



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

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>	Wayland Water Department
<i>PWS Address</i>	41 Cochituate Road
<i>City/Town</i>	Wayland, Massachusetts 01778
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3315000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Donald Hollender – Superintendent
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 358-3696

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.

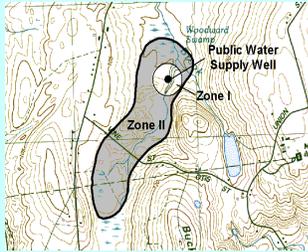
This report includes the following sections:

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 #: 8

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Happy Hollow GP Well #1	3315000-03G
Happy Hollow GP Well #2	3315000-04G
Meadowview GP Well #1	3315000-05G

Zone II #: 81

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Chamberlain GP Well	3315000-08G

Zone II #: 221

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Baldwin Pond Well #1	3315000-01G
Baldwin Pond GP Well #3	3315000-06G
Baldwin Pond Well #2	3315000-07G

Zone II #: 475

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Campbell Road GP Well #1	3315000-02G

The wells for the Wayland Water Department are located within four separate water supply protection areas, with portions extending into the towns of Framingham, Lincoln, and Sudbury. Each well has a Zone I radius of 400 feet. The wells are located in 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 of the Zone II.

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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone IIs for Wayland are a mixture primarily of forest, wetlands, and residential land uses, with a small portion consisting of agriculture, commercial, and light industry (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. Inappropriate activities in Zone I
2. Agricultural activities
3. Residential land uses
4. Golf courses
5. Oil or hazardous material contamination sites
6. Comprehensive wellhead protection planning

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

1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone I – 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. 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, recreation fields, and public roads. The following non-water supply activities occur in the Zone I of some of the systems wells:

Baldwin Pond Wells - This area acts as the system's headquarters and includes district office activities associated with water supply operations (e.g. maintenance of equipment), and septic systems for the water office and adjacent homes, and Old Sudbury Road (Route 27).

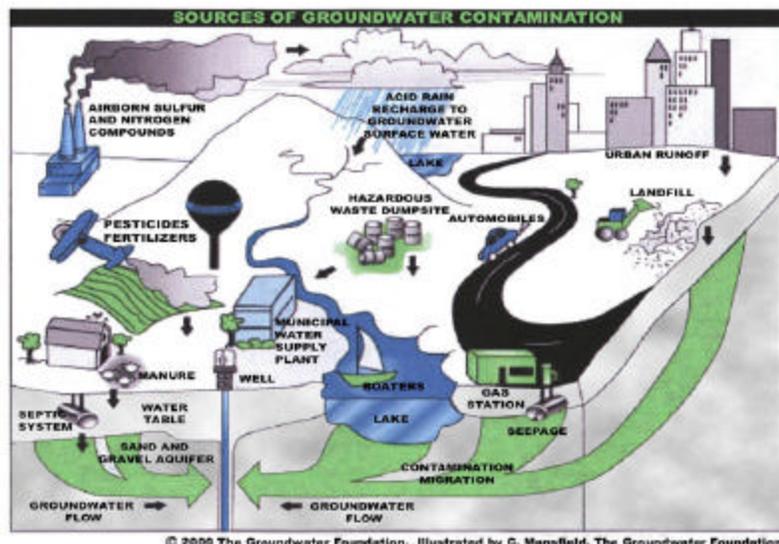
Happy Hollow Wells – Portions of the high school parking lot and overnight bus parking occur in the Zone I for both wells.

Meadowview Well – There are several homes and a portion of Meadowview Road in the Zone I of this well.

Chamberlain Well - There are farming activities occurring in the Zone I of the Chamberlain Well.

Zone I Recommendations:

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



© 2000 The Groundwater Foundation. Illustrated by C. Mansfield, The Groundwater Foundation

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.

2. Agricultural Activities – Pesticides and fertilizers have the potential to contaminate a drinking water source if improperly stored, applied, or disposed. If not contained or applied properly, animal waste from barnyards, manure pits and field application are potential sources of contamination to ground and surface water.

Agricultural Activities Recommendation:

- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a US Natural Resources Conservation Service farm plan to protect water supplies.

- ✓ Encourage farmers to participate in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Certification: *Partners with Nature*, which is a voluntary, collaborative effort of the Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA), the UMass Extension, and the USDA's Farm Service Agency which recognizes growers who practice IPM. This program certifies the practice by which certain crops are grown. Growers who follow specific IPM guidelines, and complete a verification process become IPM-certified. Participants are licensed to display the *Partners with Nature* trademark, and receive educational and marketing materials for public distribution and display.

What are "BMPs?"

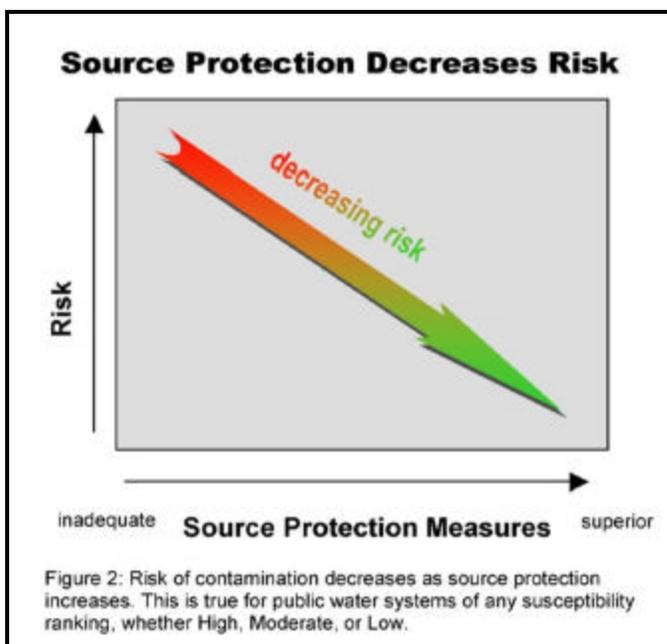
Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal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

3. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 78% of the Zone II consists of residential areas. Only a very small portion of these areas has public sewers, and so all residences use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they could 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 (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available 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. Golf Courses - Pesticides and fertilizers have the potential to contaminate a drinking water source if improperly stored, applied, or disposed. If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.

Golf Courses Recommendations:

- ✓ Encourage the golf course grounds manager to incorporate an **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** approach into their grounds maintenance program. IPM is an ecologically-based approach to pest control that links together several related components, including monitoring and scouting, biological controls, mechanical and/or other cultural practices, and pesticide applications. By combining a number of these different methods and practices, satisfactory pest control can be achieved with less impact on the environment.

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 ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Agricultural				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	1	M	221	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers
Landscaping	1	M	221	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers and pesticides
Manure Storage or Spreading	1	H	221	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Nurseries	1	M	221	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals
Pesticide Storage or Use	1	H	221	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of pesticides
Commercial				
Body Shops	1	H	221	Vehicle paints, solvents, and primer products: improper management
Gas Stations	7	H	221	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	4	H	221	Automotive fluids, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	2	M	221	Leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application of pesticides; historic embalming fluids (such as arsenic)
Dry Cleaners	1	H	221	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of solvents and wastes
Golf Courses	2	M	8, 221	Over-application or improper handling of fertilizers or pesticides
Photo Processors	1	H	221	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial				
Hazardous Materials Storage	16	H	8, 81, 221, 475	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	8, 81, 221, 475	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/ Gardening	Numerous	M	8, 81, 221, 475	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
Residential				
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Numerous	M	8, 81, 221, 475	Household hazardous waste: improper disposal, and microbial contaminants
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	Numerous	L	8, 81, 221, 475	Microbial contaminants
Landfills and Dumps	1	H	8	Seepage of leachate
Military Facilities (Past And Present)	1	H	475	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of pesticides and herbicides, fuel, chemicals and other materials; may include ordnance or waste landfill/dump sites
Oil or Hazardous Material Sites	8	----	221	Oil or hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Road And Maintenance Depots	1	M	8	Asphalt materials and other chemicals, aboveground and underground storage tanks with gasoline and diesel storage: spills, leaks, or improper handling of deicing materials
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	3	M	8	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	4	M	221	Spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage of hazardous materials and waste
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	8, 81, 221, 475	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way - Type: <u>electric</u>	1	L	8	Construction and corridor maintenance, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Transportation Corridors	1	M	8, 221	Accidental leaks or spills of fuels and other hazardous materials, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Underground Storage Tanks	17	H	221	Spills, leaks, or improper handling stored materials
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	5	L	221	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/Lagoon	1	M	221	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater, improper management
Water Supply Protection Area % that is Sewered = <1%				
Notes:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination. 3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix B: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites. 				
<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>				

- ✓ Promote **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** for fuel oil storage, hazardous material handling, storage, disposal, and emergency response planning.

6. 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 3-0003325, 30013302, 3-0013574, 3-0014042, 3-0015706, 3-0015943, 3-0019482. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 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.

7. Protection Planning – The Town of Wayland has water supply protection controls that meet DEP’s Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan. 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”.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone II that may be potential contaminant sources include auto repair shops, gas stations, and schools. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 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.

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.

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 through:

- Applying for, and receiving a Source Protection Grant from DEP for the replacement of the Baldwin Pond Wells facility’s septic system with a tight tank.
- A land acquisition program that focuses on source protection.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect drinking water 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.
- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your water supply and to encourage the use of a NRCS farm plan to protect water supplies.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Plan.

Resources for Drinking Water Source Protection:

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 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).

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

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>.

Conclusion:

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.

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.

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

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	YES	Follow Best Management Practices (BMP's) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
	NO (Baldwin Pond Wells, Happy Hollow Wells, and Meadowview Well)	To the extent possible, remove all non water supply activities from each Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements. Investigate options for gaining ownership or control of the Zone I for these sources.
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	YES	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	YES	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	NO	Monitor non-water supply activities in Zone Is, and investigate options for removing these activities.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	YES	The Town "Aquifer Protection District" bylaw meets DEP's best efforts for wellhead protection. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	Unknown	Work with the towns of Framingham, Lincoln, and Sudbury to develop land use restrictions that meet 310 CMR 22.21 (2), and to include Wayland's Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	NO	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ .
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	YES	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	NO	Establish committee; include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	NO	For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	NO	Currently, the only outreach is through the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Increase residential outreach through bill stuffers, school programs, Drinking Water Week activities, and coordination with local groups. Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone II.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN WAYLAND WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
30802	WAYLAND COUNTRY CLUB	121 OLD SUDBURY RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
135841	COOKS AUTOMOTIVE (CONCORD OIL)	356 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
135841	COOKS AUTOMOTIVE INC / CITGO	356 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
209293	DAVE STARMER TEXACO	338 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
177638	EXXON CO USA 35692	28 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
320142	POLAROID CORPORATION	400 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
320142	POLAROID CORPORATION	400 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
320142	POLAROID CORPORATION	400 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
320142	POLAROID CORPORATION	400 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
135842	SHEPARDS MOBIL STA.	268 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
135842	SHEPARDS MOBIL STA.	268 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
34923	STARMER DAVID TEXACO	338 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
131926	STATE ROAD AUTO BODY INC	292 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
321354	TEDESCHI FOOD SHOP #111	28 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	FUEL DISPENSER	FUEL DISPENSER
294469	WAYLAND CLEANERS & LAUNDERERS	298 BOSTON POST RD	WAYLAND	HANDLER	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
265874	WAYLAND HIGHWAY GARAGE	195 MAIN ST	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
265874	WAYLAND HIGHWAY GARAGE	195 MAIN ST	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR
265874	WAYLAND HIGHWAY GARAGE	195 MAIN ST	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY
265874	WAYLAND HIGHWAY GARAGE	195 MAIN ST	WAYLAND	HANDLER	VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR - WASTE OIL/PCBS ONLY

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN WAYLAND WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
COOK'S AUTOMOTIVE	356 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	SERVICE STATION	4000	GASOLINE
COOK'S AUTOMOTIVE	356 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	SERVICE STATION	4000	GASOLINE
COOK'S AUTOMOTIVE	356 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	SERVICE STATION	4000	GASOLINE
COOK'S AUTOMOTIVE	356 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	SERVICE STATION	4000	DIESEL
DAVE STARMER TEXACO	338 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	8000	GASOLINE
DAVE STARMER TEXACO	338 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	6000	GASOLINE

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
DAVE STARMER TEXACO	338 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	4000	GASOLINE
SHEPARD'S MOBIL	268 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	6000	GASOLINE
SHEPARD'S MOBIL	268 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	5000	GASOLINE
SHEPARD'S MOBIL	268 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	5000	GASOLINE
SHEPARD'S MOBIL	268 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	3000	GASOLINE
TEDESCHI FOOD SHOP/EXXON	28 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	12000	GASOLINE
TEDESCHI FOOD SHOP/EXXON	28 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
TEDESCHI FOOD SHOP/EXXON	28 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	10000	GASOLINE
TEDESCHI FOOD SHOP/EXXON	28 BOSTON POST ROAD	WAYLAND	GAS STATION	6000	DIESEL
WAYLAND COUNTRY CLUB	121 OLD SUDBURY ROAD	WAYLAND	COUNTRY CLUB	1000	GASOLINE
WAYLAND COUNTRY CLUB	121 OLD SUDBURY ROAD	WAYLAND	COUNTRY CLUB	500	GASOLINE

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 Wayland 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/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
3-0003325	268 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Oil
3-0013302	430 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Oil
3-0013574	430 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Hazardous Material
3-0014042	430 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Oil And Hazardous Material
3-0015706	4 Plain Rd	Wayland	Oil
3-0015943	4 Plain Rd	Wayland	Oil
3-0017974	356 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Oil
3-0019482	430 Boston Post Rd	Wayland	Hazardous Material

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