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

North Raynham Water District

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

PWS Name	North Raynham Water District
PWS Address	80 Baker Road
City/Town	Raynham, MA 02767
PWS ID Number	4245002
Local Contact	Arthur S. Bendinelli
Phone Number	(508) 824-0520

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.

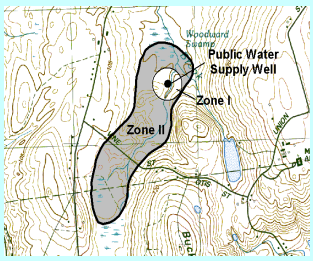
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 #:331	***Susceptibility:* High**
Well Name	***Source IDs***
King Philip Street Well #1	4245002-01G
King Philip Street Well #2	4245002-03G
First Street Replacement Well	4245002-06G
Zone II #:327	***Susceptibility:* High**
Well Name	***Source IDs***
King Philip Well #3A	4245002-04G
King Philip Well #3B	4245002-05G

The North Raynham Water District has five active wells: King Philip wells #1, 2, 3A and 3B and the First Street replacement well. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet and a Zone II that has been hydrogeologically determined. The wells are located in the Taunton River basin. They have 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 for the Zone II boundaries.

For current information on treatment and the results of water quality monitoring, 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 II (#327) for King Philip Street wells 3A & 3B is contained within Raynham. The Zone II (#331) for King Philip Street wells 1 & 2 and the First Street replacement well is located in Raynham and Taunton. The Zone IIs contain predominantly undeveloped forest, 64% and 36% respectively. Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Land Uses Within Zone I
2. Residential Land Uses
3. Automobile Repair Shop/Service Station
4. Gas Station
5. Transportation Corridors
6. DEP Tier Classified Oil Release Site
7. Storm Drains/Retention Basins
8. Golf Course
9. Paint Shop
10. Sand & Gravel Operation
11. Machine/Metalworking Shop
12. Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
13. Underground Storage Tank
14. Composting Facility

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. Land Uses Within Zone I – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around each wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00) require public water suppliers to own the Zone I or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. 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 North Raynham Water District owns or controls all the Zone Is and there are no non-water supply activities occurring. The Water District conducts regular inspections and has signs posted. There have been issues with dirt bikes near King Philip Street well #2.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Keep any new non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.

2. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 26% and 22% of Zone IIs #327 and #331, respectively, consist of residential land uses. The Zone IIs also contain 64% and 36% forested, undeveloped land. A large portion of this forested land has the potential for more residential development. 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. Most of the residential areas in Raynham have been sewered.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** -

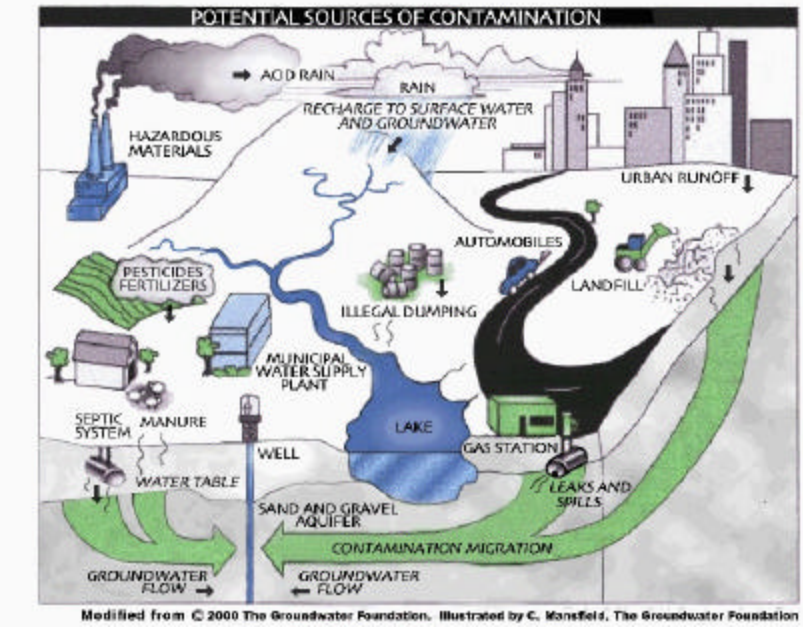
  Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination. The Town recently conducted a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day that was well attended.
- **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

Benefits of Source Protection

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

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.



stormwater 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 source protection measures 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 Municipal Planners in Raynham and Taunton to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas. See www.state.ma.us/envir/ to obtain information from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs on build-out analyses for Raynham and Taunton.
- ✓ Promote Best Management Practices (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.
- ✓ Encourage the Town of Raynham to continue conducting household waste collection days.

3. Automobile Repair Shop - There is one automobile repair shop within Zone II #331. Automotive fluids and solvents can leak or spill from this type of facility.

Service Station/Auto. Repair Shop Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids and solvents.

4. Gas Station - There is one gas station within Zone II #331.

Gas Station Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids, solvents and fuel.

5. Transportation Corridors -

Route 138 and local roads run through the Zone IIs. 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 into catch basins. A railroad bed, currently without tracks, is also located in both Zone IIs.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage systems along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge to outside the Zones I & II.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the

(Continued on page 7)

What are "BMPs?"

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

For More Information

Contact Isabel Collins in DEP's Lakeville 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.

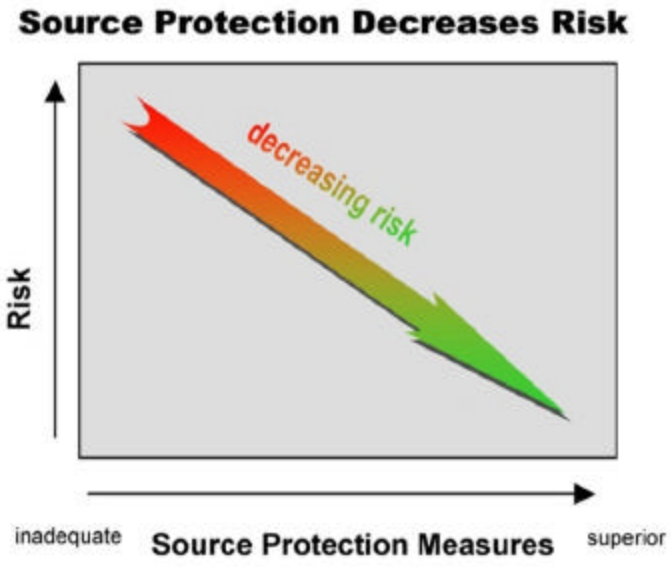


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

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)

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Residential (Zone IIs 327 and 331)			
Septic Systems	several	M	microbial contaminants, improper disposal of hazardous chemicals
Fuel Oil Storage	several	M	spills, leaks or improper handling of fuel oil
Lawn Care	several	M	over-application of improper storage and disposal of pesticides
Commercial			
Automotive Repair Shop	1 in #331	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids and solvents
Gas Station	1 in #331	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids, solvents and fuels
Paint Shop	1 in #331	H	leaks or spills of paints, solvents, other chemicals
Golf Course	1 in #331	M	over-application or improper handling of fertilizers or pesticides
Sand & Gravel Operation	1in #331	M	leaks or spills from equipment; fuel storage; clandestine dumping
Industrial			
Machine/Metalworking Shop	1 in #331	H	leaks or spills of solvents, metal tailings

Miscellaneous			
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1 in #331	L	leaks or spills of hazardous materials or wastes
Storm Drains/Retention Basins	3 in each Zone II	L	debris, pet waste, chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, lawns
Transportation Corridors	Rt. 138 & local roads –both Zone IIs	M	leaks or spills of fuel, other hazardous materials or pesticides
Composting Facility	1 in #331	L	runoff containing organic material and/or animal wastes
Underground Storage Tank	1 in #327	H	leaks or spills of stored materials
DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites	1 in #331 2 in #327	not ranked	see Appendix C for more information

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.

*** 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.

amount of potential contaminants in runoff.

- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zones I & II can be effectively contained.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren't yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.
- ✓ Check with the local Conservation Commission to determine whether pesticides are used on the railroad bed. The railroad utility is responsible for submitting a copy of their approved Vegetation Management Plan and Yearly Operating Plan to the Town if pesticides are used in the right-of-way. There are state regulatory setbacks and other requirements to help protect drinking water sources from pesticide over-application or spills.

6. Oil or Hazardous Material Release Site – A DEP Tier Classified Oil Release Site is located within Zone II #327. Refer to the accompanying GIS map and Appendix C for more information.

Oil/Hazardous Materials Recommendation:

- ✓ Monitor the status of this site. Distribute the fact sheet *Businesses Protect Drinking Water* available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.

7. Storm Drains/Retention Basins - There are three basins each within Zone IIs #327 and #331. Sediment, hazardous materials and microbial contaminants can be picked up by stormwater.

Storm Drains/Retention Basins Recommendation:

- ✓ Storm drains and retention basins should be cleaned out on a regular schedule so that they function properly.

8. Golf Course - A small golf course is located on Route 138 within Zone II #331. Fertilizers and pesticides can run off these sites or can be spilled through improper storage, use or disposal.

Golf Course Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk to the owner/operator about the location of the public wells and the importance of following good storage, use and disposal practices for fertilizers and pesticides.

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.

9. Paint Shop - There is one paint shop in Zone II #331.

Paint Shop Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk to the owner/operator about the location of the public wells and the importance of following good storage, use and disposal practices for chemicals.

10. Sand & Gravel Operation - An earth removal operation is located within Zone II #331.

Sand & Gravel Operations Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the location of the public wells and about servicing equipment away from vulnerable areas and inspecting areas for clandestine dumping.

11. Machine/Metalworking Shop - There is one metalworking shop within Zone II #331.

Machine/Metalworking Shop Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about management practices for storing and handling solvents and other chemicals.

12. Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator (VSQHWG) - This

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 (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**YES**	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	**YES**	Continue inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	**YES**	Continue monitoring activities in Zone I.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	**YES**	The Town's Aquifer Protection District Bylaw meets DEP's requirements for wellhead protection. The District needs to show DEP that the bylaw covers the Zone IIs or make a best effort to have them covered.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	**YES Taunton**	Continue to work with Raynham and Taunton regarding wellhead protection.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**NO**	Work with the Raynham Center Water District to 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?	**NO**	Work with the Town's Local Emergency Planning Committee to develop a plan & conduct drills with local emergency response officials to test procedures.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	**NO**	A committee can be helpful with implementing wellhead protection measures.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	**NO**	The Water District conducts inspections under the Cross Connection Service.
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	**YES - CCR**	Educate residents on how they can protect drinking water.

facility is located within Zone II #331.

VSQHWG Recommendation:
✓ Talk with the owner/operator about good handling and disposal practices.

13. Underground Storage Tank (UST) - There is one underground storage tank documented within Zone II #327.

UST Recommendation:
✓ Ensure that the UST has a containment structure that will contain spills and leaks.

14. Composting Facility - There is one facility within Zone II #331. Runoff from compost may contain organic materials and/or animal wastes.

Composting Facility Recommendation:
✓ Talk to the owner/operator to ensure that runoff is properly contained and managed on-site.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Protection Planning – Currently, the Town of Raynham has a water supply protection bylaw that meets DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations, 310 CMR 22.21(2). The North Raynham Water District needs to demonstrate to DEP that the Town's Water Resource Protection District protects the Zone IIs for the District's wells. The Water District Superintendent reports that the City of Taunton protects the portion of Zone II #331 that extends into that community

A local 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 in coordination with the Raynham Center Water District. 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".
- ✓ Provide documentation to DEP that the Town of Raynham's Water Resource Protection District protects the District's wells or make a best effort to have Raynham include them in the bylaw.
- ✓ 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/.

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.

What is a Zone III?

A Zone III (the secondary recharge area) is the land beyond the Zone II from which surface and ground water drain to the Zone II and is often coincident with a watershed boundary.

The Zone III is defined as a secondary recharge area for one or both of the following reasons:

1. The low permeability of underground water bearing materials in this area significantly reduces the rate of groundwater and potential contaminant flow into the Zone II.
2. The groundwater in this area discharges to a surface water feature such as a river, rather than discharging directly into the aquifer.

The land uses within the Zone III are assessed only for sources that are shown to be groundwater under the direct influence of surface water.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at mass.gov/dep/brp/dws including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:
As with many water supply protection areas, this system'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 in the Water Supply Protection Areas through

? working with the Town of Raynham to protect the public wells and
? conducting regular inspections and posting signs.

Source Protection Recommendations:
To better protect the sources for the future:
- ✓ Continue to inspect the Zone I regularly.
- ✓ Continue to ask the Police Department to assist with security matters.
- ✓ Work with the Raynham Center Water District to develop a wellhead protection plan.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help protect drinking water.
- ✓ Work with emergency responders to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zones I & II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.

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, documents, and other resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report to continue to improve drinking water protection. 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 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. Source Protection Fact Sheets - *What You Need to Know About Microbial Contamination, Water Suppliers Protect Drinking Water, Residents Protect Drinking Water, Boards of Health Protect Drinking Water, Planners Protect Drinking Water and DPWs Protect Drinking Water*.

B. List of Regulated Facilities

C. Table of DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites

APPENDIX B:
REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA

DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
31333	Mastria	244 North Main St.	Raynham	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Small Quantity Generator
301430	FAR Inc.	1443 North Main St.	Raynham	Generator of Waste Oil or PCBs	Small Quantity Generator

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

APPENDIX C – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites Within the 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/sitelist.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
4-0000787	593 Broadway	Raynham	oil
4-0001101	184 and 242 and 252 Broadway	Raynham	oil
4-0010916	Broadway Rte 138	Raynham	oil and hazardous material
4-0017044	Broadway Rte 138	Raynham	oil

For more location information, please see attached map. The map lists the release sites by RTN.