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

Hudson Water Supply

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

PWS Name	Hudson Water Supply
PWS Address	1 Municipal Drive
City/Town	Hudson, Massachusetts 01749
PWS ID Number	2141000
Local Contact	Peter Ferrantino
Phone Number	(978) 568-9629

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water sources 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
4. Appendices

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 A: is the most critical for protection efforts. It is the area 400 feet from the edge of the reservoir and 200 feet from the edge of the tributaries (rivers and/or streams) draining into it.

Zone B: is the area one-half mile from the edge of the reservoir but does not go beyond the outer edge of the watershed.

Zone C: is the remaining area in the watershed not designated as Zones A or B.

The attached map shows Zone A and your watershed boundary.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

Groundwater Sources

Zone II #: 120 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Name	***Source ID#***
Kane Well	2141000-03G
Chestnut Street Well #1	2141000-04G
Chestnut Street Well #2	2141000-05G
Chestnut Street Well #3	2141000-06G

Surface Water Source

Source Name	***Susceptibility:*** High
Gates Pond Reservoir	2141000-02S

Zone II #: 510 ***Susceptibility:*** High

Well Names	***Source IDs***
Cranberry Bog Well	2141000-02G

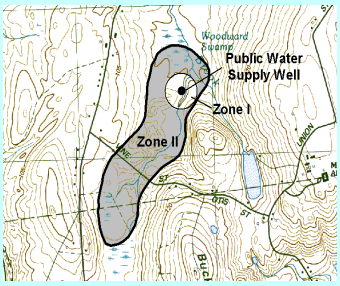
Hudson Water Supply obtains its water from six sources and provides public water supply to the town of Hudson. The sources are the Cranberry Bog Well, the Kane Well, the Chestnut Street Wells and the Gates Pond Reservoir. Of the six sources, the Gates Pond Reservoir is a surface water source and the remainder are groundwater wells.

The Cranberry Bog well is located off Parmenter Road; the Kane well is located near lower Main Street; and the three Chestnut wells are located off of Chestnut Street. Gates Pond is located in a forested area in the Town of Berlin. 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. confining clay layer) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached maps of the Zone II and watershed. Hudson's Zone II extends into Stowe and Marlborough, and the Gates Pond watershed is in Berlin.

Water from Gates Pond receives filtration and disinfection. Groundwater from Cranberry and Krane wells are treated with potassium hydroxide and sodium hexametaphosphate for corrosion control. The water from the three Chestnut Street wells is pretreated with sodium hypochlorite prior to iron and manganese removal at the Chestnut Street Water Filtration Plant via greensand filtration. The Chestnut Street Water Filtration Plant influent is dosed with potassium permanganate to continously regenerate the greensand. The plant effluent is treated with potassium hydroxide for pH adjustment/corrosion control. 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

What is a Wellhead 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.



Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone II and watershed for Hudson are primarily a mixture of forest, light industrial, and residential land uses, with a small portion consisting of recreational and commercial land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Activities in Zone A and Zone I
2. Agricultural activities
3. Residential Land Uses
4. Transportation corridor
5. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use
6. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning

The ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the Zone II and the watershed 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. **Activities in Zone A -** All of the Zone A for Gates Pond (01S) is in the Town of Berlin. Examples of typical land use activities which may have an impact on surface water sources include: roads, and homes with on-site septic systems, above ground storage tanks; erosion; and un-permitted and unauthorized activities. Wild animals, farm animals, and domestic pets can be carriers of waterborne diseases such as Giardia, Cryptosporidium, Salmonella, etc.

Zone A Recommendations:

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove prohibited activities from the Zone A to comply with DEP's Zone A requirements.
- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Keep any new prohibited activities out of the Zone A.

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. The Zone Is for all the wells except for Wells 03G and 06G are owned or controlled by the public water system. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The Zone I for Well 03G contains a residential property .

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Keep any new non water supply activities out of the Zone I.

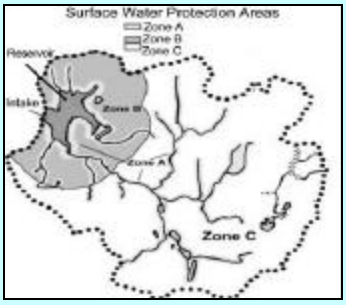
2. Agricultural Activites – Cropland and pasture are located within the protection area for all the sources except the Cranberry Bog well (02G). If not contained or applied properly, animal waste from barnyards, manure pits and field application is a potential source of contamination to ground and surface water. 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.

Agricultural Activities Recommendations:

- ✓ Work with farmers in your protection areas to make them aware of your

What is a Watershed?

A watershed is the land area that catches and drains rainwater down-slope into a river, lake or reservoir. As water travels down from the watershed area it may carry contaminants from the watershed to the drinking water supply source. For protection purposes, watersheds are divided into protection Zones A, B and C.



water supply and to encourage the use of a US Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) farm plan to protect water supplies.

- ✓ Encourage farmers to incorporate an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach into their pest management 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.
- ✓ Promote Best Management Practices (BMPs) for fuel oil storage, hazardous material handling, storage, disposal, and emergency response planning.

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 – Residential land uses are common throughout the Zone II and watershed. 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 (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Storm water** - Catch basins transport storm water from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing storm water 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, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for storm water management and pollution controls.

4. Transportation Corridors - Route 62 runs through the protection area for all the sources. Local roads are present in the protection areas of both the surface sources and throughout the Zone II. 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.

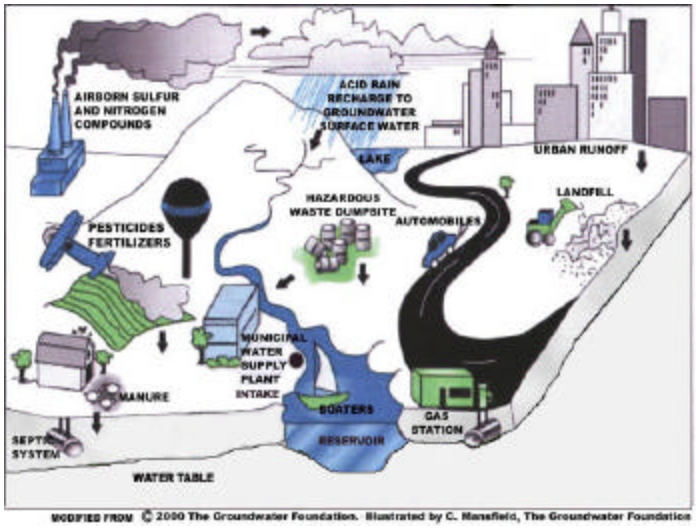


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination

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

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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 Watershed and Zone II

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

Land Uses	Quantity	Zone II#	Surface Water Source	Threat	Potential Contaminant Sources*
Agricultural					
Fertilizer Storage or Use	1	#120	No	M	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Use	1	No	Yes	H	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Commercial					
Golf Courses	1	#510	No	M	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Junk Yards and Salvage Yards	1	#120	No	H	Automotive chemicals, wastes, and batteries: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Paint Shops	1	#510	No	H	Paints, solvents, other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, Etc.)	1	#120	No	H	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial					
Concrete Plants	1	#120	No	M	Hazardous chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Chemical Storage	1	#510	No	H	Chemicals and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Hazardous Materials Storage	3	#510	No	H	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Hazardous Waste Storage	2	#510	No	H	Hazardous materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Machine/ Metalworking Shops	1	#510	No	H	Solvents and metal tailings: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Industry/Industrial Park	1	#120	No	H	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage

Table 2: Land Use in the Watershed and Zone II (continued)

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

Land Uses	Quantity	Zone II #	Surface Water Source	Threat	Potential Contaminant Sources
Residential					
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Many	#510	No	M	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care / Gardening	Many	#510	No	M	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Many	#510	No	M	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous					
Aquatic Wildlife	3	All	Yes	L H	Microbial contaminants
Fishing/Boating	2	All	Yes	L M	Fuel and other chemical spills, microbial contaminants
Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	1	#510	No	L	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Small quantity hazardous waste generators	1	#510	No	M L	Hazardous materials and waste: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Transportation Corridors	2	All	No	M H	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Water Treatment Sludge Lagoon	1	#120	Yes	M L	Sludge and wastewater: improper management

Table 2 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 (PCS), 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.

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Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

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

5. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – Small areas of the Zone II and watershed are used for commercial or industrial land uses. Activities associated with commercial and industrial land use are often the greatest concern when evaluating water supply protection. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix C and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMP's for common business issues.
- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floordrain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead and Surface Water Protection Plan

❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health

❷ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:

- Increased monitoring and treatment
- Water supply clean up and remediation
- Replacing a water supply
- Purchasing water

❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged

❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations

❺ 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.

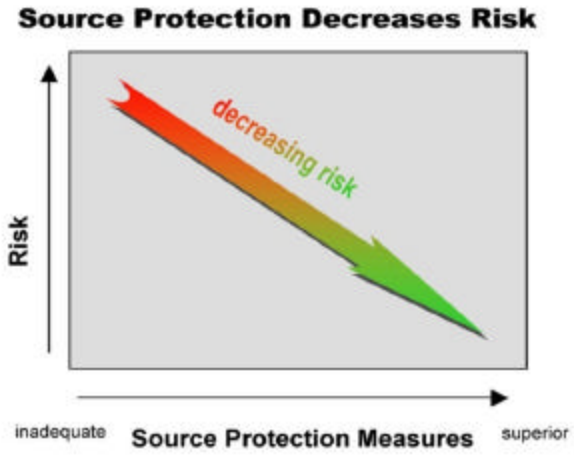

Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

5. Protection Planning – Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. Currently Hudson has no DEP-approved Surface Water Supply Protection Plan for Gates Pond, and no wellhead protection plan for the wellheads. Wellhead and Surface Water Protection Plans coordinate community efforts, identify protection strategies, establish a timeframe for implementation, and provide a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ 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" and "Developing a Local Surface Water Supply Protection Plan" .

- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead and surface water protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2) and Surface Water Supply Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.20C. If there are no local controls or they do not meet the current regulations, adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21 (2), 310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.20C. For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov /dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.
- ✓ If local controls do not regulate floor drains, be sure to include floor drain controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2).

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.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:
As with many water supply protection areas, Hudson's Zone II and Zone C contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2.

- A good educational program and vigorous public relations campaign through the newspapers, radio media, and water bill notices.
- Advanced water quality monitoring program including monitoring raw water to address source protection issues, including early warning monitoring.

Source Protection Recommendations:
To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the Zone I and Zone A regularly, and when feasible, remove prohibited 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 storm water drainage in your Zone II and Zone C, 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.

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 (Page 3) and Appendix A. DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this

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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.

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, town boards, and the local media.

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone A and Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	**YES** (02G, 04G, 05G)	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 (03G, 06G)	To the extent possible, remove prohibited activities in Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
Are the Zone I and Zone A posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**YES**	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Are the Zone I and Zone A 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 prohibited activities in Zone I, and investigate options for removing these activities.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Surface Water Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.20C and Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)	**NO/YES**	For additional source protection measures, refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.
Do neighboring communities protect the water supply protection areas extending into their communities?	**NO**	Work with neighboring towns to protect any drinking water supply protection areas that extend in to their towns.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a local surface water and wellhead protection plan?	**NO**	Create a Surface Water Supply Protection Plan, following "Developing a Local Surface Water Supply Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/. Create a Wellhead Protection Plan, following "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?	**NO**	Develop plan and augment it 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 watershed and wellhead protection committee?	**NO**	Establish a committee with representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	**YES**	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 watershed protection education?	**YES**	Increase residential outreach through bill stuffers, Drinking Water Week activities, and coordination with local groups. Aim additional efforts at commercial and municipal uses within the Zone II and watershed.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at 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

(Continued from page 8)

SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community.

The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program and Source Protection Grant Program provide funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing water supply source protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. Please note**:** each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response for the grant program (RFR).

Other grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the 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. Additional Documents on Source Protection