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November 8, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL NOTIFICATION FORM

PROJECT NAME	: King Philip Water Treatment Plant
PROJECT MUNICIPALITY	: Raynham
PROJECT WATERSHED	: Taunton
EOEA NUMBER	: 14116/10978
PROJECT PROPONENT	: North Raynham Water District
DATE NOTICED IN MONITOR	: October 9, 2007

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (G. L. c. 30, ss. 61-62H) and Section 11.06 of the MEPA regulations (301 CMR 11.00), I hereby determine that this project **does not require** the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Backround

Prior to 1996, the North Raynham Water District water supply sources consisted of three water supply wells (King Philip Well #1, King Philip Well #2, and the First Street Well) with a combined water withdrawal registration of 0.32 mgd and a total capacity of 450 gallons per minute (GPM) approved by MassDEP.

As described in the December 1996 ENF (EOEA #10978), the North Raynham Water District proposed to construct a new municipal water supply well field consisting of two gravel-packed wells King Phillips Wells Nos. 3A, 3B, an enclosed (1,000 sf) pumping station, a pump station access road with two surface parking spaces, and related infrastructure, located on a 1.1-acre site off King Philip Street in Raynham. The Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) approved a safe yield withdrawal capacity of 0.47 million gallons per day (mgd) for the new King Philip Wellfield. MassDEP's approval of the King Philip Wellfield #3 project did not authorize an increase in the permitted 0.32 mgd volume for water withdrawal under the North Raynham Water District's existing Water Management Act Permit. In November 2003, the proponent submitted an ENF to the MEPA Office to construct a new municipal well field (Noblin Well Field) consisting of four separate wells (A, B, C) located off Broadway Street in Raynham. MassDEP approved a safe yield withdrawal capacity of 680,000 gpd for the Noblin Well Field.

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The Noblin Well Field was developed for redundancy purposes to meet the North Raynham Water District's existing peak demand periods or projected demands associated with the Town of Raynham's future expansion and will not result in an increase in the permitted volume for water withdrawal (0.32 mgd) under the North Raynham Water District's existing Water Management Act Permit. The project included the construction of a 900 square foot (sf) pump station building, a gravel access roadway, two gravel surface parking spaces, and approximately 3,000 linear feet (lf) of water main from the well to the proposed pump station building and connecting to the water supply system. The area of the proposed well is located adjacent to Pine Swamp Brook in the Taunton River basin.

Water Management Act

According to the comments received from MassDEP, the North Raynham Water District (NRWD) is authorized under its Water Management Act Permit (WMA) to withdraw an average daily volume of 0.32 MGD or 116.80 MGY from seven groundwater withdrawal sources in the Taunton River Basin. The King Philip Wells #1 and #2 and the First Street Well are registered and permitted sources. King Philip Wells #3A and #3B, the Noblin Wellfield, and the King Philip Rock Well are permitted sources. Both the Noblin Wellfield and the King Philip Rock Well have not yet been constructed. The NRWD's WMA permit was amended January 30, 2007 to add the King Philip Bedrock Well. In 2006, NRWD withdrew an average daily volume of 0.34 MGD.

Project Description

As described in this Environmental Notification Form (ENF), the North Raynham Water District now proposes to construct a new water treatment plant (WTP) with a design capacity of 1.3 million gallons per day (mgd) to address the existence of elevated levels of iron and manganese in three of its existing water supply wells (First Street Well, King Philip Wells No. 3A and 3B). The proponent is also proposing to construct a new water supply production well (King Philip Rock Well) to augment the three existing wells. The 29.97-acre project site is located off Wampanoag Road in Raynham and contains the existing King Philip Wells No. 3A and 3B, a 1,000 sf King Philip Pump Station, (EEA # 10978). The project also includes the construction of: a 3,800 square foot (sf) WTP building, 9,060sf of new impervious access roadway and 3 surface parking spaces, approximately 12,800 sf of gravel accessway; concrete pads for propane and generator storage; 6' high chain link fencing; new water transmission mains (1,700 lf water main (Pontiac Road, Wampanoag Road and the Pump Station Access Road, 575 lf water main (Chickering Road); 925 lf of water main from the proposed new rock well to the proposed WTP; a sanitary gravity main (500 lf) from the proposed WTP to existing municipal sewers in Wampanoag Road; stormwater management detention basins (2), lined WTP backwash basins (2) and an infiltration basin; and production well upgrades for the proposed rock well.

The project is undergoing review pursuant to Section 11.03(5)(b)(4) and (4)(b)(1) of the MEPA regulations, because the project involves the construction of a new drinking water plant with a capacity of one million or more gallons per day (1 mgd), and a new withdrawal of 100,000 or more gallons per day (gpd) from a water source that requires new construction for the withdrawal. The project will require a Permit to Construct a Water Treatment Plant greater than 1 mgd (BRP WS 24), a Sewer Connection Permit, and a Water Management Act Permit Amendment from MassDEP. The project may require an Emergency Engine and Turbine Environmental Results Program Certification from MassDEP. The project must comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for stormwater discharges from a construction site of more than one acre. It will also require an Order of Conditions from the Raynham Conservation Commission for buffer zone impacts. Because the proponent is seeking financial assistance from the Commonwealth for the project (MassDEP State Revolving Fund), MEPA jurisdiction extends to all aspects of the project that may have significant environmental impacts.

Land Alteration/Stormwater Management

Construction of the proposed upgrades to the new Rock Well production well and approximately 250 lf water transmission main from the Rock Well to the new WTP will result in temporary impacts to wetland resource area. The project will result in the permanent alteration of approximately 2.8 acres of upland and the creation of approximately (12,900 sf) of additional impervious surface area (0.65 acres total impervious surface). The proposed project will impact approximately 1,600 sf of wetland buffer area.

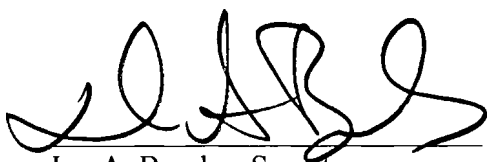
The increase in stormwater runoff generated by the project will be mitigated by the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by the proponent. The BMPs will include the construction of water quality swales and stormwater detention basins to accept stormwater sheetflows from the proposed impervious paved surface areas abutting the new WTP's northern and western boundaries. Roof runoff will be infiltrated via two proposed drywells located adjacent to the WTP building's south wall. The NRWD should conduct an annual inspection and maintenance program for the stormwater system and a seasonal sweeping program for all paved surface within the site. According to MassDEP, the NRWD should reconsider the use of dry wells for roof runoff in the Zone I and should consider instead the use of rain gardens to capture and treat the roof runoff. NRWD should also consider the use of green pavement in place of standard asphalt pavement. Design of the stormwater system should meet Standard 6, *Critical Areas*, of MassDEP's Stormwater Management Policy.

I encourage the NRWD to continue to evaluate opportunities for incorporating sustainable design alternatives including Low Impact Development (LID) techniques in the project's site design and stormwater management plans. LID techniques incorporate stormwater best management practices (BMPs) and can reduce impacts to land and water resources by conserving natural systems and hydrologic functions.

The primary tools of LID are landscaping features and naturally vegetated areas, which encourage detention, infiltration and filtration of stormwater on-site. Other tools include water conservation and use of pervious surfaces. LID can also protect natural resources by incorporating wetlands, stream buffers and mature forests as project design features. For more information on LID, visit http://www.mass.gov/envir/lid/. Other LID resources include the national LID manual (Low Impact Development Design Strategies: An Integrated Design Approach), which can be found on the EPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid/. The NRWD should consult with MassDEP during final project design to identify opportunities to include Low Impact Development (LID) techniques in the project's site design and stormwater management plans.

Based on a review of the information provided by the proponent and consultation with the relevant public agencies, I find that the potential impacts of this project do not warrant the preparation of an EIR and can be properly addressed in the state and local permitting processes.

November 8, 2007
Date



Ian A. Bowles, Secretary

Comments received:

10/29/07	STANTEC Consulting Services, Inc.
10/29/07	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) - SERO,
11/01/07	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) - SERO,

14116/10978 ENF
IAB/NCZ/ncz