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

Stoughton Water Division

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	Stoughton Water Division
PWS Address	950 Central Street
City/Town	Stoughton
PWS ID Number	4285000
Local Contact	Lawrence Barrett
Phone Number	(781) 344-2112

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.

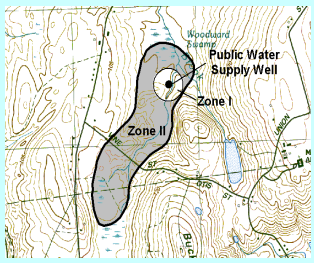
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

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 #85 ***Susceptibility:*** Moderate

Well Name	***Source ID***
Goddard Well	4285000-07G

Zone II #138 ***Susceptibility:*** Moderate

Well Name	***Source ID***
Fennel GP Well	4285000-02G
Mc Namara GP Well	4285000-03G
Gurney GP Well	4285000-04G

Zone II #139 ***Susceptibility:*** Moderate

Well Name	***Source ID***
Muddy Pond Well	4285000-05G

Zone II #140 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Name	***Source ID***
Pratt Court Well	4285000-06G

Zone II #378 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Name	***Source ID***
Harris Pond GP Well	4285000-08G

Purchased Sources

Supplier Name	***Purchase ID***
Canton Water Department	4285000-01P
Easton Water Division	4285000-02P
Sharon Water Department	4285000-03P

Six of the seven wells for Stoughton Water Division are located along the western town boundary. The other well is located west of Sumner Street and Goddard Memorial Hospital. 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 IIs.

Stoughton Water Division also purchases some of its water from the purchased sources listed in the table above. Please see the appendices for copies of the SWAP reports for each of these purchased source providers.

All wells with the exception of Pratt Court Well have hydrated lime added for corrosion control. Potassium hydroxide and potassium permanganate are added to Pratt Court Well for pH adjustment and iron and manganese removal. Gaseous chlorine is added to four of the seven wells for disinfection, Muddy Pond Well-05G, Pratt Court Well-06G, Goddard Well-07G and Harris Pond GP Well-08G. 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 land uses within the Zone IIs for Stoughton are predominantly residential (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix A.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Landfills and dumps
4. Medical Facilities
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Schools
7. Underground Storage Tanks
8. 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.

Benefits of Source Protection

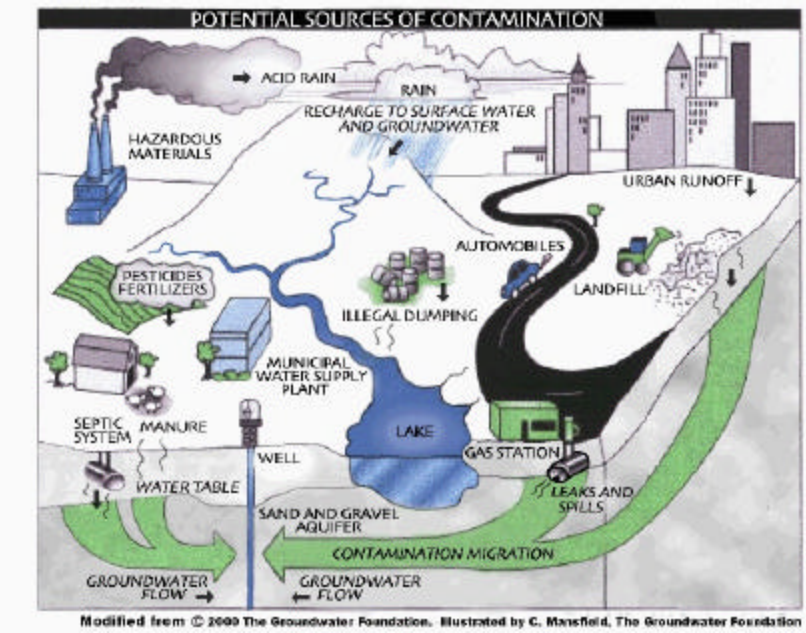
Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- 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.

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 seven (7) Zone Is for the wells are owned or controlled by the public water system. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The following non water supply activities occur in the Zone Is of the system wells:

Zone I: General – Dirt bikes have been observed driving through Zone I areas.



Zone I: Goddard Well 4285000-07G – Portions of private yards and the playground for a former day care center fall within the Zone I. The water supplier controls but does not own the Zone I portions of these properties. Electric transmission lines run through the west side of the Zone I

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ Fence off Zone I areas that are Town owned to prevent unauthorized entry.
- ✓ Contact your local utility company to ensure that pesticides and herbicides are not sprayed in the Zone I or Zone II for Goddard Well.
- ✓ 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 50% of the Zone IIs consist of residential areas. Although some of the Zone II areas are serviced by public sewer it is possible that some residences use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

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

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

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

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What are "BMPs?"

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

For More Information

Contact Isabel Collins in DEP's Lakeville Office at (508) 946-2726 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

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

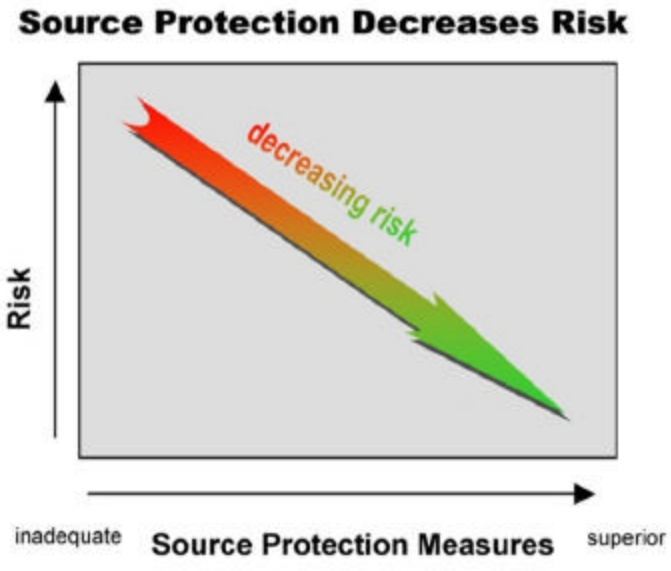

Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II Number	Potential Source of Contamination
Agricultural				
Dairy Farms	1	Moderate	378	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Commercial				
Cemeteries	1	Moderate	138	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Medical Facility	1	Moderate	85	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	numerous	Moderate	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	numerous	Moderate	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	numerous	Moderate	All	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	some	Low	138, 139, 140, & 378	Microbial contaminants
Fishing/Boating	some	Low	138, 139, 140 & 378	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Clandestine (Illegal) Dumping	some	Moderate	All	Material containing hazardous materials or wastes
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	1	Moderate	140 & 378	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Landfills and Dumps	1	Moderate	140 & 378	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction (Gas line and electrical line easements)
Underground Storage Tanks	1	High	140 & 378	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II Number	Potential Source of Contamination
Miscellaneous Continued				
Transmission Line Right-of-Way (electrical)	1	Low	85	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	1	Moderate	378	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	1	Low	378	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	Moderate	140 & 378	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

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 A: 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 B: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

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http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/wm/nonpoint.htm.

3. Landfills and Dumps – An old dump that was closed in the 1950s exists within the Pratt Court Well and Harris Pond GP Well Zone IIs. Since the dump was closed in the 1950s it pre-dates current landfill closure regulations. The threats associated with landfills/dumps are associated with the downgradient migration of landfill leachate that potentially may contain hazardous waste, solvents or other contaminants such as metals, nitrates, nitrites, etc.

Landfills and Dumps Recommendations:

✓ The water supplier or Town should consider the installation of monitoring wells on the downgradient edge of the closed dump to determine whether there are any contaminants of concern.

4. Medical Facilities – A medical facility is located in the Zone II for Goddard Well. Medical facilities generate biological waste; use chemicals and generate chemical waste; and, may use radioactive material and generate low-level radioactive waste. 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:

✓ Work with medical facility to make certain that BMPs are in place for the storage, handling, and disposal of biological, chemical, and radioactive waste.

✓ Educate facility on Massachusetts floordrain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

5. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The Zone II for Goddard Well contains a DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Site indicated on the map as Release Tracking Number 4-0006075. Refer to the attached map and Appendix B for more information.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

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

6. Schools – A School is located in the northeast portion of the Zone IIs for Pratt Court Well and Harris Pond GP Well. Activities associated with schools commonly involve hazardous materials such as fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals. These hazardous materials have the potential to impact drinking water supplies if they are improperly handled, stored, or materials are improperly disposed into septic systems.

Schools Recommendation:

✓ Contact schools in the Zone II to discuss source protection issues including BMPs that they can reduce the risk of contamination.

✓ Assist schools with source protection education for maintenance staff, food preparation staff, teachers and students.

7. Underground Storage Tanks – A Town owned UST with diesel fuel for a backup generator for Pratt Court Well is located within the Zone IIs for Pratt Court Well and Harris Pond GP Well. The original UST was removed from the Zone I and replaced outside of the Zone I with a double walled reinforced fiberglass UST with interstitial monitoring. The current UST has also been placed in a concrete vault as an additional leak prevention measure. If managed improperly, underground storage tanks can be a potential source of contamination due to leaks or spills of the chemicals they store.

Recommendation:

✓ Consider replacing the diesel powered generator with a liquid propane or natural gas powered generator. Grant money may be available for the UST removal through Massachusetts Department of Revenue. Grant and loan money may be available for the conversion/replacement of the diesel powered generator to one that uses liquid propane or natural gas through the Bureau of Resource Protection. See the conclusions in Section 3 below for more information regarding grant/loan programs.

8. Protection Planning – Currently, Stoughton Water Division is in compliance with controls that are required in 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. Stoughton also has a Wellhead Protection Plan. 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:

✓ Stoughton Water Division and the Town should work with officials in The Town of Sharon to adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2) for those portions of the Zone IIs that extend into Sharon. For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.

✓ If local controls do not regulate floordrains, work to establish floordrain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2).

✓ Work with town boards to review and provide recommendations on proposed development within your water supply protection areas. To obtain information on build-out analyses for the town, see the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs' community preservation web site, http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/.

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.

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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?	**NO**	A portion of the Zone I for source 07G is the yard of an existing home, but water supplier has control over this area.
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" bylaw meets DEP's requirements for wellhead protection. 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?	**NO**	Work with neighboring municipalities to include Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	**YES**	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?	**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**	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**	

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Other land uses and activities within the Zone II include a dairy farm, cemetery, aquatic life, fishing/boating, clandestine dumping, transportation corridor, stormwater drains/retention basins, electric transmission lines, and small quantity hazardous waste generator. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix A for more information about these land uses.

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

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:
As with many water supply protection areas, 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 and Town are commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through:

- The implementation of wellhead protection bylaws that meet DEP standards.
- The establishment of a Town Environmental Officer who monitors buildings in the Zone II to ensure that new facilities meet the by-law standards and who inspects new septic systems in the Zone II for Harris Pond Well to ensure that nitrate removal systems conform to the requirement.
- Twice daily inspections of the Zone Is.
- Having a Wellhead Protection Plan.
- Having a formal Emergency Response Plan to deal with spills or emergencies.
- Providing wellhead protection education.

Source Protection Recommendations:
To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ When feasible, remove any non-water supply activities from the Zone I.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination site.
- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a NRCS farm plan to protect water supplies.

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

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

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 . Grants are also available from the Massachusetts Department of Revenue's (DOR's) Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program for the removal of underground storage tanks. For more information regarding the DOR UST program visit their website at: http://www.dor.state.ma.us/ust/ust_home.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. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
B. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
C. Additional Documents on Source Protection
D. SWAP Report for Canton Water Department
E. SWAP Report for Easton Water Division
F. SWAP Report for Sharon Water Department
G. SWAP Report for Randolph Water Department

APPENDIX A: REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP Permitted Facilities:

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
26307	Quality Steel Products, Inc., Qual Craft	1551 Central Street	Stoughton	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Small Quantity Generator

DEP Permitted Facilities:

Underground Storage Tanks:

Facility Name	Address	Town	Tank Material	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
Stoughton Water Division*		Stoughton	reinforced fiberglass	double walled	interstitial monitoring	8,000	Diesel

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

Notes: 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.

* The tank listed is not included in the Office of the State Fire Marshall's database probably because it does not meet the reporting requirements.

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

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

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

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
4-0006075	909 Sumner Street	Stoughton	Oil and/or Hazardous Material

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