



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

### What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment 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>	South Grafton Water District
<i>PWS Address</i>	8A Main Street
<i>City/Town</i>	Grafton
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	2110001
<i>Local Contact</i>	Steven Lemoine
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 839-0512

### 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.

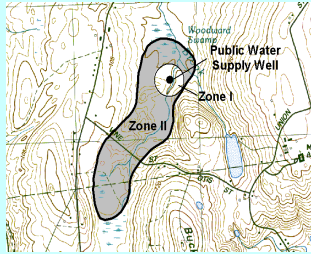
#### **This report includes the following sections:**

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 #: 488**

**Susceptibility: High**

Well Names	Source IDs
Providence Road Well	2110001-01G

**Zone II #: 105**

**Susceptibility: High**

Well Names	Source IDs
Ferry Street Well #1	2110001-02G
Ferry Street Well #2	2110001-03G

The wells for the South Grafton Water District are located at two sites, Providence Road Well (01G) located off Route 122 (Providence Road) and Ferry Street Wells #2 and #3 (02G and 03G) located off Ferry Street. The wells are located in two separate Zone IIs; please refer to the attached Source Water Assessment Program map for individual well locations. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. The wells are located in sand and gravel aquifers with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the Zone II.

All three wells have potassium hydroxide added for corrosion control. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, and for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1. Drinking water monitoring reporting data are also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

## Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone IIs for South Grafton Water District are primarily a mixture of forest, residential, and light industrial 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 details provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

### Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Residential land uses
3. Transportation corridors
4. Fertilizer and pesticide storage
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Wastewater treatment plant

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

**1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is** – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00 Drinking Water) requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. South Grafton Water District does not control the entire Zone I for the Providence Road Well. 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: Providence Road Well 2110001-01G** – The 400 foot Zone I for this well contains portions of 3 residences and is intersected by Providence Road (Route 122).

**Zone I: Ferry Street Wells 2110001-02G & 03G** – The Zone Is for these two wells is intersected by the Providence (Worcester or Maine?) rail line.

**Zone I Recommendations:**

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non water supply activities from the Zone Is to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- ✓ Educate residents on BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as solvents, cleaning fluids and fuels.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right-of-way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that the portion of right-of-way within the Zone I is not sprayed with herbicides.
- ✓ Work with your local fire department to ensure that the Zone Is are included in Emergency Response Planning.

**2. Residential Land Uses** – Approximately 30% of the Zone II consists of residential areas. Most, but not all, areas have public sewers. 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.

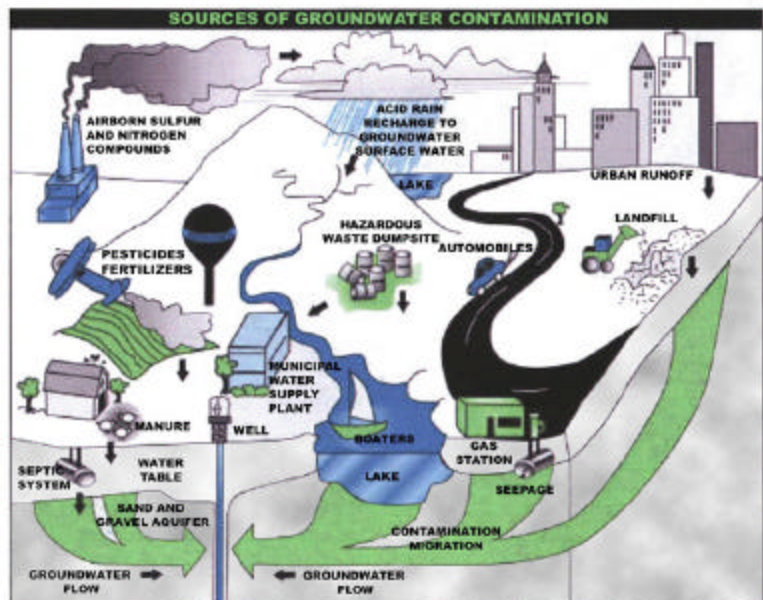
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed 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.

### 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.



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- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

**Residential Land Use Recommendations:**

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Residents Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix A and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](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.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

**3. Transportation Corridors** – Providence Road (Rt.122) runs the length of the Zone II of the Providence Road Well. Main Street and local roads are present within the Zone II for the Ferry Street Wells. Roadway construction, maintenance, and typical highway use can all be potential sources of contamination. Accidents can lead to spills of gasoline and other potentially dangerous transported chemicals. Roadways are frequent sites for illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes. De-icing salt, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash in to catchbasins.

Railroad tracks run directly through the Zone I and Zone II of the Ferry Street Wells. Rail corridors serving passenger or freight trains are potential sources of contamination due to chemicals released during normal use, track maintenance, and accidents. Accidents can release spills of train engine fluids and commercially transported chemicals.

**Transportation Corridor Recommendations:**

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Work to better manage stormwater by pre-treating contaminated stormwater and/or redirecting stormwater outside of the Zone 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.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren't yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone II can be effectively contained.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

**4. Fertilizer and Pesticide Storage** – Fertilizers and pesticides are stored and sold at a hardware/farm supply store on Providence Road which is located within the Zone II of the Providence Road Well. If fertilizers and pesticides are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Fertilizers and

*(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.

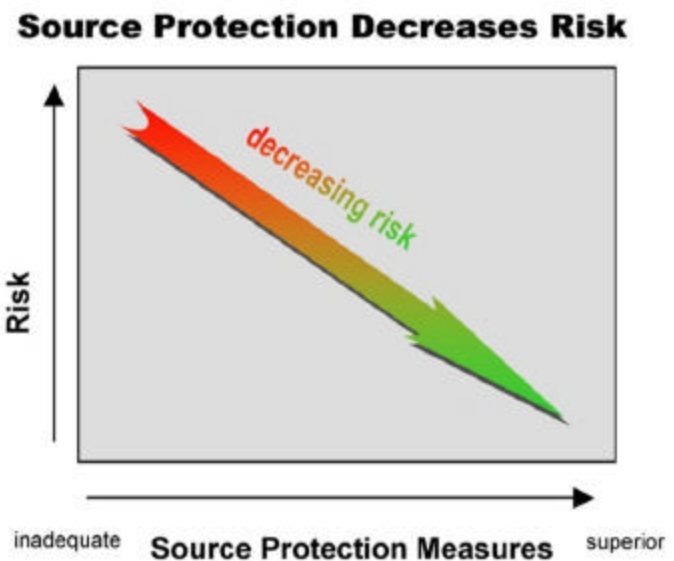


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

### Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

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

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

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

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

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II #	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Agricultural</b>				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	1	M	488	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Storage or Use	1	H	488	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
<b>Commercial</b>				
Cemeteries	1	M	488	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Furniture Stripping and Refinishing	1	H	488	Hazardous chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Railroad Tracks And Yards	1	H	105	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
<b>Industrial</b>				
Plastic Manufacturers	1	H	105	Solvents, resins and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
<b>Residential</b>				
Aboveground Fuel Oil Storage	Many	M	105 488	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Many	M	105 488	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Few (most)	M	105 488	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II #	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Fishing/Boating	1	L	105	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
NPDES Locations	1	L	488	Hazardous material and wastes: improper disposal
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	1	--	105	Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites are not ranked due to their site-specific character. Individual sites are identified in Appendix B.
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	1	M	105	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/Retention Basins	Many	L	105 488	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transportation Corridors	2	M	105 488	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Underground Storage Tanks	1	H	488	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/Lagoon	1	M	488	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater: improper management

**Notes:**

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
2. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

\* **THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

pesticides should never be disposed of to a septic system or stored in areas with floor drains leading directly to the ground.

**Fertilizer and Pesticide Storage and Use Recommendations:**

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Businesses Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix A and on [www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm), which provides BMP’s for common business issues.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floordrain requirements. See brochure “Industrial Floor Drains” for more information.

**5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites** – The Zone II contains DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 2-0000206. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.

**Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:**

- ✓ Continue to monitor progress on the ongoing remedial action conducted for the known contamination sites.

**6. Wastewater Treatment Plant** - The Zone II for the Providence Street Well contains a wastewater treatment plant(NAME?) that discharges immediately outside of the Zone II boundary into the Blackstone River. Activities associated with wastewater treatment involve delivery, storage and use of hazardous materials such as chlorine and fuel oil. Municipal wastewater contains contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, metals and volatile chemicals. Spills, leaks or mismanagement of wastewater, hazardous materials and storm water at the plant are potential sources of contamination.

**Wastewater Treatment Plant Recommendations:**

- ✓ Ensure the wastewater treatment facility is operated and maintained according to DEP requirements.
- ✓ Ensure that stormwater drains and discharges around the wastewater treatment plant are mapped. Work with the plant to ensure that stormwater is pre-treated prior to discharge.

**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.



- ✓ Work with the plant to ensure that best management practices are used for proper handling of materials and containment of spills and leaks.
- ✓ Ensure emergency planning for the plant includes notification for South Grafton Water District.
- ✓ Ensure that the plant's underground storage tank has secondary containment and is maintained properly.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that are potential sources of contamination are included in Table 2. Refer to Appendix B 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.

*(Continued on page 9)*

**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>NO</b>	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?	<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 daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	<b>NO</b>	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone Is.
<b>Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)</b>		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	<b>NO</b>	South Grafton Water District and Grafton Water District are currently working with town government to pass zoning bylaws that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	<b>NA</b>	
<b>Planning</b>		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	<b>YES</b>	When updating 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>YES</b>	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?	<b>NO</b>	Establish committee; include representatives from citizens' groups, town government and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	<b>YES</b>	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc</a>
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	<b>YES</b>	Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.



## Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

### Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system Zone IIs contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas by:

- Working jointly with Grafton Water District to advance the effort to convince Grafton's town government to adopt Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2) which will protect both water districts.

### Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the Zone I regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

### Conclusions:

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

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program and Source

#### For More Information

Contact Josephine Yemoh-Ndi in DEP's Worcester Office at (508) 849-4030 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

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

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

#### 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

information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

#### **Section 4: Appendices**

- A. Protection Recommendations
- B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
- C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
- D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

## APPENDIX B:

### REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA

#### DEP Permitted Facilities

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
158476	CONCRETE SERVICE INC	116 WORCESTER RD	N. GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
158476	CONCRETE SERVICE INC	116 WORCESTER RD	N. GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
315271	CONCRETE SERVICE INC	116 WORCESTER RD	N. GRAFTON	Industrial Wastewater Holding Tank Approval	Industrial Waste Water Holding Tank
194039	CONCRETE SERVICES	116 WORCESTER RD	WORCESTER	Plant	Air Quality Permit
293582	GRAFTON HIGHWAT DEPT	39 UPTON STREET	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
293582	GRAFTON HIGHWAT DEPT	39 UPTON STREET	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Small Quantity Generator of Waste Oil/PCBs
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generator
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Closed Landfill
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	Industrial Sewer Wastewater	Industrial Wastewater to Sewer
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Landfill Closure with Hazardous Waste
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	PLANT	Air Quality Permit

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	GRAFTON	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxic User
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	NORTH GRAFTON	Fuel Dispenser	Fuel Dispenser
130861	WYMAN GORDON	WORCESTER STREET	NORTH GRAFTON	Sewer Connection or Groundwater Discharge	Industrial Wastewater Surface Water Discharge
51162	WASHINGTON MILLS	20 NO.MAIN ST	GRAFTON	Plant	Air Quality Permit
328308	WASHINGTON MILLS	20 NORTH MAIN ST	GRAFTON	Toxics Use Reduction Filer	Large Quantity Toxics User
328311	WASHINGTON MILLS	20 NORTH MAIN ST	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
328311	WASHINGTON MILLS	20 NORTH MAIN ST	GRAFTON	Generator of Hazardous Waste	Very Small Quantity Generator of Waste Oil or PCBs

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.

## Underground Storage Tanks

Facility Name	Address	Town	Description	Tank Type	Tank Leak Detection	Capacity (gal)	Contents
GRAFTON HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT	39 UPTON STREET	GRAFTON	MUNICIPAL	2 WALL	Interstitial Monitoring	5000	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>