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

Littleton Water Department

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment 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	Littleton Water Department
PWS Address	39 Ayer Road
City/Town	Littleton , Massachusetts
PWS ID Number	2158000
Local Contact	Savas Danos
Phone Number	(978) 486-3395

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.

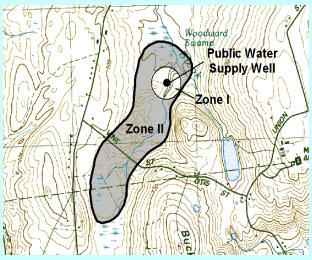
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 or IWPA.



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 Zone II.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

Zone II #: 414 ***Susceptibility: High***

Well Names	***Source IDs***
TWF Whitcomb Ave	2158000-01G
GPW #1 Whitcomb Ave	2158000-02G

Well Names	***Source IDs***	***Susceptibility***
GPW #2 Beaver Brook, Rte 119	2158000-03G	Moderate
GPW Spectacle Pond	2158000-04G	Moderate

Littleton Water Department receives its drinking water from four wells. Wells 01G and 02G are located near the juncture of Route 2 and I-495. The Zone II for the wells extends in to the town of Harvard. Well 01G is a tubular wellfield with a Zone I that is a 250 feet radii from each wellpoint, essentially a 250 foot buffer around the perimeter of the wellfield. The Zone I for each of the other wells is a 400 foot radius around the well.

Wells 01G and 02G are located in a Zone II near the junction of I-495 and Route 2. The Zone II extends in to the towns of Harvard and Boxborough. Well 03G and 04G have Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPA) that are currently in the process of being replaced by Zone IIs. The IWPAs extend in to the towns of Groton, Ayer, and Westfield. 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 and IWPAs.

Water from all four wells has potassium hydroxide added for corrosion control. Water from Well 04G is also filtered and treated with ozone. 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 water supply protection areas for Littleton are largely forest and non-forested wetlands with a mixture of residential, agricultural, and commercial and industrial land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Transportation corridors
4. Hazardous materials storage and use
5. Agricultural Activities
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 wells 01G and 02G is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead, and the Zone I for wells 03G and 04G is a 250 foot buffer from the perimeter of the wellfields. 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 four Zone Is for the wells are owned or controlled by the public water system, with the exception of forested lands in the IWPAs for Wells 02G and 03G that are owned and controlled by the State's Metropolitan District Commission for water supply protection purposes. 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 Zone I for Well 03G contains a dirt road with residential property and a stream with occasional fishing.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non water supply activities from the Zone Is to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- ✓ Consider restricting vehicle access to Zone Is, preventing parking within the Zone I area.
- ✓ 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 20% of the Zone II and IWPAs consists of residential areas. All of the areas will soon have access to public sewers, but many residents still use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

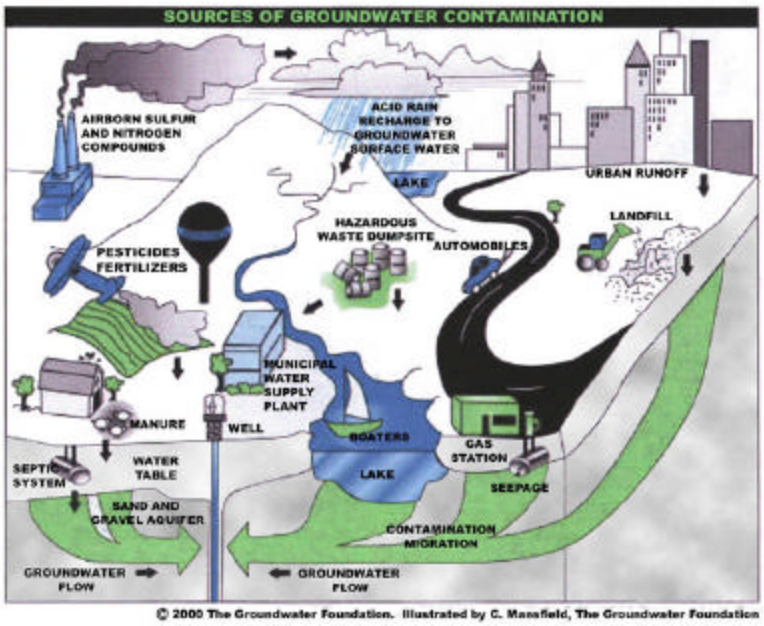
- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.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

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.



- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, 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.

3. Transportation Corridors - Route 2 and I-495 run through the Zone II for Well 01G and 02G, and Route 119 runs through the IWPAs. Local roads are common throughout the Zone II and IWPAs. 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 through the Zone II for Well 01G and 02G and the IWPA for Well 04G. 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:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills near the wells can be effectively contained.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren't yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.
- ✓ 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 – A small portion of the land area within the Zone II

(Continued on page 7)

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

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

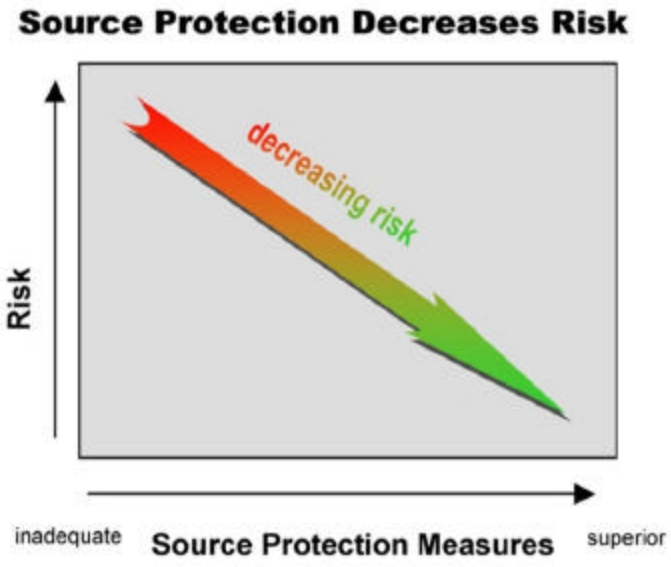


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Source ID	Potential Source of Contamination
Agricultural				
Livestock Operations	1	M	03G	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Manure Storage or Spreading	1	H	01G, 02G	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Nurseries	2	M	01G, 02G, 04G	Fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Slaughterhouses	1	M	04G	Manure and other waste products (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Commercial				
Railroad Tracks And Yards	2	H	01G, 02G, 04G	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, Etc.)	1	H	01G, 02G	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial				
Electronics/Electrical Manufacturers	1	H	03G	Chemicals and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Food Processors	1	L	01G, 02G	Cleaners, other chemicals, microbial contaminants: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Hazardous Materials Storage	7	H	01G, 02G, 03G	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industry/Industrial Parks	1	H	04G	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Machine/Metalworking Shops	1	H	04G	Solvents and metal tailings: spills, leaks, or improper handling
RCRA TSDF Facilities	1	H	01G, 02G	Hazardous wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Source ID	Potential Source of Contamination
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
Miscellaneous				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	2	M	01G, 02G	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Aquatic Wildlife	Numerous	L	All	Microbial contaminants
Clandestine Dumping	Infrequent	H	01G, 02G	Debris containing hazardous materials or wastes
Fishing/Boating	Some	L	01G, 02G	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Landfills and Dumps	1	H	04G	Seepage of leachate— Note: Landfill is capped and monitored
NPDES Locations	3	L	01G, 02G	Hazardous material and wastes: improper disposal
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	M	01G, 02G	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	Several	M	01G, 02G, 03G	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Several	L	01G, 02G	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	Several	M	All	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	Several	L	01G, 02G, 03G	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 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.

and IWPAs is commercial or industrial land uses. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, 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. Agricultural Activities – There are several farms in the water supply protection areas. Pesticides and fertilizers have the potential to contaminate a drinking water source if improperly stored, applied, or disposed. If not contained or applied properly, animal waste from barnyards, manure pits and field application are potential sources of contamination to ground and surface water.

Agricultural Activities Recommendation:

- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a US Natural Resources Conservation Service farm plan to protect water supplies.

6. Protection Planning – Currently, the town of Littleton is in the process of amending their Aquifer Protection District Bylaw to meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations for all wells and to add the required local floor drain regulation. 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.

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.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Keep your Wellhead Protection Plan up to date. Establish a protection team, and refer them to http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21 (2). 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.
- ✓ Be sure to include floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2) in to protection planning.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II and IWPAs are listed in Table 2. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 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.

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?	**YES**	Consider removing unused water supply activities in Zone Is, such as parking or unused buildings.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	**NO**	The Town "Aquifer Protection District" bylaw should be updated. 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/NO**	Continue to work with Boxborough, Harvard, Ayer, Groton, and Westford to have them incorporate your water supply protection areas within those towns in to their Wellhead Protection Controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**YES**	Keep your wellhead protection plan up to date. 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?	**NO**	Aim efforts at residential, commercial, industrial and municipal uses.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:
As with many water supply protection areas, the system Zone II and IWPAs 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 gating Zone Is, using monitoring wells, and yearly assessments of potential sources of contamination.

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

- ✓ Inspect the Zone Is regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your water supply protection areas and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.

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

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program and Source Protection Grant Program provide funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing water supply source protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. Please note: each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response for the grant program (RFR).

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

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

Section 4: Appendices

A. Protection Recommendations
B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

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

APPENDIX B: Regulated Facilities Within The Water Supply Protection Area

DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
345120	CISCO DEV PARTNERS NEDC	RTE 119 & 495	LITTLETON	Groundwater Discharge	Major Groundwater Discharge
364627	CONTROL RESOURCES INC	11 BEAVER BROOK	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
351374	COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP	153 TAYLOR ST	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
				Groundwater Discharge	Major Groundwater Discharge
295809	LAU TECHNOLOGIES	24 PORTER RD	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
				Toxics Use Reporting	Large Quantity Toxics User
39430	LITTLETON LANDFILL	SPECTACLE POND RD	LITTLETON	Solid Waste Landfill	Closed Landfill
132700	LITTLETON TOWN OF ELECTRIC DEPT	39 AYER RD	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
40028	LITTLETON TRANSFER STATION	SPECTACLE POND RD	LITTLETON	Transfer Station	Transfer Station for Hazardous Material
301013	MA HIGHWAY DEPT	TAYLOR ST	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
302250	MATCH RITE INC	25 PORTER RD	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste
132063	PROGRAMMED TEST SOURCES	9 BEAVER BROOK RD	LITTLETON	Hazardous Waste Generator	Very Small Quantity Generator of Haz Waste

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

Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
LITTLETON TOWN OF ELECTRIC DEPT	39 AYER RD	LITTLETON	Municipal	2 Wall	Interstitial Space Monitor	8000	Gasoline

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

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