

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report

For

ASHBY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Prepared by the
Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Resource Protection,
Drinking Water Program

Date Prepared:
August 8, 2001

Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information

<i>PWS NAME</i>	ASHBY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
<i>PWS Address</i>	911 MAIN STREET
<i>City/Town</i>	ASHBY
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	2012001
<i>Local Contact</i>	JOSEPH MAZZOLA
<i>Phone Number</i>	(978) 386-7726

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	2012002-01G	250	622	High

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- ? inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- ? assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- ? publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

Maintaining Your Good Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including septic systems, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential contaminant sources, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attached Map of the Protection Areas

1. Description of the Water System

The well for Ashby Elementary School is located on a slight elevation northwest of the school buildings. The well has a Zone I of 306 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of 928 feet. The well is a six inch bedrock well. It is 630 feet deep. The well is located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone I and IWPA.

The well serving the school has no treatment at this time. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1.

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

2. Discussion of Land Uses in the Protection Areas

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

Key issues include:

1. **Inappropriate activities in Zone Is;**
2. **An underground storage tank (UST) with heating oil.**
3. **Septic system;**
4. **Athletic Field, and;**
5. **Stormwater drain within the IWPA;**

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the well is High, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use or activity in the IWPA.

1. **Zone I** - Currently, the well does not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone Is. The facility's Zone I contains school buildings, athletic fields, access road and stormwater drain. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Keep non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements. Please note that water systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying their system.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within Zone I.
- ✓ If the school intends to continue utilizing the structures, athletic fields, and roads in the Zone I, use BMPs and restrict activities that could pose a threat to the water supply.

2. **Underground Storage Tank (UST)** – A 10,000 gallon double-walled UST with heating oil is located within the IWPA. Leaks and or spill of fuel oil are a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Upgrade all oil/hazardous material storage tanks to incorporate proper containment and safety practices. Any modifications to the UST must be accomplished in a manner consistent with Massachusetts's plumbing, building, and fire code requirements. Consult with the local fire department for any additional local code

Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas

Facility Type	Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
School	Fuel Storage Below Ground	No	Yes	High	Heating oil tank
	Septic system	No	Yes	Moderate	See septic systems brochure in the appendix
	Athletic field	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Fertilizer and pesticide use
	Stormwater drain	Yes	Yes	Low	Discharges away from well, towards Route 119 (Main Street)
	Access road	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Limit road salt usage and provide drainage away from wells

* -For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use / Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

IWPA: A 400 foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

requirements regarding USTs.

3. **Septic system** - The septic system is located within the IWPA. If a septic system fails or is not properly maintained it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Staff should be instructed on the proper disposal of spent household chemicals. Include custodial staff, groundskeepers, and certified operator.
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis. Refer to the attachments for more information regarding septic systems.

4. **Athletic field** - The athletic field for the school is located within the Zone I and IWPA. Spills, leaks of fertilizer, or over-application of fertilizer could potentially contaminate the water supply. Fertilizer is also stored in a storage shed that is located within the IWPA. If improperly managed, the fertilizer could potentially contaminate the water supply, all the same.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on school property.

5. **Stormwater drains**- Stormwater drains are located within the IWPA. Water from the roof goes into the drain that flows to Main street, away from the water supply. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets, parking areas, and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, leakage from dumpsters, household hazardous waste, and contaminants from vehicle leaks, maintenance, washing or accidents.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Have the catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule.
- ✓ The Department recommends the public water supplier consider nonstructural techniques such as parking lot sweeping to reduce the amount of potential contaminants in storm water runoff. Additionally, the public water supplier may want to consider structural BMPs (e.g. stormwater swale, detention basin, etc.) as part of comprehensive storm water management plan for the site (refer to Storm Water Management Handbook, Volume 1 and 2 for information on BMPs).

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the system's susceptibility to contamination.

3. Protection Recommendations

Ashby Elementary School should review and adopt the following recommendations at the school:

Zone I:

- ✓ Consider well relocation if Zone I threats cannot be mitigated.

Training and Education:

- ✓ Instruct staff on proper hazardous material use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, certified operator, and food preparation staff.
- ✓ Post drinking water protection area signs at key visibility locations.

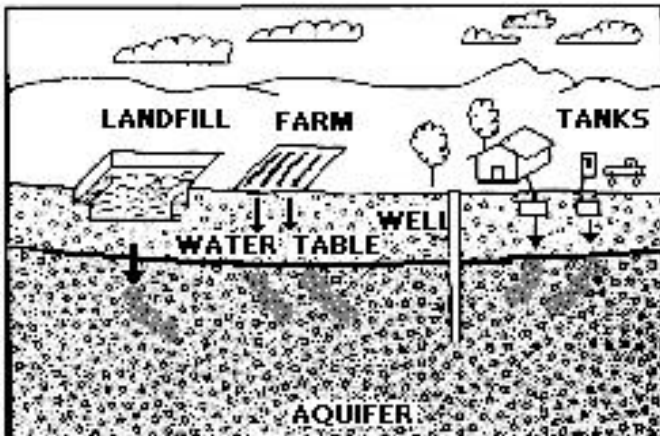


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

For More Information:

Contact **Josephine Yemoh-Ndi** in DEP's **Worcester Office** at **(508) 792-7650 x 4030** for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on DEP's web site at:
www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.

Copies of this assessment have been provided to the water department, town boards, the town library and the local media.

- ✓ Incorporate groundwater education into school curriculum (K-6 curricula).

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials.

Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Ashby to include the school's IWPA in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a potential contaminant threat inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

Funding:

The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program provides funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing Wellhead protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the 2001 "Wellhead Protection Grant Program". For additional information, please refer to the attached program fact sheet from last year (Please note: each program year the

Department posts a new Request for Response for the Grant program (RFR)).

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

4. Attachments

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area.
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- Your Septic System Brochure
- Pesticide Use Factsheet
- Healthy Schools Fact Sheet
- Wellhead Protection Grant Program Fact Sheet
- Source Protection Sign Order Form