



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report  
for  
**Raynham Center Water District**

### 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**

<i>PWS Name</i>	Raynham Center Water District
<i>PWS Address</i>	280 Pleasant Street
<i>City/Town</i>	Raynham, MA 02767
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	4245000
<i>Local Contact</i>	William Ward
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 824-0020

### 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.

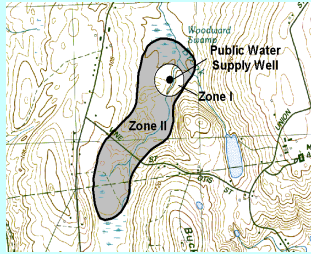
#### **This report includes the following sections:**

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations
4. Appendices

## Section 1: Description of the Water System

### 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.

#### *Zone II #:230* *Susceptibility: High*

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source IDs</i>
Johnson Pond well	4245000-01G

#### *Zone II #:442* *Susceptibility: High*

<i>Well Names</i>	<i>Source IDs</i>
Nip well 2	4245000-03G
Nip well 1A	4245000-04G
Nip well 2A	4245000-05G
Nip well 2B	4245000-06G
Gushee Pond well #1	4245000-07G
Nip well 1B	4245000-08G
Gushee Pond well #2	4245000-09G

The Raynham Center Water District has eight wells: the Johnson Pond well; the Nip wells 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, 2B; and Gushee Pond wells 1 and 2. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet and a Zone II that has been hydrogeologically determined. 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 Zones I and II.

The water is treated to remove iron and manganese. It is also chlorinated and the pH is adjusted for corrosion control. For current information on treatment and the results of water quality monitoring, 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 Zone IIs, #230 and #442, contain predominantly undeveloped forest, 33% and 47%, respectively. The Zone II for the Gushee Pond and Nip wells extends into Bridgewater. Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Land Uses Within Zone I
2. Residential Land Uses
3. Automobile Repair Shop
4. Gas Station
5. Transportation Corridors
6. Transmission Line Right-of-Way
7. Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites
8. State Road Maintenance Depot
9. Aquatic Wildlife
10. Water Treatment Sludge Lagoons

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. Land Uses Within Zone I** – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around each wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00) requires 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 Raynham Center Water Districts owns or controls all the Zone Is and there are no non-water supply activities occurring.

**Zone I Recommendations:**

- ✓ 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 49% and 16% of Zone IIs #230 and #442, respectively, consist of residential land uses. The Zone IIs also contain 33% and 47% forested, undeveloped land. A large portion of this forested land has the potential for more residential development. 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.

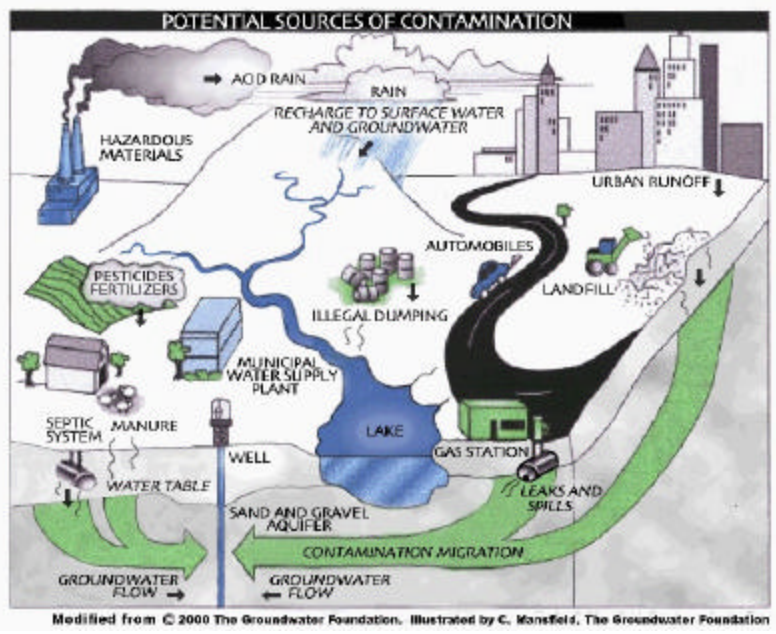
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. 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.

**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.



**Residential Land Use Recommendations:**

- ✓ Educate residents on source protection measures 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](http://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. See [www.state.ma.us/envir/](http://www.state.ma.us/envir/) to obtain information from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs on build-out analyses for communities into which Zone IIs extend.
- ✓ Promote Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater management and pollution controls. Visit DEP’s web site for additional information and assistance at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/wm/nonpoint.htm>.

**3. Automobile Repair Shop** - There is one automobile repair shop within the Zone II of the Nip and Gushee wells. Automotive fluids and solvents can leak or spill from this type of facility.

**Service Station/Auto. Repair Shop Recommendation:**

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids and solvents.

**4. Gas Station** - There is one gas station within the Nip/Gushee Zone II.

**Gas Station Recommendation:**

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids, solvents and fuel.

**5. Transportation Corridors** - Routes 495 and 24 run through the Zone II for the Nip and Gushee wells. Local roads run through both 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 catch basins.

**Transportation Corridor Recommendations:**

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage systems along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge to outside the Zones I & II.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zones I & II 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.

*(Continued on page 7)*

**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.

**Source Protection Decreases Risk**

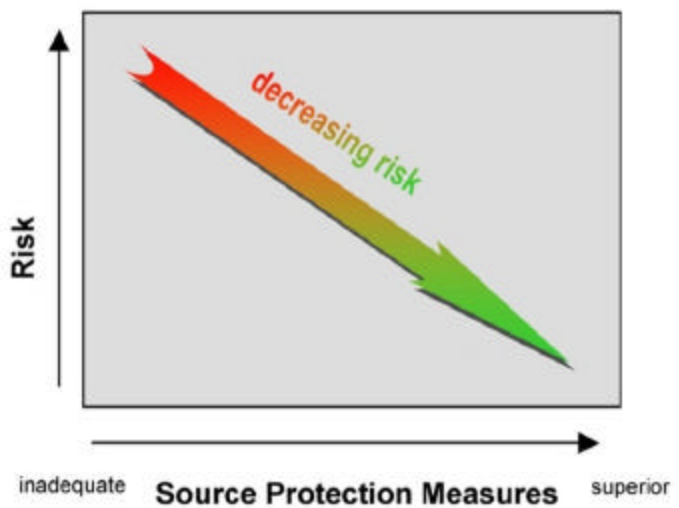


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

### 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)**

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Residential</b> (Zone IIs 230 and 442)			
Septic Systems	many	M	microbial contaminants, improper disposal of hazardous chemicals
Fuel Oil Storage	many	M	spills, leaks or improper handling of fuel oil
Lawn Care	many	M	over-application of improper storage and disposal of pesticides
<b>Commercial</b>			
Automotive Repair Shop	1 in Zone II 230	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids and solvents
Gas Station	1 in Zone II 442	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids, solvents and fuels
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Transportation Corridors	Routes 495, 24 & local roads in 442; local roads in 230	M	leaks or spills of fuel and other hazardous materials; over-application or improper handling of pesticides; erosion from construction
Transmission Line Right-of-Way	1 in Zone II 442	L	spills from over-application or improper handling of pesticides, erosion from construction
DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Site	1 in Zone II 442	not ranked	see Appendix ____ for more information
State Road Maintenance Depot	1 in Zone II 442	M	spills of deicing materials; automotive fluids; fuel; other chemicals
Aquatic Wildlife (ducks & geese) on the Nip & on Johnson's Pond	Zones I & II of Nip & Johnson Pond wells (230 & 442)	L	microbial
Water Treatment Sludge Lagoons	Zone I of Nip wells	M	improper storage, handling & disposal of sludge and wastewater

**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.
- \* **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.



**6. Transmission Line** - There is an electric utility line that runs through the Nip and Gushee Zone II.

Transmission lines are potential sources of contamination because of the possibility of over-application or improper handling of herbicides during rights-of-way maintenance.

The Rights-of-Way Management Regulations (333 CMR 11.00) were designed to minimize any potential harmful effects of herbicides use for vegetation control along rights-of-way in Massachusetts. The regulations promote the use of an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to vegetation control and require application setback distances to protect drinking water sources and other environmentally sensitive areas. Utilities must submit a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and a Yearly Operating Plan (YOP) to the Mass. Department of Food and Agriculture for approval and to the municipalities into which herbicide application is proposed.

**Transmission (Utility) Lines Recommendation:**

- ✓ Monitor the YOP for pesticide application.

**7. Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites** – A DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Site is located near the Nip wells. This is a site where illegal dumping once occurred. Refer to the accompanying GIS map and Appendix C for more information.

**Oil/Hazardous Materials Recommendation:**

- ✓ Monitor the status of this site. Distribute the fact sheet *Businesses Protect Drinking Water* available in Appendix A and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm).

**8. State Road Maintenance Depot** - There is a state highway department garage on Fruit Street near the Nip wells. These facilities may store and use deicing materials; automotive fluids; fuel; and other chemicals.

**Maintenance Depot Recommendation:**

- ✓ Meet with the facility operator to ensure that containment structures and spill response measures are in place in case of leaks or spills.

**Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead Protection Plan**

- ➊ Reduces Risk to Human Health
- ➋ 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
- ➌ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged
- ➍ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations
- ➎ 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.



**9. Aquatic Wildlife** - There is aquatic wildlife, ducks and Canada geese, on Johnson’s Pond and at the Nip wells.

**Aquatic Wildlife Recommendations:**

- ✓ Discourage feeding of the waterfowl.
- ✓ Post signs denoting the drinking water supply protection area.

**10. Water Treatment Sludge Lagoons** - There are seven sludge lagoons at the Nip wells.

**Water Treatment Recommendation:**

- ✓ Treatment chemicals and equipment maintenance materials at water supply facilities must be handled, storage, used and disposed of properly.

**Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations**

<b>Protection Measures</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>Zone I</b>		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	<b>YES</b>	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) 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?	<b>YES</b>	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	<b>YES</b>	Continue inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	<b>YES</b>	Continue monitoring activities in Zone I.
<b>Municipal Controls</b> (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	<b>Yes</b>	The Raynham Center Water District meets DEP’s Wellhead Protection Best Effort requirement, 310 CMR 22.21(1)(d). The Town of Raynham has a water supply protection bylaw and a floor drain regulation that meets DEP’s Wellhead Protection regulations. The Water District has also made a best effort to contact the Town of Bridgewater about wellhead protection. See the highlighted note on page nine.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	<b>NO Bridge-water</b>	Continue to work with Bridgewater regarding wellhead protection.
<b>Planning</b>		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	<b>NO</b>	Work with other local water systems to develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow “Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan” available at: <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> .
Does the PWS have a formal “Emergency Response Plan” to deal with spills or other emergencies?	<b>NO</b>	Work with the Town’s Local Emergency Planning Committee to develop a plan & conduct drills with local emergency response officials to test procedures.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	<b>NO</b>	A committee can be helpful with implementing wellhead protection measures.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	<b>YES</b>	
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	<b>NO - for security reasons</b>	It would be productive to educate residents and businesses about water supply protection without having to describe the locations of the wells.



### Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

**Protection Planning** – Currently, the Raynham Center Water District meets DEP’s Wellhead Protection Best Effort requirement, 310 CMR 22.21(1)(d). The Town of Raynham has a water supply protection bylaw and a floor drain regulation that meets DEP’s Wellhead Protection regulations. The Water District has also made a best effort to contact the Town of Bridgewater about wellhead protection.

**It is recommended that the District submit to DEP a copy of the Town’s Water Resource Overlay Protection District Map that presents evidence of coverage of the District’s DEP-approved Zone IIs to obtain compliance with the Wellhead Protection regulations, 310 CMR 22.21(2). The maps on file at DEP do not clearly show the coverage. Please contact Catherine Sarafinas at 617-556-1070 for more information.**

A local 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 in coordination with the North Raynham Water District. 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”.
- ✓ 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/>.

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.

#### Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, this system’s 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 through

- ? working with the towns of Raynham and Bridgewater to protect the public wells and
- ? working with the Board of Health to conduct inspections of facilities.

#### 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](http://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

**Source Protection Recommendations:**

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Continue to inspect the Zone I regularly.
- ✓ Work with the North Raynham Water District to develop a wellhead protection plan.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help protect drinking water.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zones I & II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.

**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, documents, and other resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report to continue to improve drinking water protection. 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: Appendix**

- A. Source Protection Fact Sheets - *What You Need to Know About Microbial Contamination, Water Suppliers Protect Drinking Water, Residents Protect Drinking Water, Businesses Protect Drinking Water, Boards of Health Protect Drinking Water, Planners Protect Drinking Water and DPWs Protect Drinking Water.*
- B. List of Regulated Facilities
- C. Table of DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites

**APPENDIX B:  
REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA**

**DEP Permitted Facilities**

<b>DEP Facility Number</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Permitted Activity</b>	<b>Activity Class</b>
31333	Mastria	244 North Main St.	Raynham	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Small Quantity Generator
301430	FAR Inc.	1443 North Main St.	Raynham	Generator of Waste Oil or PCBs	Small Quantity Generator

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

**APPENDIX C – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas**

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

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

For more information about the state’s OHM site cleanup process to which these sites are subject and how this complements the drinking water protection program, please visit the BWSC web page at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc>. You may obtain site -specific information two ways: by using the BWSC Searchable Sites database at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/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)

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

<b>RTN</b>	<b>Release Site Address</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Contaminant Type</b>
4-0000458	244 North Main Street	Raynham	
4-0000520	1443 & 1450 North Main Street	Raynham	