



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report  
for  
**Auburn Water District**

### 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.

### Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

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

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

**Table 1: Public Water System Information**

<i><b>PWS Name</b></i>	Auburn Water District
<i><b>PWS Address</b></i>	75 Church Street
<i><b>City/Town</b></i>	Auburn, Massachusetts
<i><b>PWS ID Number</b></i>	2017000
<i><b>Local Contact</b></i>	Dr. Richard Weagle
<i><b>Phone Number</b></i>	(508) 832-5336

### 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 storm runoff, 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 sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. 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 the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations
4. Appendices

### 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 a Zone II protection area.



### Glossary

**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 (i.e. clay) that resists penetration by water.

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

**Zone I:** The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

**Zone II:** The primary recharge area for the aquifer. This area is defined by hydrogeologic studies that must be approved by DEP. Refer to the attached map to determine the land within your Zone II.

## Section 1: Description of the Water System

**Zone II #: 196**

**Susceptibility: High**

Well Names	Source IDs
Well #1	2017000-01G
Well #2	2017000-02G
Well #3	2017000-03G
Well #4	2017000-04G
Well #5	2017000-05G
Well #6	2017000-06G
Well #7	2017000-07G
Well #8	2017000-08G
Well #6 West	2017000-09G
Well #6 North	2017000-10G

The ten (10) wells for Auburn Water District are located in a Zone II that encompasses an area north and south of Massachusetts Turnpike (I-90). Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the Zone II.

All ten wells are treated with potassium hydroxide for corrosion control. They are also disinfected by treating with chlorine gas and sodium hypochlorite. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report. Drinking water monitoring reporting data are also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

## Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone II for the Auburn Water District is a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

### Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone Is
2. Residential land uses
3. Transportation corridors
4. Hazardous materials storage and use
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Comprehensive wellhead protection planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

**1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is** – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00 Drinking Water) require public water suppliers to own the Zone I or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. The ten (10) Zone Is for the wells are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The following non water supply activities occur in the Zone Is of the system wells:

**Zone I: For Well #1, #3, #4 and #5** - These wells have highways and local roads running through the Zone I.

**Zone 1: For Well #7 and #8** - The Zone Is for these wells have the railroad right of way running through them.

**Zone I Recommendations:**

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non water supply activities from the Zone Is to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone Is.
- ✓ Keep any new non water supply activities out of the Zone Is.

**2. Residential Land Uses** – Approximately 30% of the Zone II consists of residential areas. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it

picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

**Residential Land Use Recommendations:**

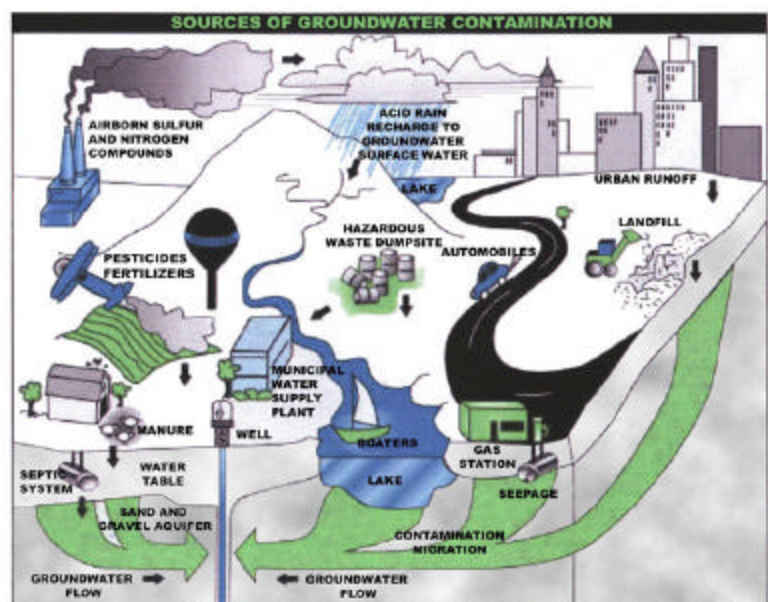
- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm), which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

## Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.



**3. Transportation Corridors** - Route 290 and I-90 run through the Zone II. Local roads are common throughout the Zone II. Roadway construction, maintenance, and typical highway use can all be potential sources of contamination. Accidents can lead to spills of gasoline and other potentially dangerous transported chemicals. Roadways are frequent sites for illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes. De-icing salt, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash in to catchbasins.

**Transportation Corridor Recommendations:**

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Work to better manage stormwater by pre-treating contaminated stormwater and/or redirecting stormwater outside of the Zone II.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone II can be effectively contained.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren't yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.

**4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use** – Fourteen percent (14%) of the land area within the Zone II is commercial or industrial land uses. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

**For More Information**

Contact Josephine Yemoh-Ndi in DEP's Worcester Office at (508) 849-4030 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, board of health, and the town.

**What are "BMPs?"**

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

**Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:**

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm), which provides BMP's for common business issues.
- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floor drain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

(Continued on page 7)

**Source Protection Decreases Risk**

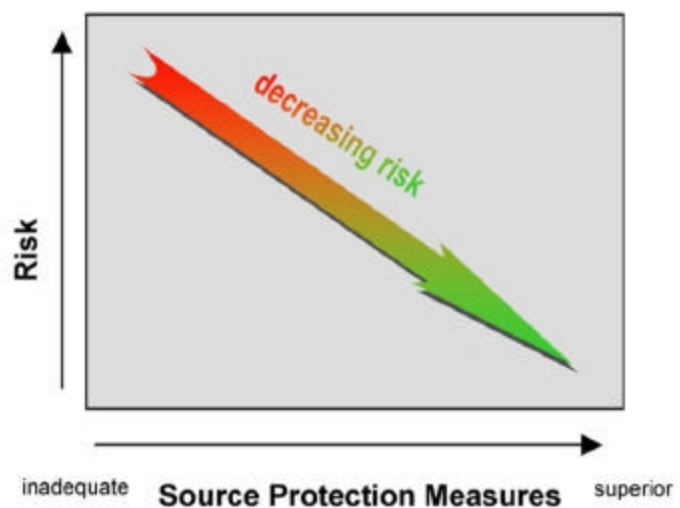


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

### Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

**Table 2: Land Use in the Protection Areas (Zones I and II)**

For more information, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Commercial</b>			
Body Shops	1	H	Vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products: improper management
Gas Stations	Few	H	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	Few	H	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Bus and Truck Terminals	1	H	Fuels and maintenance chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	M	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Dry Cleaners	1	H	Solvents and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Funeral Homes	1	L	Hazardous chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Golf Courses	1	M	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Medical Facilities	1	M	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Photo Processors	1	H	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Printer And Blueprint Shops	1	M	Printing inks and chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Railroad Tracks And Yards	1	H	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or
Rust Proofing	1	H	Rust proofing chemicals, solvents, and automotive paint residuals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage



Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Industrial</b>			
Chemical Manufacture Or Storage	Few	H	Chemicals and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Foundries Or Metal Fabricators	1	H	Solvents and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Hazardous Materials Storage	Few	H	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industry/Industrial Parks	2	H	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Machine/Metalworking Shops	1	H	Solvents and metal tailings: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Plastic Manufacturers	2	H	Solvents, resins and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
<b>Residential</b>			
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Many	M	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Many	M	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Aquatic Wildlife	Several	L	Microbial contaminants
Fishing/Boating	Few	L	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste	Three	H	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	12	--	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	M	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	23	M	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Many	L	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way	2	L	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	3	M	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Underground Storage Tanks	Many	H	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste	Several	L	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/	1	M	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater: improper

**Notes:**

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
2. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

\* **THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

**5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites** – The Zone II contains DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 2-0012366, 2-0012264, 2-0000202, 2-0010049, 2-0000926, 2-0011973, 2-0011577, 2-0000862, 2-0011865, 2-0000287, 2-0010928 and 2-0010286. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more formation.

**Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:**

- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.

**6. Protection Planning** – Currently, the Town does not have water supply protection controls that meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

**Protection Planning Recommendations:**

- ✓ Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan. Establish a protection team, and refer them to <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm> for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".

- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). If there are no local controls or they do not meet the current regulations, adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm>.
- ✓ If local controls do not regulate floordrains, be sure to include floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2).

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that are potential sources of contamination are included in Table 2. Refer to Appendix B for more information about these land uses. Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources. Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

### Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

#### Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system Zone IIs contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2.

#### Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Continue to inspect the Zone I regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.

#### Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead Protection Plan

- ➊ Reduces Risk to Human Health
- ➋ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:
  - ♦ Increased groundwater monitoring and treatment
  - ♦ Water supply clean up and remediation
  - ♦ Replacing a water supply
  - ♦ Purchasing water
- ➌ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged
- ➍ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations
- ➎ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.



- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

#### Conclusions:

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3, the Key Issues above and Appendix A.

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program and Source Protection Grant Program provide funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing water supply source protection through local projects. Protection



**Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations**

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
<b>Zone I</b>		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	<b>NO</b>	Follow Best Management Practices (BMP's) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials. Does own /control for well #6, #9, #10
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	<b>YES</b>	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	<b>YES</b>	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	<b>NO</b>	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone Is.
<b>Municipal Controls</b> (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	<b>NO</b>	The Town does not have an "Aquifer Protection District" bylaw that meets DEP's best efforts for wellhead protection. Refer to <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations. The water supplier has met Best Effort requirements 310 CMR 22.21 ———
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	<b>NO</b>	Work with neighboring municipalities to include Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
<b>Planning</b>		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	<b>NO</b>	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan" available at: <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> .
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	<b>YES</b>	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	<b>NO</b>	Establish committee; include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	<b>YES</b>	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc</a>
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	<b>YES</b>	Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.

recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. Please note: each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response for the grant program (RFR).

Other grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

## Section 4: Appendices

- A. Protection Recommendations
- B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
- C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
- D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

### What is a Zone III?

A Zone III is the land beyond the Zone II from which surface and ground water may drain to the Zone II.

The Zone III includes the Zone II and the additional recharge area that could contribute water to the Zone II.

Land uses within the Zone III that are located outside of the Zone II were not assessed for this report.

This area was not assessed due to either or both of the following:

1. The low permeability of underground water bearing materials in this area significantly reduces the rate of contaminant transport through the groundwater.
2. An assessment has been made that groundwater in this area probably discharges to surface water features rather than traveling directly toward the well.

### Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at [mass.gov/dep/brp/dws](http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws) including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

## APPENDIX B: Regulated Facilities Within The Water Supply Protection Area

### DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
271062	ACURA OF AUBURN	476 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
271062	ACURA OF AUBURN	476 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
125846	AMERICAN PRINTING & ENVELOPE	211 213 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
132265	AUBURN	AUBURN	AUBURN	BELOW AQ REGULATED THRESHOLDS	Air Quality Permit
51070	AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL	99 AUBURN ST	AUBURN	AQ NATURAL MINOR W/ PTE < OR = 25% OF MAJ	Air Quality Permit
51149	AUBURN MALL JMB PROP	385 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	AQ NATURAL MINOR W/ PTE < OR = 25% OF MAJ	Air Quality Permit
51071	AUBURN MIDDLE SCHOOL	SWANSON RD	AUBURN	AQ NATURAL MINOR W/ PTE < OR = 25% OF MAJ	Air Quality Permit
331118	AUBURN PARKS DEPT	7 MILLBURY ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
367540	AUBURN PODIATRY	48 AUBURN ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
34111	AUBURN TOWN OF HIGHWAY DEPT	5 MILLBURY ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
34111	AUBURN TOWN OF HIGHWAY DEPT	5 MILLBURY ST	AUBURN	INDUSTRIAL SEWER WASTE WATER	Industrial Waste Water to Sewer
336919	AUTO ZONE #5085 ADAP INC	447 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Large Quantity Generator	Large Quantity Generator

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
280712	BWM INC.	RTE 20	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
360488	COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER CO	475 WASHINGTON ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
106873	CONAM INSPECTION INC	2 MILLBURY ST	AUBURN	BELOW HW REGULATED THRESHOLDS	Below Hazardous Waste Regulated Levels
131693	CONSOLIDATED FABRICATORS	17 SAINT MARK ST	AUBURN	AQ NATURAL MINOR W/ PTE < OR = 25% OF MAJ	Air Quality Permit
131691	CONSOLIDATED BEVERAGES INC	12 SAINT MARK ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
131693	CONSOLIDATED FABRICATORS	17 SAINT MARK ST	AUBURN	Hazardous Waste Generator	Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste

Note: This appendix includes only those facilities within the water supply protection area(s) that meet state reporting requirements and report to the appropriate agencies. Additional facilities may be located within the water supply protection area(s) that should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.

## APPENDIX B: Continued

### Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
SHELL SERVICE STATION 22003570300	380 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Gas Station	1 Wall	A	8000	Gasoline
TEXACO SERVICE #100069	611 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Gas Station	2 Walls	A	10000	Gasoline
RANDALL SCHOOL	5 WEST ST	AUBURN	N/A	N/A	N/A	10000	Fuel Oil
RYDER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	20 MILLBURY ST	AUBURN	Truck Transport	2 Walls	A	20000	Diesel
GETTY STATION #30711	321 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	Gas Station	1 Wall	A	12000	Diesel
R H WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO INC	41 CENTRAL ST	AUBURN	Contractor	2 Walls	I	10000	Gasoline Diesel
GETTY STATION #30602	481 WASHINGTON ST	AUBURN	Gas Station	2 Walls	I	10000	Gasoline

For more information on underground storage tanks, visit the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services web site: <http://www.state.ma.us/dfs/ust/ustHome.htm>

Note: This appendix includes only those facilities within the water supply protection area(s) that meet state reporting requirements and report to the appropriate agencies. Additional facilities may be located within the water supply protection area(s) that should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.

## **APPENDIX C – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas**

DEP's datalayer depicting oil and/or hazardous material (OHM) sites is a statewide point data set that contains the approximate location of known sources of contamination that have been both reported and classified under Chapter 21E of the Massachusetts General Laws. Location types presented in the layer include the approximate center of the site, the center of the building on the property where the release occurred, the source of contamination, or the location of an on-site monitoring well. Although this assessment identifies OHM sites near the source of your drinking water, the risks to the source posed by each site may be different. The kind of contaminant and the local geology may have an effect on whether the site poses an actual or potential threat to the source.

The DEP's Chapter 21E program relies on licensed site professionals (LSPs) to oversee cleanups at most sites, while the DEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) program retains oversight at the most serious sites. This privatized program obliges potentially responsible parties and LSPs to comply with DEP regulations (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan – MCP), which require that sites within drinking water source protection areas be cleaned up to drinking water standards.

For more information about the state's OHM site cleanup process to which these sites are subject and how this complements the drinking water protection program, please visit the BWSC web page at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc>. You may obtain site -specific information two ways: by using the BWSC Searchable Sites database at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/sitelist.htm>, or you may visit the DEP regional office and review the site file. These files contain more detailed information, including cleanup status, site history, contamination levels, maps, correspondence and investigation reports, however you must call the regional office in order to schedule an appointment to view the file.

The table below contains the list of Tier Classified oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites that are located within your drinking water source protection area.

**Table 1:** Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites (Chapter 21E Sites) - Listed by Release Tracking Number (RTN)

<b>RTN</b>	<b>Release Site Address</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Contaminant Type</b>
2-0011577	436 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
2-0011973	26 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0000202	386 390 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0000862	385 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0011865	41 CENTRAL ST	AUBURN	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



**Table 1:** Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites (Chapter 21E Sites) - Listed by Release Tracking Number (RTN)

<b>RTN</b>	<b>Release Site Address</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Contaminant Type</b>
2-0000926	120 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
2-0012366	321 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
2-0012264	321 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
2-0010118	812 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0000488	812 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0010049	380 SOUTHBRIDGE ST	AUBURN	OIL
2-0013707	223 MAIN ST	AUBURN	OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

For more location information, please see the attached map. The map lists the release sites by RTN.