



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

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>	North Andover Water Division
<i>PWS Address</i>	420 Great Pond Road
<i>City/Town</i>	North Andover, MA 01845
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3210000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Linda Hmurciak
<i>Phone Number</i>	(978) 688-9574

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water sources 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.

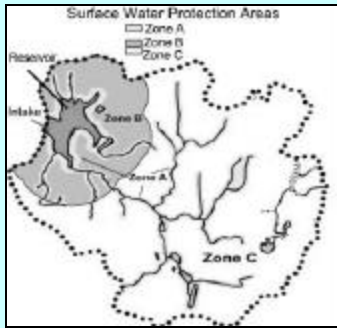
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

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

What is a Watershed?

A watershed is the land area that catches and drains rainwater down-slope into a river, lake or reservoir. As water travels down from the watershed area it may carry contaminants from the watershed to the drinking water supply source. For protection purposes, watersheds are divided into protection Zones A, B and C.



Section 1: Description of the Water System

Surface Water Sources

Source Name	Source ID #	Susceptibility
Lake Cochichewick	3210000-02S	High

The reservoir for the North Andover Water Division is located entirely in North Andover, with a small section of the associated water supply protection area extending into the town of Boxford.

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 C for North Andover is primarily a mixture of forest, residential, cropland, and recreation, with a small portion consisting of 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. Activities in Zone A
2. Golf Course, Plant Nurseries, and Agricultural Activities
3. Transportation Corridors
4. Residential Land Uses
5. Aquatic Wildlife
6. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
7. Comprehensive Surface Water Protection Planning

The ranking of susceptibility to contamination for Lake Cochichewick Zone C is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection area, as seen in Table 2.

1. Activities in Zone A - Existing and future land use activities which may have an impact on surface water sources include: on-site septic systems; public and private recreational activities; untreated stormwater runoff; domestic animals; new construction; spills along roads; above ground and underground storage tanks; erosion; and un-permitted and unauthorized activities. Wild animals and domestic pets can be carriers of waterborne diseases such as Giardia, Cryptosporidium, Salmonella, etc. The following activities occur in the Zone A of the system's reservoirs:

Great Pond Road (Route 133) and other local roads run throughout the Zone A of Lake Cochichewick and its tributaries; there are numerous houses, of which twelve are on private septic systems; shoreline and boating access, and parking for recreational purposes; golf course and agriculture; underground storage tanks (nine within the Zone A)

Zone A Recommendations:

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all activities from the Zone As to comply with DEP's Zone A requirements.
- ✓ Prohibit access to the reservoir as much as possible. In light of security issues, and especially since boating is allowed on Lake Cochichewick, cordon off the intake (i.e. installing floating booms from shore to shore) so as to prevent boats from gaining access to the intake structure area.

Glossary Protection Zones

Zone A: is the most critical for protection efforts. It is the area 400 feet from the edge of the reservoir and 200 feet from the edge of the tributaries (rivers and/or streams) draining into it.

Zone B: is the area one-half mile from the edge of the reservoir but does not go beyond the outer edge of the watershed.

Zone C: is the remaining area in the watershed not designated as Zones A or B.

The attached map shows Zone A and your watershed boundary.

- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Storage of pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone A should be covered and contained.
- ✓ Keep any new prohibited activities out of the Zone A.
- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Work to better manage stormwater by pre-treating contaminated stormwater and/or redirecting stormwater outside of the Zone A.

2. Golf Course, Plant Nurseries and Agricultural Activities – 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 is a potential source of contamination to ground and surface water. If managed improperly,

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.

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.

Golf Course, Plant Nurseries and Agricultural Activities Recommendations:

- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection area to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a US Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) farm plan to protect water supplies.
- ✓ Encourage farmers, and nursery and golf course managers 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 agricultural 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 farmers, nurseries, and golf courses to ensure that pesticides and fertilizers are being stored within a structure designed to prevent runoff.

3. Transportation Corridors - 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 catch basins.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the Zone C.

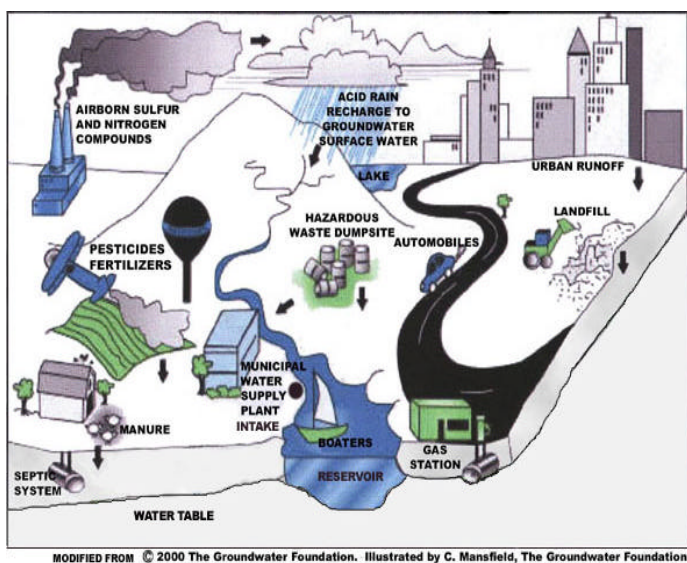


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination

- ✓ 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 City and State emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone A and Zone C 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 city officials to investigate mapping options such as those in the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.

4. Residential Land Uses – 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 (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

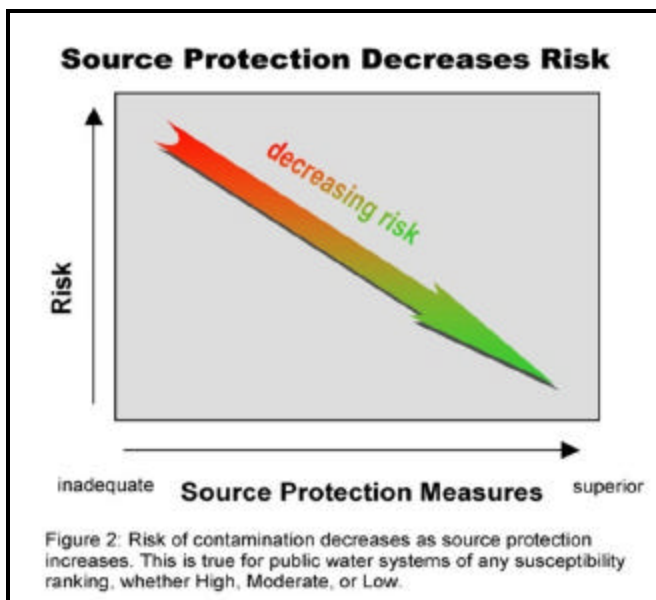
- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Residents Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

5. Aquatic Wildlife - Beaver and muskrat may introduce the pathogens Giardia and Cryptosporidium into water through fecal matter. Because of their constant contact with the water, these aquatic mammals represent a potential threat to

drinking water reservoirs. Birds, particularly gulls, are attracted to large open bodies of water. Birds may increase coliform levels through the release of fecal matter into the water and may carry other bacteria and viruses. Appendix A contains a DEP fact sheet titled What You Need To Know About Microbial Contamination.

Aquatic Wildlife Recommendations:

- ✓ Monitor wildlife populations in and around reservoirs.
- ✓ Where necessary, discourage and control aquatic wildlife. See <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm> for guidance and permits.



6. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The Zone C contains a DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 3-0003403. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

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

7. Protection Planning – The Town of North Andover has water supply protection controls that are implemented through a Watershed Protection Overlay District Bylaw. Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well or reservoir.

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.

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 Watershed

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

Land Uses	Quantity	Threat	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Agricultural			
Dairy Farms	1	M	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Fertilizer Storage or Use	1	M	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Livestock Operations	1	M	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Manure Storage or Spreading	1	H	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Nurseries	1	M	Fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Storage or Use	1	H	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Commercial			
Airports	1	H	Fuels, de-icers, salt, and other hazardous chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	1	H	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	M	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Dry Cleaners	1	H	Solvents and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Golf Courses	1	M	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Residential			
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	numerous	M	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	numerous	M	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems/ Cesspools	157	M	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous			
Aboveground Storage Tanks	10	M	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Aquatic Wildlife	numerous	L	Microbial contaminants
Clandestine Dumping	2	H	Debris containing hazardous materials or wastes
Fishing/Boating	numerous	L	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
NPDES Locations	1	L	Hazardous material and wastes: improper disposal
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	1	--	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.

Land Use	Quantity	Threat	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Miscellaneous			
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	M	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	numerous/9	L	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way Type: electric	1	L	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	4	M	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Underground Storage Tanks	43	H	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Utility Substation Transformers	1	L	Chemicals and other materials including PCBs: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	L	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/ Lagoons	numerous	M	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater: improper management
<p>Water Supply Protection Area % that is Sewered = 75%</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>			

A Water Resource 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 supplies.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Watershed 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 Surface Water Supply Protection Plan".
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local surface water protection controls with current MA Surface Water Supply Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.20C. If local controls do not meet the current regulations, amend existing controls to meet 310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.20C. For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm>.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone C that are potential sources of contamination 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 source.

Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system's Zone C contains 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 Area through:

- Purchasing an additional 27.33 acres of water supply protection land, and other parcels that are significant to watershed protection..
- Partnering with Trustees of Reservations by establishing pet waste stations with educational material and refuse bags.
- Adopting local land use controls for surface water protection. Local controls include: a Watershed Protection Overlay District Ordinance; hazardous materials controls; inspections of industrial facilities by the fire department; and, conducting regular inspections of the Zone A and watershed.
- Developing an education program that will specifically target lake-front abutters.
- Partnering with the Merrimack Valley Planning Commission (MVPC) to utilize a grant for the purpose of developing a series of data layers that identify source protection issues. MVPC will provide North Andover with digital information that represents, among other things, potential pollution threats, and land development.
- Partnering with the Merrimack Valley Planning Commission (MVPC) to utilize a grant for the purpose of developing an emergency response plan.
- Actively enforcing Conservation Commission bylaws, and source protection bylaws.
- Providing outreach and educational materials emphasizing the benefits of xeriscape landscape practices.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the source for the future:

- ✓ 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 A and Zone C, 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.

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.

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Surface Water Protection Plan

- ➊ Reduces Risk to Human Health
- ➋ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:
 - ♦ Increased monitoring and treatment
 - ♦ Water supply clean up and remediation
 - ♦ Replacing a water supply
 - ♦ Purchasing water
- ➌ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged
- ➍ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations
- ➎ 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.

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

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone A		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone A?	NO (Approximately 10% of the Zone A is owned or controlled)	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials. To the extent possible, remove prohibited activities in Zone A to comply with DEP's Zone A requirements.
Is the Zone A posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	YES	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is the Zone A regularly inspected?	SOME	A formal inspection is not conducted by water supply personnel; however, different town boards do inspections throughout the watershed. Coordinate efforts to make inspections of drinking water protection areas more formal.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone A?	NO	Monitor prohibited activities in Zone A, and investigate options for removing these activities.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Surface Water Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.20C?	POSSIBLY	Work with the Planning Board and the City Council to review the existing Watershed Protection Overlay District Ordinance to determine if it meets land use controls required by 310 CMR 22.20B & C. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the water supply protection areas extending into their communities?	NO	Work with the Town of Boxford to include North Andover's watershed in its protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a local surface water protection plan?	YES	Review surface water supply protection plan to determine if it adequately addresses changes in the watershed. Follow "Developing a Local Surface Water Supply 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	Supplement 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 watershed protection committee?	NO	Establish a committee with representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	Fire Department	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide watershed protection education?	YES	PWS offers tours, is active on the Lake Committee, has a website, provides fact sheets, and does 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 C.

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 area. 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
- C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
- D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

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.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN NORTH ANDOVER WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
135809	NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO INC	980 OSGOOD ST	NORTH ANDOVER	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
135809	NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO INC	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
135809	NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO INC	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	DISCHARGE	INDUSTRIAL SEWER WASTE WATER
135809	NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO INC	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN NORTH ANDOVER WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	GAS STATION	8000	GASOLINE
NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	GAS STATION	8000	GASOLINE
NORTH ANDOVER TEXACO	980 OSGOOD STREET	NORTH ANDOVER	GAS STATION	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 located within the water supply protection area(s) should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.