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

Millis 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

PWS Name	Millis Water Department
PWS Address	7 Water Street
City/Town	Millis, Massachusetts 02054
PWS ID Number	3187000
Local Contact	Irving Priest – DPW Director
Phone Number	(508) 376-5424

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:
This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

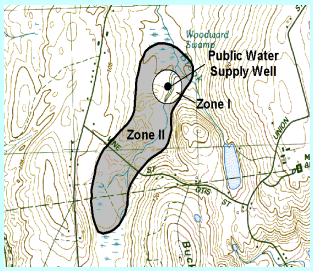
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

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

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and a Zone II protection area.



Glossary

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material (i.e. clay) that resists penetration by water.

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

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

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

Section 1: Description of the Water System

Zone II #: 126 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Well #3 – Village Street	3187000-03G

Zone II #: 127 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Well #4 – South End Pond	3187000-04G

Zone II #: 324 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Well #1 – Water Street	3187000-01G
Well #2 – Water Street	3187000-02G

The wells for the Millis Water Department are located within three separate water supply protection areas, with portions extending into the towns of Medfield and Sherborn. Each well has a Zone I radius of 400 feet. The wells are located in aquifers 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 of the Zone II. Millis also has two proposed new wells located off Norfolk Road, with a Zone II that extends into Norfolk and Medfield.

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 Zone IIs for Millis are a mixture primarily of forest, wetlands, and residential land uses, with a small portion consisting of agriculture, commercial, and industrial (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. Hazardous materials storage and use
2. Department of Public Works facility
3. Landscaping and Agricultural activities
4. Residential land uses
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. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and/or Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs). 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 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.
- ✓ Work with the Town to ensure that businesses that store pesticides and fertilizers do so within a structure designed to prevent runoff, as required by Millis's local source protection bylaw.

2. Department of Public Works Facility - The potential for ground water contamination in municipal facilities is related to accidental dumps, accidental spills, and vehicle washing operations, or from wastewater treatment or left over product. Waste management and product storage processes pose the most prevalent threats to ground water, and a wide variety of potentially harmful constituents are involved in release incidents.

Benefits of Source Protection

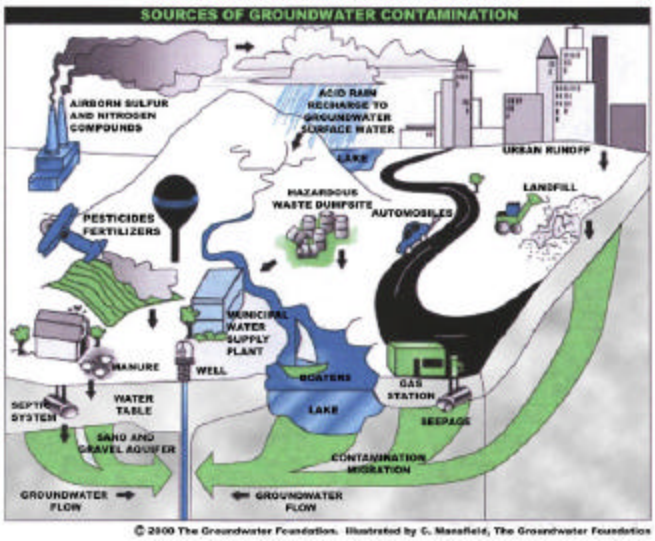
Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- 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.

Department of Public Works Facility Recommendations:

- ✓ **Best Management Practices** - The New England Environmental Assistance Team provides municipalities in New England with information on how to comply with environmental requirements, and how to prevent pollution. For more information about this EPA sponsored program visit their website at http://www.epa.gov/region1/steward/neeat/muni/index.html. Encourage the Department of Public Works to develop best management practices to insure proper salt storage, proper maintenance of facilities and good housekeeping practices.
- ✓ **Fuel Dispensing Area**
  - Maintain fuel-dispensing areas using dry cleanup methods. Fueling areas should never be washed down unless dry clean-up has been done and the wash water is collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer system.
  - Post signs against "topping off" of vehicle fuel tanks.



  - The fuel dispensing area should be covered, and the cover must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area.
  - The paving around the fuel dispensing area should exceed the minimum dimensions of the "fuel dispensing area", and should have a means for containing accidental spills.
- ✓ **Salt Storage Structure** - Salt pile structures should be adequately sized to allow for the loading and unloading of salt within the structure. Review the Department of Environmental Protection's Drinking Water Program Guidelines On Deicing Chemical (Road Salt) Storage at http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/saltgui.doc.
- ✓ **Reduce Activities –** Work with the Town to find an alternate location for the maintenance and parking of school buses.

3. Landscaping and Agricultural Activites – 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. If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.

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.

Landscaping and Agricultural Activites 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.
- ✓ Encourage landscape manager's and farmers to incorporate an **Integrated Pest Management** (IPM) approach into their pest management program. IPM is an ecologically-based approach to pest control that links together several related components, including monitoring and scouting, biological controls, mechanical and/or other cultural practices, and pesticide applications. By combining a number of these different methods and practices, satisfactory pest control can be achieved with less impact on the environment.
- ✓ Promote **Best Management Practices** (BMPs) for fuel oil storage, hazardous material handling, storage, disposal, and emergency response planning.
- ✓ Work with landscapers and farmers to ensure that pesticides and fertilizers are being stored within a structure designed to prevent runoff, as required by Millis's local source protection bylaw.

4. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 18% of the Zone II consists of residential use, of which 65% of these areas have public sewers, with the rest using private 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 could be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

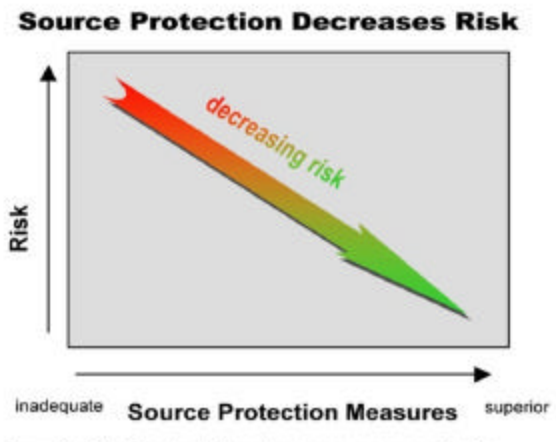


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available 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.

5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The Zone II contains DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 3-0000091, 3-0001419, 3-0002548, 3-0003323, 3-0004704, and 3-0011836. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.

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*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Agricultural				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	2	M	126, 324	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers
Livestock Operations	3	M	127	Improper handling of manure (microbial contaminants)
Landscaping	4	M	127, 324	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers and pesticides
Manure Storage or Spreading	2	H	126, 127	Improper handling of manure (microbial contaminants)
Pesticide Storage or Use	2	H	126, 324	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of pesticides
Commercial				
Car/Truck/Bus Washes	2	L	126, 324	Improper management of vehicle wash water; soaps; oils; greases; metals; salts
Gas Stations	4	H	126, 324	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	10	H	126, 127, 324	Automotive fluids, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Bus and Truck Terminals	2	H	127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of fuels and maintenance chemicals
Dry Cleaners	2	H	126, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of solvents and wastes
Funeral Homes	2	L	127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of hazardous chemicals
Laundromats	2	L	126, 324	Wash water: improper management
Medical Facilities	2	M	126, 324	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Nursing Homes	2	L	127, 324	Microbial contaminants: improper management
Photo Processors	4	H	126, 324	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Railroad Tracks And Yards	2	H	127, 324	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, Etc.)	10	H	126, 127, 324	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Industrial				
Asphalt, Coal Tar, And Concrete Plants	1	M	126	Hazardous chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Fuel Oil Distributors	2	H	127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of fuel oil
Hazardous Materials Storage	4	H	127, 324	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial Lagoons and Pits	2	H	127, 324	Liquid wastes: improper seepage or overflows
Industry/Industrial Parks	3	H	126, 127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of industrial chemicals and metals
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	126, 127, 324	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	Numerous	M	126, 127, 324	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems/ Cesspools	Numerous	M	126, 127, 324	Microbial contaminants, and improper disposal of hazardous chemicals
Miscellaneous				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	2	M	127, 324	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Clandestine Dumping	2	H	127, 324	Debris containing hazardous materials or wastes
Composting Facilities	2	L	127, 324	Storage and improper handling of organic material, animal waste, and runoff
Landfills and Dumps	2	H	127	Seepage of leachate
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	H	324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	8	----	126, 127	Oil or hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Road And Maintenance Depots	2	M	127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	M	324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Snow Dump	2	M	127, 324	Melt water containing de-icing and other chemicals from roads and parking lots: improper handling
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	126, 127, 324	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	2	M	126, 324	Accidental leaks or spills of fuels and other hazardous materials, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Underground Storage Tanks	9	H	126, 127, 324	Spills, leaks, or improper handling stored materials
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	4	L	127, 324	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Waste Transfer/Recycling Station	2	M	127, 324	Water contacting waste materials: improper management, seepage, and runoff

Water Supply Protection Area % that is Sewered = 65%

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 3: 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.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

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

6. Protection Planning – The Town has water supply protection controls that meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan. Establish a protection team, and refer them to http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to ensure that local wellhead protection controls continue to meet current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2).

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that may be potential contaminant sources are included in Table 2. Refer to 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.

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.

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 and Town are commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through:

- Town Manager initiated an Environmental Facilities Compliance Audit that included the highway garage, water treatment facilities, and well locations.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the Zone I regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a NRCS farm plan to protect water supplies.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

Resources for Drinking Water Source Protection:

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.

Conclusions:
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.

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

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, board of health, and the town.

Section 4: Appendices

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

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?	**NO**	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. Pay special attention to fenced areas, lighting, and signs of forced entry into well houses and pump stations.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	**NO**	Shoreline fishing occurs at Well 4, and a lawn mower is stored in a small building within the Zone I of Well 2. Monitor non-water supply activities in Zone Is, and investigate options for removing these activities.
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 source protection district bylaw meets DEP's requirements for wellhead protection. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	**NO**	Work with the towns of Medfield and Sherborn to develop land use restrictions that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2), and to include Millis's Zone IIs in Medfield and Sherborn wellhead protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**NO**	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	**YES**	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	**NO**	To have a well rounded 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**	Inspection of facilties have been done for hazardous materials. A permit is required for the storage of hazardous material. Coordinate efforts with the Board of Health and Fire Department to continue inspections. 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?	**SOME**	Currently, the only outreach is through the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Increase residential outreach through bill stuffers, school programs, Drinking Water Week activities, and coordination with local groups. Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN MILLIS WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
177686	EXXON CO USA 36269	868 MAIN STREET ROUTES 109 & 115	MILLIS	HANDLER	Very Small Quantity Generator
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	Small Quantity Generator
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	Small Quantity Generator
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTREETE OIL/PCBS ONLY
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTREETE OIL/PCBS ONLY
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	PLANT	RES APPLICATION APPROVED
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION	60 CURVE STREET	MILLIS	TURA REPORTER	LARGE QUANTITY TOXIC USER
304149	IRVING TRUCKING & EXCAVATING COMPANY INC	38F ADAMS STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	Very Small Quantity Generator
304149	IRVING TRUCKING & EXCAVATING COMPANY INC	38F ADAMS STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTREETE OIL/PCBS ONLY
207566	KEIVAN TOWFIGH	114 UNION STREET	MILLIS	PLANT	AQ SYNTHETIC MINOR W/RESTREETR PTE < OR = 25% OF MAJ
305061	MCCARTHY BROTHERS CONSTREETRUCTION COMPANY	69 ADAMS STREET	MILLIS	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTREETE OIL/PCBS ONLY
40095	MILLIS COMPOSTREET SITE	ISLAND ROAD & ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVE	MILLIS	COMPOSTREET	REGISTREETRATION

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
265505	MILLIS DPW	7 WATER STREET	MILLIS	FUEL DISPENSER	Fuel Dispenser
40095	MILLIS TRANSFER STREETATION	ISLAND STREET	MILLIS	TRANSFER STREETATION	SMALL TRANSFER STREETATION
298176	PHOTOSITE	14 MILLISTON ROAD	MILLIS	HANDLER	Very Small Quantity Generator
325591	SHELL #137801	857 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	FUEL DISPENSER	Fuel Dispenser
358368	TOSCO EXXON 2634728	860 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	FUEL DISPENSER	Fuel Dispenser

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	550	FUEL OIL
TOSCO	868 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	12000	GASOLINE
TOSCO	868 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	12000	GASOLINE
TOSCO	868 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	SERVICE STATION	12000	GASOLINE
VERIZON	821 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	UTILITY	1000	DIESEL
VERIZON	821 MAIN STREET	MILLIS	UTILITY	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 located within the water supply protection area(s) should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.

APPENDIX B – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within Millis 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/sitellst.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
3-0000091	857 Main St	Millis	Oil
3-0001419	60 Curve St	Millis	Oil
3-0002548	Water St	Millis	Hazardous Material
3-0003323	40 Railroad Ave	Millis	Oil
3-0004704	7 Water St	Millis	Oil
3-0011836	7 Water St	Millis	Oil

For more location information, please see the attached map. The map lists the release sites by Release Tracking Number (RTN).