Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report for

Randolph/Holbrook Joint Water Board

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	Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water Board
PWS Address	50 North Franklin Street
City/Town	Holbrook, Massachusetts
PWS ID Number	3244001
Local Contact	Thomas Cummings
Phone Number	(781) 767-1800

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.

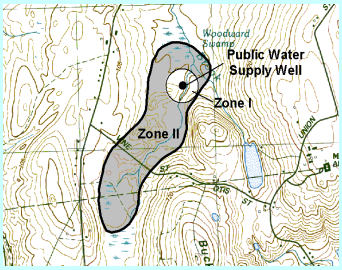
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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.

IWPA: A 400-foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone II. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

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

IWPA ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
South Street Well #3	3244000-01G
South Street Well #2	3244000-02G
South Street Well #1	3244000-03G
Donna Road Tubular Wells	3244000-04G

Zone II #: 222 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Donna Road Well	3244000-0AG

The Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water Board (Randolph-Holbrook) maintains and operates five public water supply sources. Randolph/Holbrook's sources are located within the Weymouth & Weir River basin. The wellhead protection area for the Donna Road Well (0AG), which is a proposed well, is located entirely within the town of Holbrook. This well has a Zone I radius of 400 feet.

South Street Well #3 (01G), South Street Well #2 (02G), and South Street Well #1 (03G), all of which are inactive sources, have Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPAs) that are located in Holbrook and Randolph. The Donna Road Tubular Wells (04G), which is also an inactive source, has an IWPA that is located entirely in Holbrook. Tubular wells have a Zone I radius of 250 feet around each well; the Zone I radius for the other wells is 400 feet. All of the wells are located in aquifers with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of a hydrogeologic barrier (i.e. confining clay layer) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the IWPA.

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 IWPAs and Zone II for Randolph-Holbrook are primarily a mixture of forest and residential land uses, with portions consisting of mining, commercial, and industrial activities (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Activities in Zone I
2. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use
3. Residential Land Uses
4. Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
5. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the all of Randolph-Holbrook's wells 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. Activities in Zone Is – 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 public roads.

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.
- ✓ Keep any new non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.

2. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – A small percent of the land area within the Zone II and IWPA contains commercial, industrial, and mining land uses. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in USTs/ASTs. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs 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 floor drain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

3. Residential Land Uses – Residential areas are common throughout the IWPA and Zone IIs. Some of the areas have public sewers, and some use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

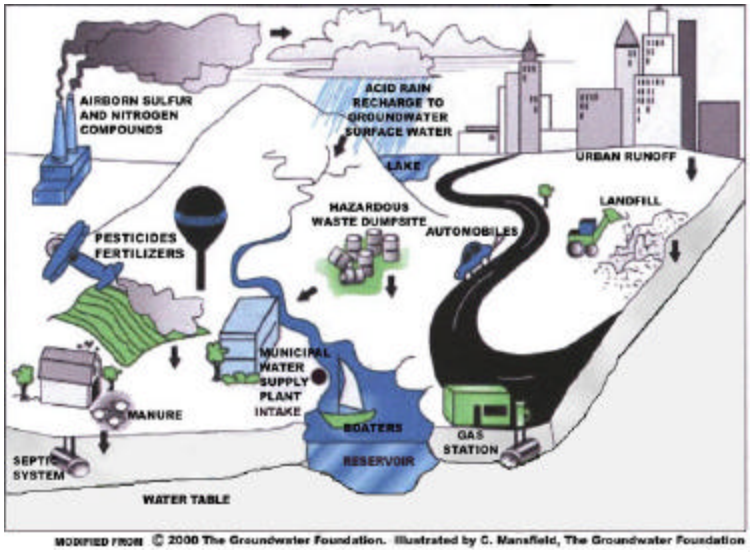
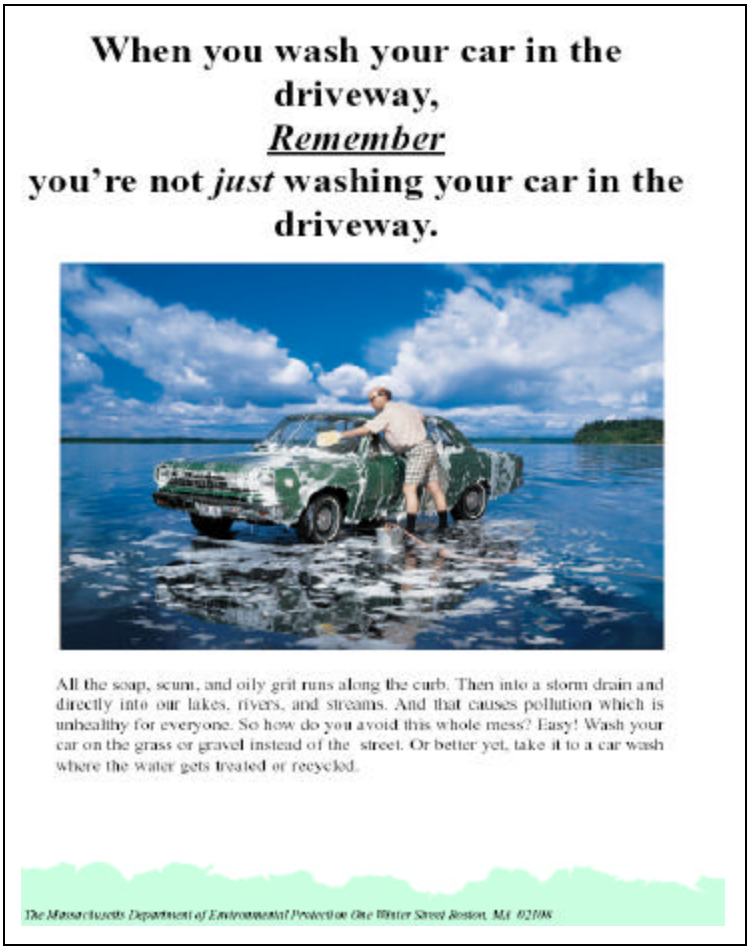


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contami-

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.



Residential Land Use Recommendations:

✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.

✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.

✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

4. Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites -
The IWPA for the South Street Wells contains a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Superfund Site that is associated with a DEP Tier Classified Oil and/ or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 3-0000333. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.
The Superfund Site is the contributor to the historic contamination at the South Street Wells.

Federal Superfund Site and Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

(Continued on page 6)

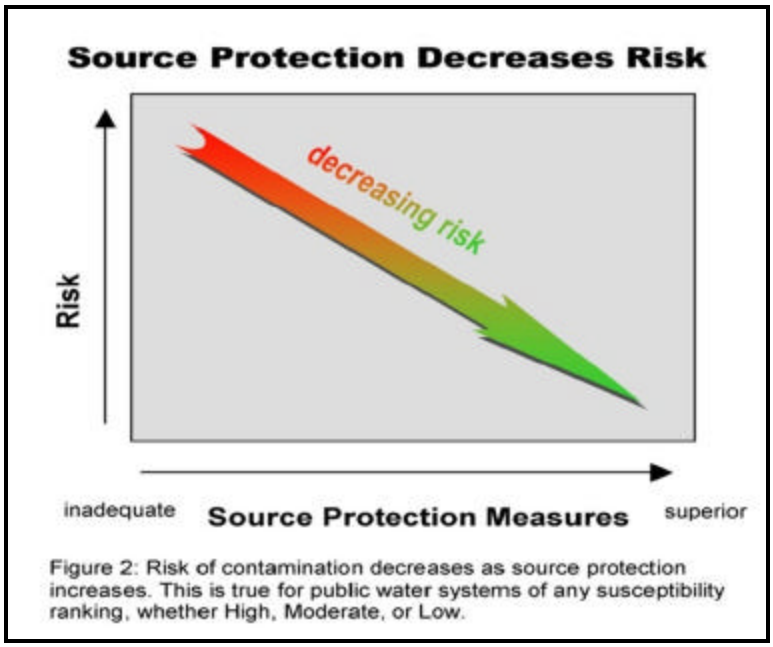


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

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 (IWPA and Zones II)

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

Land Uses	Quantity	Threat	Zone II #/ Source ID #	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Agricultural				
Nurseries	1	M	222	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals
Commercial				
Body Shops	1	H	222	Improper management of vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products
Gas Stations	2	H	222	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of automotive fluids and fuels
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	1	H	222	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Bus and Truck Terminals	3	H	IWPA	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of fuels and maintenance chemicals
Sand and Gravel Mining/ Washing	1	M	04G	Spills or leaks from heavy equipment, fuel storage, clandestine dumping
Industrial				
Asphalt, Coal Tar, and Concrete Plants	1	M	222	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous chemicals and wastes
Electroplaters	1	H	222	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of solvents and other chemicals
Hazardous Materials Storage	1	H	01G, 02G, 03G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials
Metal Plating	1	H	01G, 02G, 03G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of solvents, other chemicals, and process wastes
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	100+	M	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	100+	M	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems/Cesspools	100+	M	All	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	3	M	All	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of materials stored in tanks

Land Uses	Quantity	Threat	Zone II #/ Source ID #	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Miscellaneous				
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	H	01G, 02G, 03G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	1	--	01G, 02G, 03G	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	2	M	01G, 02G, 03G, 04G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	100+	L	All	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Superfund Sites	1	H	01G, 02G, 03G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of oil or hazardous materials and waste
Underground Storage Tanks	1	H	All	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	2	L	222, 01G, 02G, 03G	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Waste Transfer/Recycling Station	1	M	222	Improper management, seepage, and runoff of water contacting waste materials

Table 2 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.

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

5. Protection Planning – Currently, the Towns of Holbrook and Randolph do not have a groundwater protection bylaw that meets DEP's Groundwater Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21. 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:

✓ If local controls do not regulate floor drains, be sure to include floor drain 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/.

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.

Other land uses and activities within the IWPA and Zone II are included in Table 2. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 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, Randolph-Holbrook's IWPAs and Zone II 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 regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.

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. 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 IWPAs and Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

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.

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.

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

Additional Documents:

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

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

For More Information

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

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

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.

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** (Donna Road Well Site)	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
	NO (South Street Wells, Donna Road Tubular Wells)	To the extent possible, remove prohibited activities in Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone A requirements. Investigate options for gaining ownership or control of the Zone I.
Are the Zone Is posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**NO**	Economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Are the Zone Is regularly inspected?	**NO**	Wells are inactive and no longer inspected on a daily basis
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	**YES** (Donna Road Well Site)	Monitor for any new non-water supply activities in Zone I, and investigate options for removing these activities.
	NO (South Street Well, Donna Road Tubular Wells)	Monitor prohibited activities in Zone I, and investigate options for removing these activities.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	**NO**	Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the water supply protection areas extending into their communities?	**N/A**	
Planning		
Does the PWS have a wellhead protection plan?	**NO**	Develop and implement 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**	Address 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**	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?	**Fire Department**	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide watershed protection education?	**NO**	Increase residential outreach through bill stuffers, school programs, Drinking Water Week activities, and coordination with local groups. Aim additional efforts at commercial and industrial uses within the IWPA and Zone II.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN RANDOLPH-HOLBROOK JOINT WATER BOARD WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
132531	ADOLPH BAUER INC	763 SOUTH ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
36865	BOSTON STEEL FABRICATORS INC	610 SOUTH ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
337999	CONTAINER RECYCLING ALLIANCE	620 SOUTH ST	HOLBROOK	DISCH	MWRA SEWER CONNECTION
317888	CVS #1251	790 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
359272	FOSTER SOUTHEASTERN INC	46 SPRING ST	HOLBROOK	PLANT	AIR QUALITY PERMIT
32442	HOLBROOK AUTO BODY	200 SOUTH ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
374229	HOLBROOK FOOD MART	855 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	FULDSP	FUEL DISPENSER
136532	PINE HILL SERVICE STATION INC	776 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	FULDSP	FUEL DISPENSER
326808	STEWARTS EQUIPMENT	670 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
126830	SUNOCO SERVICE STATION	845 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
132173	ACCURATE METAL FINISHING INC	414 SOUTH ST	RANDOLPH	HANDLR	LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE
132173	ACCURATE METAL FINISHING INC	414 SOUTH ST	RANDOLPH	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE OIL/PCBS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
132173	ACCURATE METAL FINISHING INC. - GREAT POND	414 SOUTH ST	RANDOLPH	TURRPT	LARGE QUANTITY TOXIC USER

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN RANDOLPH-HOLBROOK JOINT WATER BOARD WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
GRANT STEEL CO INC	2 MEAR RD	HOLBROOK	OTHER	8050	DIESEL
HOLBROOK FOOD MART	855 S FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	GAS STATION	7820	GASOLINE
HOLBROOK FOOD MART	855 S FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	GAS STATION	7820	GASOLINE
SUNOCO	845 S FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SUNOCO	845 S FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	GAS STATION	5000	GASOLINE
SUNOCO	845 S FRANKLIN ST	HOLBROOK	GAS STATION	5000	GASOLINE

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS, VISIT THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES WEB SITE: HTTP://WWW.STATE.MA.US/DFS/UST/USTHOME.HTM

NOTE: THIS APPENDIX INCLUDES ONLY THOSE FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA(S) THAT MEET STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND REPORT TO THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA(S) SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN LOCAL DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING.

APPENDIX B – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water Board Water Supply Protection Areas

DEP's datalayer depicting oil and/or hazardous material (OHM) sites is a statewide point data set that contains the approximate location of known sources of contamination that have been both reported and classified under Chapter 21E of the Massachusetts General Laws. Location types presented in the layer include the approximate center of the site, the center of the building on the property where the release occurred, the source of contamination, or the location of an on-site monitoring well. Although this assessment identifies OHM sites near the source of your drinking water, the risks to the source posed by each site may be different. The kind of contaminant and the local geology may have an effect on whether the site poses an actual or potential threat to the source.

The DEP's Chapter 21E program relies on licensed site professionals (LSPs) to oversee cleanups at most sites, while the DEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) program retains oversight at the most serious sites. This privatized program obliges potentially responsible parties and LSPs to comply with DEP regulations (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan – MCP), which require that sites within drinking water source protection areas be cleaned up to drinking water standards.

For more information about the state's OHM site cleanup process to which these sites are subject and how this complements the drinking water protection program, please visit the BWSC web page at http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc. You may obtain site -specific information two ways: by using the BWSC Searchable Sites database at http://:www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/sitellst.htm, or you may visit the DEP regional office and review the site file. These files contain more detailed information, including cleanup status, site history, contamination levels, maps, correspondence and investigation reports, however you must call the regional office in order to schedule an appointment to view the file.

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

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

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
3-0000333	775 South St	Holbrook	Hazardous Material

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