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

Sterling Water Department

What is SWAP?

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

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

Susceptibility and Water Quality

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Public Water System Information

PWS Name	Sterling Water Department
PWS Address	171 Worcester Road
City/Town	Sterling, Massachusetts
PWS ID Number	2282000
Local Contact	Louis Manring
Phone Number	(978) 422-6767

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.

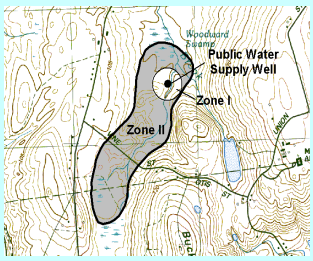
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 #: 432 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Worcester Road Well #2	2282000-02G

Zone II #: 175 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Redemption Rock Trail Well #3	2282000-03G
Redemption Rock Trail Well #4	2282000-04G
Redemption Rock Trail Well #5	2282000-05G

The Town of Sterling gets its water supply from four (4) wells. Well #02G, the Worcester Road Well, is located off of Worcester Road (Route 12), near the intersection with Greenland Road. Wells #03G, 04G, and 05G (Redemption Rock Trail wells) are located off of Route 140 near the intersection of Burpee Road. Less than 10% of the Towns water supply comes from the Worcester Road well. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the Zone II.

All four wells have potassium hydroxide added for corrosion control by pH adjustment. Ultraviolet light and sodium hypochlorite is applied as a disinfectant. For current information on monitoring results and treatment and a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1. 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 for Sterling is a mixture of residential, commercial, and forest 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. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Transportation corridors
4. Hazardous materials storage and use
5. Comprehensive wellhead protection planning

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

1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00 Drinking Water) requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. The four (4) Zone Is for the wells are not owned or controlled by the public water system. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads.

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. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 21% of the Zone II consists of residential areas. None of the areas have public sewers, and so all use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.

Benefits of Source Protection

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

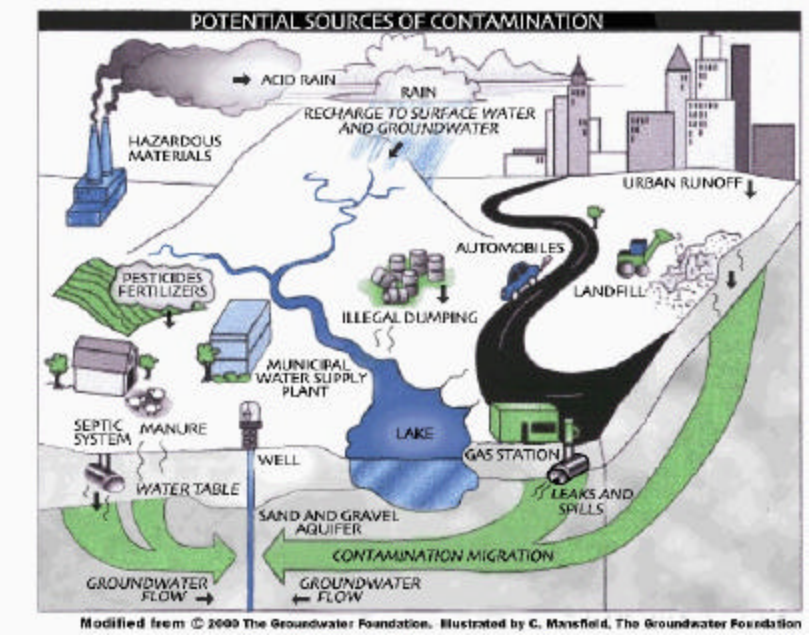
- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source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

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

- **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.

3. Transportation Corridors – Routes 12, 62 and 140 run through the Zone IIs of the wells. Local roads are common throughout 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 in to catchbasins.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the Zone Iis.
- ✓ 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 any spills within the Zone IIs 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.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

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 Josephine Yemoh-Ndi in DEP's Worcester Office at (508) 849-4030 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.

4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – One percent of the land area within the Zone IIs is commercial land uses. Many small businesses use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMP's for common business issues.

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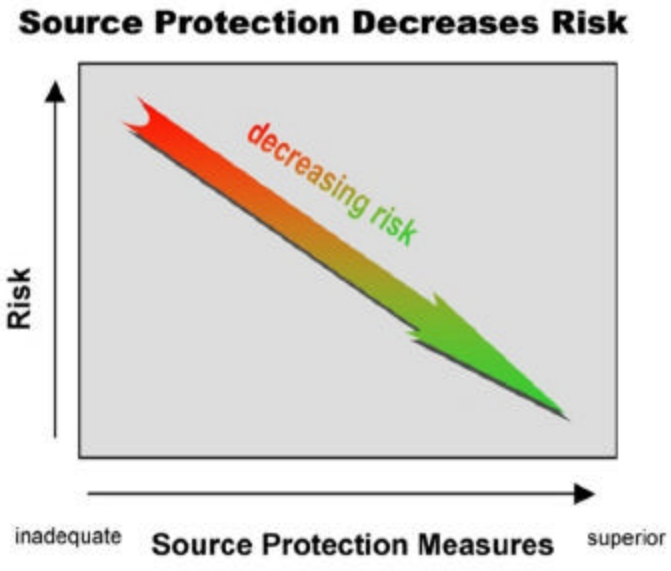

Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Zone II #	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Commercial				
Auto Repair Shops	1	432	H	Automotive fluids, vehicle paints, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	1	432	M	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Gas Stations/ Service Stations	2	432	H	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Paint Shops	1	432	H	Paints, solvents, other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Printer And Blueprint Shops	1	432	M	Printing inks and chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial				
Hazardous Waste Storage, Treatment and Recycling	1	432	H	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Many	Both	M	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Many	Both	M	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Many	Both	M	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	2	Both	L	Microbial contaminants
Fishing/Boating	1	175	L	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	432	M	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Zone II #	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Miscellaneous (cont'd)				
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	1	432	M	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Many	432	L	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way - Type: Electric	1	175	L	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	3	Both	M	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Underground Storage Tanks	3	432	H	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	5	432	L	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Waste Transfer/ Recycling Station	1	432	M	Water contacting waste materials: improper management, seepage, and runoff

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.

- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floordrain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

5. Protection Planning – Currently, the Town does have water supply protection controls that meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2) for the Redemption Rock Wells. Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan. Establish a protection team, and refer them to http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21 (2). If they do not cover all sources or they do not meet the current regulations, adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /dep/brp/dws/ protect.htm.
- ✓ If local controls do not regulate floordrains, be sure to include floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2).

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that have include auto repair shops, gas stations, and paint shops. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 for more information about these land uses.

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.

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, the system 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.

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?	**NO**	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?	**NO**	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone Is.
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 "Aquifer Protection District" meets DEP's requirements for wellhead protection for the Redemption Road Wells. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	**N/A**	
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**NO**	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**	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**	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?	**YES**	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 wellhead protection education?	**YES**	Aim additional efforts at commercial, municipal, and residential uses within the Zone II.

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 IIs and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

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

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

APPENDIX B:
REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA
FOR STERLING WATER DEPARTMENT

DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
348630	FIBEROPTIC COMPONENTS INC	2 SPRATT TECHNOLOGY WAY	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
348630	FIBEROPTIC COMPONENTS INC	2 SPRATT TECHNOLOGY WAY	STERLING	TURRPT	Large Quantity Toxic User
262847	FRANCIS BEAUPRE	170 PRATTS JCT	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
320334	JD INDUSTRIES	68 PRATTS JCT RD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
157570	MASS HIGHWAY DEPT	RTE 12	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
31728	MORSE MFG INC	44 CHOCKSETT RD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
251325	NEW ENGLAND MOLD STERLING	50 PRATTS JCT R	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of waste Oil/PCBs
290459	NORTHEAST POLY BAG CO	2 NORTHEAST BLVD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
290459	NORTHEAST POLY BAG CO	2 NORTHEAST BLVD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of waste Oil/PCBs

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
134342	WIREWAY HUSKY CORP	PRATTS JNCT RD	STERLING	PLANT	Air Quality Permit
134342	WIREWAY HUSKY CORP	PRATTS JNCT RD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of waste Oil/PCBs
134342	WIREWAY HUSKY CORP	PRATTS JNCT RD	STERLING	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of hazardous waste
134342	WIREWAY HUSKY CORP	PRATTS JNCT RD	STERLING	Toxic Use Reduction Filer	Below Toxic Use Reduction Regulated Levels
288732	ANDERSON CARBOLIN	13 PRATTS JCT RD	STERLING	APPR	Industrial Waste Water Holding Tank

Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
HANKS SHELL INC.	104 WORCESTER RD.	STERLING	Gas Station	2 Wall	Cathodic	4,000	Gasoline
GETTY STATION	205 WORCESTER RD	STERLING	Gas Station	2 Wall	InterstitiaI	12,000	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 may be located within the water supply protection area(s) that should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.