



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

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>PWS Name</i>	Groveland Water Department
<i>PWS Address</i>	183 Main Street
<i>City/Town</i>	Groveland, Massachusetts 01834
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3116000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Glenn Smith - Superintendent
<i>Phone Number</i>	978-372-4144

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 storage, use and 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.

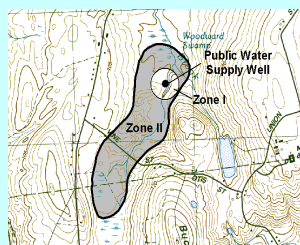
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection
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: 344

Susceptibility: High

Well Name	Source ID#
Main Street GP Well #1	3116000-01G

Zone II#: 355

Susceptibility: High

Well Name	Source ID#
GP Well #3 Merrimack R.	3116000-03G
GP Well #4 Merrimack R.	3116000-04G

The Town of Groveland's Water System (Groveland) is supplied by three (3) wells that draw water from various locations throughout Groveland. The three (3) wells are located in two separate Zone IIs (refer to attached Source Water Assessment Program maps for individual well locations). Each well has a Zone I radius of 400 feet. The wells are located in aquifers with 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 of the Zone II.

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 is also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The land uses for both of Groveland's Zone IIs consist primarily of a mixture of residential, forested, industrial, and open 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 issues include:

1. Residential Land Uses and Activities
2. Local Businesses
3. Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
4. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for Groveland is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the Zone II, as seen in Table 2.

1. Residential Land Use and Activities - If managed improperly, household hazardous waste, septic systems, lawn care, and pet waste can all contribute to groundwater contamination. Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. If a septic system fails or is not properly maintained, it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Fertilizers and pesticides contain hazardous chemicals that can travel through the soil and contaminate ground water if over-applied. Pet waste may contain bacteria, parasites, or viruses that are a health risk. Water supplies may also be threatened from improper use or disposal of chemical products used in homes or businesses. Educating residents and businesses on proper disposal of these materials is the best defense against pollution.

Residential Recommendations - Household Hazardous Waste:

- ✓ **Proper Disposal** - Educate residents on the problem of disposing of hazardous materials in landfills, septic systems, wastewater treatment plants, storm drains, and on the ground. Encourage residents to participate in the Town of Groveland's annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. The Town of Groveland accepts pesticides, fertilizers, acids, harsh cleaners, oil paints, alkaline, and paint cleaners for recycling during this annual collection.
- ✓ **Alternative Products** - Provide residents with information on options that are available to substitute less hazardous substances for many products used in the home.

Residential Recommendations - Septic systems:

- ✓ **System Care** - Educate residents on private septic systems about using cleaning compounds that are safe for the septic system, on proper disposal practices, i.e. only sanitary waste in the septic system. Information on septic systems can be found at Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protections website <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/files/yoursyst.htm>.
- ✓ **Proper Disposal** - Residents should dispose of used oil, antifreeze, paints, and other household chemicals properly - not in septic systems.

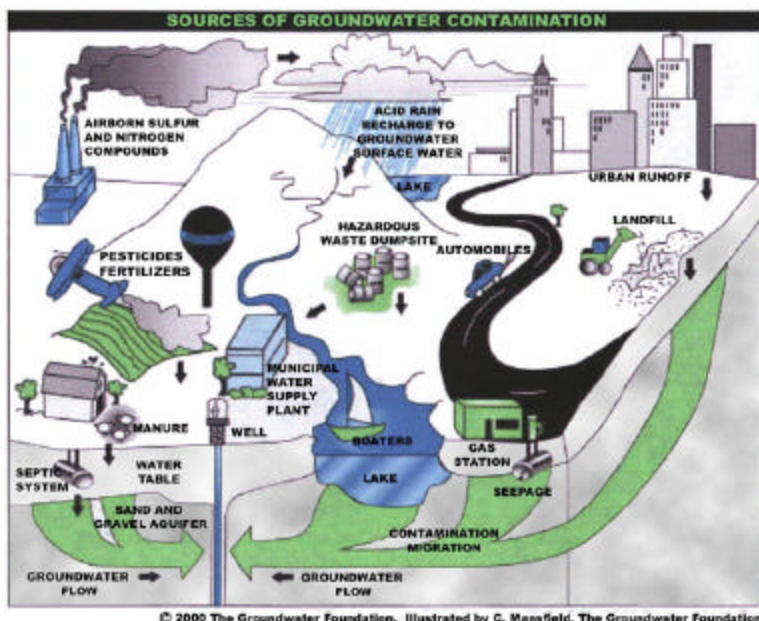
Residential Recommendations - Lawn Care and Landscaping:

- ✓ **Environmentally Sound Lawn Care** - Provide educational materials to residents about the proper application of pesticides or fertilizers. Landscape with native grasses, native flowering plants and trees and shrubs. Once established native plants require less water and may not require fertilizer, herbicide or pesticide use. Encourage the use of native plants and landscaping by establishing a demonstration area at a town facility. Information on environmentally sound lawn care practices can be obtained from the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture Pesticide Bureau's website at <http://www.massdfa.org>.

Residential Recommendations - Heating Oil Tanks:

- ✓ **Aboveground Storage Tanks** - Provide educational materials to residents regarding the proper storage of liquid petroleum products in aboveground

storage tanks. The Department requires all Wellhead protection zoning and non zoning controls to prohibit the siting of liquid petroleum products storage in Zone II unless such storage is aboveground, on an impervious surface and either in a container or in an aboveground tank within a building, or in an area that has a containment system designed and operated to hold either 10 percent of the total possible storage capacity of all containers, or 110% of the largest container storage capacity whichever is greater.



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.

Consult with the local fire department for any additional local code requirements regarding aboveground storage tanks. A fact sheet on basement or outside oil tank can be obtained from the Barnstable County Department of Health And Environment at <http://www.CapeCod.net/bcdhe/oil/oil.htm>.

2. Local Businesses – Because many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and often store large quantities of petroleum products, there is the potential for degrading water quality. Educating the business community about drinking water protection, and encouraging partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities will enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.

Local Businesses - Recommendations:

- ✓ **Hazardous Materials Program** - Support the development and implementation of a hazardous materials program that includes a Bylaw or Health Regulation. Such a program educates businesses on hazardous material management requirements, explicitly informs the business community what is expected of them, and decreases the potential future liability businesses may be unknowingly creating for themselves. A local program lets the town serve as a consultant, helping businesses protect themselves. See DEP's website for additional information on developing a program for hazardous materials management at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc>
- ✓ **Inspection Program** - Coordinate efforts with local officials and the other water districts in the development and implementation of an Inspection Program that is usually conducted by the local Board of Health to prevent hazardous substances from entering water supplies. Inspections target facilities that generate, use, store, or disposal of hazardous/toxic



materials. Programs can also include floor drain inspections and underground storage tanks. Local inspection programs often provide educational material and technical assistance on Best Management Practices. Building Inspectors are often involved in local inspection programs.

- ✓ **Hazardous Materials** - Work with local businesses to encourage training on proper hazardous material use, disposal, and emergency response. Refer to the attached list of resources for more information on hazardous material BMPs.
- ✓ **Storage Tanks** - Support your local fire department in upgrading all above and below ground oil/hazardous material storage tanks in order to meet current construction standards. Funding for replacing underground storage tanks is available through the MA Department of Revenue. For more information, refer to http://www.dor.state.ma.us/ust/ust_home.htm
- ✓ **Register Hazardous Waste Generators** - Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil.
- ✓ **Monitor Land Uses** - Work with the Selectmen, Board of Health and Planning Board to monitor land uses within and proximal to the Zone II. Refer to the Wellhead Protection Plan guidance and model bylaws at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/whplan.doc> for types of activities that should be prohibited and managed in the vicinity of public or private water supplies.
- ✓ **Lawn care and Landscaping** - Encourage local businesses to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides. For more information, refer to http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/publications/IPM_kit_for_bldg_mgrs.pdf
- ✓ **Office of Technical Assistance** - For additional help regarding environmental requirements and toxic use reduction approaches to compliance contact the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) for Toxic Use Reduction. The OTA is a nonregulatory agency within the Commonwealth's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs. OTA provides free, confidential assistance on toxic use reduction opportunities. <http://www.state.ma.us/ota/>

3. Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Site -The Zone II contains a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Superfund Site that is associated with a DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 3-0000321, and a DEP Tier

What are "BMPs?"

Best Management Practices are structural (i.e. oil & grease trap catch basins), nonstructural (i.e. hazardous waste collection days) or managerial measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality.

Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 3-0015192 . Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.

Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Site Recommendation:

- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known Superfund site and oil or hazardous material contamination site.

For more information refer to the attached map, Appendix C, and the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup's website at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/sitelist.htm>

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 2: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Agricultural				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	2	M	344, 355	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Landscaping	1	M	344	Fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals: leaks, spills, improper handling or over application
Manure Storage or Spreading	3	H	344, 355	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Commercial				
Body Shops	2	H	344	Vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products: improper management
Gas Stations	2	H	344, 355	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	3	H	344	Automotive fluids, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	M	355	Pesticides: improper handling or over-application of, leaks or spills, and historic embalming fluids
Golf Courses	1	M	355	Fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum products and other chemicals: over-application or improper handling, spills, or leaks
Laundromats	1	L	355	Wash water: improper management
Printer And Blueprint Shops	2	M	344, 355	Printing inks and chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Research Laboratories	1	M	344	Laboratory chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Sand And Gravel Mining/Washing	1	M	344	Heavy equipment, fuel storage, clandestine dumping: spills or leaks
Industrial				
Chemical Manufacture Or Storage	1	H	344	Chemicals and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Hazardous Materials Storage	1	H	344	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industry/Industrial Parks	2	H	344	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Machine/Metalworking Shops	3	H	344	Solvents and metal tailings: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Several	M	344, 355	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	Numerous	M	344, 355	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Residential				
Septic Systems/Cesspools	Numerous	M	344, 355	Household hazardous waste: improper disposal, and microbial contaminants
Miscellaneous				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	3	M	344, 355	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	2	H	344	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
NPDES Locations	1	L	344	Hazardous material and wastes: improper disposal
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	2	- - -	344	Oil or hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Pipeline (sewer)	2	M	344, 355	Oil or sewage: spills or leaks
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	M	344	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	1	M	344	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, cleaning and other chemicals; over- application or improper management of fertilizers and pesticides on athletic fields; parking areas; spills, leaks, or improper handling
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	2	M	344, 355	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Stormwater Drains/Retention Basins	Numerous	L	344, 355	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Superfund Sites	1	H	344	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of oil or hazardous materials and waste
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way-Type: <u>electric</u>	2	L	344	Construction and corridor maintenance, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Transportation Corridors	2	M	344, 355	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Underground Storage Tanks	10	H	344, 355	Petroleum products: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Utility Substation Transformers	1	L	355	Fuels and other hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	5	L	344, 355	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Water Supply Protection Area % that is Sewered = Zone II ID# 344 - 1%; Zone II ID# 355 - 75%				
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.				

4. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning - Protection planning prevents drinking water contamination 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 numerous resources available to help communities in developing a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ **Develop a land acquisition plan** - Land acquisition protects water supplies by limiting the land development potential. Acquisitions can be accomplished by municipal water systems through conservation restrictions, land banking, land purchases and land donations. Sample conservation restrictions are available at: <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/>. The Town of Groveland is fortunate that the Main Street Well #1 Zone II still has significant forest (refer to attached maps for percentage of forest). However, future development of this Zone II is a major concern. The Department recommends that the town acquire Zone II land closest to the Zone I or land that is subject to high-risk development (refer to Developing a local Wellhead Protection Plan).
- ✓ **Local Controls** - Coordinate efforts with local officials in Georgetown to compare existing controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/>.
- ✓ **Inspection Program** - Develop and implement an Inspection Program for facilities that generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous/toxic materials. Local Board of Health and Building Inspectors working on inspections often include floor drain and underground storage tanks. Local inspection programs can provide valuable technical assistance on Best Management Practices.
- ✓ **Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan** – Establish a local team, and refer them to <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/> for a copy of DEP’s guidance, “Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan”.

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.

Other land uses and activities that may be potential contaminant sources include gas stations, transmission line rights-of-way, wastewater treatment facilities, oil and hazardous materials sites, and schools. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 for more information about these land uses.

Identifying potential contaminant sources 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 contaminant sources are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect the Groveland wells.

Section 3: Source Water Protection

Implementing source protection measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will reduce the Groveland Water Supply System’s susceptibility to contamination. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3 and the Key Issues above.

Groveland is commended for promoting the following source protection measures:

- Actively inspecting industrial businesses, and pursuing and monitoring the closure of floor drains
- Adopting, through a Zoning Bylaw, a Aquifer Protection District that meets current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2)
- Conducting an on-going educational program with high school students that includes students developing an athletic field project that implemented best management practices for wellhead protection

Appendix 1 includes specific recommendations for each of the following:

➤ **Partner with Local Businesses:**

Since many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials and produce hazardous waste products, it is essential to educate the business community about drinking water protection. Encouraging partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities will enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.

➤ **Provide Outreach to the Community:**

Public education and community outreach ensure the long-term protection of drinking water supplies. Awareness often generates community cooperation and support. Residents and business owners are more likely to change their behavior if they know where the wellhead protection recharge area is located; what types of land uses and activities pose threats; and how their efforts can enhance protection.

➤ **Plan for the Future:**

One of the most effective means of protecting water supplies is planning, such as the adoption of local controls to protect watersheds and ground water. These controls may include health regulations, general ordinances, and zoning bylaws that prohibit potential sources of contamination from wellhead protection areas.

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

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/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

Section 4: Additional Resources Available for Source Protection

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 assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to spur community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities.

The Groveland Water Department should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. To aid in the protection of the wells, 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.

Funding Resources:

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 recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. For additional information, please refer to the program fact sheet from this year. Please note: each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response for the Grant program (RFR).

For More Information

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, town boards, and the local media.

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://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

Section 5: Appendices

1. Protection Recommendations
2. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
3. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
4. Additional Documents on Source Protection in Groveland

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	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.
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 non-water supply activities in Zone I.
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's "Groundwater Protection Overlay District" bylaw meets 310 CMR 22.21(2). 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?	YES	Groveland has an Aquifer Protection Bylaw and Board of Health Floor Drain Regulation; Wetland Controls through the Conservation Commission, Planning Board and Zoning Board; and Groundwater Disposal, and Groundwater Recharge Areas regulations.
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?	NO	The water department conducts inspections in addition to those that are done by DEP's Bureau of Waste Prevention, and Underground Injection Control program.
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	YES	Aim efforts at residential, commercial, and municipal uses within the Zone II.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN THE GROVELAND WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
130385	AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES NORTHEAST REGION	YEMMA RD	GROVELAND	RECYCLE	RECYCLE R OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
130385	AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES NORTHEAST REGION	YEMMA RD	GROVELAND	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
130384	AW CHESTERTON COMPANY	860 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	TURA REPORTER	LARGE QUANTITY TOXIC USER
130384	AW CHESTERTON CO	860 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR
130384	AW CHESTERTON CO	860 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
130384	AW CHESTERTON CO	860 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
137403	GETTY 30518	299 MAIN ST	GROVELAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
137403	GETTY PETROLEUM CORPORATION	299 MAIN ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
37655	GREENWOOD AUTO BODY	863 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
333358	NEW ENGLAND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES	310 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
333358	NEW ENGLAND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES	310 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
311849	PHOENIX PRINTING	282 MAIN ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
288129	UNION MACHINE COMPANY OF LYNN INC	925 SALEM ST	GROVELAND	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
299471	XPRESS FUEL	990 SALEM ST (RTE 97 SOUTHBOUND)	GROVELAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
343634	TOWNLINE AUTO & TRUCK SERVICES	938 R SALEM STREET	GROVELAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY

Underground Storage Tanks

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
GETTY STATION	299 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	SERVICE STATION	8000	GASOLINE
GETTY STATION	299 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	SERVICE STATION	8000	GASOLINE
GETTY STATION	299 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	SERVICE STATION	8000	GASOLINE
TOWN OF GROVELAND POLICE & FIRE	183 MAIN STREET	GROVELAND	EMERGENCY SERVICES		GASOLINE
XPRESS FUEL	908 SALEM STREET	GROVELAND	GAS STATION	10000	Gasoline
XPRESS FUEL	908 SALEM STREET	GROVELAND	GAS STATION	8000	Gasoline
XPRESS FUEL	908 SALEM STREET	GROVELAND	GAS STATION	8000	DIESEL
XPRESS FUEL	908 SALEM STREET	GROVELAND	GAS STATION	6000	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 located within the water supply protection area(s) should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.