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September 14, 2026

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
ON THE
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

PROJECT NAME	: Barnstable Fire District Wells 3& 4 Water Treatment Plant
PROJECT MUNICIPALITY	: Barnstable
PROJECT WATERSHED	: Cape Cod
EEA NUMBER	: 17080
PROJECT PROPONENT	: Barnstable Fire District Water Department
DATE NOTICED IN MONITOR	: August 7, 2026

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA; M.G.L. c. 30, ss. 61-62L) and Section 11.08 of the MEPA regulations (301 CMR 11.00), I have reviewed the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) and hereby determine that it **adequately and properly** complies with MEPA and its implementing regulations. As noted in my Certificate on the Expanded Environmental Notification Form (EENF) and Proposed EIR (EENF/Proposed EIR) issued on June 15, 2026, the Proposed EIR was published for review as a FEIR pursuant to Section 11.06(14)(a) of the MEPA regulations and was subject to a 30-day public comment period during which time one comment was received from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) stating support for the project.

Project Description

As described in the FEIR, the purpose of the project is to address high levels of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), iron, and manganese in two of the Barnstable Fire District's[1] (District's) drinking water supply wells (Wells 3 and 4). According to the FEIR, water from these wells is not in compliance with current United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFAS. Because of this, the District has reduced production for Wells 3 and 4 to lower the concentration of PFAS in the distribution system. The permitted withdrawal at Well 3 and Well 4 is 0.77 million gallons per day (mgd) and 0.67 mgd, respectively. However, average daily

[1] https://www.barnstablefiredistrict.com/

flow from Well 3 and 4 has been substantially lower, as reported in the District's 2024 Annual Statistical Report (ASR) at only 173,051 and 111,243 gallons per day (gpd), respectively.

The project includes construction of a new water treatment facility (WTF) to remove PFAS, iron and manganese from water withdrawn at Wells 3 and 4 in order to comply with EPA and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) drinking water regulatory requirements. The new WTF will consist of a 4,040-square foot (sf) single-story building that will contain three 10.5-foot diameter Greensand contactors and associated process mechanical valves and piping for the removal of source water iron and manganese; six 10-foot diameter granular activated carbon (GAC) contactors and associated process mechanical valves and piping for the removal of PFAS; and other related chemical storage, feed, and handling facilities.

In addition to the WTF itself, the project also includes a paved driveway to the new building, two sand filters and two infiltration basins for the treatment of water treatment residuals, a septic system for the facility bathroom, best management practices (BMPs) for the treatment and infiltration of stormwater, new yard piping to deliver water to and from the building, two new generators, three new propane tanks, yard fencing, and three new water hydrants.

Project Site

The 71.77-acre project site where the new WTF will be constructed is located on a portion of District-owned land currently in use for public water supply located at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132 in Barnstable, Massachusetts. The site currently consists of Wells 3 and 4, a paved access road, the Well 4 Pump House and water treatment facility. The existing property is predominantly woodlands with undeveloped forest to the north, Hathaway's Pond Recreation Area to the east, and the Hyannis Golf Club to the south and west. The existing paved access road runs east to west, connecting the site to Iyannough Road/Route 132.

Currently, water from Wells 3 and 4is pumped to the Well 4 Pump House and water treatment facility, where water from both wells is chemically treated before being pumped to the distribution system. The current facility has a capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm). The Well 4 Pump House will remain on site and continue to treat water with potassium hydroxide for pH adjustment and sodium hypochlorite for disinfection.

There are no wetland resources located on the project site. According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) Atlas (15th Edition), the site is not located within Priority or Estimated Habitat of Rare Species. The site is also not located within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The site does not contain any structures listed in the State Register of Historic Places or the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain as mapped by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The site is located within the Wellhead Protection Overlay District.

The project site is located within one mile of three Environmental Justice (EJ) populations

designated as Minority (2) and Minority and Income (1) in Barnstable.[2] There are 15 additional EJ populations within five miles of the site.

Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

Potential environmental impacts associated with the project include alteration of 2.1 acres of land, the majority of which involves tree clearing; creation of 0.18 acres of impervious area; and generation of 303 gpd of wastewater associated with a bathroom within the WTF

The purpose of the project is to provide safe drinking water by providing PFAS and other chemical treatment for water drawn from Wells 3 and 4. Measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental impacts include construction of a new stormwater management system, the use of erosion and sedimentation controls during project construction, the restoration of temporarily disturbed areas following construction, and planting of 55 trees.

Jurisdiction and Permitting

This project is subject to MEPA review because it requires an Agency Action and meets/exceeds the threshold at 301 CMR 11.03(4)(b)(4) (Construction of a New drinking water treatment plant with a Capacity of 1,000,000 or more gpd). The project requires the preparation of an EIR pursuant to 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b) because it is located within a DGA (1 mile) around one or more EJ Populations. The project will require BRP-WS 24 (Approval to Construct a Facility to Treat 1,000,000 Gallons per Day or Greater) permit from MassDEP.

The project requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) from the EPA. Comments from the Cape Cod Commission (CCC) on the EENF/Proposed EIR indicate that the project is considered a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) and in turn requires an application with the Commission.

The project is not seeking Financial Assistance from an Agency. Therefore, MEPA jurisdiction for EIR review is limited to those aspects of the project that are within the subject matter of any required or potentially required Agency Actions and that may cause Damage to the Environment, as defined in the MEPA regulations.

Review of the FEIR

The FEIR included a project description, an alternatives analysis, plans of existing and proposed conditions, and identification of measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate environmental impacts. Consistent with the MEPA Interim Protocol on Climate Change Adaptation and Resiliency, the FEIR contained an output report from the Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool prepared by the Resilient Massachusetts Action Team (RMAT) (the "CRDST"),[3] together with information on climate resilience strategies to be undertaken by the project. Comments submitted by CCC on the EENF/Proposed EIR were generally supportive of the project and recommended that the Proponent schedule a pre-application

[2] "Environmental Justice Population" is defined in M.G.L. c. 30, § 62 under four categories: Minority, Income, English Isolation, and a combined category of Minority and Income.
[3] Available at: https://resilientma.mass.gov/rmat_home/designstandards/

meeting with CCC prior to filing development plans at the local/regional level to discuss the application requirements and the DRI review process.

Alternatives Analysis

The FEIR evaluated a No Build Alternative, Decommission of Wells 3 and 4 Alternative, a Water Treatment Plant Addition Alternative and a New Water Treatment Plant Construction Alternative (Preferred Alternative). The No Build Alternative would continue the use of the existing Well 4 Pump House, which provides pH adjustment for corrosion control and disinfection, but does not treat PFAS, iron or manganese. Because this alternative does not address the goal of the project of providing treatment for these contaminants to improve drinking water quality, it was dismissed.

The District also evaluated decommissioning Well 3 and Well 4. This alternative eliminates the District's source water contaminant issues. However, this alternative does not address the District's existing and future water supply needs. According to the FEIR, decommissioning Wells 3 and 4 would put a large strain on the District's remaining three wells, and the District would not meet its current water demand, especially in the summer months when demands increase significantly due to population increases. As such, this alternative was dismissed.

A third alternative considered constructing an addition to the Well 4 Pump House, where water is currently being treated for pH adjustment and disinfection. This pump house addition would include both GAC media pressure vessels and greensand media filters to treat the raw water. According to the FEIR, this alternative addresses both the District's source water contaminant issues and its need for a restored water capacity. However, the Well 4 Pump House is located in a small depression on the land, which makes it difficult to place all required elements of the project (structures for the treatment of water treatment residuals, stormwater BMPs, etc) in this area without significant earth work to change the topography of the existing site. Additionally, the current pump house is near the center of the Zone I Wellhead Protection Area, which in turn, requires the construction of a longer septic line (415 feet) to place the septic system that supports the WTF outside of the Zone I. According to the FEIR, the longer septic line presents a higher risk of a leak within the Zone I. For these reasons, the District dismissed this alternative.

The Preferred Alternative consists of the construction of a new building for the treatment of water from Wells 3 and 4. Like the previous alternative, this alternative addresses both the District's source water contaminant issues and its need for a restored water capacity. However, according to the FEIR, the area proposed for this alternative requires less site grading than the previous alternative. Additionally, the Preferred Alternative places the new WTF closer to the edge of the Zone I when compared to Alternative 3 resulting in a shorter septic line (150 feet). For the reasons described above, this alternative was selected as the preferred alternative.

Environmental Justice

As noted above, the project area is located within one mile of three EJ populations designated as Minority (2) and Minority and Income (1) in Barnstable. Within the DGA containing the above EJ populations, there is one language (Portuguese or Portuguese Creole) spoken by 5% of more of residents who also identify as not speaking English very well.

Effective January 1, 2022, all new projects in a DGA (as defined in 301 CMR 11.02) around EJ Populations are subject to new requirements imposed by the Chapter 8 of the Acts of 2021: *An Act Creating a Next-Generation Roadmap for Massachusetts Climate Policy* (the "Climate Roadmap Map") and amended MEPA regulations at 301 CMR 11.00. Two related MEPA protocols—the MEPA Public Involvement Protocol for Environmental Justice Populations (the "MEPA EJ Public Involvement Protocol") and MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of project Impacts on Environmental Justice populations (the "MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of EJ Impacts")—are also in effect for new projects filed on or after January 1, 2022. Under the new regulations and protocols, all projects located in a DGA around one or more EJ populations must take steps to enhance public involvement opportunities for EJ populations and must submit analysis of impacts to such EJ populations in the form of an EIR.

Community Engagement

Consistent with the MEPA EJ Public Involvement Protocol, the Proponent sent advance notification of the project in the form of an EJ Screening Form to the "EJ Reference List" developed based on a list provided by the MEPA Office and consisting of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and tribes/indigenous organizations. According to the FEIR, no responses to the EJ Screening Form were received. The District held an in-person public meeting on May 13, 2026, at which the project received general support according to the filing.

After filing the EENF/Proposed EIR, a MEPA remote site visit/consultation session was held on July 9, 2026. The notice for the meeting was translated into Portuguese or Portuguese Creole with an offer to provide translation services, no requests were made. According to the FEIR, additional public meetings will be held through the local permitting process.

Baseline Conditions Assessment / Project Impacts

The FEIR included a baseline assessment of any existing "unfair or inequitable Environmental Burden and related public health consequences" impacting the identified EJ populations in accordance with 301 CMR 11.07(6)(n)(1) and the MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of EJ Impacts. The baseline assessment included a review of the data provided by the Department of Public Health (DPH) EJ Tool applicable to the DGA regarding "vulnerable health EJ criteria"; this term is defined in the DPH EJ Tool to include any one of four environmentally related health indicators that are measured to be 110% above statewide rates based on a five-year rolling average. According to the FEIR, the data surveyed indicate that no municipalities or census block groups within the DGA exceed 110% of the statewide rates of any of the four vulnerable health EJ criteria, which include Childhood Lead Exposure, Childhood Asthma Emergency Department Visits, Low Birth Weight and Heart Attack Hospitalizations.

The FEIR indicated that the following sources of potential pollution exist within the DGA, based on data available in the DPH EJ Tool:

- MassDEP Major Air and Waste Facilities: 3
- Tier II toxics use reporting facilities: 11
- Underground storage tanks (USTs): 4

- Municipal Buildings and Healthcare Facilities: 2
- Road Infrastructure: 6
- MBTA Bus and Rapid Transit: 8
- Energy generation and supply: 3

According to the output report from the CRDST included in the FEIR, the project site has a high exposure to extreme precipitation (stormwater flooding) and to extreme heat. EJ populations near the site are likely also exposed to these climate risks. According to the FEIR, the project will not exacerbate climate risks within the DGA because the project is limited to construction of the WTF, which is not proposed to be located within the floodplain. The project is unlikely to exacerbate extreme heat in EJ populations because the project does not propose significant new impervious area or land alteration exceeding MEPA review thresholds (minimum of 5 or more acres of impervious area and 25 or more acres of land alteration), is located on a largely undisturbed site which is forested and otherwise covered by vegetation. In addition, the project proposes to plant 55 trees.

According to the FEIR, the project will not have disproportionate adverse effects on EJ populations because there will be minimal air emissions associated with the construction and operation of the project; the project will cause a minimal increase in traffic during operations and have minimal traffic impacts during the construction period; and stormwater runoff will be managed on-site. The purpose of the project is to protect the public health of all residents served by the water from Wells 3 and 4, including residents in EJ populations, by constructing a treatment facility that will ensure that the drinking water from the wells meets drinking water standards, including limits for PFAS as well as treating for iron and manganese. In addition, the project also includes two sand filters and two infiltration basins, which is designed to hold 55,000 gallons of backwash waste, for the treatment of water treatment residuals. Comments from MassDEP on the EENF/Proposed EIR noted that the project's plan for treating residuals is consistent with other drinking water treatment plants.

Impervious Area and Stormwater

As noted above, the project will result in the direct alteration of 2.1 acres of land (the majority of which will require tree clearing). The FEIR states that 55 trees will be planted on the project site as mitigation. Comments from CCC on the EENF/Proposed EIR note that the filing references planting Bermuda Grass on the site. Comments from CCC on the EENF/Proposed EIR stated that Bermuda grass is not native to the region and recommended planting only a native blend of fescue grasses and wildflowers.

In addition, the project will create 0.18 acres of impervious surfaces. The project includes the construction of a stormwater management system to mitigate this impact. As described in the FEIR, stormwater runoff generated by the project will be collected and treated through a combination of best management practices (BMPs), including deep sump catch basins, an oil/grit separator, a sediment forebay, an infiltration basin, a rain garden and dry wells. The system will be capable of attenuating the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hr precipitation depth of 7.41 inches), and will provide 44% total suspended solids (TSS) removal prior to infiltration, and a minimum of 80% TSS removal prior to discharge. The filing states that the stormwater management system can be upgraded to accommodate future storms, as further discussed below.

Water Supply

Under its existing Water Management Act (WMA) Permit, the permitted withdrawal at Well 3 and Well 4 is 0.77 mgd and 0.67 mgd (1.44 mgd total), respectively. The project does not propose to increase the District's water supply nor groundwater withdrawal. However, because of concentration of PFAS above the USEPA's MCL, the District has reduced production for Wells 3 and 4 to lower the concentration of PFAS in the distribution system to average daily flows of 173,051 gpd for Well 3 and 111,243 gpd for Well 4. As noted above, the proposed WTF will treat groundwater from the District's Wells 3 and 4 in order to comply with USEPA and MassDEP drinking water regulatory requirements and allow both wells to reach their full production. The treatment facility will remove iron and manganese using Greensand contactors and will remove PFAS using GAC contactors following chemical pre-treatment at the current Well 4 Pump House. As noted above, the project will require a WS24 permit from MassDEP for the construction of the treatment facility. Comments from MassDEP on both the EENF/Proposed EIR and the FEIR strongly support the project and note that its successful implementation will provide safe drinking water to the customers of the Barnstable Fire District.

Climate Change

Effective October 1, 2021, all MEPA projects are required to submit an output report from the CRDST to assess the climate risks of the project. Based on the output report, the new WTF has a "High" exposure rating based on the site's location for stormwater and riverine flooding due to extreme precipitation and to extreme heat. Based on the 30-year useful life and the self-assessed criticality identified for the project, the CRDST recommends a planning horizon of 2070 and a return period associated with a 50-year (2% annual chance) storm event when designing the WTF for extreme precipitation. The CRDST recommends planning for the 90th percentile with respect to extreme heat (which indicates an increase in extremely hot days as compared to a historical baseline).

The CRDST output indicates that the maximum annual daily rainfall exceeds 10 inches within the overall project's useful life and the project is creating impervious area. In addition, the project site is anticipated to have more than a 30 day increase in days over 90 degrees Fahrenheit within project's useful life and existing trees are being removed as part of the proposed project. These two series of factors, respectively, are indicated in the CRDST as contributing to the "High" exposures for the extreme precipitation (stormwater flooding) and extreme heat climate parameters. According to CRDST output, the projected 24-hour precipitation depth associated with a 2070 50-year storm event is 8.7 inches. Therefore, it appears that the stormwater system, which is designed to attenuate the current 100-year storm event (7.41 inches), would not be resilient to future climate conditions as recommended by the CRDST. The FEIR states that there is sufficient space to add more BMPs to upgrade the stormwater system to adapt to future storms. I encourage the Proponent to continue to evaluate ways to improve the capacity of the stormwater management system to accommodate larger storm events under future climate conditions.

To mitigate for extreme heat, the project proposes to plant 55 trees. In addition, the FEIR indicates that the project was designed to minimize tree clearing to the greatest extent possible, specifically, by utilizing the existing access road.

GHG Emissions

According to the FEIR, the project's total emissions from water treatment processes and heating, cooling, and ventilation of conditioned spaces will be approximately 5.9 tons per year (tpy). Because this project does not exceed any mandatory EIR thresholds and is required to submit an EIR only because it is located within a DGA of EJ populations, a GHG analysis was not required because the project's GHG emissions from conditioned spaces will be less than 2,000 tpy.

Construction Period

According to the FEIR, the project will commence in the Winter of 2027 and be completed by the Fall of 2028. All construction and demolition (C&D) activities should be managed in accordance with applicable MassDEP regulations regarding Air Pollution Control (310 CMR 7.01, 7.09-7.10), and Solid Waste Facilities (310 CMR 16.00 and 310 CMR 19.00, including the waste ban provision at 310 CMR 19.017). The project should include measures to reduce construction period impacts (e.g., noise, dust, odor, solid waste management, etc.) and emissions of air pollutants from equipment, including anti-idling measures in accordance with the Air Quality regulations (310 CMR 7.11). I encourage the Proponent to require that its contractors use construction equipment with engines manufactured to Tier 4 federal emission standards, or select project contractors that have installed retrofit emissions control devices or vehicles that use alternative fuels to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM) from diesel-powered equipment. Off-road vehicles are required to use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (ULSD). If oil and/or hazardous materials are found during construction, the Proponent should notify MassDEP in accordance with the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP; 310 CMR 40.0000). All construction activities should be undertaken in compliance with the conditions of all State and local permits. I encourage the Proponent to reuse or recycle C&D debris to the maximum extent.

Mitigation & Section 61 Findings

The FEIR includes a separate chapter summarizing proposed mitigation measures and includes draft Section 61 Findings. It contains commitments to implement these mitigation measures, identifies the parties responsible for implementation, and includes a schedule for implementation. As described in the FEIR, the Proponent has committed to implement the following measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate Damage to the Environment:

Environmental Justice/Public Health

- Provide drinking water to all residents, including residents in EJ populations, that meets drinking water standards
- Construct a new stormwater management system that designed to comply with the SMS to minimize potential off-site flooding
- Plant 55 native trees to minimize heat island effect

Stormwater Management

- Construct a new stormwater management system that will be designed to comply with the SMS, including requirements to treat and convey the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hour precipitation depth of 7.41 inches).
- Install sedimentation and erosion controls around work areas and other stormwater management measures required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with the NPDES General Permit.

Water Supply

- There is no increase in District water supply nor groundwater withdrawal. The permitted withdrawal at the project site is 1.44 MGD.
- The project includes two sand filters and two infiltration basins, which is designed to hold 55,000 gallons of backwash waste, for the treatment of water treatment residuals. Comments from MassDEP on the EENF/Proposed EIR note that the project's plan for treating residuals is consistent with other drinking water treatment plants.

Climate Change

- Plant 55 native trees at the site.
- Construct a new stormwater management system that will be designed to comply with the SMS, including requirements to treat and convey the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hour precipitation depth of 7.41 inches). The FEIR states that there is sufficient space to add more BMPs to upgrade the stormwater system to adapt to future storms.

Construction Period

- Tree protection is proposed at trees that are to remain on site
- Contract specifications will require the contractor to comply with the provisions of MGL Chapter 90, section 16A and the DEP Anti-Idling Regulations (310 CMR 7.11(b)).
- The contractor shall also abide by the MassDOT diesel retrofit specification.
- Install and maintain sedimentation and erosion controls around work areas and implement other stormwater management measures in accordance with the SWPPP.
- Notify MassDEP if any contaminated soil and groundwater is encountered during construction.

Conclusion

Based on a review of the FEIR and consultation with Agencies, I find that the FEIR adequately and properly complies with MEPA and its implementing regulations. The project may proceed to permitting. Participating Agencies should forward copies of the final Section 61 Findings to the MEPA Office for publication in accordance with 301 CMR 11.12. As noted above, a PBD will be issued within 30 days of the issuance of this Certificate.

September 14, 2026
Date

Rebecca L. Tepper

Comments received on the FEIR:

09/08/2026 Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)/Southeast Regional Office (SERO)

Comments received on the EENF/Proposed EIR:

07/24/2026 Cape Cod Commission (CCC)
07/27/2026 Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)/Southeast Regional Office (SERO)

RLT/NSP/nsp

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Maura T. Healey	**Kim Driscoll**	**Rebecca Tepper**	**Bonnie Heiple**
Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary	Commissioner

September 8, 2026

Rebecca L. Tepper,
Secretary of Energy and Environment
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
ATTN: MEPA Office
Boston, MA 02114

RE: FEIR - Rollover Review
EOEEA 15780. BARNSTABLE.
Barnstable Fire District Wells 3&4
Water Treatment Plant

Dear Secretary Tepper,

The Southeast Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has reviewed the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) Rollover for the Barnstable Fire District Wells 3&4 Water Treatment Plant, Barnstable, Massachusetts (EOEEA #15780). The Project Proponent provides the following information for the Project:

"The District is proposing to construct a new water treatment plant for the removal of PFAS, iron, and manganese on a parcel of land owned by the District associated with the existing pump houses for Well 3 and Well 4 at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132 in Barnstable (the Site). The proposed facility will be equipped with three (3) 10.5-foot diameter GreensandPlus™ media filters and associated process mechanical valves and piping, six (6) 10-foot diameter GAC media pressure vessels and associated process mechanical valves and piping, potassium hydroxide (KOH) storage, feed, and handling facilities, and sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) storage, feed, and handling facilities.

This project also involves the construction of two (2) sand filters and two (2) infiltration basins for the management of water treatment residuals, a paved driveway to the new building, a septic system for the facility bathroom, stormwater best management practices (BMPs), new yard piping to deliver water to and from the building, new underground electrical lines to deliver power to the building, new underground fiberoptic lines to transmit Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) information, two (2) new generators, three (3) new propane tanks, yard fencing, and three (3) new water hydrants, one located at the end of the paved access road.

The proposed project triggers review under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) as the proposed project requires one or more State Agency Activities and exceeds the following review threshold for an Environmental Notification Form (ENF): 301 CMR 11.03(4)(b)4.: Construction of a new drinking water treatment plant with a Capacity of 1,000,000 or more gpd.

While the proposed project does not exceed any mandatory Environmental Impact Report (EIR) thresholds, it is located within an Environmental Justice (EJ) Designated Geographic Area (DGA), as the proposed project is located within one mile of mapped EJ Communities. Given that the proposed project is located within the EJ DGA, an EIR is required in accordance with MEPA's Environmental Justice Protocols (effective January 1, 2022)."

Comments/Guidance:

MassDEP has reviewed the FEIR Rollover. Beyond the comments listed below, the Department has no further comments to add to those issued in the SERO EENF letter dated July 24, 2026.

Bureau of Water Resources (BWR) Comments:

Drinking Water: The Project includes construction of a new water treatment facility (WTF) to remove PFAS, iron and manganese from water withdrawn at Wells 3 and 4 in order to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) drinking water regulatory requirements. The new water treatment facility is located on a portion of District-owned land currently in use for public water supply located at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132 in Barnstable, Massachusetts. The site currently consists of Wells 3 and 4, a paved access road, the Well 4 Pump House and water treatment facility.

Four alternatives were considered for the Project. The preferred alternative consists of the construction of a new building for the treatment of water from Wells 3 and 4. The Project will result in the alteration of 2.1 acres of land and the planting of 55 trees on the site is proposed as mitigation. The Project does not propose to increase groundwater withdrawal.

The MassDEP Drinking Water Program supports the Project, that plans to deliver safe drinking water to the Barnstable Fire District community.

Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) Comment:

Based upon the information provided, the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) searched its databases for disposal sites and release notifications that have occurred at or might impact the proposed project area. A disposal site is a location where there has been a

release to the environment of oil and/or hazardous material that is regulated under M.G.L. c. 21E, and the Massachusetts Contingency Plan [MCP – 310 CMR 40.0000].

BWSC finds the project proponent's responses to BWSC's comments accurate and acceptable. No additional releases have been reported in the vicinity of the project area since the submittal of the EENF. BWSC has no further comments or questions.

Interested parties may view a map showing the location of BWSC disposal sites using the MassGIS data viewer at MassMapper. Under the Available Data Layers listed on the right sidebar, select "Regulated Areas", and then "DEP Tier Classified 21E Sites". MCP reports and the compliance status of specific disposal sites may be viewed using the BWSC Waste Sites/Reportable Release Lookup at: Search for Waste Site & Reportable Releases

The Project Proponent is advised that if oil and/or hazardous material are identified during the implementation of this project, notification pursuant to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (310 CMR 40.0000) must be made to MassDEP, if necessary. A Licensed Site Professional (LSP) should be retained to determine if notification is required and, if need be, to render appropriate opinions. The LSP may evaluate whether risk reduction measures are necessary if contamination is present. The BWSC may be contacted for guidance if questions arise regarding cleanup.

Bureau of Air and Waste (BAW) Comments:

Other Comments/Guidance

The MassDEP Southeast Regional Office appreciates the opportunity to comment on this FEIR. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact George Zoto at George.Zoto@mass.gov or Jonathon Hobill at Jonathan.Hobill@mass.gov.

Very truly yours,

Jonathan E. Hobill,
Regional Engineer,
Bureau of Water Resources

JH/GZ

Cc: DEP/SERO

ATTN: Brian Harrington, Regional Director
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