

# Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report For NEW ENGLAND LABORERS TRAINING CAMP



Prepared by the  
Massachusetts Department of  
Environmental Protection,  
Bureau of Resource Protection,  
Drinking Water Program

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## 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.

## Maintaining Your Good Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

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

**Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information**

<i>PWS NAME</i>	NEW ENGLAND LABORERS TRAINING CAMP
<i>PWS Address</i>	37 EAST ST.
<i>City/Town</i>	HOPKINTON
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	2139002
<i>Local Contact</i>	JAMES MERLONI
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 435-6316

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	2139002-01G	145	444	Moderate
Well #2	2139002-02G	145	444	Moderate
Well #3	2139002-03G	145	444	Moderate
Well #5	2139002-05G	145	444	High

## 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 septic systems, 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 contaminant sources, 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:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attached Map of the Protection Areas

## 1. Description of the Water System

New England Laborers Training Camp gets their water from five (5) wells (Wells #1 through #5). Each well has a Zone I of 145 feet, and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of 444 feet. Wells #1 and #2, 160 feet and 380 feet deep, respectively, are located in front the Training Center building. Well O3G is located next to the swimming pools and is 520 feet deep; and well 04G, used only for automobile maintenance, is located in the camp area and is 160 feet deep. Well #5 is located in front of the conference center and is 300 feet deep. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone I and IWPA.

### 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.

### What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

The wells serving the facility have no treatment at this time. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above.

## 2. Discussion of Land Uses in the Protection Areas

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

#### Key issues include:

1. **Inappropriate activities in Zone Is;**
2. **Underground storage tanks (UST) with heating oil;**
3. **Stormwater drains;**
4. **Septic system;**
5. **Landscaping and lawn care; and**
6. **Aquatic wildlife.**

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the well is High for well #5, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use or activity in the IWPA and Moderate for wells #1, #2, and #3, based on the presence of moderate threat land uses within the IWPA.

1. **Zone Is** - Currently, the wells do not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone Is. The facility's Zone Is contain the access road, fuel storage below ground, the septic system, parking spaces and buildings. The public water supplier does not own and/or control all land encompassed by the Zone Is. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.

#### Recommendations:

- ✓ Keep non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements. Please note that water systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying their system.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within Zone I.

**Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas**

Facility Type	Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
School	Fuel Storage Below Ground	Well #5	Well #5	High	Double steel walled.
	Stormwater drain	Well #1 & #2	Well #1 & #2	Low	Divert drainage away from Zone Is and IWPA's
	Parking lot, driveways & roads	All wells	All wells	Moderate	Limit road salt usage and provide drainage away from wells
	Recreational activity	Well #3	Well #3	Low	Swimming pool, Tennis court, Soccer & softball field
	Septic System	Well #1 & #2	Yes	Moderate	See septic systems brochure in the appendix
	Landscaping and lawn care	All wells	All wells	Moderate	Fertilizer & pesticide use
	Aquatic wildlife	Well #5	Well #5	Low	Man-made pond
	Structures	Yes	Yes	- - - -	Non-water supply structures in Zone I

\* -For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use / Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - [www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/](http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/).

## 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.

✓ If the camp intends to continue utilizing the structures, driveways, and parking in the Zone 1, use BMPs and restrict activities that could pose a threat to the water supply.

**2. Underground Storage Tank (UST)** – A steel double-walled UST with heating oil is within the Zone 1 and IWPA of Well #5. If managed improperly, USTs can be a potential contaminant source due to leaks or spills of the chemicals they store.

### Recommendations:

✓ Comply with all provisions of the regulations regarding USTs. Consult with the local fire department for any additional local code requirements regarding USTs.

✓ Any modifications to the USTs must be accomplished in a manner consistent with Massachusetts's plumbing, building, and fire code requirements.

✓ To learn more please visit: <http://www.state.ma.us/dfs/ust/faq.htm>

**3. Stormwater drains** - Stormwater drains are located within the Zone I and IWPA of Well #1 and Well #2. As flowing storm water travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets, parking areas and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, leakage from dumpsters, household hazardous waste, and contaminants from vehicle leaks, maintenance, washing or accidents.

### Recommendations:

✓ Have the catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule.

✓ Consider nonstructural techniques such as parking lot sweeping to reduce the amount of potential contaminants in storm water runoff. Additionally, the public water supplier may want to consider structural BMPs (e.g. stormwater swale, detention basin, etc.) as part of comprehensive storm water management plan for the site. Refer to the Storm Water Management Handbook, Volume 1 and 2 for information on BMPs, it can be found at: <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/ww/wwpubs.htm#storm>.

**4. Landscaping and Lawncare** - Fertilizer is applied to the lawn that is located within the Zone I and IWPA. Fertilizers and pesticides, if improperly applied or stored, can be potential sources of contamination to the water supply.

### Recommendations:

✓ Do not use fertilizers or pesticides in the Zone I.

✓ Use best management practices when applying fertilizer in the IWPA.

**5. Septic system** -The septic system is located within the IWPA of the well. If a septic

system fails or is not properly maintained it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

### Recommendations:

✓ Staff should be instructed on the proper disposal of spent household chemicals. Include custodial staff, groundskeepers, and certified operator.

✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis. Refer to the appendices for more information regarding septic systems

**5. Aquatic wildlife** - A pond is located within the IWPA. Duck and other wildlife waste in and around the pond is a potential source of contamination to the water supply.

### Recommendation:

✓ Discourage wildlife by prohibiting the feeding of ducks and wildlife.

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the

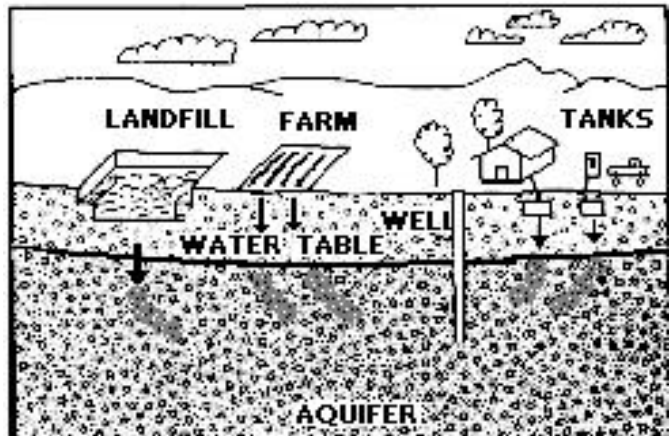


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

### For More Information:

Contact [Josephine Yemoh-Ndi](#) in DEP's [Worcester Office](#) at (508) 792-7650 x 5030 for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on DEP's web site at: [www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws](http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws).

### Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at [www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws](http://www.state.ma.us/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

Copies of this assessment have been provided to the water department, town boards, the town library and the local media.

system's susceptibility to contamination.

## 3. Protection Recommendations

New England Laborers Camp should review and adopt the following recommendations at the facility:

### Zone I:

- ✓ Consider well relocation if Zone I threats cannot be mitigated.
- ✓ Prohibit public access to the well by locking facilities, gating roads, and posting signs.
- ✓ Redirect road and parking lot drainage away from well. Work with your community to ensure that stormwater runoff in the IWPA is directed away from the well and is treated according to DEP guidance.

### 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 drinking water protection area signs at key visibility locations.

### Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on facility property.

### Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Hopkinton to include the facility IWPA's in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a potential contaminant threat inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

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.

## 4. Attachments:

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- Your Septic System Brochure
- Pesticide Use Factsheet
- Source Protection Sign Order Form