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

Bridgewater Water Department

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, 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

PWS Name	Bridgewater Water Department
PWS Address	Academy Building, Central Square
City/Town	Bridgewater
PWS ID Number	4042000
Local Contact	Joseph Silva
Phone Number	(508) 697-0910

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.

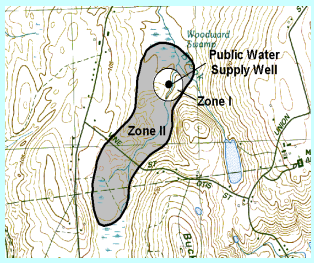
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 # 245 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Gravel Packed Well No. 1	4042000-03G
Gravel Packed Well No. 2	4042000-04G
Gravel Packed Well No. 4	4042000-06G
Gravel Packed Well No. 5	4042000-07G
Gravel Packed Well No. 7	4042000-08G

Zone II # 135 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Gravel Packed Well No. 3	4042000-02G
Gravel Packed Well No. 6	4042000-05G
Gravel Packed Well No. 8	4042000-09G
Gravel Packed Well No. 9	4042000-10G

The wells for Bridgewater Water Department are located on the south and west sides of Carver Pond and east of the Matfield River and south of High Street. 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.

Bridgewater Water Department also purchases some of its water from the purchased source listed in the table above. Please see the appendices for copies of the SWAP reports for each of these purchased source providers.

All active wells have potassium hydroxide added for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added as a disinfectant to all active wells. Gravel Packed Wells No. 1, 2, 4, and 5 are treated by greensand filtration for the removal of iron. Blended phosphates are added to Gravel Packed Wells No. 3, 6, 8, and 9 for sequestering iron. 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 IIs for Bridgewater Water Department are a mixture of residential, commercial, agricultural 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 A.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Body shops, service stations, and auto repair shops
4. Hazardous materials storage and use
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Junk yards and salvage yards
7. Railroad tracks
8. 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) requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Some of the Zone I areas 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: Gravel Packed Well No. 3, 6, and 8 (4042000-02G, -05G, and –09G) – The Zone Is for these sources contain a section of High Street and several Town owned buildings.
Zone I: Gravel Packed Well No. 5 (4042000-07G) – The Zone I for Gravel Packed Well No. 5 contains a section of Conant Street and private residences.
Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ If it's not feasible to purchase privately owned land within the Zone Is at this time, consider a conservation restriction that would prohibit potentially threatening activities or a right of first refusal to purchase the property.
- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non water supply activities from the Zone Is to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone I.
- ✓ Keep any new non water supply activities out of the Zone I.

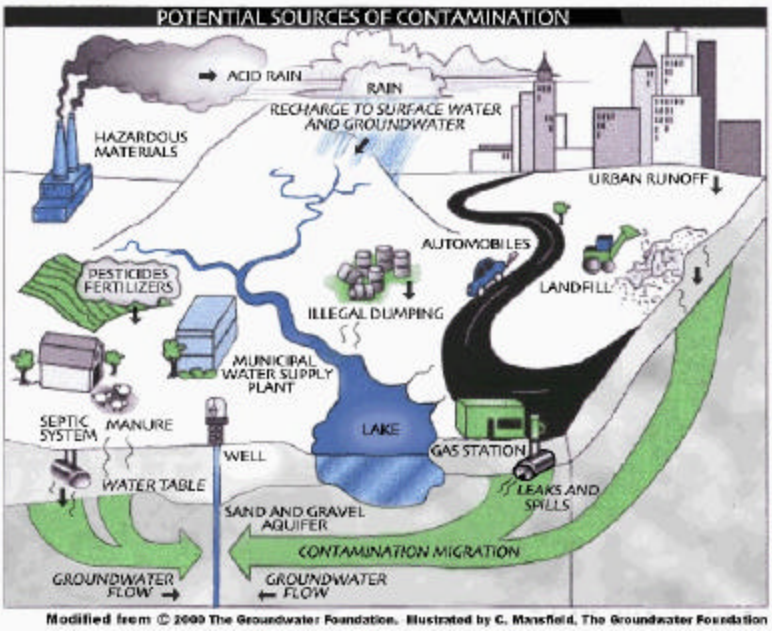
2. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 30% to 40% of the Zone II consists of

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.



residential land use. None of the areas have public sewers, and so all use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **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 C and on 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. Visit DEP's web site for additional information and assistance at http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/wm/nonpoint.htm.

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.

For More Information

Contact Isabel Collins in DEP's Lakeville Office at (508) 946-2726 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.

3. Body Shops, Service Stations, and Auto Repair Shops – Body shops store and use paints and solvents. Service stations and auto repair shops store and handle automotive fluids and they collect waste automotive fluids. Releases to the groundwater can occur if these materials are not handled or contained properly.

Body Shops, Service Stations, and Auto Repair Shops Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage these businesses to use BMP's for the storage, handling, and disposal of all hazardous chemicals, paints, oils and waste oils.
- ✓ If any of these facilities have floor drains, ensure that the floor drains lead to a tight tank or municipal sewer as required by the plumbing code and Underground Injection Control Regulations, 310 CMR 27.00.

4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – Small areas of the Zone IIs are used for

(Continued on page 7)

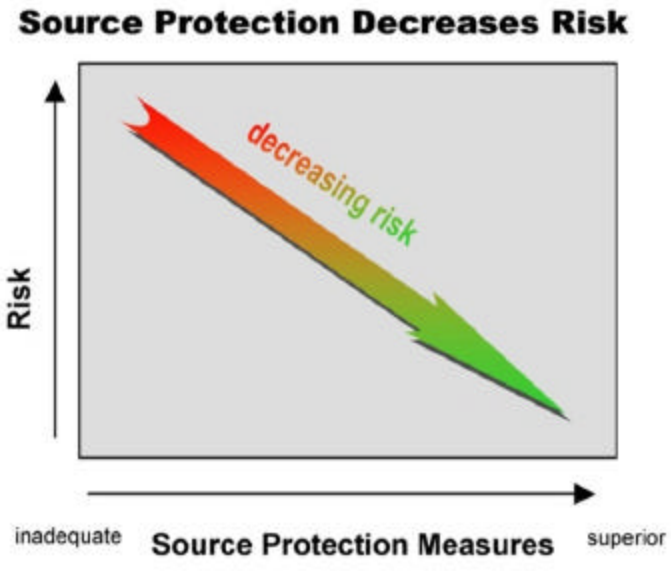


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

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 A: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II Number	Potential Source of Contamination
Agricultural				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	numerous	Moderate	245 & 260	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Commercial				
Body Shops	2	High	245	Vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products: improper management
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	2	High	245	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	Moderate	260	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Junk Yards and Salvage Yards	2	High	260	Automotive chemicals, wastes, and batteries: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Medical Facility	1	Moderate	245	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Railroad Tracks And Yards	1	High	245	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Sand And Gravel Mining/Washing	1	Moderate	260	Heavy equipment, fuel storage, clandestine dumping: spills or leaks
Industrial				
Asphalt, Coal Tar, And Concrete Plants	1	Moderate	260	Hazardous chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II Number	Potential Source of Contamination
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	numerous	Moderate	245 & 260	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	numerous	Moderate	245 & 260	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	numerous	Moderate	245 & 260	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	numerous	Low	245 & 260	Microbial contaminants
Fishing/Boating	yes	Low	245 & 260	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	High	245	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	Moderate	260	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Tire Dumps	1	Moderate	260	Tires: improper handling or management
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way (electrical)	1	Low	260	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; releases from ruptured oil lines
Transportation Corridors	1	Moderate	245	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	2	Low	245	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

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 A: 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 B: 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.

commercial or industrial land uses. Activities associated with commercial and industrial land use are often the greatest concern when evaluating water supply protection. 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.

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 C and on 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 floordrain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

5. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – Zone II No. 245 contains DEP Tier Classified Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 4-0012347. Refer to the attached map and Appendix B for more information.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

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

6. Junk Yards and Salvage Yards – Spills, leaks, or improper handling of automotive chemicals, wastes, and batteries can potentially contaminate the water supply.

Junk Yards and Salvage Yards Recommendations:

- ✓ Notify the junkyards/salvage yards that their facilities are located in a public water supply protection area.
- ✓ Work with owners to be sure that best management practices are used for proper handling of materials and in containing spills and leaks.

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead Protection Plan

❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health

❷ 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

❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged

❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations

❺ 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.

7. Railroad Tracks – Railroad tracks are located in Zone II #245. Over-application or improper handling of herbicides on railroad right-of-ways are potential sources of contamination. Leaks or spills of transported chemicals or train maintenance chemicals are also potential sources of contamination to the water supply.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right-of-way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that the portion of right-of-way within the Zone II is not sprayed with herbicides.
- ✓ Work with your local fire department to ensure that the Zone II is included in Emergency Response Planning.

8. Protection Planning – Currently, the Town has 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

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	**NO**	Attempt to purchase or control all Zone I area. Work toward the removal of non-water supply related activities from within the Zone I.
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**YES**	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	**YES**	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I areas?	**YES**	Prevent future non-water supply activities from occurring in Zone Is.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	**YES**	The Town "Aquifer Protection District" bylaw meets DEP's requirements for wellhead protection. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	**YES**	
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**NO**	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	**YES**	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?	**NO**	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?	**YES**	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	**YES**	Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.

water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to periodically compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). If the controls 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.
- ✓ Work with town boards to review and provide recommendations on proposed development within your water supply protection areas. To obtain information on build-out analyses for the town, see the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs' community preservation web site, http://commpres. env.state.ma.us/.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone IIs include agricultural, cemetery, medical facility, sand and gravel mining/washing operations, asphalt or concrete plant, road and maintenance depot, tire dump, electrical transmission line, and transportation corridor. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix A 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. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through:

- The Towns adoption of Aquifer Protection Bylaws and floor drain controls.
- Obtaining a Wellhead Protection Grant for fencing in all well houses and placing security grates on the windows, and for the development of GIS data layers that, among other uses, will be used for wellhead protection measures.
- Obtaining a Wellhead Protection Grant for providing water supply protection outreach and education to elementary school students and to businesses and residents located within the Town's Aquifer Protection District for Wells No. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ 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 known oil or hazardous waste contamination sites.

What is a Zone III?

A Zone III (the secondary recharge area) is the land beyond the Zone II from which surface and ground water drain to the Zone II and is often coincident with a watershed boundary.

The Zone III is defined as a secondary recharge area for one or both of the following reasons:

1. The low permeability of underground water bearing materials in this area significantly reduces the rate of groundwater and potential contaminant flow into the Zone II.
2. The groundwater in this area discharges to a surface water feature such as a river, rather than discharging directly into the aquifer.

The land uses within the Zone III are assessed only for sources that are shown to be groundwater under the direct influence of surface water.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at 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

- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a NRCS farm plan to protect water supplies.
- ✓ 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 C.

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. 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 IIs. 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. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
B. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
C. Additional Documents on Source Protection
D. SWAP Report for East Bridgewater Water Department

APPENDIX A: REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP Permitted Facilities:

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
28792	Bridgewater Auto Body	456 Bedford St	Bridgewater	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
316310	Walter Earl Chevrolet	300 Bedford St	Bridgewater	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
377253	Endontic Health	481 Bedford St	Bridgewater	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste

APPENDIX B – 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)

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
4-0012347	552 Bedford Street	Bridgewater	Hazardous Material

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