore hole and the natural spring, and shall have all the physical properties, before treatment, and be of the same composition and quality, as the water that flows naturally to the surface of the earth. A water chemistry comparison is typically done by plotting cations and anions for both the spring and borehole on a "Piper Diagram". If spring water is collected with the use of an external force, water must continue to flow naturally to the surface of the earth through the spring's natural orifice. Plants shall demonstrate, on request, to appropriate regulatory officials, using a hydro geologically valid method that an appropriate hydraulic connection exists between the natural orifice of the spring and the borehole. Such a demonstration shall be submitted by a hydro geologist certified to perform this type of work in the State of Maine.

The FDA definition of Spring water per 21CFR165.110:

(vi) The name of water derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth may be "spring water." Spring water shall be collected only at the spring or through a bore hole tapping the underground formation feeding the spring. There shall be a natural force causing the water to flow to the surface through a natural orifice. The location of the spring shall be identified. Spring water collected with the use of an external force shall be from the same underground stratum as the spring, as shown by a measurable hydraulic connection using a hydrogeologically valid method between the bore hole and the natural spring, and shall have all the physical properties, before treatment, and be of the same composition and quality, as the water that flows naturally to the surface of the earth. If spring water is collected with the use of an external force, water must continue to flow naturally to the surface of the earth through the spring's natural orifice. Plants shall demonstrate, on request, to appropriate regulatory officials, using a hydrogeologically valid method, that an appropriate hydraulic connection exists between the natural orifice of the spring and the bore hole.