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

Franklin Water Division

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	Franklin Water Division
PWS Address	Municipal Building, 150 Emmons Street
City/Town	Franklin, Massachusetts 02038
PWS ID Number	4101000
Local Contact	Anthony Mucciarone
Phone Number	(508) 520-4915

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.

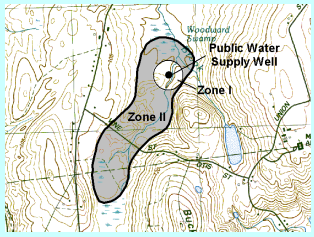
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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.

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 II. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

Zone II:	*Well Names*	*Source IDs*	*Susceptibility:*
#249	Well #1	4101000-01G	High
#249	Well #2	4101000-02G	High
#216	Well #3	4101000-03G	High
#174	Well #4	4101000-04G	High
#174	Well #5	4101000-05G	High
#216	Well #6	4101000-06G	High
#248	Well #7	4101000-07G	High
IWPA	Well #8	4101000-08G	Moderate
#57	Well #9	4101000-09G	High
#56	Well #10	4101000-10G	Moderate

The Town of Franklin receives its drinking water from ten groundwater wells located in six Zone II recharge areas and one Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA). Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet except for Well #6 which is a wellfield and has a Zone I extending 250 feet from the edge of the wellfield. 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 Is, Zone II and IWPA.

All of Franklin's water is treated with potassium hydroxide for corrosion control, fluoride for dental health, metaphosphate for iron control, and sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. 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 Franklin are predominantly a mixture of forest and residential land uses with smaller areas of commercial and light 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. 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 except for Well #6 which is a wellfield and has a Zone I extending 250 feet from the edge of the wellfield. 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. The Zone Is for the wells are owned or controlled by the public water system except for Wells #1, #2 and #3. 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: Well #1 and Well #2 (4101000-01G & 4101000-02G) – Route 495 runs through the Zone Is for these wells.

Zone I: Well #3 (4101000-03G) – Grove Street runs through the Zone I.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ Map stormwater drainage within Zone Is.
- ✓ Direct stormwater drainage out of Zone Is.
- ✓ Highlight Zone I areas in emergency response planning for Town and state emergency responders.
- ✓ 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 – Residential land use is common throughout all of the Zone Is and IWPA for Franklin. Approximately 65-70% of the areas have public sewers, and so about 30% use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

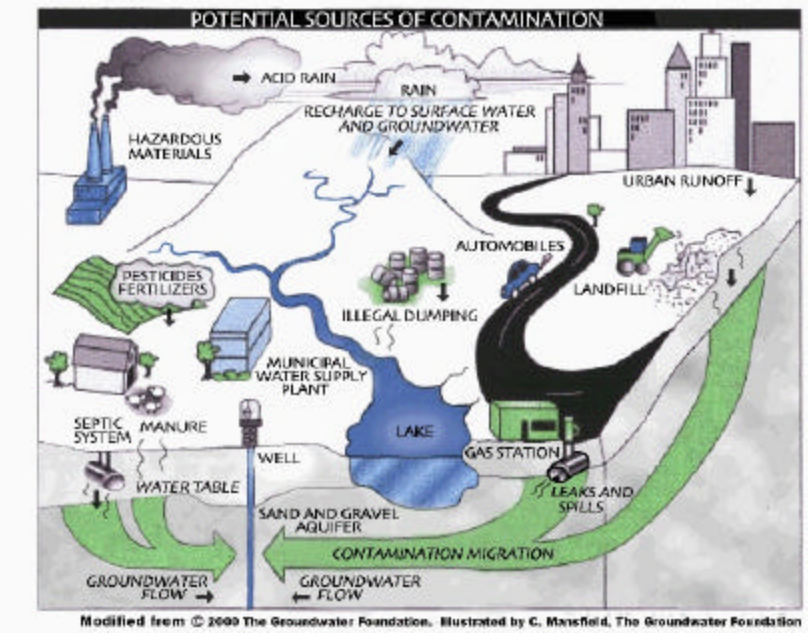
- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **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

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.



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.

3. Transportation Corridors - Route 495 runs through the Zone IIs for Wells #1, #2 and #7. Route 140 runs through the Zone IIs of Wells #4, #5 and #9. Local roads are common throughout all the Zone IIs and IWPA. 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.

Railroad tracks run directly through the Zone II for Wells #1 & #2, the Zone II for Wells #3 & #6 and the Zone II for Wells #4 & #5. Rail corridors serving passenger or freight trains are potential sources of contamination due to chemicals released during normal use, track maintenance, and accidents. Accidents can release spills of train engine fluids and commercially transported chemicals.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the Zone I.
- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. 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.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone II can be effectively contained. Review storm drainage maps with emergency response teams.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to best manage stormwater in the Zone II. Best management

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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.

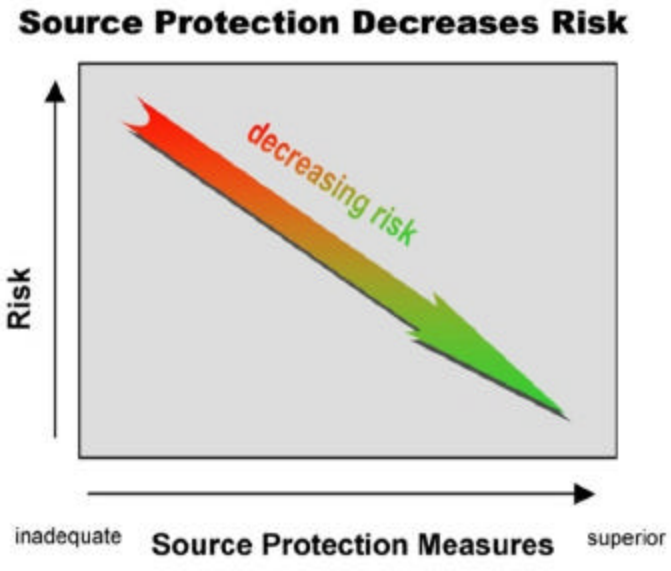

Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

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 or IWPA	Potential Source of Contamination
Commercial				
Body Shops	1	H	#57	Vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products: improper management
Gas Stations	5	H	#57 & #174	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Furniture Stripping and Refinishing	1	H	#248	Hazardous chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling (On sanitary sewer)
Paint Shops	1	H	#248	Paints, solvents, other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage (On sanitary sewer)
Railroad Tracks And Yards	1	H	#174, #216, & #249	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals:
Industrial				
Foundries Or Metal Fabricators	1	H	#249	Solvents and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Fuel Oil Distributors	1	H	#249	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Machine/ Metalworking Shops	1	H	#249	Solvents and metal tailings: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Numerous	M	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Numerous	M	All	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal

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	Potential Source of Contamination
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	some	L	All	Microbial contaminants
Composting Facilities	1	L	#249	Organic material, animal waste, and runoff: storage and improper handling
Landfills and Dumps	1	H	#249	Seepage of leachate
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste	1	H	#174	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	1	--	#174	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	1	M	#216	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	All	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	1	M	#248 & 249	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	3	L	#249	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Waste Transfer/ Recycling Station	1	M	#249	Water contacting waste materials: improper management, seepage, and runoff
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way - Type: Electric	1	L	IWPA, #248 & #249	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction

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.

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practices include street sweeping, vegetative swales, and regular catch basin inspection, cleaning and maintenance.

✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – Numerous areas within the Zone IIs are used for 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. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The Zone II for Wells #4 & #5 contains a DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 4-0015426. 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.

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.

6. Protection Planning – Currently, the Franklin 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:

✓ Expand the Land Acquisition Committee into a protection team and use the committee to implement the goals outlined in your Wellhead Protection Plan. Wellhead Protection Committee should include members from the Town, citizen's groups and business groups. Refer them to http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for more guidance.

✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21 (2). Assist local officials with adoption of controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21 (2). For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /

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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?	**YES/NO**	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. Consider Wells #1 & #2 for relocation.
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?	**NO**	Continue monitoring activities on Rt. 495 in Zone Is for Wells #1 & #2. Ensure emergency responders are aware of well locatins.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	**NO**	Coordinate efforts with Catherine Sarafinas at DEP, phone # (617) 556-1070 . 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?	**NO**	Work with neighboring municipalities to include Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**YES**	Use Wellhead Protection Committee to implement goals of Wellhead Protection Plan.
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?	**YES/NO**	Franklin has a Land Acquisition Committee. Expand committee; include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communit ies, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	**YES**	The Water Division coordinates with the Board of Health, Building Department and Fire Department. 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.

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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).
- ✓ 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 II include auto repair shops, gas stations, and furniture refinishing. 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:

- Franklin continues to protect open space vital to water supply protection through their active land acquisition program.
- Franklin maintains very tight security at its wells.
- Franklin plans on instituting a program to control and track residential underground storage tanks.
- Franklin has an aggressive Aquifer Protection Bylaw.

Source Protection Recommendations:
To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Submit required information to DEP to receive approval outlined in DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2).
- ✓ Continue regular Zone I inspections, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ 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 the known oil or contamination site.
- ✓ Expand Wellhead Protection Committee and implement Wellhead Protection Plan.

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

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 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. 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

DEP Permitted Facilities:

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
130852	FRANKLIN PAINT CO	259 COTTAGE ST	FRANKLIN	Sewer Connection or Groundwater Discharge	Below Industrial Waste Water Regulated Levels
130852	FRANKLIN PAINT CO	259 COTTAGE ST	FRANKLIN	Plant	Air Quality Permit
130852	FRANKLIN PAINT CO INC	259 COTTAGE ST	FRANKLIN	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxics User
130852	FRANKLIN PAINT CO INC	259 COTTAGE ST	FRANKLIN	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
132679	J & J CORRUGATED BOX CORPORATION	210 GROVE ST	FRANKLIN	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxics User
132679	J&J CORRUGATED BOX CORP	210 GROVE ST	FRANKLIN	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Small Quantity Generator of Waste Oil or PCBs
132679	J&J CORRUGATED BOX C	210 GROVE ST	FRANKLIN	Plant	RES APPLICATION APPROVED
132679	J & J CORRUGATED BOX CORPORATION	210 GROVE ST	FRANKLIN	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxics User
132679	J&J CORR BOX CORP	210 GROVE ST	FRANKLIN	Sewer Connection or Groundwater Discharge	Industrial Waste Water to Sewer
132679	J & J CORRUGATED BOX COMPANY	P O BOX 355	FRANKLIN	Ground Water Facility (BRP)	Groundwater Discharge
133977	CHELSEA DRUM COMPANY	300 BEAVER ST	FRANKLIN	Plant	Air Quality Permit
133977	CHELSEA DRUM CO INC	300 BEAVER ST	FRANKLIN	Sewer Connection or Groundwater Discharge	Industrial Waste Water to Sewer
133977	CHELSEA DRUM CO INC	300 BEAVER ST	FRANKLIN	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
224338	TRAFFIC MARKINGS INC	1 MASTER DR	FRANKLIN	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
319161	CLASSIC FURNITURE SERVICES	90 HAYWARD ST	FRANKLIN	Plant	Air Quality Permit

DEP Permitted Facilities:

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
319161	CLASSIC FURNITURE SERVICES	90 HAYWARD ST	FRANKLIN	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
324823	FRANKLIN HIGHWAY GARAGE	40 HAYWARD ST	FRANKLIN	Fuel Dispenser	Fuel Dispenser
177743	FRANKLIN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC	185 INDUSTRIAL RD	WRENTHAM	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
177743	FRANKLIN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC	185 INDUSTRIAL RD	WRENTHAM	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Transporter of Hazardous Waste
177743	FRANKLIN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC	185 INDUSTRIAL RD	WRENTHAM	Generator of Hazardous Waste	EPA Transporter of Hazardous Waste for Clean-Up
130568	CAMGER CHEMICAL SYSTEM	364 MAIN ST	NORFOLK	Plant	Air Quality Permit
130568	CAMGER CHEMICAL SYST	364 MAIN ST	NORFOLK	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
130568	CAMGER CHEMICAL SYSTEMS INC	364 MAIN ST	NORFOLK	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxics User

DEP Permitted Facilities:

Underground Storage Tanks:

Facility Name	Address	Town	Tank Material	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
FRANKLIN PAINT CO INC ID #12087	259 COTTAGE ST	FRANKLIN	Steel	**	**	6000	Fuel Oil
MOLLOYS GARAGE INC ID #12093	43 E CENTRAL ST	FRANKLIN	Cathodic	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
			Cathodic	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
			Cathodic	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
			Cathodic	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	2000	Fuel Oil
			Cathodic	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	2000	Waste Oil
HESS #21314 ID #12096	251 E CENTRAL ST	FRANKLIN	Reinforced	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	1 Wall	Approved In-Tank Monitor	10000	Gasoline
GETTY STATION #30662 ID #12100	71 E CENTRAL ST	FRANKLIN	Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	12000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	10000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	8000	Diesel
SHELL STATION ID #12104	140 E CENTRAL ST	FRANKLIN	Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	8000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	8000	Gasoline
			Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	8000	Gasoline
CAMGER CHEMICAL SYSTEMS INC ID #12350	364 MAIN ST	NORFOLK	Composite	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	1500	Hazardous

DEP Permitted Facilities:

CAMGER CHEMICAL SYSTEMS INC ID #12350	364 MAIN ST	NORFOLK	Composite	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	1500	Hazardous
			Composite	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	2500	Hazardous
DIPLACIDO CORP ID #30338	20 INDUSTRIAL RD	WRENTHAM	Steel	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	8000	Diesel
KENNETH BLANCHARD JR ID #20572	682 FRANKLIN ST	WRENTHAM	Reinforced	2 Walls	Interstitial Monitoring	1000	Diesel

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.

* Above Ground Tank

** Information not available

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
4-0015426	825 WASHINGTON ST	FRANKLIN	Oil

For more location information, please see the attached map. The map lists the release sites by RTN.
* Site recently classified, not reflected in current GIS map.