



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

### What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

### Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

**Table 1: Public Water System Information**

<i>PWS Name</i>	North Attleborough Water Department
<i>PWS Address</i>	49 Whiting Street
<i>City/Town</i>	North Attleborough, MA 02760
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	4211000
<i>Local Contact</i>	James Decelles
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 695-7790

### 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 #: 391

*Susceptibility:* High

Well Names	Source IDs
Plainville Well #4	4211000-01G
Plainville Well #1 (inactive)	4211000-02G
Plainville Well #2	4211000-03G
Plainville Well #3	4211000-04G
Whiting Street Well	4211000-07G

### Zone II #: 392

*Susceptibility:* High

Well Names	Source IDs
Kelly Well #1	4211000-05G
Kelly Well #1	4211000-06G

### Zone II #: 393

*Susceptibility:* High

Well Names	Source IDs
Adamsdale St. Well	4211000-08G
Hillman Well	4211000-09G

North Attleborough Water Department draws its water from nine groundwater wells located in three Zone II aquifer recharge areas. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. Four of North Attleborough's wells are physically located in the town of Plainville; the well numbers are 01G, 02G, 03G and 04G. The other five wells for the town are located in North Attleborough, however, the Zone II recharge areas extend into the neighboring communities of Plainville, Mansfield, Foxborough, Wrentham and Cumberland R.I. 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 to view the boundaries of the Zone Is and Zone IIs. In addition, 250 service connections located in North Attleboro are supplied by the City of Attleboro and these customers are encouraged to review Attleboro's SWAP report available at the Attleboro Water Division.

Wells #01G, 03G, 04G and 07G are treated in the Whiting Street Treatment Plant for organics removal, corrosion control, disinfection and fluoridated for dental health. Wells 05G and 06G are treated in the McKeon Treatment Plant for corrosion control, disinfection and fluoridated. Wells 08G and 09G are treated at their pump stations for corrosion control as well as fluoridated. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report. Drinking water monitoring reporting data are also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

## Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone IIs for North Attleborough are a mixture of residential, 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 A.

**Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:**

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Transportation corridors
4. Hazardous materials storage and use
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Comprehensive wellhead protection planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

**1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is** – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. 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 twelve (12) Zone Is for the wells are owned or controlled by the public water system. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The following non water supply activities occur in the Zone Is of the system wells:

**Zone I: Whiting St. Well 4211000-07G** – The public water supplier does not own the entire Zone I. There is some manufacturing, transportation corridors and residential land uses. Town sewer is available and utilized for the area.

**Zone I: Plainville Well #1 4211000-02G** – There are some residential uses on the edge of the Zone I.

**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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Educate residents and private land owners within the Zone Is on source water protection issues.
- ✓ Keep any new non water supply activities out of the Zone I.

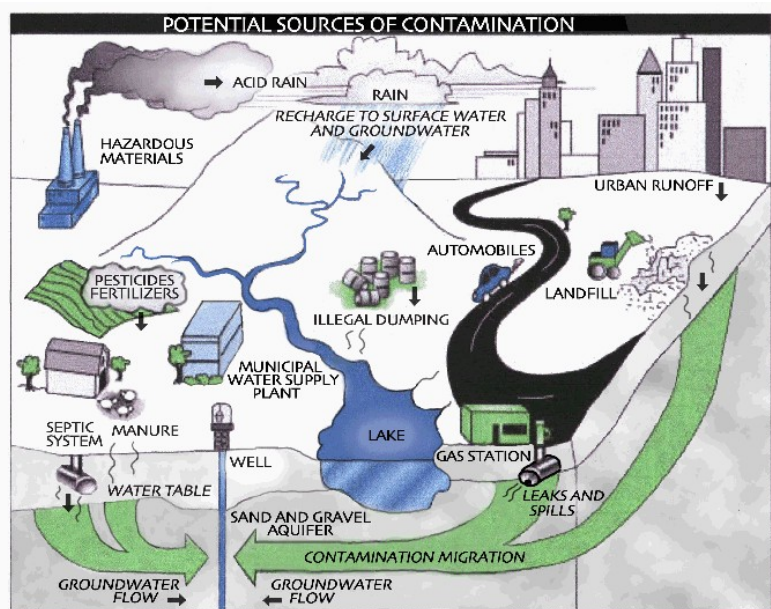
**2. Residential Land Uses** – Approximately one third of the Zone IIs consist of residential areas. Zone IIs #391 and #392 have public sewers, Zone II #393 does not have sewers

**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.



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

#### Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Residents Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix C and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm), which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls. Visit DEP’s web site for additional information and assistance at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/wm/nonpoint.htm>.

#### What are "BMPs?"

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

#### For More Information

Contact Isabel Collins of DEP’s Southeast Regional Office at (508) 946-2726 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

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

**3. Transportation Corridors** - Route 95 runs through Zone II #392. Local roads are common throughout the Zone II. 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.

#### Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the Zone I.
- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. If maps aren’t yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.

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#### Source Protection Decreases Risk

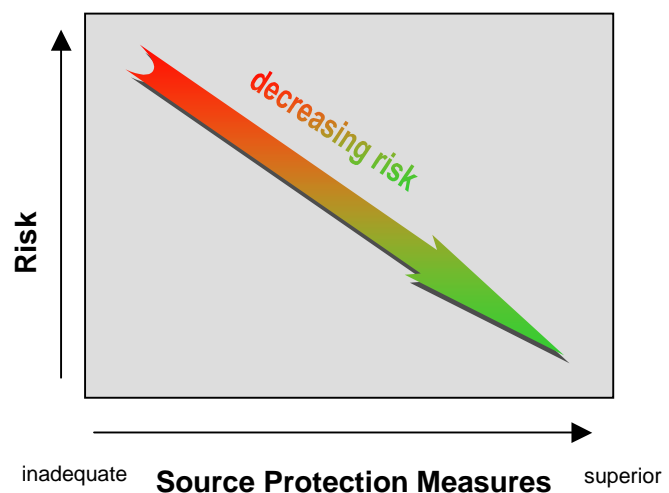


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.



### Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Agricultural</b>				
Fertilizer Storage or Use (Golf Course)	1	M	393	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Storage or Use (Golf Course)	1	H	393	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
<b>Commercial</b>				
Car/Truck/Bus Washes	1	L	392	Vehicle wash water, soaps, oils, greases, metals, and salts: improper management
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	4	H	391 & 392	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	M	391	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Golf Courses (One Driving Range)	2	M	392 & 393	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Laundromats	2	L	391 & 392	Wash water: improper management
Photo Processors	2	H	392	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, Etc.)	1	H	392	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Sand And Gravel Mining/Washing	2	M	391 & 392	Heavy equipment, fuel storage, clandestine dumping: spills or leaks
<b>Residential</b>				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	numerous	M	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	numerous	M	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	numerous	M	All	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Industrial</b>				
Asphalt, Coal Tar, And Concrete Plants	2	M	391	Hazardous chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Fuel Oil Distributors	1	H	391	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industry/Industrial Parks	2	H	391 & 392	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Jewelry or Metalplating	1	H	391	Solvents, other chemicals, and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	Several	M	All	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Aquatic Wildlife	Some	L	All	Microbial contaminants
Composting Facilities	1	L	392	Organic material, animal waste, and runoff: storage and improper handling
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	4	--	391 & 392	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.
Pipeline (Oil )	1	M	393	Oil or sewage: spills or leaks
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	M	391	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	391 & 392	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins		L		Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way - Type: <i>electric</i>	2	L	391 & 392	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	several	M	All	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling

**Notes:**

- 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.
- For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix A: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
- 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.

(Continued from page 4)

- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone II can be effectively contained. Review storm drainage maps with emergency response teams.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to best manage stormwater in the Zone II. Best management practices include street sweeping, vegetative swales, and regular catch basin inspection, cleaning and maintenance.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

**4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use** – Commercial and industrial land uses are common in the Zone IIs. Activities associated with commercial and industrial land use are often the greatest concern when evaluating water supply protection. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

**Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:**

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Businesses Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix C and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm), which provides BMP’s for common business issues.
- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floordrain requirements. See brochure “Industrial Floor Drains” for more information.

**5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites** – The Zone IIs contain DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 4-0000874, 4-0001226, 4-

0001227, and 4-0012135. Refer to the attached map and Appendix B for more information.

**Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:**

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

**6. Protection Planning** – Currently, the Town does have water supply protection controls that meet DEP’s Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2) and Plainville also protects the Zone IIs #391 and #392. 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 compare and update local wellhead

**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.



(Continued on page 9)

**Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations**

<b>Protection Measures</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>Zone I</b>		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control all Zone Is?	<b>No</b>	Continue attempts to own or control your Zone I areas.
Is the Zone I posted with “Public Drinking Water Supply” Signs?	<b>YES</b>	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	<b>YES</b>	Continue regular inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	<b>No</b>	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone Is.
<b>Municipal Controls</b> (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	<b>Yes</b>	The Town “Aquifer Protection District” bylaw meets DEP’s requirements for wellhead protection. Refer to <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	<b>Yes/No</b>	Work with all municipalities in your Zone II areas to include your Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
<b>Planning</b>		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	<b>No</b>	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow “Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan” available at: <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> .
Does the PWS have a formal “Emergency Response Plan” to deal with spills or other emergencies?	<b>Yes</b>	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?	<b>Yes/No</b>	Currently the Canoe River and Ten Mile River committees; Consider a wellhead protection committee that includes representatives from citizens’ groups, municipal officials, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	<b>Yes</b>	For more guidance see “Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide” at <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc</a>
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	<b>Yes</b>	Current outreach includes schools. Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.



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protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm>.

- ✓ If local controls do not regulate floordrains, be sure to include floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2).
- ✓ Work with town boards to review and provide recommendations on proposed development within your water supply protection areas. To obtain information on build-out analyses for the town, see the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs' community preservation web site, <http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/>.

For a complete list of land uses of concern refer to Table 2 and Appendix A for more information about these land uses.

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

### **Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **Current Land Uses and Source Protection:**

As with many water supply protection areas, North Attleborough's Zone IIs contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures by working with the town to pass Aquifer Protection Bylaws.

#### **Source Protection Recommendations:**

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Continue regular Zone I inspections, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials including floor drain compliance.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

#### **Conclusions:**

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

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. Grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State

#### **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](http://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

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>. EPA also lists possible funding sources for water quality at <http://www.nalusda.gov/wqic/funding.html>

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

## **Section 4: Appendices**

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