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

Northfield Mount Hermon School

What is SWAP?

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

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

Susceptibility and Water Quality

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Public Water System Information

PWS Name	Northfield Mount Hermon School
PWS Address	206 Main Street
City/Town	Gill
PWS ID Number	1106002
Local Contact	George Santucci
Phone Number	413-498-3455

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.

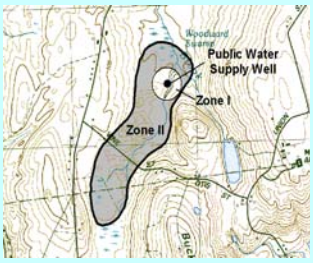
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 #: 499 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	*Source IDs*
Tubular Wellfield	1106002-01G

The Northfield Mount Hermon School has two campuses located in the rural communities of Northfield and Gill in Western Massachusetts along the Vermont border. The tubular wellfield for Northfield Mount Hermon School is located on the northwest side of the school campus in the neighboring community of Bernardston. The wellfield consists of twelve, 2 ½-inch diameter, 24-foot deep wells in series, manifolded together. The Zone I for the wellfield and the Zone II are shown on the attached map. The Zone I is oval shape with radial distance of 250 feet on the two end wellpoints. The Zone II, recharge area was delineated as part of the SWAP program utilizing analytical modeling and hydrogeologic mapping. Bernardston had designated an area around the wellfield as a water supply protection area, however that area must be revised to reflect the recently delineated Zone II, recharge area. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the Zones I and II.

The surficial deposits in the area are a result of glacial retreat some 10,000 to 12,000 years before present and in some areas overlain with recent alluvial deposits. Well logs from exploration programs indicate course sand and gravel from the surface to approximately 30 feet below grade, general coarsening downward until fine silt and clay are logged from 50 to 60 feet below grade where till was encountered. Drilling refusal at bedrock was noted in the logs at approximately 70 feet below grade. The well points are 24 feet in depth and therefore are above the potentially confining clay unit. Aquifers in this type of geologic setting are considered to be highly vulnerable to contamination because there is no confining layer such as clay to create a hydrogeologic barrier that can prevent contaminant migration to the aquifer. USGS mapped the bedrock in the area as the Bernardston Formation primarily consisting of fine-grained phyllite with interbeds of thin quartzite, several feet thick. In some areas the phyllite merges with dark gray and black slate.

Chlorine is used to disinfect the well water and sodium hydroxide is added for pH adjustment prior to distribution. 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.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone II area for Northfield Mount Hermon School is a mixture of residential, agricultural, and forested 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. Residential land uses
2. Hazardous waste generator
3. Transportation corridors
4. Comprehensive wellhead protection planning
5. Agricultural activities
6. Railroad Right-of-Way

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. The water supplier owns or controls the entire Zone I and is therefore in compliance with the Department's Zone I requirements. It was noted, however, that a floor drain was present in the pump house at the wellfield. Department policy allows for a drain in the water supply pump house provided it discharges at least 100 feet from the well and no hazardous materials can enter the drain. Since the water supply chemicals are properly stored in containment, it is recommended that a berm be placed around the drain itself as a precaution to prevent any accidental release through the drain from any lubricants that may be present on the pump.

1. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 7% of the Zone II consists of residential areas. Since Bernardston does not have a municipal sewer, wastewater is disposed of through on-site 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 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.

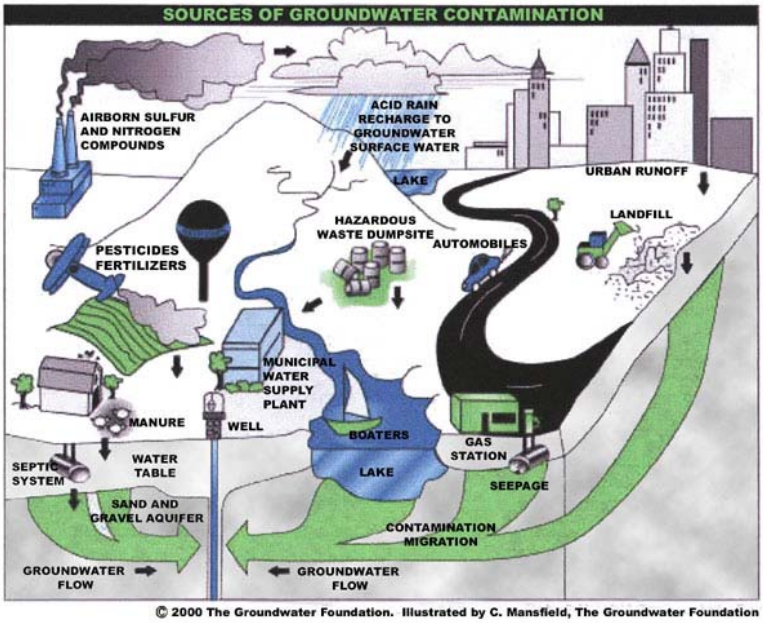
2. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – A small engine repair shop is located near the wellfield within the Zone II, just outside the Zone I. Its close proximity to

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.



the source is of concern if good housekeeping and management is not practiced. The facility is registered as a Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste. An inspection was conducted at the shop for the Underground Injection Control Program that regulates industrial floor drains. An illegal floor drain was noted during the inspection and a notice of non-compliance was issued. The Department will require the facility to come into compliance with all appropriate regulations and evaluate if a release has occurred at the facilty. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store hazardous materials. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed of, 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:

- ✓ Monitor the progress of the evaluation at the small engine repair shop. Refer to the Department's UIC contact Tony Zaharias at 413-755-21220 for further information.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMP's for common business issues.
- ✓ Assist the local Board of Health to identify 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.
- ✓ Assist the local Board of Health to educate local businesses on Massachusetts' floordrain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

3. Transportation Corridors - Route 10 intersects the Zone II just north of the wellfield and 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 materials, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash into catch basins.

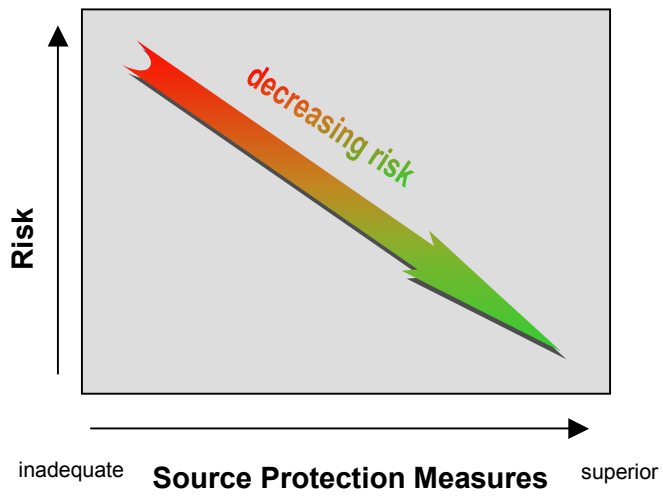


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Transportation Corridor - Recommendations:

- ✓ **Low Salt Areas** - Join in efforts with the other water districts to submit a formal request to MA Highway Department and the Town of Bernardston in establishing Low Salt Areas within the Zone II and local roads. Encourage both organizations to educate employees and private contractors of the restrictions in designated Low Salt Areas.
- ✓ **Design and Best Management Practices** –

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.

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

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

Land Uses	Quantity	Threat	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Agricultural			
Fertilizer Storage or Use	2 fields	M	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Storage or Use	2 fields	H	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Commercial			
Golf Course and maintenance shop	1	M	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling, hazardous materials
Railroad Tracks	1	H	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, etc.)	1	H	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
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	Numerous	M	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous			
Aboveground Storage Tanks	Numerous	M	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling (residential)
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	2	M	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	Numerous	M	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling

Notes:

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
2. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

*** THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

Encourage Massachusetts Highway Department and its contractors to design a stormwater drainage system along within the Zone II that discharge stormwater outside of the recharge areas. Be sure the local and state highway departments are aware of the boundaries of the Zone II.

- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that you are notified of any spills within the Zone II and that the spill is 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.

4. Protection Planning – Although the Bernardston does have an area around the wellfield that is designated as a water supply protection area, the controls don't entirely cover the Zone II nor meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Work with Bernardston planners and the Bernardston Water Department to develop a comprehensive Water Supply Protection Plan for the various supplies in town. Update you current plan to include the newly delineated Zone II and assist Bernardston in establishing 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 review the recommendations in the Zone II reports that compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). The Department staff is available to assist you and the community of Bernardston in developing comprehensive protection. The Planning Board should contact Catherine V. Skiba 413-755-2119 of the Springfield Office. Contact For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.

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.

- ✓ Refer to the Zone II reports for recommendations regarding floordrains, be sure to include floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2). Again coordinate with other water suppliers and the Board of Health. The Board of Health should contact Catherine V. Skiba 413-755-2119 of the Springfield Office.

5. Agricultural Activites – Croplands and pasture lands make up 38% of the land uses in the Zone II. There are corn and hayfields in the Zone II, in close proximity to the Zone I. Pesticides and fertilizers have the potential to contaminate a drinking water source if improperly stored, applied, or disposed. If not contained or applied properly, animal waste from barnyards, manure pits and field application are potential sources of contamination to ground and surface water.

Agricultural Activities Recommendation:

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

- ✓ Require any farmers working on your property that is leased, to have a farm plan and adhere to regulations and BMPs for fertilizer and pesticide use.
- ✓ Inform farmers that they are within the Zone II. The DFA—Pesticide regulations controls the types of pesticides that may be applied in a sensitive areas.

6. Railroad Right-Of-Way – A railroad spur runs through the Zone II north of the wellfield serving freight trains and is a potential contaminant source due to the possibility of chemicals released during normal use, track maintenance, and accidents. Over-application or improper handling of herbicides during railroad right-of-way maintenance is a potential source of contamination. Leaks or spills of transported chemicals or train maintenance chemicals are also potential sources of contamination to the water supply.

Railroad Right-of-Way - Recommendations:

- ✓ **Best Management Practices** - Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right-of-way Yearly Operating Plan to ensure Best Management Practices are implemented with regard to vegetation control in the Zone II, and that pesticides are not used in the Zone I.
- ✓ **Emergency Response Plan** - Work with your local fire department to review emergency response plans. Request that emergency response teams practice containment of potential contaminants from train accidents.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that are potential sources of contamination are included in Table 2. Refer to Appendix B for more information about these land uses. Land uses of concern that were mapped outside of the Zone II but nearby were the oil distribution facility, a junkyard and a cement plant. Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources from daily activities and emergency response. 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 Zone IIs contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the Zone I and Zone II regularly.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Update Emergency Response Plan. Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas and those that work school properties to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of an NRCS farm plan and the Pesticide Bureau recommendations to protect water supplies.

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.

2. The groundwater in this area discharges to a surface water feature such as a river, rather than discharging directly into the aquifer.

Additional Information

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

Contact Catherine V. Skiba in DEP's Springfield Office at (413) 755-2119 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.

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

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

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

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the 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. Protection Recommendations
B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	**YES**	Follow Best Management Practices (BMP's) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**YES**	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	**YES**	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	**YES**	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)?	**PARTIAL**	Bernardston's "Aquifer Protection District" bylaw does not meet 310 CMR 22.21(2) requirements. The district outline must be modified to include the Zone II and updated to include additional controls. Contact the Planning Board with these requests. Refer them to this and Bernardston's Zone II reports for recommended revisions to the bylaws. Contact the Department for assistance with these efforts.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	**N/A**	
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**YES**	Update the plan as appropriate and continue to follow and maintain the Wellhead Protection Plan
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	**YES**	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	**NO**	Work with the Bernardston Planning Board, Board of Health and the other water supplier in town to establish committee. Include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	**NO**	For guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	**NO**	Aim efforts at residential, commercial and municipal uses within the Zone II.

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	Facility Description
50167	Agway Inc.	Route 10	Bernardston	Air Handler	BM 150	Agricultural Supply
*MAV000015231	Charles Repair Shop	Turners Falls Road	Bernardston	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator	Small Engine Repair

*Massachusetts Identification Number

Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
Agway Inc.	RFD 1 Route 10	Bernardston	Agricultural Supply	1 Wall		10000	Fuel Oil

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

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

APPENDIX C – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material 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/sitellst.htm, or you may visit the DEP regional office and review the site file. These files contain more detailed information, including cleanup status, site history, contamination levels, maps, correspondence and investigation reports, however you must call the regional office in order to schedule an appointment to view the file.

The table below contains the list of Tier Classified oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites that are located within your drinking water source protection area.

Table 1: Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites (Chapter 21E Sites) - Listed by Release Tracking Number (RTN)

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
1-0001084	Route 10 (Agway)	Belchertown	

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