

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report
for
Sunny Spring/Ann & Hope

What is SWAP?

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

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

Susceptibility and Water Quality

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Public Water System Information

<i>PWS Name</i>	Sunny Spring/Ann & Hope
<i>PWS Address</i>	725 Main Street
<i>City/Town</i>	Millis, Massachusetts 02054
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3187002
<i>Local Contact</i>	John McKinnie
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 259-4481

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.

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. Attachments

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

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 I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

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 that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

IWPA

Susceptibility: High

<i>Well Names</i>	<i>Source IDs</i>
Well #1	3187002-02G

Sunny Spring/Ann & Hope (Ann & Hope) maintains and operates one public water supply source. Ann & Hope's source is located within the Charles River basin. The well has a Zone I radius of 325 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) radius of 1107 feet. The Sunny Spring Well (02G) IWPA is located entirely in Millis. This well is located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration.

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 is also available on the web via EPA's Envirofacts website at http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The IWPA for the Sunny Spring Well is a mixture primarily of residential, forest, industrial and commercial 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. Activities in Zone I
2. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use
3. Transportation Corridors
4. Residential Land Uses
5. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
6. 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 area, as seen in Table 2.

1. Activities in Zone Is – The Zone I for the Sunny Spring Well is a 325 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00) require public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non-water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The Zone I for the Sunny Spring Well is intersected by Route 109, contains parking for 100+ cars, and contains several buildings associated with the facility's function as a home and garden center.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.

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.

- ✓ 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 – Many large and small businesses use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)/ Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs). Although many facilities within the watershed use best management practices (BMPs), hazardous materials and waste can be unexpectedly released through spills, leaks or improper handling or storage, and 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 the Town of Millis to:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on BMPs for protecting water supplies, and encourage them to use BMPs for handling, storing and disposing of hazardous waste. 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. Transportation Corridors - 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.

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 substances from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

Work with the Town of Millis to:

- ✓ Regularly inspect IWPA for illegal dumping and spills.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the protection areas can be effectively contained.
- ✓ Have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Regular street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren’t yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.

4. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 60% of the IWPA consists of residential areas, of which a portion is served by private septic systems, with the remainder being served by municipal sewerage. 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.

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 an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.
- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

- **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:

Work with the Town of Millis to:

- ✓ 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.

5. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The IWPA contains three DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 3-0000091, 3-0001003, and 3-0003323. See the attached map and Appendix 1 for more information.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

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

6. Protection Planning - Implementing protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) will reduce the Sunny Spring well’s susceptibility to contamination. Ann & Hope is commended for storing hazardous materials (i.e. fertilizers, pesticides, pool

(Continued on page 7)

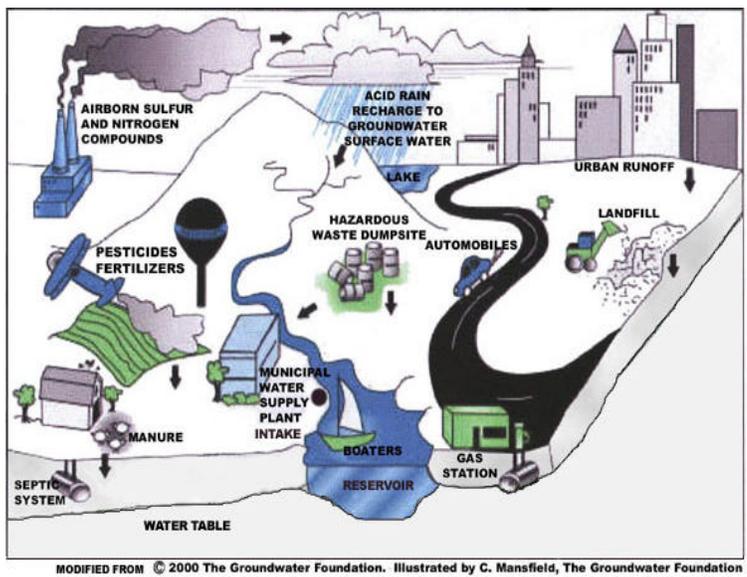


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contami-

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	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Agricultural			
Landscaping	1	M	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers and pesticides
Nurseries	1	M	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals
Commercial			
Gas Stations	3	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of automotive fluids and fuels
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of automotive fluids, and solvents
Dry Cleaners	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of solvents and wastes
Funeral Homes	1	L	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of hazardous chemicals
Laundromats	1	L	Improper management of wash water
Nursing Homes	1	L	Microbial contaminants
Photo Processors	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of photographic chemicals
Railroad Tracks and Yards	1	H	Over-application or improper handling of herbicides, leaks or spills of transported chemicals and maintenance chemicals; fuel storage
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances)	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents
Industrial			
Fuel Oil Distributors	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of fuel oil
Hazardous Materials Storage	1	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials
Residential			
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	100+	M	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of fuel oil

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Residential (cont.)			
Lawn Care / Gardening	100+	M	Over-application or improper storage and disposal of pesticides
Septic Systems / Cesspools	100+	M	Microbial contaminants, and improper disposal of hazardous chemicals
Miscellaneous			
Aboveground Storage Tanks	1	M	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of materials stored in tanks
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	3	--	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.
Road and Maintenance Depots	1	M	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of de-icing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	M	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	1	M	Accidental leaks or spills of fuels and other hazardous materials, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Underground Storage Tanks	9	H	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	3	L	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Notes:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites. 			
<p>* 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.</p>			

chemicals) indoors. Ann & Hope should review and adopt the key recommendations above and the following:

Training and Education:

- ✓ Train staff on proper hazardous material use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, certified operator, and food preparation staff. Post labels as appropriate on raw materials and hazardous waste.
- ✓ Post drinking water protection area signs at key visibility locations.
- ✓ Work with your community to ensure that stormwater runoff is directed away from the well and is treated according to DEP guidance.

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. To learn more, refer to <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwp/dhm/files/sqgsum.pdf> for the Requirements for Small Quantity Generators.
- ✓ Eliminate non-sanitary wastewater discharges to on-site septic systems. Instead, in areas using hazardous materials, discharge drains to a tight tank or sanitary sewer.
- ✓ Bring the floor drain into compliance with DEP Regulations (refer to attachment "Industrial Floor Drain Brochure").
- ✓ Remove hazardous materials from rooms with floor drains that drain to the ground or septic systems.
- ✓ Floor drains in areas where hazardous materials or wastes might reach them need to drain to a tight tank, be sealed, or be connected to a sanitary sewer.
- ✓ Upgrade all oil/hazardous material storage tanks to incorporate proper containment and safety practices.
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on facility property.

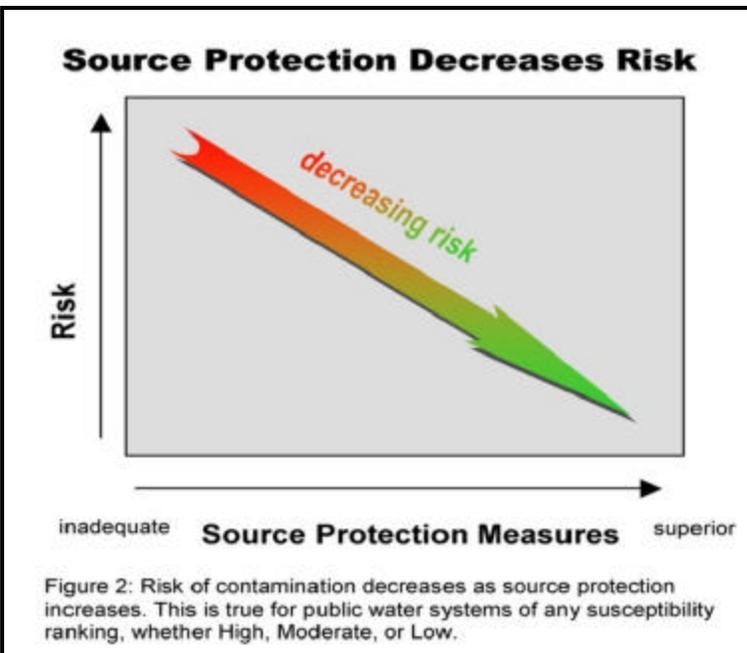
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis.
- ✓ Concrete pads should slope away from well and well casing should extend above ground.
- ✓ For utility transformers that may contain PCBs, contact the utility to determine if PCBs have been replaced. If PCBs are present, urge their immediate replacement. Keep the area near the transformer free of tree limbs that could endanger the transformer in a storm.

**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.



Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Millis to include the facility IWPA in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a land use inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

Other land uses and activities within the IWPA are listed in Table 2. Refer to Table 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.

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

Conclusions:

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed 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 IWPA. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

Section 4: Attachments

- 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 Area
- 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.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN SUNNY SPRING/ANN & HOPE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
32963	ALEXANDERS COIN OP DRY CLEANING INC	917 MAIN ST	MILLIS	HANDLR	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORP	60 CURVE ST	MILLIS	PLANT	RES APPLICATION APPROVED
329731	GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION	60 CURVE ST	MILLIS	TURRPT	LARGE QUANTITY TOXICS USER
304149	IRVING TRUCKING & EXCAVATING COMPANY INC	38F ADAMS ST	MILLIS	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
207566	KEIVAN TOWFIGH	114 UNION ST	MILLIS	PLANT	AIR QUALITY PERMIT
305061	MCCARTHY BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	69 ADAMS ST	MILLIS	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF WASTE OIL OR PCBS
265505	MILLIS DPW	7 WATER ST	MILLIS	FULDSP	FUEL DISPENSER
298176	PHOTOSITE	14 MILLISTON RD	MILLIS	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE
325591	SHELL 137801	857 MAIN ST	MILLIS	FULDSP	FUEL DISPENSER
364447	TOSCO CORP	860 MAIN ST	MILLIS	HANDLR	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR OF HAZ WASTE

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN SUNNY SPRING/ANN & HOPE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
SHELL SERVICE STATION	857 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	550	FUEL OIL
TOSCO EXXON	860 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	12000	GASOLINE
TOSCO EXXON	860 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	12000	GASOLINE
TOSCO EXXON	860 MAIN ST	MILLIS	GAS STATION	12000	GASOLINE
VERIZON MASSACHUSETTS	821 MAIN ST	MILLIS	UTILITIES	1000	DIESEL
VERIZON MASSACHUSETTS	821 MAIN ST	MILLIS	UTILITIES	1000	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>

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 Sunny Spring/Ann & Hope Water Supply Protection Area

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
3-0000091	857 Main St	Millis	Oil
3-0001003	860 Main St	Millis	Oil
3-0003323	40 Railroad Ave	Millis	--

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