Corporate Office
125 Samuel Barnet Boulevard
New Bedford, MA 02745

Northern New England
3 Bud Way #19
Nashua, NH 03063

Connecticut
13 Rosewood Drive
Yernon, CT 06066

Poyant
Building Your Brand

Ms. Sarah Porter
New Bedford Conservation Commission
New Bedford City Hall
133 William Street – Rm 304
New Bedford, MA 02740

Notice of Intent
PROJECT: Tree Removal for Installation of Turnkey Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Panel Roof Mount System
DATE: July 20, 2016

Dear Conservation Commission Members:

Poyant Signs Inc. is pleased to submit this Notice of Intent (NOI) for the tree clearing associated with the installation of the Turnkey PV Solar Panel Roof Mount 320 kW (DC) (the System) at their corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility located at 125 Samuel Barnet Boulevard, New Bedford, Massachusetts located within the New Bedford Business Park.

The purpose of this submittal to the New Bedford Conservation Commission is to receive approval per the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (the Act) (M.G.L.c. 131 §40), regulations (310 CMR 10.00 *et seq*.) and the City of New Bedford Wetlands Protection Ordinance (the Ordinance) (Chapter 15) of clearing trees, species that can grow taller than 20 feet, within 20 feet of the existing tree line in order to produce approximately 370,000 kWh per year of solar power which would power 100% of the headquarters' electricity needs. Currently a large portion of the roof is shaded by the trees within this area, and a solar power system of this capacity will require nearly the entirety of the roof of the facility. The System will connect to the grid with Eversource (the "utility"), which will allow the System to provide additional power to the grid when the System is supplying more electricity than the headquarters' demands and allows for the headquarters to use electricity from the grid when the System does not meet the demands of the headquarters. Poyant Signs Inc. has started the application process for the Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) through the utility; in order to obtain the SREC the System must be operational by January 8, 2017. Poyant Signs Inc. has contracted Beaumont Solar Co. located in New Bedford to install the System and Brightman Corporation of Assonet to cut and remove the trees.

Corporate Office
125 Samuel Barnet Boulevard
New Bedford, MA 02745

Northern New England
3 Bud Way #19
Nashua, NH 03063

Connecticut
13 Rosewood Drive
Yernon, CT 06066

Poyant
Building Your Brand

Work is proposed within Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife and the 100-foot Buffer Zone to Inland Bank associated with the un-named man-made channel along Samuel Barnet Boulevard and John Vertente Boulevard designed to convey stormwater when the New Bedford Business Park was constructed in the 1950's. There are currently three stormwater outlets, conveying stormwater from the roof, within the limits of tree clearing. There are hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology is associated with the stormwater outfalls. Approximately 10,000 square feet will have trees removed. Areas where trees are removed will be planted with 30 native shrubs, and seeded to prevent erosion after removal of trees.

The proposed tree removal and shrub planting is designed to prevent erosion into the adjacent stream and to provide wildlife habitat. The interests of the Act, Regulations, and Ordinance will be protected. The interests of the Act include: public or private water supply, groundwater supply, flood control, storm damage prevention, prevention of pollution, protection of land containing shellfish, protection of wildlife habitat, protection of fisheries, and protection of riverfront area. The majority of electricity in Massachusetts is currently supplied by natural gas fired power plants. Drilling of natural gas, although located outside of Massachusetts is known to pollute public and private water and groundwater supplies, and degrade habitat by causing erosion and fragmentation associated with drilling pads, storage of drilling waste, and distribution of natural gas. Although natural gas fired power plants produces 50 to 60 percent less carbon dioxide than coal fired power plants, during the production, distribution, and burning of natural gas larger quantities of methane are released. By mass, methane is 25 times greater than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas. The burning of natural gas also produces nitrogen oxides (NOx) which are precursors to smog, and low quantities of sulfur, mercury, and particulates. As a local business founded in New Bedford in 1938, Poyant Signs Inc. would like to do its part to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions; the switch to 100% solar power at the facility allows Poyant Signs Inc. to do its part in reducing greenhouse gases, improve local air pollution from the reduction in energy demand on the grid, and improve out of state public, private and groundwater supplies. A reduction in greenhouse gases decreases the effects that climate change and ocean acidification have on degrading the interests of the Act such as flood control, storm damage, pollution, shellfish, wildlife habitat, and fisheries.

Corporate Office
125 Samuel Barnet Boulevard
New Bedford, MA 02745

Northern New England
3 Bud Way #19
Nashua, NH 03063

Connecticut
13 Rosewood Drive
Yernon, CT 06066

Poyant
Building Your Brand

We look forward to discussing this project at your next scheduled public hearing. Feel free to call me at (857) 417-6326, or Richard Poyant, CEO at (508) 989-1959 with any questions or to schedule a site visit.

Very truly yours,

Andrew R. Poyant, PWS
Environmental Scientist

cc: Richard Poyant, Poyant Signs Inc.
DEP-SERO
NHESP

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Attachments

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

WPA Form 3 – Notice of Intent

Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, §40

Provided by MassDEP:

MassDEP File Number

Document Transaction Number

New Bedford
City/Town

Important:
When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.

Note:
Before completing this form consult your local Conservation Commission regarding any municipal bylaw or ordinance.

A. General Information

1. Project Location (**Note:** electronic filers will click on button to locate project site):

125 Samuel Barnet Blvd — a. Street Address
New Bedford — b. City/Town
02745 — c. Zip Code

Latitude and Longitude:
41.720863 — d. Latitude
-70.962635 — e. Longitude

133 — f. Assessors Map/Plat Number
46 — g. Parcel /Lot Number

2. Applicant:

Richard — a. First Name
Poyant — b. Last Name
Poyant Signs Inc. — c. Organization
125 Samuel Barnet Blvd — d. Street Address
New Bedford — e. City/Town
MA — f. State
02745 — g. Zip Code
508-995-1777 — h. Phone Number
508-995-6538 — i. Fax Number
RPoyant@poyantsigns.com — j. Email Address

3. Property owner (required if different from applicant): ☐ Check if more than one owner

Richard — a. First Name
Poyant — b. Last Name
Poyant Realty LLC. — c. Organization
125 Samuel Barnet Blvd — d. Street Address
New Bedford — e. City/Town
MA — f. State
02745 — g. Zip Code
508-995-1777 — h. Phone Number
— i. Fax Number
RPoyant@poyantsigns.com — j. Email address

4. Representative (if any):

Andrew — a. First Name
Poyant — b. Last Name
— c. Company
— d. Street Address
— e. City/Town
— f. State
— g. Zip Code
857-417-6326 — h. Phone Number
— i. Fax Number
AndrewPoyant@gmail.com — j. Email address

5. Total WPA Fee Paid (from NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form):

$1,050.00 — a. Total Fee Paid
$512.50 — b. State Fee Paid
$537.50 — c. City/Town Fee Paid

A. General Information (continued)

6. General Project Description:

Remove trees in approximately 10,000 square foot area to the west and south of the building to allow for installation of roof top PV solar panels. Work is proposed within the 100-foot Buffer Zone to Inland Bank and within stormwater outlets with hydric soils. The area will be planted with 30 native shrubs and areas with hydric soils will be seeded to prevent erosion.

7a. Project Type Checklist: (Limited Project Types see Section A. 7b.)

1. ☐ Single Family Home
2. ☐ Residential Subdivision
3. ☒ Commercial/Industrial
4. ☐ Dock/Pier
5. ☒ Utilities
6. ☐ Coastal engineering Structure
7. ☐ Agriculture (e.g., cranberries, forestry)
8. ☐ Transportation
9. ☐ Other

7b. Is any portion of the proposed activity eligible to be treated as a limited project (including Ecological Restoration Limited Project) subject to 310 CMR 10.24 (coastal) or 310 CMR 10.53 (inland)?

1. ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe which limited project applies to this project. (See 310 CMR 10.24 and 10.53 for a complete list and description of limited project types)

2. Limited Project Type

If the proposed activity is eligible to be treated as an Ecological Restoration Limited Project (310 CMR10.24(8), 310 CMR 10.53(4)), complete and attach Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Limited Project Checklist and Signed Certification.

8. Property recorded at the Registry of Deeds for:

a. County	b. Certificate # (if registered land)
Bristol	
c. Book	d. Page Number
4146	162

B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts (temporary & permanent)

1. ☒ Buffer Zone Only – Check if the project is located only in the Buffer Zone of a Bordering Vegetated Wetland, Inland Bank, or Coastal Resource Area.
2. ☐ Inland Resource Areas (see 310 CMR 10.54-10.58; if not applicable, go to Section B.3, Coastal Resource Areas).

Check all that apply below. Attach narrative and any supporting documentation describing how the project will meet all performance standards for each of the resource areas altered, including standards requiring consideration of alternative project design or location.

B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts (temporary & permanent) (cont'd)

For all projects affecting other Resource Areas, please attach a narrative explaining how the resource area was delineated.

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
a. ☐ Bank	1. linear feet	2. linear feet
b. ☐ Bordering Vegetated Wetland	1. square feet	2. square feet
c. ☐ Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways	1. square feet 3. cubic yards dredged	2. square feet

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
d. ☐ Bordering Land Subject to Flooding	1. square feet 3. cubic feet of flood storage lost	2. square feet 4. cubic feet replaced
e. ☐ Isolated Land Subject to Flooding	1. square feet 2. cubic feet of flood storage lost	3. cubic feet replaced

f. ☐ Riverfront Area

1. Name of Waterway (if available) - **specify coastal or inland**

2. Width of Riverfront Area (check one):

☐ 25 ft. - Designated Densely Developed Areas only

☐ 100 ft. - New agricultural projects only

☐ 200 ft. - All other projects

3. Total area of Riverfront Area on the site of the proposed project: _____ square feet

4. Proposed alteration of the Riverfront Area:

a. total square feet _____ b. square feet within 100 ft. _____ c. square feet between 100 ft. and 200 ft. _____

5. Has an alternatives analysis been done and is it attached to this NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Was the lot where the activity is proposed created prior to August 1, 1996? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. ☐ Coastal Resource Areas: (See 310 CMR 10.25-10.35)

Note: for coastal riverfront areas, please complete **Section B.2.f**. above.

B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts **(temporary & permanent)** (cont'd)

Check all that apply below. Attach narrative and supporting documentation describing how the project will meet all performance standards for each of the resource areas altered, including standards requiring consideration of alternative project design or location.

Online Users: Include your document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) with all supplementary information you submit to the Department.

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
a. ☐ Designated Port Areas	Indicate size under Land Under the Ocean, below	
b. ☐ Land Under the Ocean	1. square feet 2. cubic yards dredged	
c. ☐ Barrier Beach	Indicate size under Coastal Beaches and/or Coastal Dunes below	
d. ☐ Coastal Beaches	1. square feet	2. cubic yards beach nourishment
e. ☐ Coastal Dunes	1. square feet	2. cubic yards dune nourishment

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
f. ☐ Coastal Banks	1. linear feet	
g. ☐ Rocky Intertidal Shores	1. square feet	
h. ☐ Salt Marshes	1. square feet	2. sq ft restoration, rehab., creation
i. ☐ Land Under Salt Ponds	1. square feet 2. cubic yards dredged	
j. ☐ Land Containing Shellfish	1. square feet	
k. ☐ Fish Runs	Indicate size under Coastal Banks, inland Bank, Land Under the Ocean, and/or inland Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways, above 1. cubic yards dredged	
l. ☐ Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage	1. square feet	

4. ☐ Restoration/Enhancement

If the project is for the purpose of restoring or enhancing a wetland resource area in addition to the square footage that has been entered in Section B.2.b or B.3.h above, please enter the additional amount here.

a. square feet of BVW

b. square feet of Salt Marsh

5. ☐ Project Involves Stream Crossings

a. number of new stream crossings

b. number of replacement stream crossings

C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements

☐ This is a proposal for an Ecological Restoration Limited Project. Skip Section C and complete Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Limited Project Checklists – Required Actions (310 CMR 10.11).

Streamlined Massachusetts Endangered Species Act/Wetlands Protection Act Review

1. Is any portion of the proposed project located in **Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife** as indicated on the most recent Estimated Habitat Map of State-Listed Rare Wetland Wildlife published by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP)? To view habitat maps, see the *Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas* or go to http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/PRI_EST_HAB/viewer.htm.

   a. ☒ Yes ☐ No

   If yes, include proof of mailing or hand delivery of NOI to:

   Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
   Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
   1 Rabbit Hill Road
   Westborough, MA 01581

   2008
   b. Date of map

   If *yes*, the project is also subject to Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) review (321 CMR 10.18). To qualify for a streamlined, 30-day, MESA/Wetlands Protection Act review, please complete Section C.1.c, and include requested materials with this Notice of Intent (NOI); *OR* complete Section C.2.f, if applicable. *If MESA supplemental information is not included with the NOI, by completing Section 1 of this form, the NHESP will require a separate MESA filing which may take up to 90 days to review (unless noted exceptions in Section 2 apply, see below).*

   c. Submit Supplemental Information for Endangered Species Review*

      1. ☐ Percentage/acreage of property to be altered:

         (a) within wetland Resource Area — 0%/0 acres (percentage/acreage)

         (b) outside Resource Area — 100%/approximately 0.23 acres (percentage/acreage)

      2. ☒ Assessor's Map or right-of-way plan of site

2. ☒ Project plans for entire project site, including wetland resource areas and areas outside of wetlands jurisdiction, showing existing and proposed conditions, existing and proposed tree/vegetation clearing line, and clearly demarcated limits of work **

   (a) ☒ Project description (including description of impacts outside of wetland resource area & buffer zone)

   (b) ☒ Photographs representative of the site

* Some projects **not** in Estimated Habitat may be located in Priority Habitat, and require NHESP review (see http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/natural-heritage/regulatory-review/). Priority Habitat includes habitat for state-listed plants and strictly upland species not protected by the Wetlands Protection Act.

** MESA projects may not be segmented (321 CMR 10.16). The applicant must disclose full development plans even if such plans are not required as part of the Notice of Intent process.

C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements (cont'd)

(c) ☒ MESA filing fee (fee information available at http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/regulatory_review/mesa/mesa_fee_schedule.htm). Make check payable to "Commonwealth of Massachusetts - NHESP" and ***mail to NHESP*** at above address

*Projects altering **10 or more acres** of land, also submit:*

(d) ☐ Vegetation cover type map of site

(e) ☐ Project plans showing Priority & Estimated Habitat boundaries

(f) OR Check One of the Following

1. ☐ Project is exempt from MESA review.
Attach applicant letter indicating which MESA exemption applies. (See 321 CMR 10.14, http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/regulatory_review/mesa/mesa_exemptions.htm; the NOI must still be sent to NHESP if the project is within estimated habitat pursuant to 310 CMR 10.37 and 10.59.)

2. ☐ Separate MESA review ongoing.
a. NHESP Tracking # _____ b. Date submitted to NHESP _____

3. ☐ Separate MESA review completed.
Include copy of NHESP "no Take" determination or valid Conservation & Management Permit with approved plan.

3. For coastal projects only, is any portion of the proposed project located below the mean high water line or in a fish run?

a. ☒ Not applicable – project is in inland resource area only b. ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, include proof of mailing, hand delivery, or electronic delivery of NOI to either:

South Shore - Cohasset to Rhode Island border, and the Cape & Islands:

Division of Marine Fisheries -
Southeast Marine Fisheries Station
Attn: Environmental Reviewer
1213 Purchase Street – 3rd Floor
New Bedford, MA 02740-6694
Email: DMF.EnvReview-South@state.ma.us

North Shore - Hull to New Hampshire border:

Division of Marine Fisheries -
North Shore Office
Attn: Environmental Reviewer
30 Emerson Avenue
Gloucester, MA 01930
Email: DMF.EnvReview-North@state.ma.us

Also if yes, the project may require a Chapter 91 license. For coastal towns in the Northeast Region, please contact MassDEP's Boston Office. For coastal towns in the Southeast Region, please contact MassDEP's Southeast Regional Office.

C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements (cont'd)

Online Users: Include your document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) with all supplementary information you submit to the Department.

4. Is any portion of the proposed project within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)?

   a. ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, provide name of ACEC (see instructions to WPA Form 3 or MassDEP Website for ACEC locations). **Note:** electronic filers click on Website.

   b. ACEC

5. Is any portion of the proposed project within an area designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) as designated in the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00?

   a. ☐ Yes ☒ No

6. Is any portion of the site subject to a Wetlands Restriction Order under the Inland Wetlands Restriction Act (M.G.L. c. 131, § 40A) or the Coastal Wetlands Restriction Act (M.G.L. c. 130, § 105)?

   a. ☐ Yes ☒ No

7. Is this project subject to provisions of the MassDEP Stormwater Management Standards?

   a. ☒ Yes. Attach a copy of the Stormwater Report as required by the Stormwater Management Standards per 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k)-(q) and check if:

      1. ☐ Applying for Low Impact Development (LID) site design credits (as described in Stormwater Management Handbook Vol. 2, Chapter 3)

      2. ☒ A portion of the site constitutes redevelopment

      3. ☐ Proprietary BMPs are included in the Stormwater Management System.

   b. ☐ No. Check why the project is exempt:

      1. ☐ Single-family house

      2. ☐ Emergency road repair

      3. ☐ Small Residential Subdivision (less than or equal to 4 single-family houses or less than or equal to 4 units in multi-family housing project) with no discharge to Critical Areas.

D. Additional Information

☐ This is a proposal for an Ecological Restoration Limited Project. Skip Section D and complete Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Notice of Intent – Minimum Required Documents (310 CMR 10.12).

Applicants must include the following with this Notice of Intent (NOI). See instructions for details.

Online Users: Attach the document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) for any of the following information you submit to the Department.

1. ☒ USGS or other map of the area (along with a narrative description, if necessary) containing sufficient information for the Conservation Commission and the Department to locate the site. (Electronic filers may omit this item.)

2. ☒ Plans identifying the location of proposed activities (including activities proposed to serve as a Bordering Vegetated Wetland [BVW] replication area or other mitigating measure) relative to the boundaries of each affected resource area.

D. Additional Information (cont'd)

3. ☒ Identify the method for BVW and other resource area boundary delineations (MassDEP BVW Field Data Form(s), Determination of Applicability, Order of Resource Area Delineation, etc.), and attach documentation of the methodology.

4. ☒ List the titles and dates for all plans and other materials submitted with this NOI.

Manufacturing Facility for Isotronics, Inc.
a. Plan Title

Symmes Maini & McKee Inc.
b. Prepared By

c. Signed and Stamped by

June 1, 1978
d. Final Revision Date

1"=40'
e. Scale

Proposed Tree Removal
f. Additional Plan or Document Title

7/20/16
g. Date

5. ☐ If there is more than one property owner, please attach a list of these property owners not listed on this form.

6. ☒ Attach proof of mailing for Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, if needed.

7. ☐ Attach proof of mailing for Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, if needed.

8. ☒ Attach NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form

9. ☒ Attach Stormwater Report, if needed.

E. Fees

1. ☐ Fee Exempt: No filing fee shall be assessed for projects of any city, town, county, or district of the Commonwealth, federally recognized Indian tribe housing authority, municipal housing authority, or the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

Applicants must submit the following information (in addition to pages 1 and 2 of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form) to confirm fee payment:

2547
2. Municipal Check Number

7/20/16
3. Check date

2546
4. State Check Number

7/20/16
5. Check date

Poyant Signs, Inc.
6. Payor name on check: First Name

7. Payor name on check: Last Name

F. Signatures and Submittal Requirements

I hereby certify under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing Notice of Intent and accompanying plans, documents, and supporting data are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the Conservation Commission will place notification of this Notice in a local newspaper at the expense of the applicant in accordance with the wetlands regulations, 310 CMR 10.05(5)(a).

I further certify under penalties of perjury that all abutters were notified of this application, pursuant to the requirements of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. Notice must be made by Certificate of Mailing or in writing by hand delivery or certified mail (return receipt requested) to all abutters within 100 feet of the property line of the project location.

1. Signature of Applicant	2. Date
3. Signature of Property Owner (if different)	4. Date
Andrew R. Paulson	7/20/16
5. Signature of Representative (if any)	6. Date

For Conservation Commission:
Two copies of the completed Notice of Intent (Form 3), including supporting plans and documents, two copies of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form, and the city/town fee payment, to the Conservation Commission by certified mail or hand delivery.

For MassDEP:
One copy of the completed Notice of Intent (Form 3), including supporting plans and documents, one copy of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form, and a **copy** of the state fee payment to the MassDEP Regional Office (see Instructions) by certified mail or hand delivery.

Other:
If the applicant has checked the "yes" box in any part of Section C, Item 3, above, refer to that section and the Instructions for additional submittal requirements.

The original and copies must be sent simultaneously. Failure by the applicant to send copies in a timely manner may result in dismissal of the Notice of Intent.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form

Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, §40

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.

A. Applicant Information

1. Location of Project:

125 Samuel Barnet Blvd	New Bedford
a. Street Address	b. City/Town
2546	512.50
c. Check number	d. Fee amount

2. Applicant Mailing Address:

Richard		Poyant	
a. First Name		b. Last Name	
Poyant Signs Inc.			
c. Organization			
125 Samuel Barnet Blvd.			
d. Mailing Address			
New Bedford		MA	02745
e. City/Town		f. State	g. Zip Code
508-995-1777	508-995-6538	RPoyant@poyantsigns.com	
h. Phone Number	i. Fax Number	j. Email Address	

3. Property Owner (if different):

Richard		Poyant	
a. First Name		b. Last Name	
Poyant Realty LLC.			
c. Organization			
125 Samuel Barnet Blvd.			
d. Mailing Address			
New Bedford		MA	02745
e. City/Town		f. State	g. Zip Code
508-995-1777	508-995-6538	RPoyant@poyantsigns.com	
h. Phone Number	i. Fax Number	j. Email Address	

B. Fees

To calculate filing fees, refer to the category fee list and examples in the instructions for filling out WPA Form 3 (Notice of Intent).

Fee should be calculated using the following process & worksheet. ***Please see Instructions before filling out worksheet.***

Step 1/Type of Activity: Describe each type of activity that will occur in wetland resource area and buffer zone.

Step 2/Number of Activities: Identify the number of each type of activity.

Step 3/Individual Activity Fee: Identify each activity fee from the six project categories listed in the instructions.

Step 4/Subtotal Activity Fee: Multiply the number of activities (identified in Step 2) times the fee per category (identified in Step 3) to reach a subtotal fee amount. Note: If any of these activities are in a Riverfront Area in addition to another Resource Area or the Buffer Zone, the fee per activity should be multiplied by 1.5 and then added to the subtotal amount.

Step 5/Total Project Fee: Determine the total project fee by adding the subtotal amounts from Step 4.

Step 6/Fee Payments: To calculate the state share of the fee, divide the total fee in half and subtract $12.50. To calculate the city/town share of the fee, divide the total fee in half and add $12.50.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form

Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, §40

B. Fees (continued)

Step 1/Type of Activity	Step 2/Number of Activities	Step 3/Individual Activity Fee	Step 4/Subtotal Activity Fee
Category 3(a) site preparation	1	$1,050	$1,050

Step 5/Total Project Fee: $1,050

Step 6/Fee Payments:

Total Project Fee:	$1,050 (a. Total Fee from Step 5)
State share of filing Fee:	$512.50 (b. 1/2 Total Fee **less $**12.50)
City/Town share of filling Fee:	$537.50 (c. 1/2 Total Fee **plus** $12.50)

C. Submittal Requirements

a.) Complete pages 1 and 2 and send with a check or money order for the state share of the fee, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Department of Environmental Protection
Box 4062
Boston, MA 02211

b.) **To the Conservation Commission:** Send the Notice of Intent or Abbreviated Notice of Intent; a **copy** of this form; and the city/town fee payment.

To MassDEP Regional Office (see Instructions): Send a copy of the Notice of Intent or Abbreviated Notice of Intent; a **copy** of this form; and a **copy** of the state fee payment. (E-filers of Notices of Intent may submit these electronically.)

Project: Tree Removal for Installation of Turnkey Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Panel Roof Mount System, Poyant Signs Inc.

Redevelopment Checklist

Existing Conditions

- On-site: For all redevelopment projects, proponents should document existing conditions, including a description of extent of impervious surfaces, soil types, existing land uses with higher potential pollutant loads, and current onsite stormwater management practices.

RESPONSE: See Attached Project Plans and Notice of Intent for the description and depiction of existing conditions.

- Watershed: Proponents should determine whether the project is located in a watershed or subwatershed, where flooding, low streamflow or poor water quality is an issue.

The Project

Is the project a redevelopment project?

- Maintenance and improvement of existing roadways
- Development of rehabilitation, expansion or phased project on redeveloped site, or
- Remedial stormwater project

For non-roadway projects, is any portion of the project outside the definition of redevelopment?

RESPONSE: This Project consists of installing roof top PV solar panels to provide 100% of the electricity demand of Poyant Signs Inc. In order to provide 100% of the electricity demand with solar power, Poyant Signs Inc. is proposing to cut trees within 20 feet from the current tree line along the south and west of the existing building. Native shrubs will be planted where trees are removed. This project is located on a developed lot located in the New Bedford Business Park. The project will not increase impervious area and therefore is best described as a redevelopment project.

- Development of previously undeveloped area
- Increase in impervious surface

If a component of the project is not a redevelopment project, the proponent shall use the checklist set forth below to document that at a minimum the proposed stormwater management system fully meets each Standard for that component. The proponent shall also document that the proposed stormwater management system meets the requirements of Standard 7 for the remainder of the project.

The Stormwater Management Standards

The redevelopment checklist reviews compliance with each of the Stormwater Management Standards in order.

Standard 1: (Untreated discharges)
No new stormwater conveyances (e.g., outfalls) may discharge untreated stormwater directly to or cause erosion in wetlands or waters of the Commonwealth.
Same rule applies for new developments and redevelopments.

Full compliance with Standard 1 is required for new outfalls.

- What BMPs are proposed to ensure that all new discharges associated with the discharge are adequately treated?
- What BMPs are proposed to ensure that no new discharges cause erosion in wetlands or waters of the Commonwealth?
- Will the proposed discharge comply with all applicable requirements of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 314 CMR 3.00, 314 CMR 4.00 and 314 CMR 5.00?

RESPONSE: No new stormwater outfalls are proposed.

Existing outfalls shall be brought into compliance with Standard 1 to the maximum extent practicable.

- Are there any existing discharges associated with the redevelopment project for which new treatment could be provided?
- If so, the proponent shall specify the stormwater BMP retrofit measures that have been considered to ensure that the discharges are adequately treated and indicate the reasons for adopting or rejecting those measures. (See Section entitled "Retrofit of Existing BMPs".)
- What BMPs have been considered to prevent erosion from existing stormwater discharges?

RESPONSE: Three stormwater outfalls conveying stormwater from the roof discharge into the area of the proposed tree removal. Since the stormwater is from the roof it is assumed to have no pollutants. Where hydric soils were present, Poyant Signs Inc. is proposing to plant native shrubs and seed with the New England Wetland Plants, Inc New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites to reduce erosion, see Attachment C for spec sheet of seed mixture. Where hydric soils were not present native upland shrubs will be planted to prevent erosion.

Standard 2: (Peak rate control and flood prevention)
Stormwater management systems must be designed so that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development peak discharge rates. This Standard may be waived for land subject to coastal storm flowage.
Full compliance for any component that is not a redevelopment

Compliance to the Maximum Extent Practicable:

- Does the redevelopment design meet Standard 2, comparing post-development to pre-development conditions?

RESPONSE: Yes, post-development peak discharge rates will not exceed pre-development peak discharge rates.

- If not, the applicant shall document an analysis of alternative approaches for meeting the Standard. (See Menu of Strategies to Reduce Runoff and Peak Flows and/or Increase Recharge Menu included at the end of this chapter.)

Improvement of existing conditions:

- Does the project reduce the volume and/or rate of runoff to less than current estimated conditions? Has the applicant considered all the alternatives for reducing the volume and/or rate of runoff from the site? (See Menu.)
- Is the project located within a watershed subject to damage by flooding during the 2-year or 10-year 24-hour storm event? If so, does the project design provide for attenuation of the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storm event to less than current estimated conditions? Have measures been implemented to reduce the volume of runoff from the site resulting from the 2 year or 10 year 24 hour storm event? (See Menu.)
- Is the project located adjacent to a water body or watercourse subject to adverse impacts from flooding during the 100-year 24-hour storm event? If so, are portions of the site available to increase flood storage adjacent to existing Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF)?
- Have measures been implemented to attenuate peak rates of discharge during the 100-year 24-hour storm event to less than the peak rates under current estimated conditions? Have measures been implemented to reduce the volume of runoff from the site resulting from the 100-year 24-hour storm event? (See Menu.)

RESPONSE: The Project does not include the installation of a new storm water management system or improvements to existing stormwater management systems. Existing stormwater outlets will be revegetated with native shrubs and seeded to prevent erosion.

Standard 3: (Recharge to Ground water)

Loss of annual recharge to ground water shall be eliminated or minimized through the use of infiltration measures, including environmentally sensitive site design, low impact development techniques, best management practices, and good operation and maintenance. At a minimum, the annual recharge from the post-development site shall approximate the annual recharge from the pre-development conditions based on soil type. This Standard is met when the stormwater management system is designed to infiltrate the required recharge volume as determined in accordance with the Massachusettss Stormwater Handbook.

Full compliance for any component that is not a redevelopment

RESPONSE: The annual recharge from the post-development site will approximate the annual recharge from the pre-development conditions. No new impervious area is proposed.

Compliance to the Maximum Extent Practicable:

- Does the redevelopment design meet Standard 3, comparing post-development to pre-development conditions?

- If not, the applicant shall document an analysis of alternative approaches for meeting the Standard?
- What soil types are present on the site? Is the site is comprised solely of C and D soils and bedrock at the land surface?
- Does the project include sites where recharge is proposed at or adjacent to an area classified as contaminated, sites where contamination has been capped in place, sites that have an Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) that precludes inducing runoff to the groundwater, pursuant to MGL Chapter 21E and the Massachusetts Contingency Plan 310 CMR 40.0000; sites that are the location of a solid waste landfill as defined in 310 CMR 19.000; or sites where groundwater from the recharge location flows directly toward a solid waste landfill or 21E site?[1]
- Is the stormwater runoff from a land use with a higher potential pollutant load?
- Is the discharge to the ground located within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area of a public water supply?
- Does the site have an infiltration rate greater than 2.4 inches per hour?

Improvements to Existing Conditions:

- Does the project increase the required recharge volume over existing (developed) conditions? If so, can the project be redesigned to reduce the required recharge volume by decreasing impervious surfaces (make building higher, put parking under the building, narrower roads, sidewalks on only one side of street, etc.) or using low impact development techniques such as porous pavement?
- Is the project located within a basin or sub-basin that has been categorized as under high or medium stress by the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission, or where there is other evidence that there are rivers and streams experiencing low flow problems? If so, have measures been considered to replace the natural recharge lost as a result of the prior development? (See Menu.)

- Has the applicant evaluated measures for reducing site runoff? (See Menu.)

Standard 4: (80% TSS Removal)

Stormwater management systems must be designed to remove 80% of the average annual post-construction load of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). This standard is met when:

a. Suitable practices for source control and pollution prevention are identified in a long-term pollution prevention plan and thereafter are implemented and maintained;

b. Stormwater BMPs are sized to capture the required water quality volume determined in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook; and

c. Pretreatment is provided in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

Full compliance for any component that is not a redevelopment
Full compliance with the long-term pollution plan requirement for new developments and redevelopments.

- Has the proponent developed a long-term pollution plan that fully meets the requirements of Standard 4?
- Does the pollution prevention plan include the following source control measures?
    - Street sweeping
    - Proper management of snow, salt, sand and other deicing chemicals
    - Proper management of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides
    - Stabilization of existing eroding surfaces

[1] A mounding analysis is needed if a site falls within this category. See Volume 3.

Compliance to the Maximum Extent Practicable for the other requirements:

- Does the redevelopment design provide for treatment of all runoff from existing (as well as new) impervious areas to achieve 80% TSS removal? If 80% TSS removal is not achieved, has the stormwater management system been designed to remove TSS to the maximum extent practicable?
- Have the proposed stormwater BMPs been properly sized to capture the prescribed runoff volume?
    - One inch rule applies for discharge
        - within a Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area,
        - near or to another critical area,
        - from a land use with a higher potential pollutant load
        - to the ground where the infiltration rate is greater than 2.4 inches per hour
- Has adequate pretreatment been proposed?
    - 44% TSS Removal Pretreatment Requirement applies if:
        - Stormwater runoff is from a land use with a higher potential pollutant load
        - Stormwater is discharged
            - To the ground within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area of a Public Water Supply
            - To the ground with an infiltration rate greater than 2.4 inches per hour
            - Near or to an Outstanding Resource Water, Special Resource Water, Cold-Water Fishery, Shellfish Growing Area, or Bathing Beach.

- If the stormwater BMPs do not meet all the requirements set forth above, the applicant shall document an analysis of alternative approaches for meeting the these requirements. (See Section on Retrofitting Existing BMPs (the "Retrofit Section").

Improvements to Existing Conditions:

- Have measures been provided to achieve at least partial compliance with the TSS removal standard?
- Have any of the best management practices in the Retrofit Section been considered?
- Have any of the following pollution prevention measures been considered?
    - Reduction or elimination of winter sanding, where safe and prudent to do so
    - Tighter controls over the application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides
    - Landscaping that reduces the need for fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides
    - High frequency sweeping of paved surfaces using vacuum sweepers
    - Improved catch basin cleaning
    - Waterfowl control programs
- Are there any discharges (new or existing) to impaired waters? If so, see TMDL section.

RESPONSE: The Project does not include the installation of a new storm water management system. The Project is not anticipated to increase TSS, and the disturbed areas will be revegetated.

Standard 5 (Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (HPPL)

For land uses with higher potential pollutant loads, source control and pollution prevention shall be implemented in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook to eliminate or reduce the discharge of stormwater runoff from such land uses to the maximum extent practicable. If through

source control and/or pollution prevention, all land uses with higher potential pollutant loads cannot be completely protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt and stormwater runoff, the proponent shall use the specific stormwater BMPs determined by the Department to be suitable for such use as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. Stormwater discharges from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads shall also comply with the requirements of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, M.G.L. c. 21, §§ 26-53, and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 314 CMR 3.00, 314 CMR 4.00 and 314 CMR 5.00.
Full compliance for any component that is not a redevelopment.
Full compliance with pollution prevention requirements for new developments and redevelopments.

RESPONSE: Not applicable

Standard 6 (Critical Areas)
Stormwater discharges to a Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area of a public water supply and stormwater discharges near or any other critical area require the use of the specific source control and pollution prevention measures and the specific stormwater best management practices determined by the Department to be suitable for managing discharges to such area, as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. A discharge is near a critical area if there is a strong likelihood of a significant impact occurring to said area, taking into account site-specific factors. Stormwater discharges to Outstanding Resource Waters or Special Resource Waters shall be set back from the receiving water and receive the highest and best practical method of treatment. A "stormwater discharge," as defined in 314 CMR 3.04(2)(a)1. or (b), to an Outstanding Resource Water or Special Resource Water shall comply with 314 CMR 3.00 and 314 CMR 4.00. Stormwater discharges to a Zone I or Zone A are prohibited unless essential to the operation of the public water supply.
Full compliance for component of project that is not a redevelopment
Full compliance with pollution prevention requirements for new developments and redevelopments.

RESPONSE: Not applicable, no new stormwater discharges are proposed.

Standard 8: (Erosion, Sediment Control)
A plan to control construction-related impacts, including erosion sedimentation and other pollutant sources during construction and land disturbance activities (construction period erosion, sedimentation, and pollution prevention plan), must be developed and implemented.

All redevelopment projects shall fully comply with Standard 8.

- Has the proponent submitted a construction period erosion, sedimentation and pollution prevention plan that meets the requirements of Standard 8?

RESPONSE: Yes, a construction period erosion, sedimentation and pollution prevention plan is included in the Notice of Intent in Attachment A. .

Standard 9: (Operation and Maintenance)
A long-term operation and maintenance plan must be developed and implemented to ensure that stormwater management systems function as designed.
All redevelopment projects shall fully comply with Standard 9.

- Has the proponent submitted a long-term Operation and Maintenance plan that meets the requirements of Standard 9?

RESPONSE: The Project does not include the installation of a new stormwater management system.

Standard 10 (Illicit Discharges)
All illicit discharges to the stormwater management system are prohibited.
All redevelopment projects shall fully comply with Standard 10.

- Are there any known or suspected illicit discharges to the stormwater management system at the redevelopment project site?

RESPONSE: No investigations on illicit discharges in this project area have been completed by the applicant.

- Has an illicit connection detection program been implemented using visual screening, dye or smoke testing?

RESPONSE: No, an illicit detection program has not been implemented.

- Have an Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement and associated site map been submitted verifying that there are no illicit discharges to the stormwater management system at the site?

RESPONSE: No, an Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement has not been submitted.

Improvements to Existing Conditions:

- Once all illicit discharges are removed, has the proponent implemented any measures to prevent additional illicit discharges?

RESPONSE: Not applicable, no illicit discharges are being removed as a part of this project.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD
MASSACHUSETTS

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
2009 FILING FEE CALCULATION WORKSHEET*

PROJECT LOCATION:

125 Samuel Barnet Blvd **MAP** 133 **LOT(S)** 46

APPLICANT: Poyant Signs Inc.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION FEES (check all that apply):

( ) REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF APPLICABILITY
(X) NOTICE OF INTENT
( ) INQUIRY AS TO NEED FOR AN AMENDED ORDER**
( ) AMENDED ORDER OF CONDITIONS
( ) ANRAD (Abbreviated Notice of Resource Area Delineation)
( ) EXTENSION PERMIT
( ) CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
( ) AFTER THE FACT FILING
( ) RESTORATION PLAN FEE (no NOI filing required)
( ) LIFTING AN ENFORCEMENT ORDER
( ) PENALTIES

(A.) ALTERATION FEES:
Application and field review of a project proposed in a Wetland Resource Area or its Buffer Zone is $150.00 plus the applicable alteration fee as follows

	AMOUNT DUE
• Application and Field Review Fee ($150.00)	$_____
• $0.50 X _____ SF Wetland Resource Area	$_____
• $0.05 X _____ SF Land Subject Coastal Flooding	$_____
• $0.20 X _____ SF Developed Riverfront Area	$_____
• $1.00 X _____ SF Undeveloped Riverfront Area	$_____
• $5.00 X _____ LF Coastal Bank	$_____
• $0.10 X 8,300 SF Buffer Zone	$ 830

(B.) EXTENSION of an Order of Conditions:

• Minor Project ... $100.00 + _____ (¼ local fee from NOI)	$_____
• Other Projects … $200.00 + _____ (¼ local fee from NOI)	$_____

(C.) AMENDING A PERMIT:

- Written inquiry or request to appear to determine the need for an Amended Order:** ($50.00 fee) $_____

- Amending OOC: $150.00 + _____ (applicable alteration fee) $_____

(D.) RESOURCE BOUNDARY DELINEATION VERIFICATION USING AN RDA APPLICATION:

- $150.00 + $2.00 X _____ LF Wetland boundary $_____

(E.) ABBREVIATED RESOURCE AREA DELINEATION VERIFICATION (ANRAD)

- $150.00 + $1.00 X _____ LF Resource Area boundary $_____

(F.) RESOURCE BOUNDARY DELINEATION VERIFICATION CONDUCTED DURING A NOTICE OF INTENT REVIEW

- $150.00 + $3.00 X _____ LF Resource Area boundary $_____

(G.) DOCKS:

- $100.00 + $4.00 X _____ LF of dock $_____
- Add 150% to total fee if in significant shellfish habitat $_____

(H.) AFTER THE FACT FILING:

- All Total Fees are doubled $_____

(I.) RESTORATION PLAN FEE:

- ($150.00 + _____Alteration Fee) Multiplied by 2 $_____

(J.) LIFTING ON ENFORCEMENT ORDER:

- $150.00 fee $_____

(K.) CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE:

- refer to "K" of the Fee schedule $_____

(L.) PENALTIES:

- refer to "L" of the Fee schedule $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE (including after-the-fact fee if applicable): $830

Notes:

* Please refer to the Conservation Commission Fee Schedule - Revised April 2009

** This is not required, but available for anyone who would like to appear to discuss the need to Amend.

Please make check or Money Order payable to: THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
Cash is not Accepted.

Figure 1: Aerial Photo Depicting Shading on Roof
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

OLIVER: MassGIS's Online Mapping Tool OLIVER Updates Please use the red p

Zoom to a town

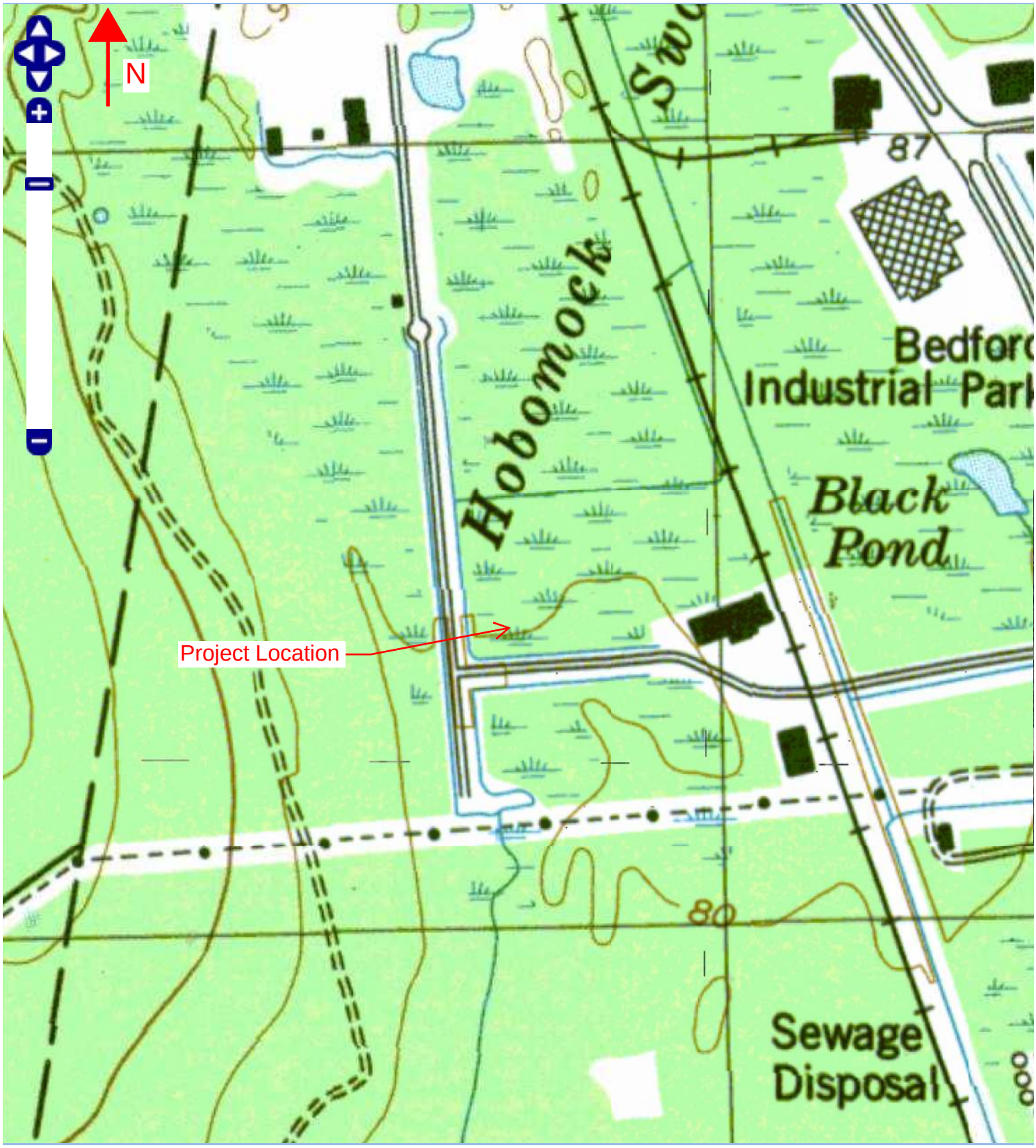


Figure 2: USGS Project Location
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

OLIVER: MassGIS's Online Mapping Tool OLIVER Updates Please use the red p

Zoom to a town

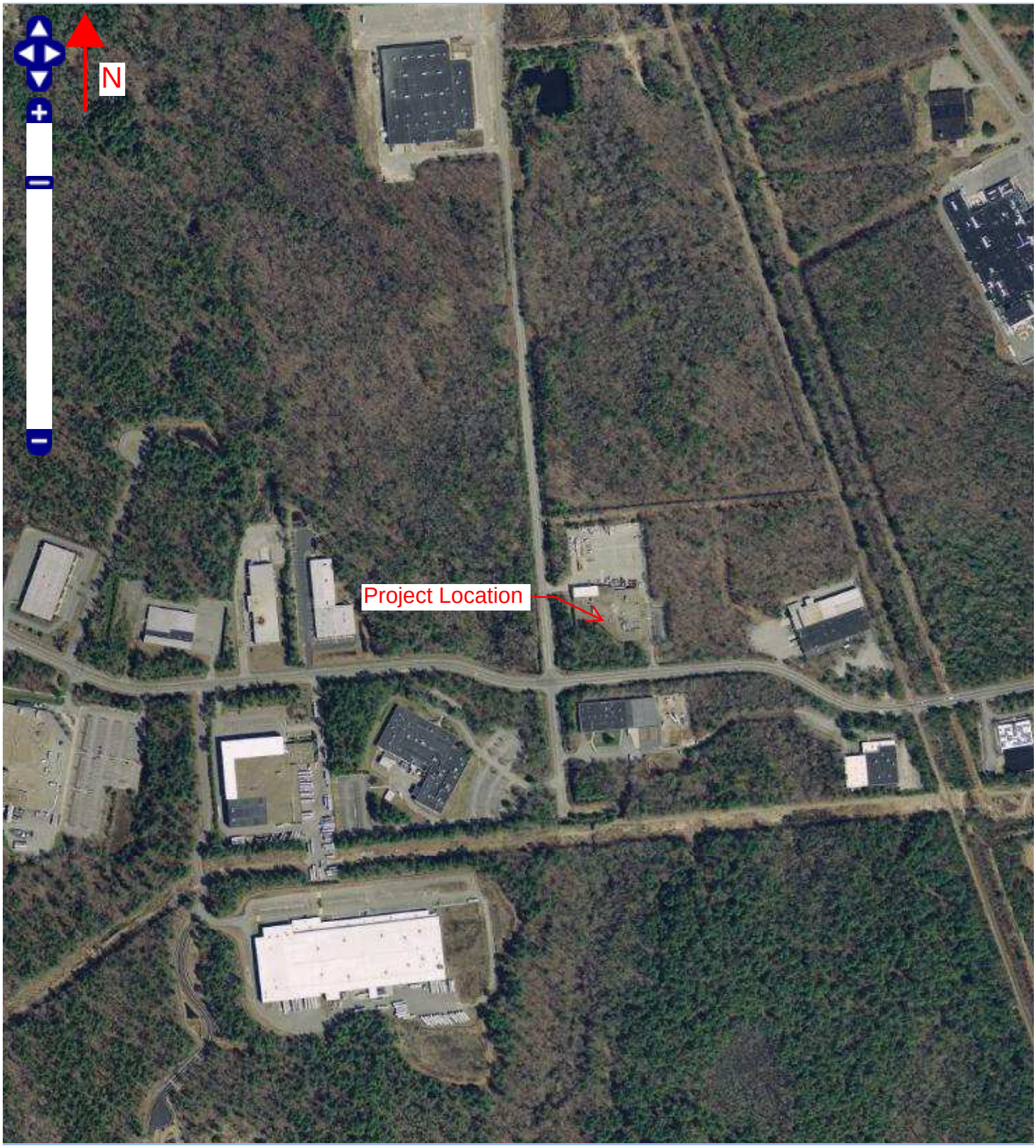


Figure 3: Aerial Photo Project Location
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

OLIVER: MassGIS's Online Mapping Tool OLIVER Updates Please use the red p

Zoom to a town

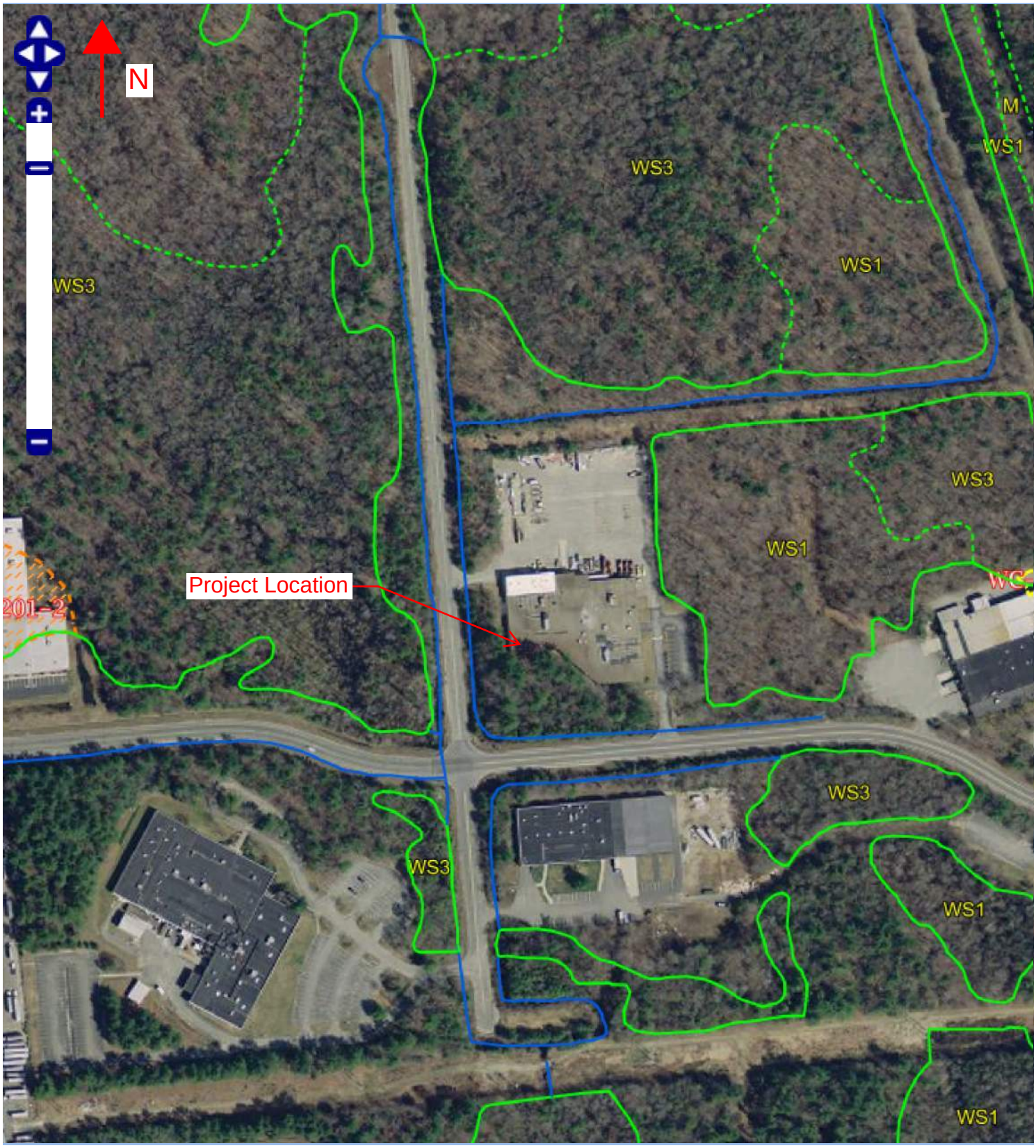


Figure 4: MassDEP Wetlands
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

OLIVER: MassGIS's Online Mapping Tool [OLIVER Updates] Please use the red pushpin instead of the "Search for location" window.

Zoom to a town

Figure 5: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

B

OLIVER: MassGIS's Online Mapping Tool OLIVER Updates Please use the red p

Zoom to a town

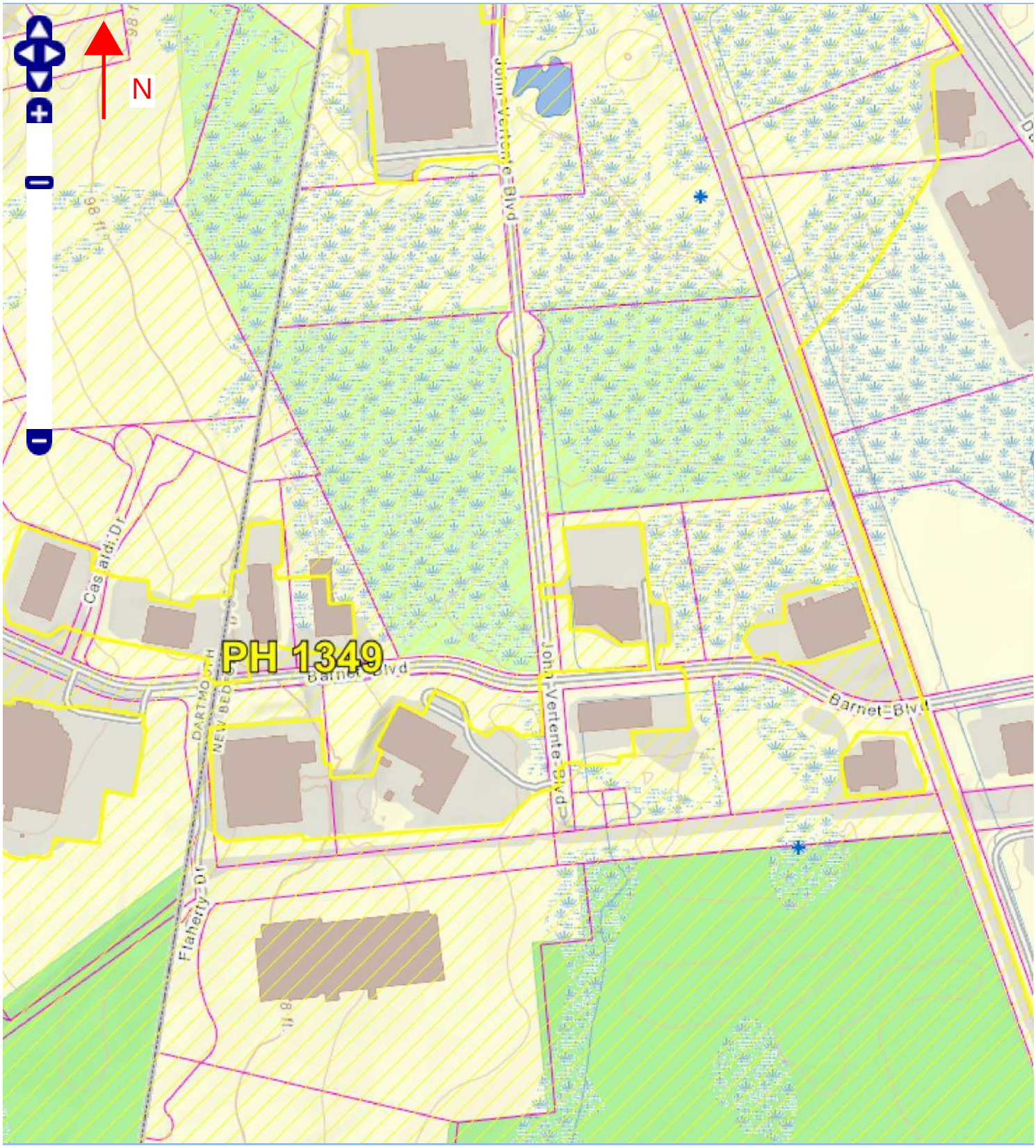


Figure 6: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
Turnkey Photovoltaic Solar Panel Roof Mount System Project
Poyant Signs Inc.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Attachment A

Project Narrative

Attachment A
Project Narrative

1.0 Introduction

This Notice of Intent (NOI) is being filed with the New Bedford Conservation Commission by Poyant Signs Inc. for the proposed tree removal associated with installing a turnkey photovoltaic (PV) solar panel roof mount 320 kW (DC) system (the System) at their corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility. Poyant Signs Inc. is proposing to produce 100% of their energy for their New Bedford headquarters by producing approximately 370,000 kWh per year. Poyant Signs Inc. has started applying for a Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) through Eversource. To obtain the SREC, the System must be up and operating by January 8, 2017. Poyant Signs Inc. is proposing to cut down trees that are located within 20 feet of the existing tree line along the south and west of the building to allow for the System to not be shaded and provide 100% of Poyant Signs Inc.'s energy demand with clean, renewable energy. In order to produce 100% of its energy, the majority of the roof will need to be utilized. Currently the southern and western portions of the roof are shaded by trees, see Figure 1. The tree removal is located in the 100-foot Buffer Zone to Top of Bank.

The proposed project includes:

1. Cutting and removal of tree species within 20 feet of the current tree line, approximately 10,000 square feet. Stumps will remain in place to prevent erosion;
2. Maintenance cutting of species that grow more than 20 feet tall every 3 years;
3. Planting of 30 native shrubs within the 10,000 square feet area that trees were removed;
4. Seeding with New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites at areas with hydric soils associated with stormwater outfalls that currently convey stormwater from the roof;
5. Seeding with New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix where soils are not hydric; and
6. Installation of the System on top of the existing roof.

The proposed tree removal associated with the installation of PV solar panels mounted on the roof of the existing building will result in temporary alteration to the 100-foot Buffer Zone to Inland Bank, priority habitat of rare species, estimated habitat of rare wildlife, and areas with hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation associated with three stormwater outfalls.

The following sections address the existing on-site wetland conditions, work proposed adjacent to wetland resource areas, priority habitat of rare species and also estimated habitat of rare wildlife, and proposed measures to mitigate tree removal impacts. The following sections address the project background, existing on-site wetland conditions, work proposed adjacent to wetland resource areas, and proposed measures to mitigate construction impacts.

2.0 Background

Poyant Signs Inc. was founded in New Bedford Massachusetts in 1938. Poyant Signs Inc. moved to its current location in the late 1990s, see Figures 2 and 3 depicting the project area. The facility was constructed in 1980 in the New Bedford Business Park. When the New Bedford Business Park was constructed in the 1950s open channel stormwater ditches were dug on the side of the roads to convey stormwater away from the street.

3.0 Existing Conditions

The Project is located at 125 Samuel Barnet Boulevard in the New Bedford Business Park. The New Bedford Business Park was constructed in the 1950s and the building was constructed in 1980. When the New Bedford Business Park was constructed in the 1950s open channel stormwater ditches were dug on the side of the roads to convey stormwater away from the street. There are three stormwater outfalls to the south and west of the building that discharge stormwater from the roof. The building is bound by a parking lot to the north and east and a forested to the south and east. Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW) are located outside of the work area to the east of the parking lots and to the west of John Vertente Boulevard, see Figure 4: MassDEP Wetlands. The project area is mapped as Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. Sudbury fine sandy loam is a moderately well drained upland soil, see Attachment B – Soils Maps and Map Unit Description.

On May 22, 2016, Andrew Poyant, PWS, delineated wetland resource areas in the project area. Existing field delineated wetland resource boundaries were evaluated for conformance with the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL c.131, s.40) and Regulations (310 CMR 10.00) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and Regional Supplement for the North Central and Northeast Region (January 2012). The wetland boundary was determined by the limit of wetland vegetation (limit of plant community dominated [50 percent or more cover] by species adapted to living in wetland conditions) by visual inspection, as well as indicators of hydric soils and wetland hydrology.

3.1 Inland Bank

Inland Bank is defined as:

"*the portion of the land surface which normally abuts and confines a water body. It occurs between a water body and a vegetated bordering wetland and adjacent flood plain, or in the absence of these, it occurs between a water body and an upland [310 CMR 10.54 (2)(a)].*"

Inland Bank is associated with the unnamed stream that was dug during the construction of the business park, and is parallel to the road.

Flagline 1

Flags 1-1 to 1-18 demarcate the Top of Inland Bank of the unnamed stream. The bank has steep slopes and is vegetated with white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) (see Photographs 1-3 in Attachment C).

The 100-foot Buffer Zone associated with the Top of Inland Bank consists of two habitats. One habitat is dominated by upland vegetation which supports white pine, American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), red oak, and green brier (*Smilax*). The bank is steep; elevations above Top of Inland Bank is between 76 and 77 feet, while the stream is between elevations 71 and 73 feet.

3.2 Stormwater Wetlands

Flaglines 2 and 3

There are three stormwater outfalls which discharge stormwater from approximately 45,000 square foot roof. As depicted on the site plan, there is little change in elevation in the 100-foot Buffer Zone. The limit of hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation is delineated, hydrology is provided by the stormwater outfalls. The steep bank separates the stormwater wetlands from the stream. Flagline 2 is associated with the western and central outfalls, while flagline 3 is associated with the eastern outfall. The stormwater wetlands support red maple (*Acer rubrum*), yellow birch (*Betual lutea*), arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), highbush blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), green brier (*Smilax* sp), and cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*). The soils in this area are predominately A11: Depleted Below Dark Surface. The hydrology is predominately provided by the stormwater outfalls since groundwater is 3 to 6 feet deeper (elevations of surface water in stream). Photos 7-11 in Attachment C depict this area.

3.3 Bordering Land Subject to Flooding

Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF) is defined as:

"*an area with low, flat topography adjacent to and inundated by flood waters rising from creeks, rivers, streams, ponds or lakes. It extends from the banks of these waterways and water bodies; where a bordering vegetated wetland occurs; it extends from said wetland. The boundary of Bordering Land Subject to Flooding is the estimated maximum lateral extent of flood water which will theoretically result from the statistical 100-year frequency storm* 310 CMR 10.57 (2) (a)(1) and (3)."

There is no BLSF in the project area, see Figure 5.

3.4 Wildlife Habitat

The project is located in an Estimated and Priority Habitat polygon designated by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP). This NOI will be submitted to the NHESP with a request for a streamlined, 30 day, Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA)/Wetlands Protection Act (WPA) Review. The project is located in Priority Habitat ID 1349 and Estimated Habitat ID 1, see Figure 6.

3.5 City of New Bedford 25-foot Setback

The City of New Bedford has a 25-foot Setback from the Top of Inland Bank.

4.0 Work Proposed in the 100-Foot Buffer Zone

4.1 General Work Descriptions

Work will occur within the 100-foot Buffer Zone to Inland Bank, stormwater wetland areas, priority habitat of rare species and also estimated habitat of rare wildlife. The proposed work is not anticipated to have an adverse effect on adjacent waterways. The area where tree removal is located is relatively flat until the Top of Inland Bank between 30 and 140 feet away. In addition shrubs and herbaceous vegetation will not be removed, therefore sediment and erosion controls are not proposed.

4.1.1 Tree Removal

Poyant Signs Inc. contracted Brightman Corporation to cut all tree species within 20-feet of the existing tree line along the south and west of the building. Species that grow taller than 20 feet will be cut including the following observed species: red maple, arbor vitae, white pine, American holly, American beech, black cherry, red oak, yellow birch, and hemlock. Brightman Corporation will removal all cut trees during the initial removal. Stumps and root balls will remain in place to reduce erosion. No excavation will be performed and existing shrubs will not be removed. Upon completion of tree removal, areas will be seeded and 30 native shrubs will be planted approximately every 15 feet. Location of planted shrubs may vary to space for existing shrubs.

4.1.2 Ongoing Maintenance

To keep the proposed System from being shaded, Poyant Signs Inc. is proposing to cut tree saplings every two to three years. Shrubs will not be removal.

4.1.3 Work Proposed within Stormwater Wetlands

Prior to cutting trees, stormwater wetland flags will be staked. Upon completion of the initial tree removal, the stormwater wetlands will be seeded with a native stormwater seed mix void of woody vegetation (e.g. New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites, New England Wetland Plants, Inc.) or seed mix specified by Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, see Attachment D. Highbush blueberry and sweet pepperbush will be planted approximately every 15 feet within the stormwater wetlands. Shrub species may change subject to comments from Natural Heritage or local commercial availability.

within wetlands and conservation or wildlife seed mix void of woody vegetation (e.g. New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix, New England Wetland Plants, Inc.) or one specified by Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program) in uplands. Thirty native shrubs will be planted approximately 15 feet apart in the area that trees are proposed for removal. Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) and highbush blueberry are proposed in the stormwater areas, and American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) and black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) are proposed areas lacking hydric soils. Shrub species may change subject to comments from Natural Heritage or local commercial availability.

4.1.4 Work Proposed within Upland Buffer Zone

Upon completion of tree removal in the upland buffer zone seeding will occur with a conservation or wildlife seed mix void of woody vegetation (e.g. New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix, New England Wetland Plants, Inc.) or seed mix specified by Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) and black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) will be planted every 15 feet in the upland buffer zone. Shrub species may change subject to comments from Natural Heritage or local commercial availability.

4.1.5 Work Within Estimated and Priority Habitat

All tree removal is located in Estimated and Priority Habitat. Approximately 0.23 acres of tree removal is proposed (20 feet by 500 feet). The proposed work is required to provide 100% renewable energy to the Poyant Signs Inc. headquarters. Work within Estimated and Priority Habitat will proceed as described in Sections 4.1.3, and 4.1.4. Disturbed stormwater wetlands will be seeded with the New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites and upland areas will be seeded with the New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix or other specified by NHESP void of woody vegetation seeds to foster wildlife habitat, see Attachment D for the Seed Mixture Specification Sheets. Thirty native shrubs will be planted approximately every 15 feet. Shrubs planted include highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, American hazelnut, and black chokeberry. All four species provide food for wildlife. This NOI will be submitted to the NHESP with a request for a streamlined, 30 day, MESA/WPA Review.

4.1.6 City of New Bedford 25-foot No Disturb Zone

There is no proposed within the locally regulated 25-foot No Disturb Zone surrounding the regulated Top of Inland Bank.

5.0 Mitigation Measures

5.1 Construction Period

The following summary presents the mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid or minimize wetland impacts during construction. Please refer to the project plans for typical details of measures to protect wetlands and waterways during and after construction.

- Prior to the tree removal, stormwater wetland flags will be located and pin flags or wooden stakes with wetland flagging will be placed adjacent to any wetland flags located on trees that will be removed.
- Work adjacent to resource areas will proceed as rapidly as possible. Limiting the exposure time of disturbed soils to wind and precipitation will minimize the soil erosion and subsequent sedimentation.
- Periodic inspections will be made by the applicant to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.
- Spill containment equipment (e.g., oil absorbent pads, oil absorbent materials, containment booms, shovels, etc.) will be stored in the equipment and refueling areas in an easily accessible manner for use in the cleanup of accidental releases of fuel or other hazardous substances.
- Maintenance and refueling of vehicles will take place in paved areas.
- If seeding occurs outside of the growing season, temporary stabilization measures (i.e., mulching or erosion control blankets will be used to prevent erosion until the area can be seeded during the following growing season.

<u>Post Maintenance Measures</u>

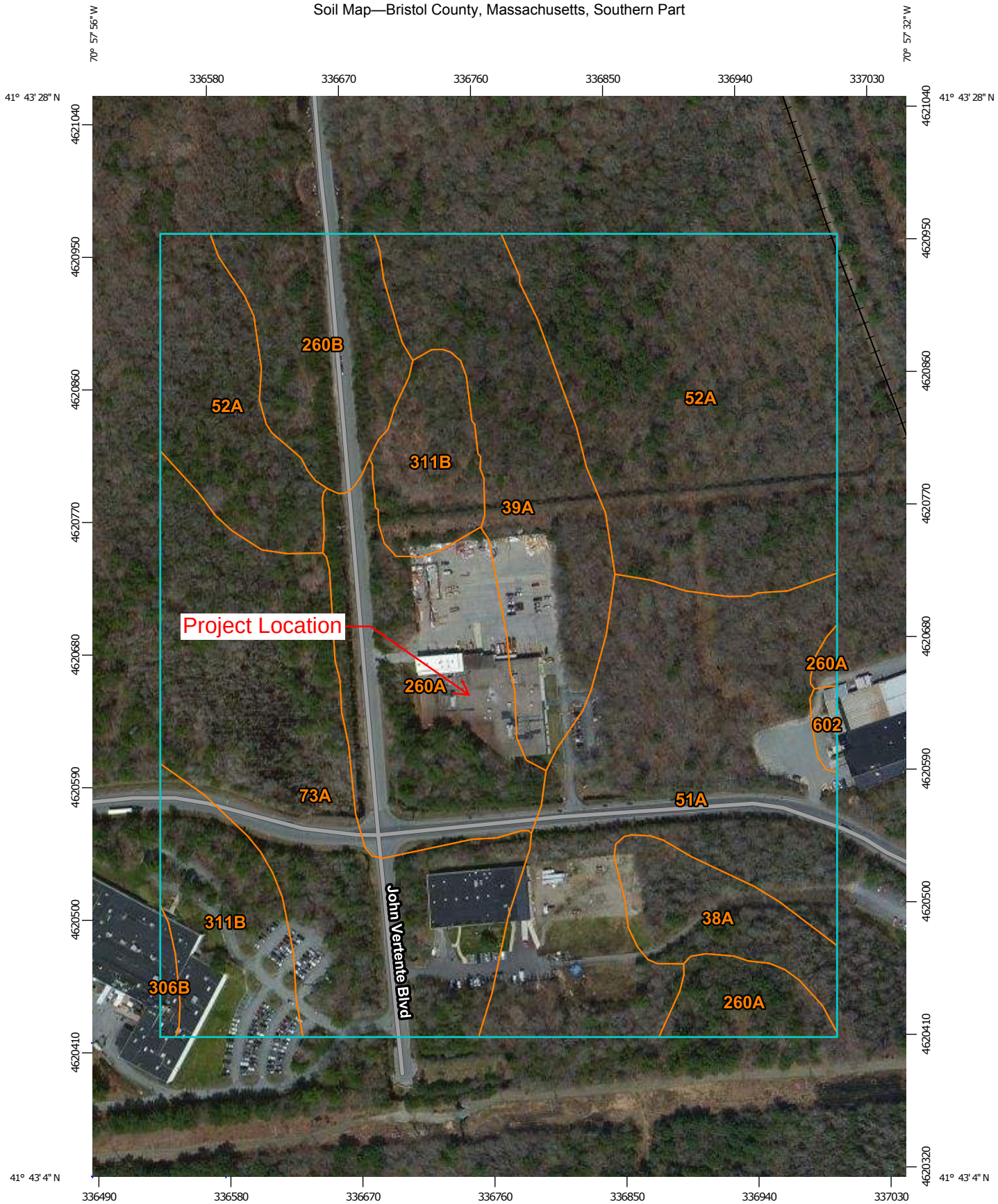
- All disturbed soils in stormwater wetlands will be permanently stabilized with a stormwater seed mixture void of wood plant seeds. All disturbed areas outside of stormwater wetlands will be stabilized with a conservation/wildlife seed mixture void of woody vegetation seeds. Thirty Shrubs will be planted in the area where trees are removed.

6.0 Summary

The purpose of the project is to provide 100% renewable energy for Poyant Signs Inc. headquarters with a roof top PV system which requires removal of tree species adjacent to the building. The area will be seeded and planted with 30 native shrubs to prevent erosion during storm events and to provide wildlife habitat. The decrease in use of fossil fuels associated with the installation of solar panels supports the interests of the Wetlands Protection Act.

Attachment B

Soil Maps and Map Unit Description



Map Scale: 1:3,570 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 19N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 28, 2015

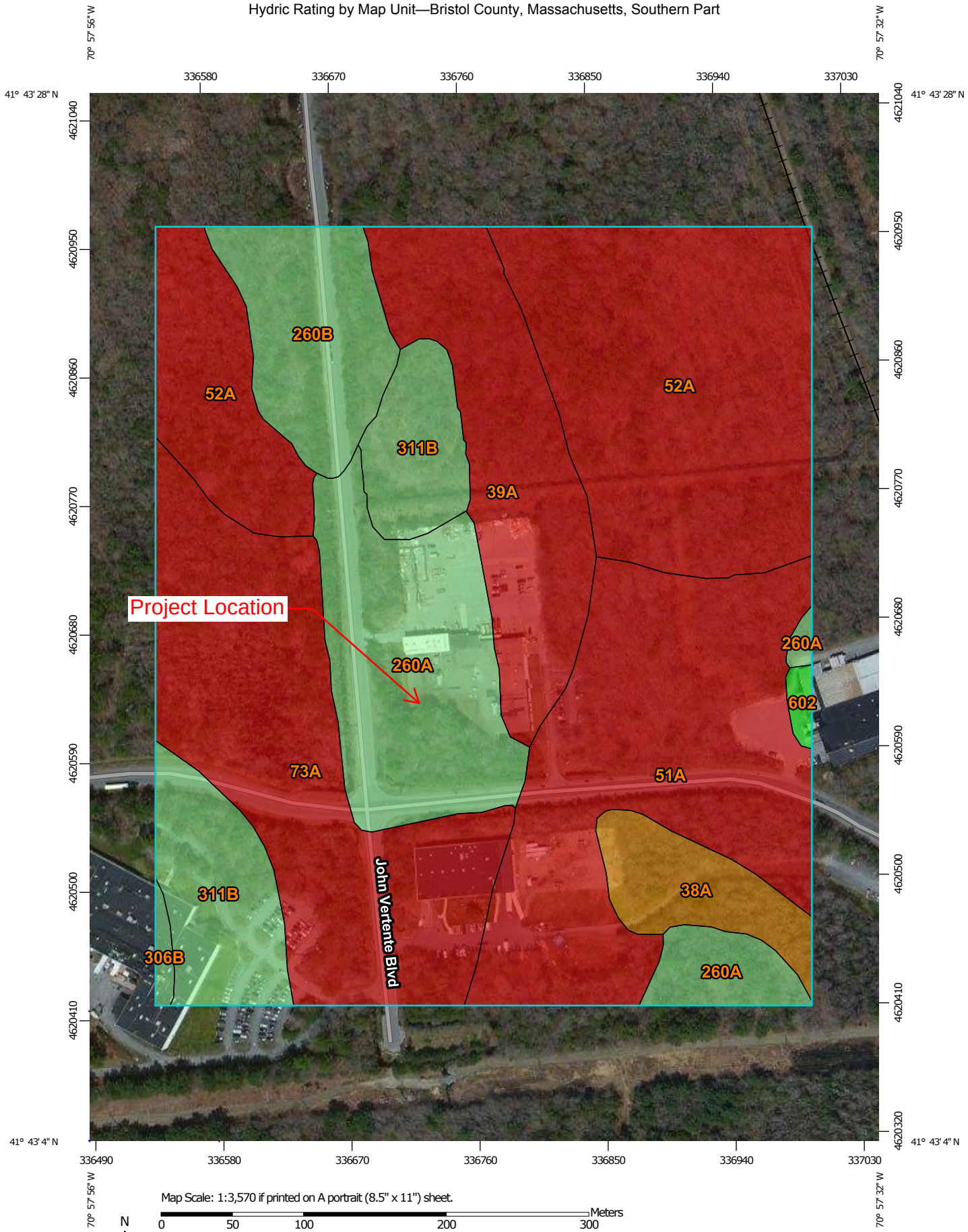
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 30, 2011—Oct 8, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part (MA603)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
38A	Pipestone loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2.2	3.5%
39A	Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	6.4	10.2%
51A	Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	11.4	18.2%
52A	Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	14.5	23.3%
73A	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, extremely stony	11.0	17.6%
260A	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7.7	12.4%
260B	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.8	6.0%
306B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.2	0.4%
311B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	5.1	8.1%
602	Urban land	0.2	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**62.4**	**100.0%**


70° 57' 56" W
70° 57' 32" W
41° 43' 28" N
41° 43' 4" N
336490
336580
336670
336760
336850
336940
337030
4621040
4620950
4620860
4620770
4620680
4620590
4620500
4620410
4620320
260B
52A
311B
39A
52A
Project Location
260A
260A
602
73A
51A
John Vertente Blvd
311B
38A
306B
260A
Map Scale: 1:3,570 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0
50
100
200
300
Feet
0
150
300
600
900
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 19N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 28, 2015

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 30, 2011—Oct 8, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Hydric Rating by Map Unit— Summary by Map Unit — Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part (MA603)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
38A	Pipestone loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	95	2.2	3.5%
39A	Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	100	6.4	10.2%
51A	Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	100	11.4	18.2%
52A	Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	100	14.5	23.3%
73A	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, extremely stony	100	11.0	17.6%
260A	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5	7.7	12.4%
260B	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5	3.8	6.0%
306B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	4	0.2	0.4%
311B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	8	5.1	8.1%
602	Urban land	0	0.2	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**62.4**	**100.0%**

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: *None Specified*

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part

38A—Pipestone loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v5q7
Elevation: 600 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pipestone and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pipestone

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 4 to 24 inches: loamy coarse sand
H3 - 24 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Minor Components

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

39A—Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svky
Elevation: 0 to 1,320 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scarboro and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scarboro

Setting

Landform: Depressions, outwash terraces, drainageways, outwash deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist and/or sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
A - 3 to 11 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
Cg1 - 11 to 21 inches: sand
Cg2 - 21 to 65 inches: gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 2 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Minor Components

Swansea

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Bogs, swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, deltas, depressions, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

51A—Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trl2
Elevation: 0 to 1,140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Swansea and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swansea

Setting

Landform: Bogs, swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material over loose sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 24 inches: muck
Oa2 - 24 to 34 inches: muck
Cg - 34 to 79 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 16.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Freetown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Bogs, swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

52A—Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t2q9
Elevation: 0 to 1,110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

Map Unit Composition

Freetown and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Freetown

Setting

Landform: Swamps, bogs, depressions, depressions, kettles, marshes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: mucky peat
Oa - 2 to 79 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 19.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Swansea

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, depressions, kettles, marshes, swamps, bogs
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

73A—Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v5sj
Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Whitman and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Whitman

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over dense coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 15 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 15 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 30 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Minor Components

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces

260A—Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v5rh
Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sudbury and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sudbury

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: gravelly coarse sandy loam
H4 - 28 to 60 inches: gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

260B—Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v5rk
Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sudbury and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sudbury

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 18 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: gravelly coarse sandy loam
H4 - 28 to 60 inches: gravelly coarse sand, stratified sand and gravel
H4 - 28 to 60 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Merrimack

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces

306B—Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w673

Elevation: 0 to 1,340 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Paxton, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 28 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Minor Components

Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hills, depressions, drumlins, ground moraines, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

311B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t2qr
Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Woodbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 82 percent
Minor components: 18 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Woodbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 9 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 20 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 32 to 67 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 43 inches to densic material
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 19 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Minor Components

Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions, drumlins, ground moraines, drainageways, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

602—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v5ry
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting
Parent material: Excavated and filled land

Minor Components

Udorthents
Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 28, 2015

Attachment C

Site Photographs

Site Photographs Taken May 22, 2016

Photo 1: Facing east with stream to the right

Photo 2: From northwestern driveway facing south at stream.

Photo 3: Near southeastern driveway facing west

Photo 4: Near parking lot facing west at main entrance to building.

Photo 5: Facing northwest at central stormwater outfall

Photo 6: Facing southeast just west of main entrance to building

Photo 7: Facing stormwater outfall with stormwater wetland to right

Photo 8: Stormwater outfall facing south

Photo 9: Stormwater outfall facing north

Photo 10: Typical stormwater wetland where trees will be removed, facing west

Photo 11: Limit of tree clearing in stormwater wetland facing building and outfall

Attachment D

Seed Mixture Specification Sheets

NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC

820 WEST STREET, AMHERST, MA 01002
PHONE:413-548-8000 FAX: 413-549-4000
EMAIL: INFO@NEWP.COM WEB ADDRESS: WWW.NEWP.COM

New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist

(00620)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	IND.
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye	FACW-
Festuca rubra	Creeping Red Fescue	FACU
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	FACU
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	FAC
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	FAC
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	FACW
Agrostis scabra	Rough Bentgrass/Ticklegrass	FAC
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	FACW-
Eupatorium maculatum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	FACW
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	FACW
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	FACW+
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	FACW

PRICE PER LB. $34.00
MIN. QUANTITY: 3 LBS.
TOTAL $102.00
APPLY: 35 LBS/ACRE
1LB/1250 SQ FT
MINIMUM QUANTITY: 3 LBS

The New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix For Detention Basins and Moist Sites contains a selection of native grasses and wildflowers designed to colonize recently disturbed sites where quick growth of vegetation is desired to stabilize the soil surface. It is an excellent seed mix for ecologically appropriate restorations on moist sites that require stabilization as well as long-term establishment of native vegetation. This mix is particularly appropriate for detention basins that do not normally hold standing water. Some plants in this mix can tolerate infrequent inundation, but not constant flooding. Always apply on clean bare soil. The mix may be applied by hydro-seeding, by mechanical spreader, or on small sites it can be spread by hand. Lightly rake, or roll to ensure proper seed to soil contact. Best results are obtained with a Spring or late Summer seeding. Early-Mid Summer seeding will benefit with a light mulching of clean weed-free straw to conserve moisture. If conditions are drier than usual, watering will be required. Late Fall and Winter dormant seeding require an increase in the seeding rate. Fertilization is not recommended. Preparation of a clean weed free seed bed is necessary for optimal results.

New England Wetland Plants, Inc. may modify seed mixes at any time depending upon seed availability. The design criteria and ecological function of the mix will remain unchanged.

Price is $/bulk pound. FOB warehouse, plus S&H and applicable taxes.

NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC

820 West Street
Amherst, MA 01002

Phone: 413.548.8000
Fax: 413.549.4000
email: info@newp.com
web address: www.newp.com

New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix

Botanical Name	Common Name	Ind.
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye	FACW-
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	FACU
Festuca rubra	Creeping Red Fescue	FACU
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	FAC
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea	FACU
Panicum clandestinum	Deer Tongue	FAC+
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	FAC
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass	UPL
Helenium autumnale	Common Sneezeweed	FACW+
Heliopsis helianthoides	Ox Eye Sunflower	UPL
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	FACW
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	FACU-
Aster umbellatus	Flat Topped/Umbrella Aster	FACW
Eupatorium purpureum	Purple Joe Pye Weed	FAC
Solidago juncea	Early Goldenrod	
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders	FAC

Price per lb. $36.50
Min. quantity: 2 lbs.
Total $73.00

Apply: 25 lbs/acre
1lb/1750 sq ft
Minimum quantity: 2 lbs

The New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix provides a permanent cover of grasses, wildflowers and legumes to provide both good erosion control and wildlife habitat value. This mix is designed to be a no maintenance seeding, and it is appropriate to cut and fill slopes, detention basin slopes, and disturbed areas adjacent to commercial and residential projects. Always apply on clean bare soil. The mix may be applied by hydro-seeding, by mechanical spreader, or on small sites it can be spread by hand. Lightly rake, or roll to ensure proper seed to soil contact. Best results are obtained with a Spring seeding. Late Spring through early Summer seeding will benefit with a light mulching of weed-free straw to conserve moisture. If conditions are drier than usual, watering will be required. Late Fall and Winter dormant seeding require an increase in the seeding rate. Fertilization is not required unless the soils are particularly infertile. Preparation of a clean weed free soil surface is necessary for optimal results.

New England Wetland Plants, Inc. may modify seed mixes at any time depending upon seed availability. The design criteria and ecological function of the mix will remain unchanged.

Price is $/bulk pound. FOB warehouse, plus S&H and applicable taxes.

Attachment E

Abutters Notification Information

Notification to Abutters under the City of New Bedford Wetlands Ordinance and Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

In Accordance with the City of New Bedford Wetlands Ordinance (New Bedford Code of Ordinances Sections 15-101 through 15-112) you are hereby notified of the following.

The name of the applicant is: Poyant Signs Inc.

The applicant has filed a Notice of Intent for the municipality of New Bedford, Massachsuetts seeking permission to remove, fill, dredge or alter an area subject to protection under the City of New Bedford Wetlands Ordinance (New Bedford Code of Ordinances Sections 15-101 through 15-112).

The address of the lot where the activity is proposed is: 125 Samuel Barnet Blvd
Assessor's Map 133; Lot 46

Copies of the Notice of Intent may be examined at the New Bedford Conservation Commission, City Hall, 133 William St. Room 304 New Bedford, MA 02740 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday. For more information call (508) 991-6188.

Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained from either (check one) the applicant X or the applicant's representative _____ by calling this telephone number 508-995-1777 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM on the following days of the week: Monday through Friday.

Information regarding the date, time and place of the public hearing may be obtained from New Bedford Conservation Commission by calling 508-991-6188 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM Monday through Friday.

Note: Notice of the Public hearing, including its date, time and place, will be posted in the City Hall not less than forty eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting.

Note: Notice of the Public Hearing including its date, time and place, will be published at least five (5) days in advance in the Standard Times.

Note: You may also contact the New Bedford Conservation Commission at 508-991-6188 for more information about this publication or the City of New Bedford Wetlands Ordinance or Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

City of New Bedford

REQUEST *for a* CERTIFIED ABUTTERS LIST

This information is needed so that an official abutters list as required by MA General Law may be created and used in notifying abutters. You, as applicant, are responsible for picking up and paying for the certified abutters list from the assessor's office (city hall, room #109).

SUBJECT PROPERTY			
MAP #	133	LOT(S)#	46
ADDRESS:	125 SAMUEL BARNET BLVD.		
OWNER INFORMATION			
NAME:	~~LEN~~ POYANT REALTY LLC		
MAILING ADDRESS:	125 SAMUEL BARNET BLVD.		
APPLICANT/CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION			
NAME (IF DIFFERENT):	LEN POYANT		
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT):	125 SAMUEL BARNET BLVD.		
TELEPHONE #	508-989-1927		
EMAIL ADDRESS:			

REASON FOR THIS REQUEST: *Check appropriate*	
	ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS APPLICATION
	PLANNING BOARD APPLICATION
X	CONSERVATION COMMISSION APPLICATION
	LICENSING BOARD APPLICATION
	OTHER (*Please explain*):

Once obtained, the Certified List of Abutters must be attached to this Certification Letter.

Submit this form to the Planning Division Room 303 in City Hall, 133 William Street. You, as applicant, are responsible for picking up and paying for the certified abutters list from the assessor's office (city hall, room #109).

Official Use Only:

As Administrative Assistant to the City of New Bedford's Board of Assessors, I do hereby certify that the names and addresses as identified on the attached "abutters list" are duly recorded and appear on the most recent tax.

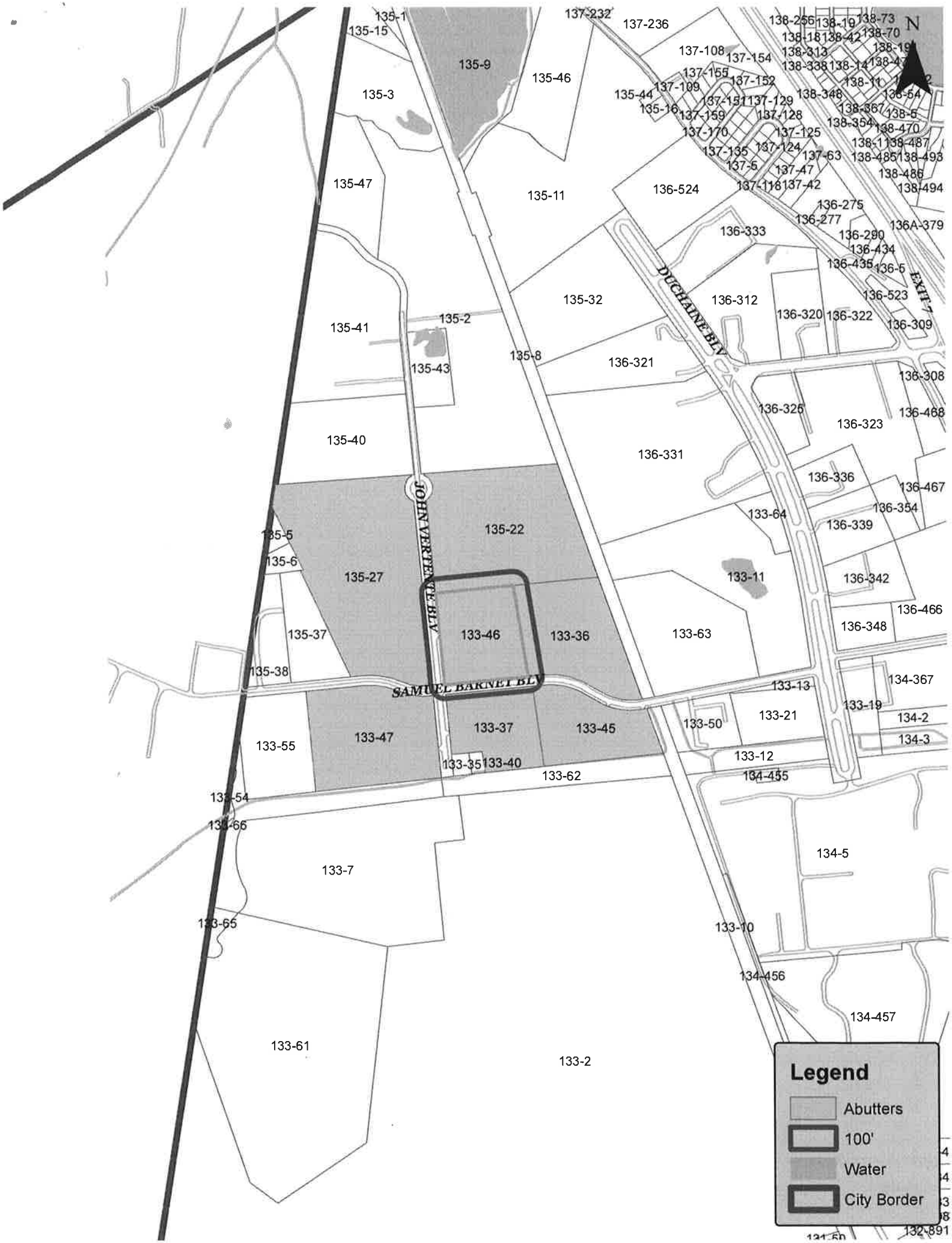
Carlos Amado	Carlos Amado	6/29/2016
Printed Name	Signature	Date

June 27, 2016
Dear Applicant,

Please find below the List of Abutters within 100 feet of the property known as 125 Samuel Barnet Blvd (133-46). The current ownership listed herein must be checked and verified by the City of New Bedford Assessor's Office. Following said verification, the list shall be considered a Certified List of Abutters.

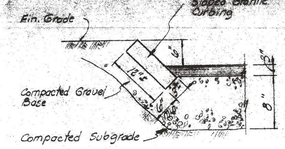
Please note that multiple listed properties with identical owner name and mailing address shall be considered duplicates, and shall require only 1 mailing. Additionally, City of New Bedford-Owned properties shall not require mailed notice.

Parcel	Location	Owner and Mailing Address
133-45	50 SAMUEL BARNETT BLVD	C P BOURG INC, 50 SAMUEL BARNET BLV NEW BEDFORD, MA 02745
133-37	64 JOHN VERTENTE BLVD	H & M DARTMOUTH REALTY LLC, 861 PINE HILL DRIVE NEW BEDFORD, MA 02745
133-47	61 JOHN VERTENTE BLVD	SYMMETRY NEW BEDFORD REAL ESTATE LLC, 61 JOHN VERTENTE BLVD NEW BEDFORD, MA 02745-1202
135-27 WS	JOHN VERTENTE BLVD	GREATER NEW BEDFORD, INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION 227 UNION STREET RM 607 NEW BEDFORD, MA 02740
133-46	125 SAMUEL BARNETT BLVD	POYANT REALTY LLC, 125 SAMUEL BARNET BLVD NEW BEDFORD, MA 02745
135-22 ES	JOHN VERTENTE BLVD	GREATER NEW BEDFORD, INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION 227 UNION STREET RM 607 NEW BEDFORD, MA 02740
133-36	55 SAMUEL BARNETT BLVD	HIGHLAND SAMUEL BARNETT ASSOCIATES L P, 65 SPRAGUE STREET HYDE PARK, MA 02136-2061

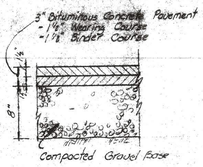

N
135-1
135-15
137-232
137-236
135-9
135-46
135-3
137-108
137-154
137-155
137-152
137-109
135-44
135-16
137-151
137-129
137-159
137-128
137-170
137-125
137-135
137-124
137-63
137-5
137-47
137-116
137-42
136-524
135-47
135-11
136-275
136-277
136-333
136-290
136-434
136-435
136-5
136-523
136-312
136-320
136-322
136-309
135-32
135-41
135-2
135-43
135-8
136-321
136-308
136-326
136-323
136-468
135-40
136-331
136-336
136-467
136-354
133-64
136-339
135-5
135-6
135-22
135-27
133-11
136-342
136-466
136-348
135-37
133-46
133-36
133-63
135-38
134-367
133-13
133-19
133-21
134-2
133-50
134-3
133-55
133-47
133-37
133-45
133-12
133-35
133-40
133-62
134-455
133-54
133-66
134-5
133-7
133-65
133-10
134-456
134-457
133-61
133-2
132-891
DUCHAINE BLV
JOHN BERTRAND BLV
SAMUEL BARNET BLV
EXIT 7
Legend
Abutters
100'
Water
City Border

Attachment F

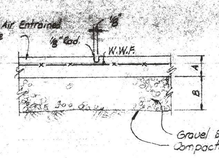
Project Plans

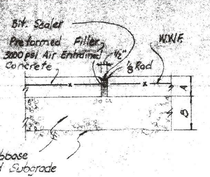


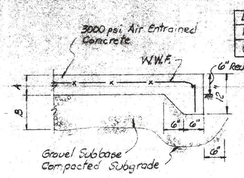
SLOPED GRANITE EDGING DETAIL
1"=1'-0"



STRUCTURAL PAVEMENT SECTION
1½"=1'-0"



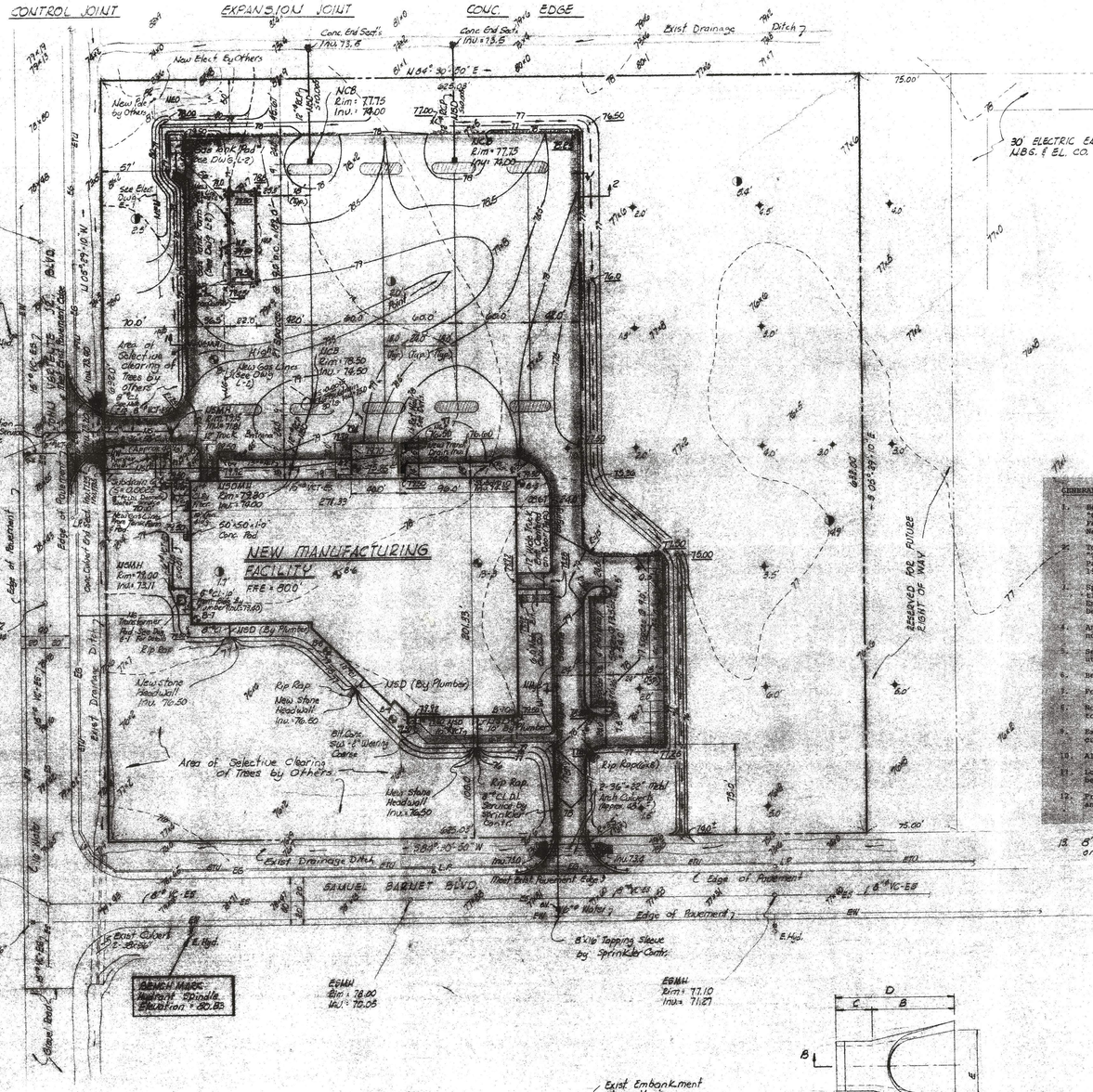




DESCRIPTION	A	B	W.W.F.
WALKWAY	5'	8"	6'-6"x6'-9"
CONC. PAD	6'	8"	6'-6"x6'-9"

CONCRETE PAVEMENT DETAILS
N.T.S.

CONTROL JOINT EXPANSION JOINT CONC. EDGE



SITE PLAN
1"=30'

C.I. - CAST IRON
VCT-ES - VITRIFIED CLAY TILE - EXTRA STRENGTH
RCP - REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
→ INDICATES DIRECTION OF FLOW

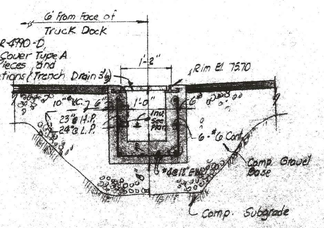
B-1 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 6¼INCH DIA. HOLLOW STEM DRIVE SAMPLE AUGER BORING BY C. WELTI INC. DURING THE PERIOD JAN. 1978 AND MARCH 1978.

ES APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DEPTH IN FEET OF SOFT COMPRESSIBLE ORGANIC SOILS DETERMINED BY HAND PROBINGS BY HALEY & ALDRICH, INC. JAN. 1978.

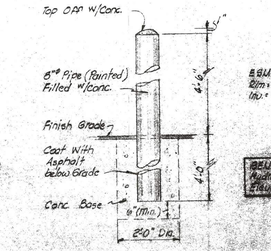
3.5 APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DEPTH IN FEET OF HAND PROBES BY AMERICAN DRILLING CO., INC. APRIL 1978.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Boundary line and easement information taken from plan entitled "Boston Plan of land in New Bedford, MA., New Bedford Industrial Foundation", dated June 20, 1977, by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
2. Topographical Contour information taken from plan entitled, "Topographic Plan for Proposed Building Site West of the Industrial Park, New Bedford Industrial Development Commission", dated May 26, 1964 by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
3. Spot grades along existing ditches and streets taken from plan entitled "As Built", New Bedford, MA., dated March 9, 1978 by Billing Engineering Co., Inc., Consulting Engineers, 26 Norfolk Street, Dedham, MA.
4. Any discrepancies found in existing site conditions or utilities, notify Architect immediately.
5. See Mechanical, Plumbing and Electrical drawings for further utilities information.
6. Bench mark: As indicated on plan.
7. For boring logs, see Dwg. L-2.
8. Notify N.B.G. & Electric Company, New Bedford, MA, 48 hours prior to any construction on or near their utilities.
9. Existing drainage ditch to be reconstructed to meet new metal arch culverts.
10. All fees and permits to be paid for by the Contractor.
11. Loam and seed all areas outside building and pavement which are to be regraded or otherwise disturbed by work under this contract.
12. Protect trees in areas designated to be selectively cleared by others and other trees designated by the Architect to remain.
13. 8"ø C.I. - 30 ft. Long, to be Centered on New Arch Culverts on VERTENTE BLVD. (2-38"x56")

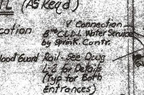


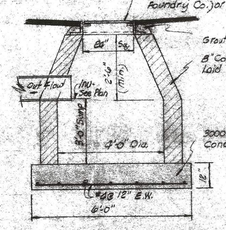
SECTION THRU TRENCH DRAIN
N.T.S.



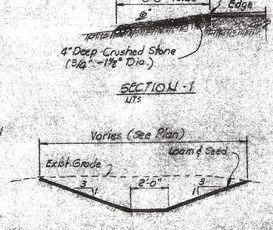
GUARD POST DETAIL (As Req'd)
N.T.S.

NOTE: See Plan for Location



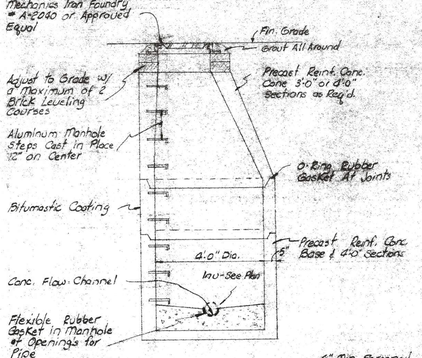


CATCH BASIN DETAIL
½"=1'-0"

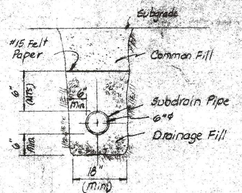


SECTION - 1
N.T.S.

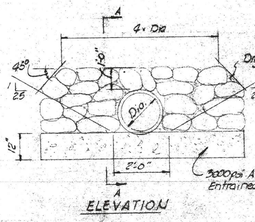
SECTION - 2 (DRAINAGE SWALE)
N.T.S.



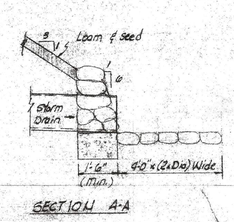
PRECAST SANITARY MANHOLE
½"=1'-0"



SUBDRAIN DETAIL
½"=1'-0"

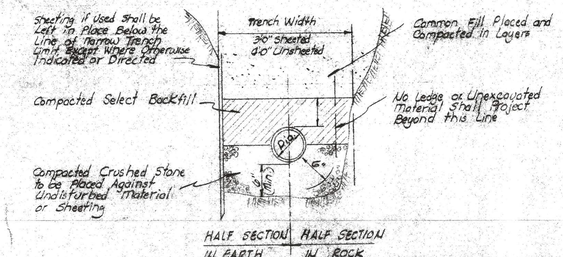


ELEVATION

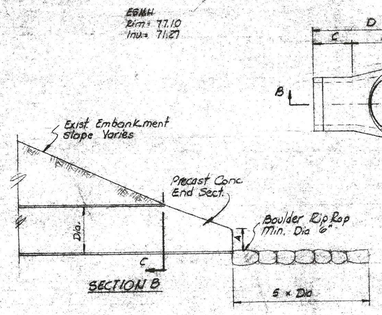


SECTION A-A

HEADWALL DETAILS FOR 8"ø & 10"ø PIPES
N.T.S.

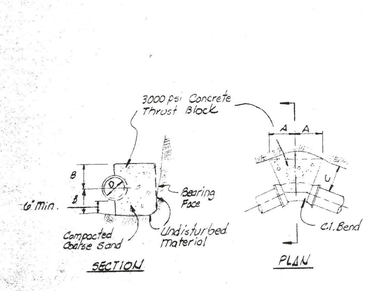


TRENCH DETAIL
N.T.S.



Dia.	A	B	C	D	E
12"	4'	2'0"	48°%	12°%	24"
15"	6"	2'3"	46°	15°	30"

CONCRETE CULVERT END SECTION DETAIL
N.T.S.



PIPE SIZE	BEND	DIMENSION A	B	C
8"	90°	5'6"	5'6"	2'-11"
	45°	1'10"	1'10"	1'-10"
6"	90°	1'6"	1'6"	1'-10"
	45°	1'0"	1'0"	1'0"

TYP THRUST BLOCK DETAILS
N.T.S.

LEGEND		
EXISTING	NEW	DESCRIPTION
ES	US	SANITARY
	USD	STORM DRAIN
EW	NW	WATER
EG	NG	GAS
	NEO	ELECTRIC (OVERHEAD)
	NEU	ELECTRIC (UNDERGROUND)
×	■ SV	GATE VALVE & BOX
○ ESMH	● NSMH	SANITARY MANHOLE
	● NSDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
	■ NCB	CATCH BASIN
		TELEPHONE (UNDERG'D)
--180--	180	GRADES
175+0	× 175.00	ELEVATIONS
		SLOPED GRANITE EDGING
		BIT. CONC. PAVEMENT
	B-1	BORING LOCATION
	● NGP	GUARD POST
		PROPERTY LINE
		PAINT STRIPING
		UNDERGROUND CABLES

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

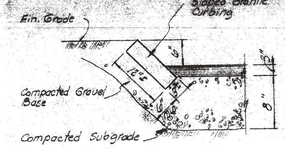
MANUFACTURING FACILITY FOR ISOTRONICS, INC.
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
SYMMES MAINI & McKEE ASSOCIATES INC.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS
1050 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

SITE PLAN & DETAILS

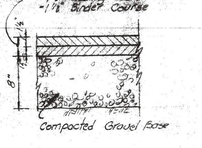
SCALE AS NOTED | DATE JAN '78 | DR. BY | CK. BY DC | JOB NO. 7779

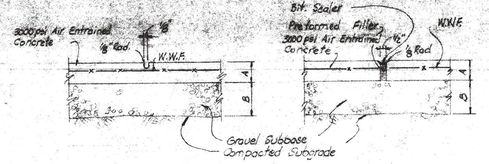
L-1

SLOPED GRANITE EDGING DETAIL
1"=1'-0"



STRUCTURAL PAVEMENT SECTION
1/8"=1'-0"





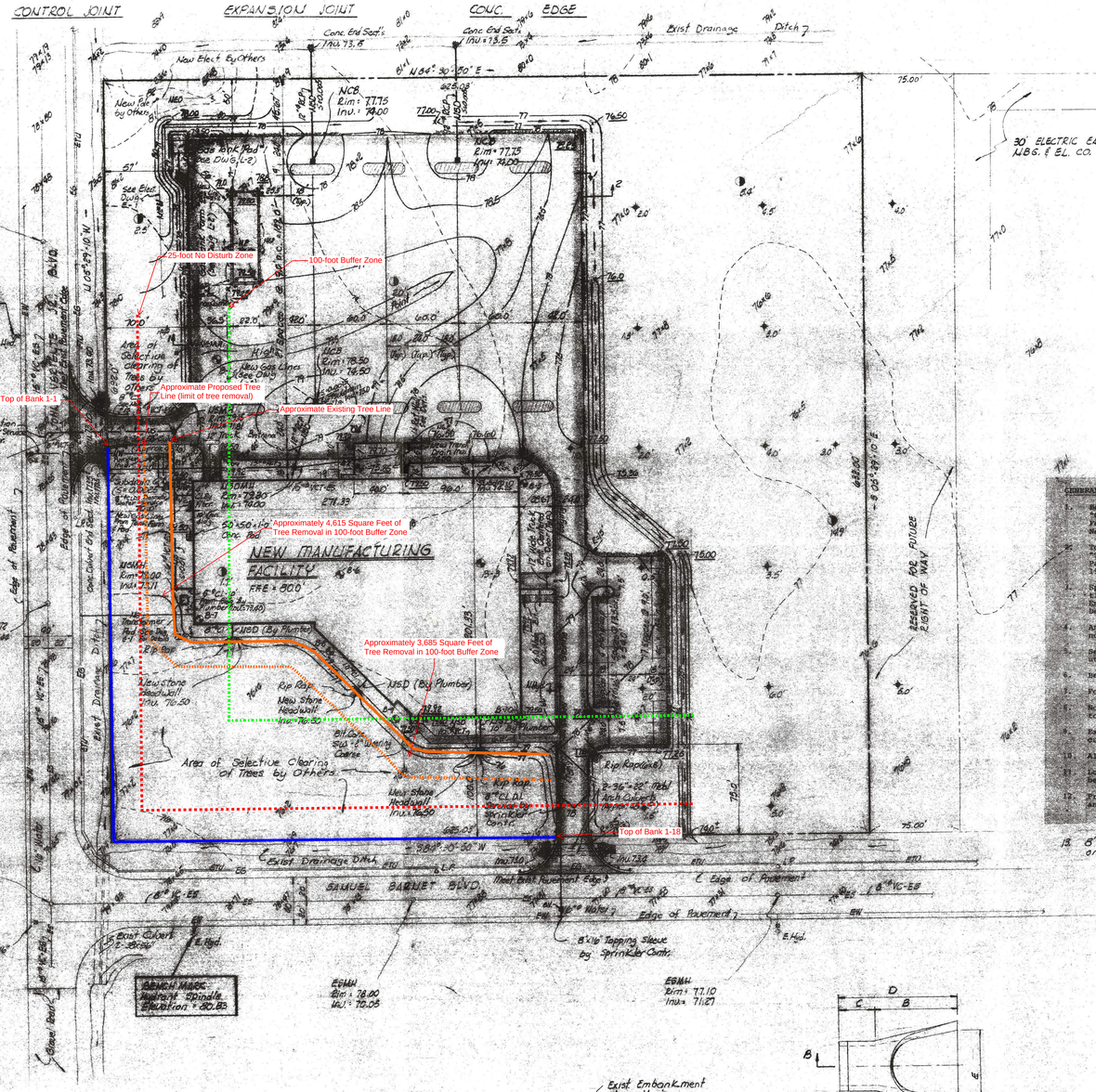
DESCRIPTION	A	B	W.W.F.
WALKWAY	5'	8"	6"x6"x¼"
CONC. PAD	6'	8"	6"x6"x¼"

CONCRETE PAVEMENT DETAILS
N.T.S.

LEGEND

EXISTING	NEW	DESCRIPTION
ES	US	SANITARY
	USD	STORM DRAIN
EW	NW	WATER
EG	NG	GAS
	NEO	ELECTRIC (OVERHEAD)
	NEU	ELECTRIC (UNDERGROUND)
	GV	GATE VALVE & BOX
ESMH	SMH	SANITARY MANHOLE
	NSMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
	NCB	CATCH BASIN
		TELEPHONE (UNDERGD)
180	180	GRADES
175+0	+175.00	ELEVATIONS
		SLOPED GRANITE EDGING
		BIT. CONC. PAVEMENT
	B-1	BORING LOCATION
	NGP	GUARD POST
		PROPERTY LINE
		PAINT STRIPING
		DRAINAGE SWALES

CONTROL JOINT | EXPANSION JOINT | CONC. EDGE



SITE PLAN
1"=80'

C.I. - CAST IRON
VCT-ES - VITRIFIED CLAY TILE - EXTRA STRENGTH
RCP - REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
→ INDICATES DIRECTION OF FLOW

(84) APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF 6¼INCH DIA. HOLLOW STEM DRIVE SAMPLE AUGER BORING BY C. WELTI INC. DURING THE PERIOD JAN. 1978 AND MARCH 1978.

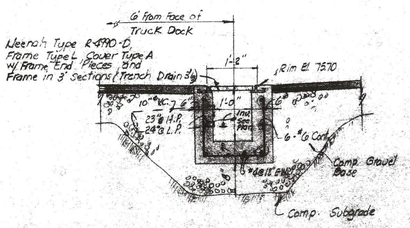
(75) APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DEPTH IN FEET OF SOFT COMPRESSIBLE ORGANIC SOILS DETERMINED BY HAND PROBINGS BY HALEY & ALDRICH, INC., JAN. 1978.

(3.5) APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DEPTH IN FEET OF HAND PROBES BY AMERICAN DRILLING CO., INC. APRIL 1984.

GENERAL NOTES

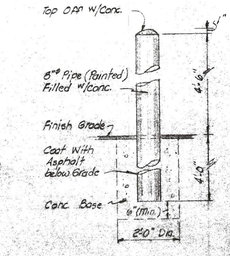
1. Boundary line and easement information taken from plan entitled "Plan of Land in New Bedford, MA, New Bedford Industrial Foundation", dated June 20, 1977, by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
2. Topographical Contour information taken from plan entitled, "Topographic Plan for Proposed Building Site West of the Industrial Park, New Bedford Industrial Development Commission", dated May 26, 1964 by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
3. Spot grades along existing ditches and streets taken from plan entitled "As Built", New Bedford, MA, dated March 9, 1978 by Billing Engineering Co., Inc., Consulting Engineers, 26 Norfolk Street, Dedham, MA.
4. Any discrepancies found in existing site conditions or utilities, notify Architect immediately.
5. See Mechanical, Plumbing and Electrical drawings for further utilities information.
6. Bench mark: As indicated on plan.
7. For boring logs, see Dwg. L-2.
8. Notify N.B.G. & Electric Company, New Bedford, MA, 48 hours prior to to any construction on or near their utilities.
9. Existing drainage ditch to be reconstructed to meet new metal arch culverts.
10. All fees and permits to be paid for by the Contractor.
11. Loam and seed all areas outside building and pavement which are to be removed or otherwise disturbed by work under this contract.
12. Protect trees in areas designated to be selectively cleared by others and other trees designated by the Architect to remain.
13. 8"ø C.I. - 30 ft. Long, to be Centered on New Arch Culverts on VERTENTE BLVD. (2'-3⅜" x 5'-6")

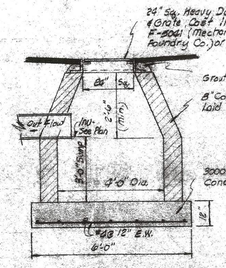
SECTION THRU TRENCH DRAIN
N.T.S.



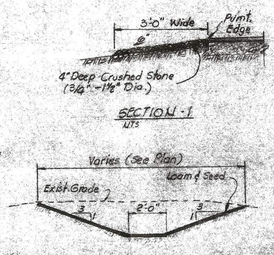
GUARD POST DETAIL (As Req'd)
N.T.S.

NOTE: See Plan for Location



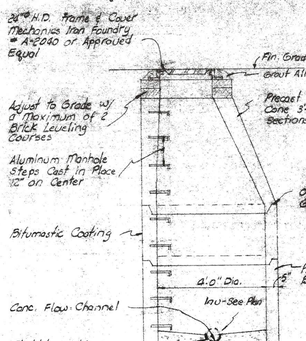


CATCH BASIN DETAIL
½"=1'-0"

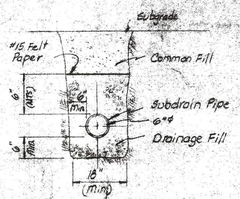


SECTION - 1
N.T.S.

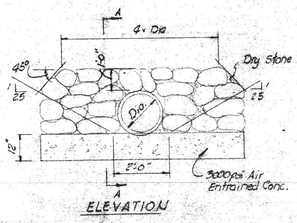
SECTION 2 (DRAINAGE SWALE)
N.T.S.



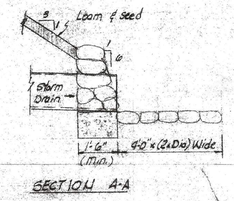
PRECAST SANITARY MANHOLE
½"=1'-0"



SUBDRAIN DETAIL
½"=1'-0"

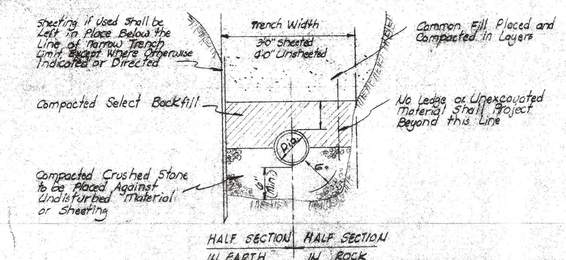


ELEVATION

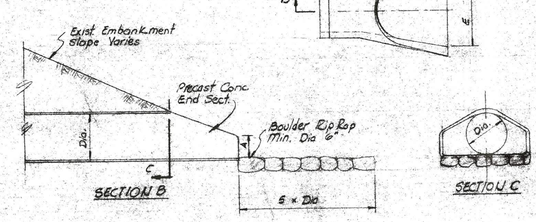


SECTION A-A

HEADWALL DETAILS FOR 8"ø & 10"ø PIPES
N.T.S.



TRENCH DETAIL
N.T.S.

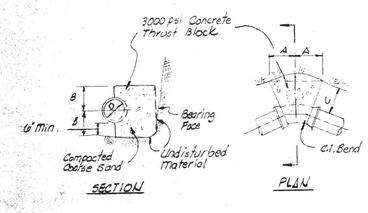


SECTION B

SECTION C

Dia.	A	B	C	D	E
12"	4'	28"	48⅝"	12⅝"	24"
15"	6"	27"	46"	15"	30"

CONCRETE CULVERT END SECTION DETAIL
N.T.S.



SECTION

PLAN

TYP THRUST BLOCK DETAILS
N.T.S.

PIPE SIZE	BEND	DIMENSION A	B	C
8"	90°	5'-6"	5'-6"	2'-11"
	45°	1'-10"	1'-10"	1'-10"
6"	90°	1'-10"	1'-10"	1'-10"
	45°	1'-6"	1'-6"	1'-6"

MANUFACTURING FACILITY FOR ISOTRONICS, INC.
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
SYMMES MAINI & McKEE INC. ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
1050 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION
1	7/20/78	Andrew K Paysell	Proposed Tree Removal

SITE PLAN & DETAILS

SCALE: AS NOTED | DATE: JAN '78 | DR. BY: BAH | CK. BY: DC | JOB NO. 7779

L-1