Weston & Sampson

westonandsampson.com

WESTON & SAMPSON ENGINEERS, INC.
55 Walkers Brook Drive, Suite 100
Reading, MA 01867
tel: 978.532.1900

Notice of Intent

August 2025

Landfill Cap Investigation

TOWN OF
Medway
MASSACHUSETTS

SUBMITTED TO:
Medway Conservation Commission

55 Walkers Brook Drive, Suite 100, Reading, MA 01867
Tel: 978.532.1900

Medway – Landfill Cap Investigation
WSE Project No. ENG25-0496

August 21, 2025

Medway Conservation Commission
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053

Re: NOI Filing
Landfill Cap Investigation
46 Broad Street
Medway, Massachusetts

Dear Members of the Commission:

On behalf of the Town of Medway Department of Public Works, Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc. is hereby enclosing three (3) copies (including original) of the Notice of Intent submittal (including plans) to fulfill the requirements of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. Chapter 131, Section 40 submittal requirements and the Town of Medway submittal requirements. This submittal is a formal Notice of Intent for the landfill cap investigation project at 46 Broad Street.

As part of the filing, we have attached the following:

Appendix A: Project Description
Appendix B: Alternatives Analysis
Appendix C: Stormwater Report
Appendix D: Project Maps
Appendix E: Applicable Technical Specifications
Appendix F: Abutters Information
Appendix G: Wetlands Memorandum
Appendix H: Photos
Appendix I: Operations & Maintenance Plan
Appendix J: Plans

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact me at (774)-298-3095.

Sincerely,

WESTON & SAMPSON

Gregory Russo, CE, CWS, CISEC
Technical Specialist

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

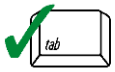
Provided by MassDEP:

MassDEP File Number

Document Transaction Number

Medway
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):

46 Broad Street — a. Street Address
Medway — b. City/Town
02053 — c. Zip Code

Latitude and Longitude:
42.14721 — d. Latitude
-71.39674 — e. Longitude

50 — f. Assessors Map/Plat Number
002 — g. Parcel /Lot Number

2. Applicant:

Peter — a. First Name
Pelletier — b. Last Name
Medway Department of Public Works — c. Organization
45B Holliston St. Door 9 — d. Street Address
Medway — e. City/Town
MA — f. State
02053 — g. Zip Code
508-533-3725 — h. Phone Number
i. Fax Number
ppelletier@medwayma.gov — j. Email Address

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

Town of Medway — a. First Name
b. Last Name
c. Organization
155 Village Street — d. Street Address
Medway — e. City/Town
MA — f. State
02053 — g. Zip Code
508-533-3200 — h. Phone Number
i. Fax Number
j. Email address

4. Representative (if any):

Gregory — a. First Name
Russo — b. Last Name
Weston & Sampson Engineers Inc. — c. Company
427 Main Street, Suite 400 — d. Street Address
Worcester — e. City/Town
MA — f. State
01608 — g. Zip Code
774-298-3095 — h. Phone Number
i. Fax Number
russo.gregory@wseinc.com — j. Email address

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

exempt — a. Total Fee Paid
exempt — b. State Fee Paid
exempt — c. City/Town Fee Paid

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:

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Medway
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A. General Information (continued)

6. General Project Description:

The Town of Medway Department of Public Works is intending to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. The purpose of the test pits is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap (if present) at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts.

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)
Norfolk	
c. Book	d. Page Number
6435	337

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.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

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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	3,692 (1. square feet) 0 (3. cubic feet of flood storage lost)	0 - no fill in BLSF proposed (2. square feet) 0 (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	unnamed inland stream (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: 303,000 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.
33,446	23,672	9,774

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.

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Provided by MassDEP:

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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
	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

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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

   August 2021
   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 _____ percentage/acreage

         (b) outside Resource Area _____ 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 https://www.mass.gov/ma-endangered-species-act-mesa-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.

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

(c) ☐ MESA filing fee (fee information available at https://www.mass.gov/how-to/how-to-file-for-a-mesa-project-review).
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, https://www.mass.gov/service-details/exemptions-from-review-for-projectsactivities-in-priority-habitat; 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 - Bourne to Rhode Island border, and the Cape & Islands:

Division of Marine Fisheries -
Southeast Marine Fisheries Station
Attn: Environmental Reviewer
836 South Rodney French Blvd.
New Bedford, MA 02744
Email: dmf.envreview-south@mass.gov

North Shore - Plymouth to New Hampshire border:

Division of Marine Fisheries -
North Shore Office
Attn: Environmental Reviewer
30 Emerson Avenue
Gloucester, MA 01930
Email: dmf.envreview-north@mass.gov

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. ☐ Is this an aquaculture project? d. ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, include a copy of the Division of Marine Fisheries Certification Letter (M.G.L. c. 130, § 57).

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Provided by MassDEP:
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C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements (cont'd)

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

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

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.

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Provided by MassDEP:

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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.

Medway Landfill
a. Plan Title

Weston & Sampson
b. Prepared By

Brian McCormack
c. Signed and Stamped by

8/18/2025
d. Final Revision Date

Multiple - See Sheets
e. Scale

f. Additional Plan or Document Title

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:

exempt
2. Municipal Check Number

3. Check date

exempt
4. State Check Number

5. Check date

exempt
6. Payor name on check: First Name

7. Payor name on check: Last Name

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
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Provided by MassDEP:

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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
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
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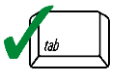
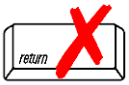
NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form

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:

46 Broad Street	Medway
a. Street Address	b. City/Town
N/A	N/A
c. Check number	d. Fee amount

2. Applicant Mailing Address:

Peter		Pelletier
a. First Name		b. Last Name

Medway Department of Public Works
c. Organization

45B Holliston St., Door 9
d. Mailing Address

Medway	MA	02053
e. City/Town	f. State	g. Zip Code

508-533-3275		ppelletier@medwayma.gov
h. Phone Number	i. Fax Number	j. Email Address

3. Property Owner (if different):

Town of Medway		
a. First Name		b. Last Name

c. Organization

155 Village Street
d. Mailing Address

Medway	MA	02053
e. City/Town	f. State	g. Zip Code

508-533-3200		
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
exempt			

Step 5/Total Project Fee:

Step 6/Fee Payments:

Total Project Fee:	exempt a. Total Fee from Step 5
State share of filing Fee:	exempt b. 1/2 Total Fee **less $**12.50
City/Town share of filling Fee:	exempt 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.)

APPENDIX A

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1.0 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The proponent (Town of Medway Department of Public Works) is intending to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. The purpose of the test pits is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap, if present, at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts (Appendix D, Figure 2).

Based on Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Weston & Sampson records, Green International Affiliates, Inc. (Green) documented that the closure of the northern portion of the landfill was completed between 1982 and 1984. In a Project Status Report by Green International Affiliates dated February 10, 1984, it was noted that the southern portion of the landfill was delineated and was slated to be capped in Spring 1984; however, the work appeared to not have been completed due to logistical and permitting issues.

Correspondence between the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE; now known as MassDEP), various consultants, and the Town of Medway continued between 1987 and 1994. During this time, investigation activities were conducted by Stone & Webster Civil and Transportation Services, Inc. (Stone & Webster) to determine the limits of the previously capped landfill area and if solid waste had been placed on adjacent Town-owned land, which was proposed for a land swap. Based on the investigation activities, Stone & Webster concluded the following for the previously capped landfill area:

…material used to cap the landfill is not that specified in the Interim Operating and Landfill Closure Plan. It is unlikely that the silty fine sand and fine sandy silt used as the capping material meets the specified permeability of less than 1.0 x 10-5 cm/sec; however, this should be confirmed by laboratory tests.

It should also be noted that the Interim Operating and Closure Plan calls for a total of 24 in. of material to be placed over the compacted refuse: 6 in. topsoil cover; 12 in. gravel cover; and 6 in. of impervious cap material. Only four of the test pits excavated within the landfill encountered 24 in. or more of soil above the refuse.

As a result, additional test pit investigation is required to:

- Document the depth of specified landfill capping material throughout the northern portion of the landfill.
- Better define the horizontal extent and depth of specified landfill capping materials (if any) throughout the southern portion of the landfill.
- Record the horizontal extent of the landfill.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is located in the Town of Medway, Norfolk County, Massachusetts (Appendix D, Figure 1). The parcel consists of the Medway Recycling Center with paved roads and parking, gravel, lawn debris piles, and waste dumpsters at 46 Broad Street. The parcel is located adjacent to an existing Department of Public Works facility and undeveloped woodlands.

2.1 Wetland Resource Areas Delineated on Site

On May 29th, 2025, a wetland delineation occurred at the project site. The delineated wetland resources adjacent to the project site include two Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW), one Isolated Vegetated Wetland, one approximate Perennial Stream, and Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF) (FEMA 100-year floodplain). There is a 200-foot Riverfront Area (RFA) associated with the unnamed Perennial Stream. These resource areas are outlined in the Wetland Delineation Report (Appendix G).

The boundary of the RFA was approximated utilizing data layers from MassGIS and aerial imagery due to the unnamed perennial stream being inaccessible due to the surrounding wetlands during the time of the delineation.

According to the July 2025 FEMA Firmette map, the proposed project is within a Zone A 100-year flood zone. Detailed analyses are not performed for such areas and no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones. However, immediately north of the site the 100-year floodplain is mapped at 143.9' NAVD88. Per discussions with the Conservation Commission during the July 17, 2025 hearing, this elevation has been used to determine the boundary of the 100-year floodplain within the project area. Please see Appendix D, Figure 3 for the FEMA Firmette Map or the plans in Appendix J, for the limits of the 100-year floodplain.

3.0 PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

The proponent is proposing to perform 73 test pits at 46 Broad Street in Medway, MA. These test pits will be utilized to determine the presence of waste and the nature/extent of the landfill cover materials. The investigation will determine the extents of the existing landfill cap to comply with MassDEP to assess the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap. Proposed test pit locations were arranged based on a grid and can been seen on the plan sheets in Appendix J. The exact locations of the test pits may be subject to change based on field conditions. Test pits may be required in asphalt areas. In these areas the asphalt will be broken, the test pit will be excavated and backfilled, and the asphalt will be patched. Some test pits may encounter obstacles such as compost or other stockpiles, immovable equipment or vehicles, etc. These test pits will be shifted to a suitable location or eliminated entirely.

Test pits will be advanced up to 5 feet below ground surface or to the depth of cover material. If waste is observed in the outermost test pit locations, test pits may be expanded until either no waste is observed, the BVW boundary is reached, or the property boundaries are reached. No test pits will occur within BVW or the perennial stream. No sampling for chemical or physical analysis of materials from the test pits are proposed at this time.

As mentioned above, the size of the test pits may be expanded based on the material found during the investigation. The standard size of the test pits will be 4 feet wide and 6 feet long but could be as large as 4 feet wide and 12 feet long. Upon completion of the test pits, the area will be returned to pre-existing conditions, with the exception of woody vegetation cutting. As such, all proposed impacts outside of wooded areas are temporary in nature. Because woody vegetation must be removed from the landfill cap in order to be in compliance with the vegetative cover standards of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations, proposed impacts within wooded areas are considered permanent in nature. The cumulative temporary and permanent impacts within the resource areas are shown in Tables 4-1 and 5-1 in the sections below.

An excavator will be utilized to dig the test pits. The herbaceous vegetation removed will be carefully placed to the side of the hole then back over the test pit once finished, to conserve herbaceous vegetation to the maximum extent practicable and return the site to pre-existing conditions. Materials removed from each test pit will be separated by material type on polyethylene sheeting next to the hole. Once the test pit investigation is completed, the material will be placed back into the hole in the same order it was removed. The backfilled hole will be compacted using the back of the excavator bucket.

The proposed test pit work is anticipated to take 8 days. Each test pit will be closed before proceeding to the next test pit and all test pits will be closed at the end of each day.

As mentioned above, any trees or woody vegetation identified on or within the landfill cap extents will be cut and herbaceous material will remain. Trees and woody vegetation must be removed from the landfill cap in order to be in compliance with the vegetative cover standards of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations. Per 310 CMR 19.112 (10)(a)(5), vegetative cover shall *"have root systems that shall not compromise the drainage layer or low permeability layer*." Any woody vegetation growing on the landfill cap can have root systems that extend below the cover thickness impacting the integrity of the cap. As a result, all cover vegetation must be herbaceous. The required access roads will be between 8 and 10 feet wide.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS – WETLAND PROTECTION ACT 310 CMR 10.00

This proposed project will include impacts to the following resource areas that are regulated under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (WPA); RFA and BLSF. Proposed wetland resource area impacts are quantified in Table 4-1 below and are discussed in more detail below. The minimum numbers in the table assume test pits are 4' x 6' x 5' plus an approximate total linear footage of 8' wide access road. The maximum numbers in the table assume test pits are 4' x 12' x 5' plus an approximate total linear footage of 10' wide access road. These impact areas are concurrent with one another as the resource areas overlap.

Proposed temporary impacts include the test pits and access roads, which will be returned to pre-existing conditions upon completion of the work, whereas permanent impacts are for any proposed tree/woody vegetation clearing which will result in vegetation change.

Table 4-1 – Summary of Wetland Resource Area Impacts

Wetland Resource Area	Number of Test Pits	Minimum Temporary Impact	Maximum Temporary Impact	Minimum Permanent Impact	Maximum Permanent Impact
BLSF	4	96 SF	192 SF	2,800 SF	3,500 SF
		480 CF	960 CF	0 CF	0 CF
RFA 0'-100'	13	6,112 SF	7,874 SF	1,520 SF	1,900 SF
RFA 100'-200'	14	14,256 SF	18,072 SF	4,480 SF	5,600 SF
RFA 0'-200'	27	20,368 SF	25,946 SF	6,000 SF	7,500 SF
100' Buffer Zone to BVW	16	17,064 SF	21,618 SF	6,880 SF	8,600 SF
Cumulative Impact in Conservation Commission Jurisdiction	49	43,176 SF	54,852 SF	23,400 SF	29,250 SF

**Proposed impacts are concurrent and may occur in multiple wetland resource areas*

The performance standards for each resource area are addressed below:

4.1 Bordering Land Subject to Flooding Impacts

The proposed project area falls within the 100-year floodplain (FEMA Zone A), which is a resource area identified as BLSF, regulated by the WPA, and can be seen in Appendix D, Figure 3. BLSF is defined in 310 CMR 10.57(2)(a)(1) 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 BVW occurs, it extends from said wetland".

The boundary of this wetland resource area is identified as the 100-year floodplain, as determined by the current FEMA Map of the area per 310 CMR 10.57(2)(a)(3). Immediately north of the site the 100-year floodplain is mapped at 143.9' NAVD88. Per discussions with the Conservation Commission during the July 17, 2025 hearing, this elevation has been used to determine the boundary of the 100-year floodplain within the project area.

Four test pits will occur within the 100-year floodplain. The proposed test pits will result in a minimum of 96 SF/480 CF and up to a maximum of 192 SF/960 CF of temporary impacts to the 100-year floodplain. The woody vegetation clearing will result in a minimum of 2,800 SF and up to a maximum of 3,500 SF of permanent impacts to the 100-year floodplain. The exact size of the impact will be determined based on field conditions. All temporary impacts will be restored to pre-construction conditions.

No flood storage will be lost as a result of these test pits or woody vegetation clearing.

There are three general performance standards associated with this resource area per 310 CMR 10.57(4)(a). These performance standards have been taken into consideration and are addressed here:

1) *Compensatory storage shall be provided for all flood storage volume that will be lost as the result of a proposed project within BLSF, when in the judgment of the issuing authority said loss will cause an increase or will contribute incrementally to an increase in the horizontal extent and level of flood waters during peak flows.*

   All test pits will be backfilled, and existing grades will be restored. There will be no loss of flood storage.

2) *Work within BLSF, including that work required to provide the above-specified compensatory storage, shall not restrict flows so as to cause an increase in flood stage or velocity.*

   The proposed work will not restrict flows so as to cause an increase in flood stage or velocity.

3) *Work in those portions of BLSF found to be significant to the protection of wildlife habitat shall not impair its capacity to provide important wildlife habitat functions. Except for work which would adversely affect vernal pool habitat, a project or projects on a single lot, for which Notice(s) of Intent is filed on or after November 1, 1987, that (cumulatively) alter(s) up to 10% or 5,000 square feet (whichever is less) of land in this resource area found to be significant to the protection of wildlife habitat, shall not be deemed to impair its capacity to provide important wildlife habitat functions. Additional alterations beyond the above threshold, or altering vernal pool habitat, may be permitted if they will have no adverse effects on wildlife habitat, as determined by procedures contained in 310 CMR 10.60.*

   Cumulative temporary and permanent impacts will not exceed 10% or 5,000 SF of BLSF. There is no vernal pool habitat and the proposed test pits will not impair the area's capacity to provide important wildlife functions.

4.2 Riverfront Area Impacts

Due to the site's proximity to an unnamed perennial stream, portions of the proposed project area fall within the RFA that is regulated by the WPA per 310 CMR 10.58. The RFA is defined in 310 CMR 10.58(2)(a) as "the area of land between a river's mean annual high-water line and a parallel line measured horizontally".

RFA applies to the portion of land located between a perennial river's mean annual high water line and a parallel line measured horizontally 200 feet out from the mean annual high water line. This area is considered to be significant because it provides important functions and values such as flood control, nutrient filtration, groundwater recharge, and wildlife habitat.

Twenty seven test pits will occur within the RFA. The proposed test pits will result in a minimum of 20,368 SF and up to a maximum of 25,368 SF of temporary impacts to the RFA. The woody vegetation clearing will result in a minimum of 6,000 SF and up to a maximum of 7,500 SF of permanent impacts to the RFA. The exact size of the impact will be determined based on field conditions. All temporary impacts will be restored to pre-construction conditions.

The location of the proposed work within the RFA is considered already altered area. The work area is composed of a landfill and its associated infrastructure such as access roads, gravel areas, and buildings, as well as vegetated areas that have been previously impacted by historic landfill operations. As such, work at this site is considered re-development work in RFA. Each standard for work in RFA for redevelopment projects area (per 310 CMR 10.58 (5)) are provided below, followed by an explanation on how the project meets each standard.

(a) At a minimum, proposed work shall result in an improvement over existing conditions of the capacity of the RFA to protect the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131 § 40.

This work is being conducted to support a request by MassDEP to determine the extent of the existing landfill and its cap so that in the future the landfill can be properly closed and left in a condition that is improved over the current situation where historic evidence suggests the landfill was not properly capped.

(b) Stormwater management is provided according to standards established by the Department.

The project will comply with the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards (see Appendix C). In addition, an Operation and Maintenance Plan has been included in Appendix I.

(c) Within 200-foot RFAs, proposed work shall not be located closer to the river than existing conditions or 100 feet, whichever is less, or not closer than existing conditions within 25-foot RFAs, except in accordance with 310 CMR 10.58(5)(f) or (g).

All proposed work is located within the existing conditions of the landfill and landfill cap. No test pits will be dug outside of the existing conditions area.

(d) Proposed work, including expansion of existing structures, shall be located outside the RFA or toward the RFA boundary and away from the river, except in accordance with 310 CMR 10.58(5)(f) or (g).

Avoiding impacts to RFA is impossible due to the requirements of the proposed investigation, the layout of the landfill cap, and the proximity of the landfill boundary to the river. The proposed investigation will not additionally encroach on RFA but cannot avoid impacts in areas where the landfill and RFA already overlap.

(e)The area of proposed work shall not exceed the amount of degraded area, provided that the proposed work may alter up to 10% if the degraded area is less than 10% of the RFA, except in accordance with 310 CMR 10.58(5)(f) or (g).

Approximately 30% of the RFA is considered degraded area. The proposed work will not be removing any topsoil and will not be creating any additional degraded area within RFA.

(f)When an applicant proposes restoration on-site of degraded RFA, alteration may be allowed notwithstanding the criteria of 310 CMR 10.58(5)(c), (d), and (e) at a ratio in square feet of at least 1:1 of restored area to area of alteration not conforming to the criteria. Areas immediately along the river shall be selected for restoration. Alteration not conforming to the criteria shall begin at the RFA boundary. Restoration shall include:

1. *removal of all debris, but retaining any trees or other mature vegetation;*
2. *grading to a topography which reduces runoff and increases infiltration;*
3. *coverage by topsoil at a depth consistent with natural conditions at the site; and*
4. *seeding and planting with an erosion control seed mixture, followed by plantings of herbaceous and woody species appropriate to the site;*

Restoration is not proposed as part of this project. The proposed work is temporary in nature, and the site will be returned to pre-existing conditions.

(g) When an applicant proposes mitigation either on-site or in the RFA within the same general area of the river basin, alteration may be allowed notwithstanding the criteria of 310 CMR 10.58(5)(c), (d), or (e) at a ratio in square feet of at least 2:1 of mitigation area to area of alteration not conforming to the criteria or an equivalent level of environmental protection where square footage is not a relevant measure. Alteration not conforming to the criteria shall begin at the RFA boundary. Mitigation may include off-site restoration of RFAs, conservation restrictions under M.G.L. c. 184, §§ 31 through 33 to preserve undisturbed RFAs that could be otherwise altered under 310 CMR 10.00, the purchase of development rights within the RFA, the restoration of BVW, projects to remedy an existing adverse impact on the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 for which the applicant is not legally responsible, or similar activities undertaken voluntarily by the applicant which will support a determination by the issuing authority of no significant adverse impact. Preference shall be given to potential mitigation projects, if any, identified in a River Basin Plan approved by the Secretary of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs.

Mitigation is not proposed as part of this project. The proposed work is temporary in nature, and the site will be returned to pre-existing conditions.

(h) The issuing authority shall include a continuing condition in the Certificate of Compliance for projects under 310 CMR 10.58(5)(f) or (g) prohibiting further alteration within the restoration or mitigation area, except as may be required to maintain the area in its restored or mitigated condition. Prior to requesting the issuance of the Certificate of Compliance, the applicant shall demonstrate the restoration, or mitigation has been successfully completed for at least two growing seasons.

Restoration or mitigation areas are not proposed as part of this project. The proposed work is temporary in nature, and the site will be returned to pre-existing conditions.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS – LOCAL MEDWAY BYLAW/REGULATIONS (ARTICLE 21)

The Town of Medway General Bylaw Article 21, Rules and Regulations have extended protections beyond the Massachusetts WPA to include a 100-foot Buffer Zone on all resource areas protected by the bylaw, including BLSF. Within this 100-foot Buffer Zone the bylaw has set a 25-foot No Disturb Buffer and a 25-foot No Build Setback and has set performance standards for these areas. The project proposes permanent and temporary impacts within these areas. Proposed impacts are quantified in Table 5-1 and are discussed in more detail below. The minimum numbers in the table assume test pits are 4' x 6' x 5' plus an approximate total linear footage of 8' wide access road. The maximum numbers in the table assume test pits are 4' x 12' x 5' plus an approximate total linear footage of 8' wide access road. These impact areas are concurrent with one another as the resource areas overlap.

Table 5-1 – Summary of Wetland Resource Area Impacts

Wetland Resource Area	Number of Test Pits	Minimum Temporary Impact	Maximum Temporary Impact	Minimum Permanent Impact	Maximum Permanent Impact
25' No Disturb Buffer	12	7,408 SF	9,476 SF	7,280 SF	9,100 SF
25' No Build Setback	12	7,408 SF	9,476 SF	7,280 SF	9,100 SF
100' Buffer to BLSF	38	19,192 SF	24,674 SF	14,400 SF	18,000 SF
Cumulative Impact in Conservation Commission Jurisdiction	49	43,176 SF	54,852 SF	23,400 SF	29,250 SF

The Town of Medway performance standards for 25-foot No Disturbance Zone and 25-foot No-Build Area are addressed below:

25' No Disturbance Zone

The Town of Medway Wetland Protection Bylaw (Article 21), Rules and Regulations include a 25-foot No Disturb Zone that is defined below:

Except as permitted by the Commission, no work shall be allowed within 25 feet of wetland resource areas identified in these rules and regulations (exclusive of the 100-foot buffer zone). This provision shall establish a permanent vegetative buffer between wetland resource areas and developed areas. No removal of vegetation will be permitted within this 25-foot setback except as specifically waived by the Commission under Section 29.

The proposed test pits will result in a minimum of 7,408 SF and up to a maximum of 9,476 SF of temporary impacts to the 25-foot No-Disturbance Zone. The clearing of vegetation will result in a minimum of 7,280 SF and up to a maximum of 9,100 SF of permanent impacts to the 25-foot No-Disturbance Zone. The exact size of the impact will be determined based on field conditions. Upon completion of the test pits, the holes will be backfilled at the end of each day and restored to pre-construction conditions. It is unavoidable that work must occur within the 25-foot No Disturbance Zone because the landfill limit extends up to the BVW boundary. In order to determine the cap extent and

thickness, the investigation also must extend up to the BVW boundary. Vegetation must be removed in order to access and excavate the test pits as well as in order to meet the requirements of the vegetative cover standards of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations. As a result, the applicant is seeking a waiver to perform work in the 25-foot No-Disturb Zone.

25' No Build Setback

The Town of Medway Wetland Protection Bylaw (Article 21), Rules and Regulations include a 25-foot No Build Setback that is defined below:

No structure shall be built within 25 feet from any Resource Area (exclusive of the 100-foot buffer zone) without a waiver by the Commission under Section 7. Structures are discouraged between 25 and 50 feet from any Resource Area (exclusive of the 100-foot buffer zone). A 75-foot minimum No Build Setback shall apply under any of the following circumstances: 1. the Commission identifies a critical wildlife, fish or plant habitat; 2. the Resource Area is located within a Water Resource Protection Overlay District, Zone II, or an ACEC; 3. the Buffer Zone includes a slope that cannot be conditioned to protect the Resource Area; 4. the Commission otherwise identifies a sensitive receptor Resource Area. c. These Rules and Regulations shall not be construed to preclude access paths, vista pruning or construction of water-dependent structures within the buffer zone, any of which may be permitted at the Commission's discretion.

No structures are proposed as part of this project.

Waiver Request

The applicant is seeking a waiver request for work to occur within the 25-foot No Disturb Zone to comply with MassDEP Solid Waste Regulations, to assess the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap. To maintain the integrity of the landfill cap, trees and woody vegetation will need to be removed to prevent roots from penetrating and damaging the cap. Per 310 CMR 19.112 (10)(a)(5): "The vegetative cover shall have root systems that shall not compromise the drainage layer or low permeability layer". The BVW is located directly adjacent to the landfill and therefore within 25 feet of the outer limits of the landfill cap. The herbaceous vegetated layer is proposed to remain intact. The herbaceous vegetation removed will be carefully placed to the side of the test pit then placed back over the test pit once finished.

a. *The Conservation Commission may grant a waiver from these rules and regulations upon a preponderance of evidence showing by the applicant that any proposed work, or its natural and consequential impacts and effects, will not have any adverse effect upon any of the interests protected by the By-Law. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide the Conservation Commission with any and all information which the Commission may request, in order to enable the Commission to ascertain such adverse effects, the failure of the applicant to furnish any information which has been so requested shall result in the denial of a request for a variance pursuant to this subsection.*

   The project does not propose adverse effects upon the interests of the By-Law. To maintain the integrity of the landfill cap, trees and woody vegetation will need to be removed to prevent roots from penetrating and damaging the cap. The herbaceous vegetated layer is proposed to remain

intact. The work is required to comply with the MassDEP Solid Waste Regulations, and it is unavoidable that work must occur within the 25-foot No Disturb Zone because the limit of landfill extends up to the BVW boundary. In order to determine the cap extent, the investigation also must extend up to the BVW boundary. As a result, the applicant is seeking a waiver to perform work in the 25-foot No-Disturb Zone.

b. *The Conservation Commission may grant a waiver from these rules and regulations when it is necessary to avoid so restricting the use of the property as to result in an unconstitutional taking without compensation. If an application for a waiver pursuant to this Section 29 is received by the Conservation Commission, the Commission may request an opinion from Town Counsel as to whether the application of these regulations to a particular case will result in such a taking without compensation.*

Not applicable. No taking is proposed.

c. *The Conservation Commission may grant a waiver from these rules and regulations upon a preponderance of evidence presented by the applicant that any proposed work will have an overriding public benefit.*

The proposed project is necessary to determine the extent of the landfill cap to comply with MassDEP Solid Waste Regulations. Complying with these regulations will ensure that the landfill can be properly closed in a way that will not pose a risk to public health and safety.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS – LOCAL MEDWAY BYLAW/REGULATIONS (ARTICLE 31)

The Town of Medway has a Tree Preservation Bylaw. Per Article 31 of the Town Bylaws, no person shall Remove a Protected Tree within a Tree Preservation Area without first applying for and receiving a Tree Removal Permit or Certificate of Exemption in accordance with this Bylaw. The requirements of this Bylaw and all applicable rules and regulations apply to the following:

a. Proposed demolition of existing residential or non-residential structures if construction includes removal of trees in the Tree Preservation Area.
b. Proposed construction on a developed lot if construction includes removal of trees in the Tree Preservation Area.
c. Proposed construction of any building or structure on a lot with no residential or non-residential structure on it.
d. Proposed lot clearing of 75% or more of Tree Canopy on a vacant lot.

This project does not propose any construction or demolition of residential or non-residential structures. It does not propose new construction on a developed lot or on any lot with no residential or non-residential structures. The project does not propose clearing of 75% or more of tree canopy. Additionally, the Conservation Commission stated during the July 17, 2025 hearing that because the landfill is not within a Tree Preservation Area the proposed project does not fall under the Tree Preservation Bylaw.

APPENDIX B

Alternatives Analysis

Basis for Alternatives Analysis

The following is a presentation of alternatives for addressing the need to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. Under request from MassDEP, the purpose of the test pit investigation is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap (if present).

MassDEP has determined based on historical documents that the landfill may be partially capped; therefore, a test pitting program was requested by MassDEP to delineate the horizontal extents of the landfill and the landfill cap thickness and extents. In order to accurately define and record the landfill extents and cover thickness and extents, test pits need to be dug along the proposed grid to ensure data is representative of the entire site. The following are alternative proposals to conduct a thorough investigation of the extents of the landfill and landfill cap. Although the proposed test pit survey has been designed to minimize impacts to wetland resource areas, certain impacts are unavoidable.

Alternative 1- Avoid all resource areas

The survey grid would be set to avoid all resource areas and buffer zones. Due to the site's proximity to adjacent streams and wetlands, a large portion of the site falls under a combination of Riverfront Area (RFA), Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF), and buffer zones to Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW) and BLSF. There are also buffer areas that fall within the jurisdiction of the Medway Conservation Commission. However, a large portion of the northern half of the site is outside of these resource and buffer areas.

Advantages:
The advantages to this alternative include avoiding all impacts to wetland resource areas and buffer zones, eliminating all possibility of adverse impacts to any of the interests of the Wetlands Protection Act or the Medway Bylaw/Regulations.

Disadvantages:
Limiting the survey extent to only non-jurisdictional areas would limit the number of test pits that could be performed and would not allow for investigation of large areas of the site. Most of the southern half of the site would not be investigated, which is one of the main areas of concern as it is uncertain whether or not this portion of the landfill is capped at all. This alternative would not allow enough data collected to satisfy MassDEP's request.

Alternative 2 – Survey only the uncapped portion of the landfill

The survey would only focus on the southern portion of the site where the landfill is thought to be uncapped. While still impacting resource areas and buffers, this alternative would reduce the investigation area, and impacts, by about half and focus the investigation on discovering what parts of the landfill, if any, remain uncapped.

Advantages
This alternative investigates the area of the landfill that may not be capped, which is one of the bigger points of concern, while reducing the amount of resource areas impacted by about half.

Disadvantages
Although investigating the presence or absence of a cap on the southern portion of the landfill is an important part of the proposed survey, it is not the only part. Historic information from past surveys indicates that the parts of the landfill which have been capped may not have been done so with appropriate materials or at sufficient thickness. It is also true that the extent of the capped landfill may extend beyond the current limit of woody vegetation, putting the cap in these areas at risk of damage. This alternative would not allow for any of these concerns to be investigated and would not satisfy MassDEP's request.

Alternative 3 – Limit investigation to disturbed areas only

The survey would only cover previously disturbed areas and exclude any areas with woody vegetation. This would investigate both capped and uncapped portions of the landfill and would only result in temporary impacts from excavation.

Advantages
Although this alternative would still impact resource areas, it would eliminate permanent impacts from vegetation removal and leave only temporary impacts from test pits.

Disadvantages
Many of the proposed test pit locations are within vegetated areas. Excluding these areas from the survey would mean that only a small portion of the area of concern gets investigated. The outer extents of the landfill and its cap are known to extend into wooded areas which need to be investigated to accurately determine these limits. Furthermore, any area of capped landfill with woody vegetation growing on it needs to be cleared to comply with the vegetative cover standards of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations. This alternative would not allow for a complete and accurate investigation of landfill limits and would leave the site in a state of continued non-compliance.

Alternative 4 – Soil borings instead of test pits

The survey would collect data using soil borings instead of test pits. This would cover the entire proposed survey grid and impact resource areas and buffer zones. It would still result in temporary and permanent impacts to resource areas from boring and vegetation clearing but would reduce the overall square footage of these impacts.

Advantages
This alternative would allow for a survey of the entire landfill property and collect data that informs the thickness and material of the landfill cap. Soil borings would result in less impact than excavation and require less space to maneuver smaller machinery.

Disadvantages
Lower impact investigation methods such as soil borings would only provide information about the landfill cap thickness and waste body but would not provide enough information about the extent of waste or landfill cover. This information is needed to determine the extent of the landfill, including any potentially uncapped areas. This alternative would not allow enough data collected to satisfy the request of MassDEP.

Alternative 5 – Test pits throughout the proposed survey grid

This alternative would use an excavator to dig test pits throughout the entire site. These pits would be 4 feet long by 6 feet wide by 5 feet deep unless the findings within the pit require expansion to 12 feet wide. This alternative will result in temporary impacts to resource areas from excavations and permanent impacts to resource areas from the removal of woody vegetation where it grows over the landfill cap.

Advantages
This alternative allows for a complete investigation of the landfill property and will provide all the data that MassDEP requires to determine the extent of the landfill and its cap, the thickness and material of the cap, and the areas where additional clearing of woody vegetation will be required to meet the vegetative cover standards of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations.

Disadvantages
This alternative results in temporary and permanent impacts to resource areas and buffer zones and results in the permanent loss of some woody vegetation.

Conclusion

Based on the alternatives analysis provided, Weston and Sampson Engineers are recommending that Alternative 5 be the option that the Town of Medway pursues to investigate the extent of the landfill and its cap. Alternatives 1 through 4 would allow for the collection of some landfill data with the benefit of causing less impacts to resource areas and buffer zones. However, these alternatives would not collect enough data to satisfy the requirements that have been requested by MassDEP. To satisfy these requirements the entire property needs to be systematically surveyed to create a complete and accurate picture of where the extents of the landfill are, how much of it is capped, what the cap is made of, and how thick that cap is. Alternative 5 is the only option that will collect enough data to accurately answer these questions and provide the information needed to bring the site into compliance with the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations.

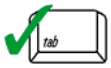
APPENDIX C

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

A. Introduction

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



A Stormwater Report must be submitted with the Notice of Intent permit application to document compliance with the Stormwater Management Standards. The following checklist is NOT a substitute for the Stormwater Report (which should provide more substantive and detailed information) but is offered here as a tool to help the applicant organize their Stormwater Management documentation for their Report and for the reviewer to assess this information in a consistent format. As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Report must contain the engineering computations and supporting information set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The Stormwater Report must be prepared and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) licensed in the Commonwealth.

The Stormwater Report must include:

- The Stormwater Checklist completed and stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer (see page 2) that certifies that the Stormwater Report contains all required submittals.[1] This Checklist is to be used as the cover for the completed Stormwater Report.
- Applicant/Project Name
- Project Address
- Name of Firm and Registered Professional Engineer that prepared the Report
- Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan required by Standards 4-6
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan required by Standard 8[2]
- Operation and Maintenance Plan required by Standard 9

In addition to all plans and supporting information, the Stormwater Report must include a brief narrative describing stormwater management practices, including environmentally sensitive site design and LID techniques, along with a diagram depicting runoff through the proposed BMP treatment train. Plans are required to show existing and proposed conditions, identify all wetland resource areas, NRCS soil types, critical areas, Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL), and any areas on the site where infiltration rate is greater than 2.4 inches per hour. The Plans shall identify the drainage areas for both existing and proposed conditions at a scale that enables verification of supporting calculations.

As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Management Report shall document compliance with each of the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The soils evaluation and calculations shall be done using the methodologies set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

To ensure that the Stormwater Report is complete, applicants are required to fill in the Stormwater Report Checklist by checking the box to indicate that the specified information has been included in the Stormwater Report. If any of the information specified in the checklist has not been submitted, the applicant must provide an explanation. The completed Stormwater Report Checklist and Certification must be submitted with the Stormwater Report.

[1] The Stormwater Report may also include the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement required by Standard 10. If not included in the Stormwater Report, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement must be submitted prior to the discharge of stormwater runoff to the post-construction best management practices.

[2] For some complex projects, it may not be possible to include the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan in the Stormwater Report. In that event, the issuing authority has the discretion to issue an Order of Conditions that approves the project and includes a condition requiring the proponent to submit the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan before commencing any land disturbance activity on the site.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

B. Stormwater Checklist and Certification

The following checklist is intended to serve as a guide for applicants as to the elements that ordinarily need to be addressed in a complete Stormwater Report. The checklist is also intended to provide conservation commissions and other reviewing authorities with a summary of the components necessary for a comprehensive Stormwater Report that addresses the ten Stormwater Standards.

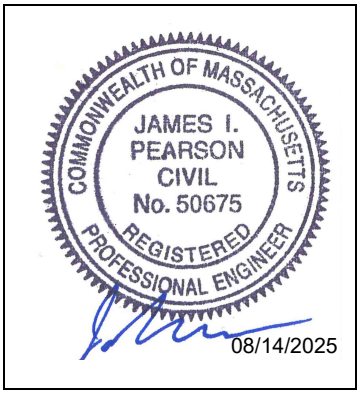
Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the item is not applicable (N.A.) and provide the reasons for that determination.

A complete checklist must include the Certification set forth below signed by the Registered Professional Engineer who prepared the Stormwater Report.

Registered Professional Engineer's Certification

I have reviewed the Stormwater Report, including the soil evaluation, computations, Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan, the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (if included), the Long-term Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement (if included) and the plans showing the stormwater management system, and have determined that they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards as further elaborated by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. I have also determined that the information presented in the Stormwater Checklist is accurate and that the information presented in the Stormwater Report accurately reflects conditions at the site as of the date of this permit application.

Registered Professional Engineer Block and Signature



8/14/2025

Signature and Date

Checklist

Project Type: Is the application for new development, redevelopment, or a mix of new and redevelopment?

☐ New development

☐ Redevelopment

☐ Mix of New Development and Redevelopment

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

LID Measures: Stormwater Standards require LID measures to be considered. Document what environmentally sensitive design and LID Techniques were considered during the planning and design of the project:

- ☒ No disturbance to any Wetland Resource Areas
- ☐ Site Design Practices (e.g. clustered development, reduced frontage setbacks)
- ☐ Reduced Impervious Area (Redevelopment Only)
- ☐ Minimizing disturbance to existing trees and shrubs
- ☐ LID Site Design Credit Requested:
  - ☐ Credit 1
  - ☐ Credit 2
  - ☐ Credit 3
- ☐ Use of “country drainage” versus curb and gutter conveyance and pipe
- ☐ Bioretention Cells (includes Rain Gardens)
- ☐ Constructed Stormwater Wetlands (includes Gravel Wetlands designs)
- ☐ Treebox Filter
- ☐ Water Quality Swale
- ☐ Grass Channel
- ☐ Green Roof
- ☐ Other (describe): _____

Standard 1: No New Untreated Discharges

- ☒ No new untreated discharges
- ☐ Outlets have been designed so there is no erosion or scour to wetlands and waters of the Commonwealth
- ☐ Supporting calculations specified in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook included.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 2: Peak Rate Attenuation

☐ Standard 2 waiver requested because the project is located in land subject to coastal storm flowage and stormwater discharge is to a wetland subject to coastal flooding.

☐ Evaluation provided to determine whether off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm.

☐ Calculations provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storms. If evaluation shows that off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm, calculations are also provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 100-year 24-hour storm.

Standard 3: Recharge

☐ Soil Analysis provided.

☐ Required Recharge Volume calculation provided.

☐ Required Recharge volume reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.

☐ Sizing the infiltration, BMPs is based on the following method: Check the method used.

☐ Static ☐ Simple Dynamic ☐ Dynamic Field[1]

☐ Runoff from all impervious areas at the site discharging to the infiltration BMP.

☐ Runoff from all impervious areas at the site is *not* discharging to the infiltration BMP and calculations are provided showing that the drainage area contributing runoff to the infiltration BMPs is sufficient to generate the required recharge volume.

☐ Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume.

☐ Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume *only* to the maximum extent practicable for the following reason:

- ☐ Site is comprised solely of C and D soils and/or bedrock at the land surface
- ☐ M.G.L. c. 21E sites pursuant to 310 CMR 40.0000
- ☐ Solid Waste Landfill pursuant to 310 CMR 19.000
- ☐ Project is otherwise subject to Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum extent practicable.

☐ Calculations showing that the infiltration BMPs will drain in 72 hours are provided.

☐ Property includes a M.G.L. c. 21E site or a solid waste landfill and a mounding analysis is included.

[1] 80% TSS removal is required prior to discharge to infiltration BMP if Dynamic Field method is used.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 3: Recharge (continued)

☐ The infiltration BMP is used to attenuate peak flows during storms greater than or equal to the 10-year 24-hour storm and separation to seasonal high groundwater is less than 4 feet and a mounding analysis is provided.

☐ Documentation is provided showing that infiltration BMPs do not adversely impact nearby wetland resource areas.

Standard 4: Water Quality

The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan typically includes the following:

- Good housekeeping practices;
- Provisions for storing materials and waste products inside or under cover;
- Vehicle washing controls;
- Requirements for routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMPs;
- Spill prevention and response plans;
- Provisions for maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscaped areas;
- Requirements for storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides;
- Pet waste management provisions;
- Provisions for operation and management of septic systems;
- Provisions for solid waste management;
- Snow disposal and plowing plans relative to Wetland Resource Areas;
- Winter Road Salt and/or Sand Use and Storage restrictions;
- Street sweeping schedules;
- Provisions for prevention of illicit discharges to the stormwater management system;
- Documentation that Stormwater BMPs are designed to provide for shutdown and containment in the event of a spill or discharges to or near critical areas or from LUHPPL;
- Training for staff or personnel involved with implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan;
- List of Emergency contacts for implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan.

☐ A Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan is attached to Stormwater Report and is included as an attachment to the Wetlands Notice of Intent.

☐ Treatment BMPs subject to the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement and the one inch rule for calculating the water quality volume are included, and discharge:

- ☐ is within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area
- ☐ is near or to other critical areas
- ☐ is within soils with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour)
- ☐ involves runoff from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads.

☐ The Required Water Quality Volume is reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.

☐ Calculations documenting that the treatment train meets the 80% TSS removal requirement and, if applicable, the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement, are provided.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 4: Water Quality (continued)

☐ The BMP is sized (and calculations provided) based on:

- ☐ The ½" or 1" Water Quality Volume or
- ☐ The equivalent flow rate associated with the Water Quality Volume and documentation is provided showing that the BMP treats the required water quality volume.

☐ The applicant proposes to use proprietary BMPs, and documentation supporting use of proprietary BMP and proposed TSS removal rate is provided. This documentation may be in the form of the propriety BMP checklist found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and submitting copies of the TARP Report, STEP Report, and/or other third party studies verifying performance of the proprietary BMPs.

☐ A TMDL exists that indicates a need to reduce pollutants other than TSS and documentation showing that the BMPs selected are consistent with the TMDL is provided.

Standard 5: Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPLs)

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been included with the Stormwater Report.

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the SWPPP will be submitted ***prior to*** the discharge of stormwater to the post-construction stormwater BMPs.

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit does ***not*** cover the land use.

☐ LUHPPLs are located at the site and industry specific source control and pollution prevention measures have been proposed to reduce or eliminate the exposure of LUHPPLs to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff, and been included in the long term Pollution Prevention Plan.

☐ All exposure has been eliminated.

☐ All exposure has ***not*** been eliminated and all BMPs selected are on MassDEP LUHPPL list.

☐ The LUHPPL has the potential to generate runoff with moderate to higher concentrations of oil and grease (e.g. all parking lots with >1000 vehicle trips per day) and the treatment train includes an oil grit separator, a filtering bioretention area, a sand filter or equivalent.

Standard 6: Critical Areas

☐ The discharge is near or to a critical area and the treatment train includes only BMPs that MassDEP has approved for stormwater discharges to or near that particular class of critical area.

☐ Critical areas and BMPs are identified in the Stormwater Report.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 7: Redevelopments and Other Projects Subject to the Standards only to the maximum extent practicable

☐ The project is subject to the Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum Extent Practicable as a:

- ☐ Limited Project
- ☐ Small Residential Projects: 5-9 single family houses or 5-9 units in a multi-family development provided there is no discharge that may potentially affect a critical area.
- ☐ Small Residential Projects: 2-4 single family houses or 2-4 units in a multi-family development with a discharge to a critical area
- ☐ Marina and/or boatyard provided the hull painting, service and maintenance areas are protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff
- ☐ Bike Path and/or Foot Path
- ☐ Redevelopment Project
- ☐ Redevelopment portion of mix of new and redevelopment.

☐ Certain standards are not fully met (Standard No. 1, 8, 9, and 10 must always be fully met) and an explanation of why these standards are not met is contained in the Stormwater Report.

☐ The project involves redevelopment and a description of all measures that have been taken to improve existing conditions is provided in the Stormwater Report. The redevelopment checklist found in Volume 2 Chapter 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook may be used to document that the proposed stormwater management system (a) complies with Standards 2, 3 and the pretreatment and structural BMP requirements of Standards 4-6 to the maximum extent practicable and (b) improves existing conditions.

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control

A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must include the following information:

- Narrative;
- Construction Period Operation and Maintenance Plan;
- Names of Persons or Entity Responsible for Plan Compliance;
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures;
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Drawings;
- Detail drawings and specifications for erosion control BMPs, including sizing calculations;
- Vegetation Planning;
- Site Development Plan;
- Construction Sequencing Plan;
- Sequencing of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Operation and Maintenance of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Inspection Schedule;
- Maintenance Schedule;
- Inspection and Maintenance Log Form.

☒ A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan containing the information set forth above has been included in the Stormwater Report.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control (continued)

☐ The project is highly complex and information is included in the Stormwater Report that explains why it is not possible to submit the Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan with the application. A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control has ***not*** been included in the Stormwater Report but will be submitted ***before*** land disturbance begins.

☒ The project is ***not*** covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit.

☐ The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit and a copy of the SWPPP is in the Stormwater Report.

☐ The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit but no SWPPP been submitted. The SWPPP will be submitted BEFORE land disturbance begins.

Standard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan

☐ The Post Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan is included in the Stormwater Report and includes the following information:

- ☐ Name of the stormwater management system owners;
- ☐ Party responsible for operation and maintenance;
- ☐ Schedule for implementation of routine and non-routine maintenance tasks;
- ☐ Plan showing the location of all stormwater BMPs maintenance access areas;
- ☐ Description and delineation of public safety features;
- ☐ Estimated operation and maintenance budget; and
- ☐ Operation and Maintenance Log Form.

☐ The responsible party is ***not*** the owner of the parcel where the BMP is located and the Stormwater Report includes the following submissions:

- ☐ A copy of the legal instrument (deed, homeowner's association, utility trust or other legal entity) that establishes the terms of and legal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project site stormwater BMPs;
- ☐ A plan and easement deed that allows site access for the legal entity to operate and maintain BMP functions.

Standard 10: Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

☐ The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan includes measures to prevent illicit discharges;

☐ An Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached;

☐ NO Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached but will be submitted ***prior to*** the discharge of any stormwater to post-construction BMPs.

Stormwater Report

To Be Submitted with the Notice of Intent

Applicant/Project Name:	Peter Pelletier – Town of Medway – Department of Public Works
Project Address:	46 Broad Street, Medway, MA
Application Prepared by:	
Firm:	Weston & Sampson, Inc.
Registered PE	James I. Pearson, P.E.

Below is an explanation concerning Standards 1-10 as they apply to the Town of Medway – Department of Public Works Landfill Cap Investigation Project:

General:

The Town of Medway Department of Public Works is intending to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. The purpose of the test pits is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap (if present) at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts.

Based on Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Weston & Sampson records, Green International Affiliates, Inc. (Green) documented that the closure of the northern portion of the landfill was completed between 1982 and 1984. In a Project Status Report by Green International Affiliates dated February 10, 1984, it was noted that the southern portion of the landfill was delineated and was slated to be capped in Spring 1984; however, the work appeared to not have been completed due to logistical and permitting issues.

Correspondence between the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE; now known as MassDEP), various consultants, and the Town of Medway continued between 1987 and 1994. During this time, investigation activities were conducted by Stone & Webster Civil and Transportation Services, Inc. (Stone & Webster) to determine the limits of the previously capped landfill area and if solid waste had been placed on adjacent Town-owned land, which was proposed for a land swap. Based on the investigation activities, Stone & Webster concluded the following for the previously capped landfill area:

…material used to cap the landfill is not that specified in the Interim Operating and Landfill Closure Plan. It is unlikely that the silty fine sand and fine sandy silt used as the capping material meets the specified permeability of less than 1.0 x 10-5 cm/sec; however, this should be confirmed by laboratory tests.

It should also be noted that the Interim Operating and Closure Plan calls for a total of 24 in. of material to be placed over the compacted refuse: 6 in. topsoil cover; 12 in. gravel cover; and 6 in. of impervious cap material. Only four of the test pits excavated within the landfill encountered 24 in. or more of soil above the refuse.

As a result, additional test pit investigation is required to:

- Document the depth of specified landfill capping material throughout the northern portion of the landfill.
- Better define the horizontal extent and depth of specified landfill capping materials (if any) throughout the southern portion of the landfill.
- Record the horizontal extent of the landfill.

Standard 1: No New Untreated Discharges

The proposed project will create no new untreated discharges. No new impervious area will be created during this project.

Standard 2: Peak Rate Attenuation

Since there will be no increase in impervious area, post-development (post-improvement) peak discharge rates will not exceed pre-development (pre-improvement) peak discharge rates.

To ensure that the work incorporates the performance standards recommended in the DEP's Stormwater Management Policy, necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures will be utilized during construction. These measures will include straw wattles around each test pit area as depicted on the site plans.

Standard 3: Recharge

As noted in the Standard 2 explanation, the impervious area in the work area will not be increased at the completion of the project. Therefore, recharge rates will not change in the work area at the end of the project.

Standard 4: Water Quality

The proposed work will not change water quality at the site. There will be no increase in stormwater flow, and the proposed investigation will not increase soil erosion. During the project, appropriate BMPs will be used to minimize sedimentation and soil erosion. These will include straw wattles around each test pit area as depicted on the site plans

Standard 5: Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPLs)

The landfill qualifies as a LUHPPL, however no new stormwater BMPs are proposed as part of this project. This standard is not applicable.

Standard 6: Critical Areas

There will be no new discharge to critical areas.

Standard 7: Redevelopments and Other Projects Subject to the Standards Only to the Maximum Extent Practicable

This project is neither a redevelopment nor a new development. The site is an existing landfill and the only work being performed is exploratory and maintenance-related, involving the excavation of test pits, and some tree removal as-needed where trees are found to be growing over the landfill cap.

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sediment Control

A detailed Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is included. To ensure that the work incorporates the performance standards recommended in the DEP's Stormwater Management Policy, necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures will be utilized during construction. These measures will include straw wattles as depicted on the site plans.

Standard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan

No new stormwater BMPs are required or proposed as part of this project, therefore a stormwater O&M plan is not required.

Standard 10: Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

By the nature of the proposed work, there will be no illicit discharges. There will be no opportunity for illicit discharges into the system.

Registered Professional Engineer's Certification

I have reviewed the Stormwater Report, including any relevant soil evaluations, computations, Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan, the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, the Long-term Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement and the plans showing the stormwater management system, and have determined that they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards as further elaborated by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. I have also determined that the information presented in the Stormwater Checklist is accurate and that the information presented in the Stormwater Report accurately reflects conditions at the site as of the date of this permit application.

Registered Professional Engineer Block and Signature

8/14/2025

Signature and Date

Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan

SECTION 1: Introduction

The Town of Medway Department of Public Works is intending to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. The purpose of the test pits is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap (if present) at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts.

Based on Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Weston & Sampson records, Green International Affiliates, Inc. (Green) documented that the closure of the northern portion of the landfill was completed between 1982 and 1984. In a Project Status Report by Green International Affiliates dated February 10, 1984, it was noted that the southern portion of the landfill was delineated and was slated to be capped in Spring 1984; however, the work appeared to not have been completed due to logistical and permitting issues.

Correspondence between the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE; now known as MassDEP), various consultants, and the Town of Medway continued between 1987 and 1994. During this time, investigation activities were conducted by Stone & Webster Civil and Transportation Services, Inc. (Stone & Webster) to determine the limits of the previously capped landfill area and if solid waste had been placed on adjacent Town-owned land, which was proposed for a land swap. Based on the investigation activities, Stone & Webster concluded the following for the previously capped landfill area:

…material used to cap the landfill is not that specified in the Interim Operating and Landfill Closure Plan. It is unlikely that the silty fine sand and fine sandy silt used as the capping material meets the specified permeability of less than 1.0 x 10-5 cm/sec; however, this should be confirmed by laboratory tests.

It should also be noted that the Interim Operating and Closure Plan calls for a total of 24 in. of material to be placed over the compacted refuse: 6 in. topsoil cover; 12 in. gravel cover; and 6 in. of impervious cap material. Only four of the test pits excavated within the landfill encountered 24 in. or more of soil above the refuse.

As a result, additional test pit investigation is required to:

- Document the depth of specified landfill capping material throughout the northern portion of the landfill.
- Better define the horizontal extent and depth of specified landfill capping materials (if any) throughout the southern portion of the landfill.
- Record the horizontal extent of the landfill.

As part of this project, this "Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan" has been created to ensure that no further disturbance to the wetland resource is created during the project.

SECTION 2: Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures

Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be utilized as Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures to reduce potential pollutants and prevent any off-site discharge. The objectives of the BMPs for test pit activity are to minimize the disturbed areas, stabilize any disturbed areas, control the site perimeter and retain sediment. Both erosion and sedimentation controls and non-stormwater best management measures will be used to minimize site disturbance and ensure compliance with the performance standards of the WPA and Stormwater Standards. Measures will be taken to minimize the area disturbed by test pit activities to reduce the potential for soil erosion and stormwater pollution problems. In addition, good housekeeping measures will be followed for the day-to-day operation of the construction site under the control of the contractor to minimize the impact of construction. This section describes the control practices that will be in place during construction activities. Recommended control practices will comply with the standards set in the MA DEP Stormwater Policy Handbook.

2.1 Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

In order to minimize disturbed areas, work will be completed within well-defined work limits. These work limits are shown on the construction plans. The Contractor shall not disturb native vegetation in the undisturbed wetland area without prior approval from the Engineer. The Contractor will be responsible to make sure that all of their workers and any subcontractors know the proper work limits and do not extend their work into the undisturbed areas. The protective measures are described in more detail in the following sections.

2.2 Control Stormwater Flowing onto and through the project

Test pit areas adjacent to wetland resources will be lined with appropriate sediment and erosion control measures in the form of straw wattles surrounding each test pit.

2.3 Stabilize Soils

The Contractor shall limit the area of land which is exposed and free from vegetation during construction. In areas where the period of exposure will be greater than two (2) months, mulching, the use of erosion control mats, or other protective measures shall be provided as specified.

The Contractor shall take account of the conditions of the soil where erosion control seeding will take place to insure that materials used for re-vegetation are adaptive to the sediment control.

2.4 Proper Storage and Cover of Any Stockpiles

The location of the Contractor's storage areas for equipment and/or materials shall require written approval of the Engineer.

Adequate measures for erosion and sediment control such as the placement of straw wattles around the downstream perimeter of stockpiles shall be employed to protect any downstream areas from siltation.

There shall be no storage of equipment or materials in areas designated as wetlands.

The Engineer may designate a particular area or areas where the Contractor may store materials used in his operations.

2.5 Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers

Erosion control lines as described in Section 5 will be utilized to ensure that sedimentation does not occur outside the perimeter of the work area.

2.6 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

There are no storm drains in the work area.

2.7 Retain Sediment On-Site

The Contractor will be responsible to monitor erosion control measures. Whenever necessary the Contractor will clear sediment from the straw wattles that have been silted up during construction.

Daily monitoring should be conducted using the attached Monitoring Form.

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on-site during the construction project:

2.8 Material Handling and Waste Management

Materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in appropriate containers. Materials will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.

Waste materials will be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal container from a licensed management company. The waste and any construction debris from the site will be hauled off-site daily and disposed of properly. The contractor will be responsible for waste removal. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed for materials. Sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of once a week, by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor.

2.9 Designated Washout Areas

The Contractor shall use washout facilities at their own facilities, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.

2.10 Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

On-site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the risk of leakage. To ensure that leaks on stored equipment do not contaminate the site, oil-absorbing mats will be placed under oil-containing equipment during storage. Regular fueling and service of the equipment may be performed using approved methods and with care taken to minimize chance of spills. Repair of equipment or machinery within the 100' water resources area shall not be allowed without the prior approval of the Engineer. Any petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled with spill control pads/socks placed under/around their perimeters.

2.11 Equipment/Vehicle Washing

The Contractor will be responsible to ensure that no equipment is washed on-site.

SECTION 3: Spill Prevention and Control Plan

The Contractor will be responsible for preventing spills in accordance with the project specifications and applicable federal, state and local regulations. The Contractor will identify a properly trained site employee, involved with the day-to-day site operations to be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. The name(s) of the responsible spill personnel will be posted on-site. Each employee will be instructed that all spills are to be reported to the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator.

3.1 Spill Control Equipment

Spill control/containment equipment will be kept in the Work Area. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept either in the Work Area or in an otherwise accessible on-site location. Equipment and materials will include, but not be limited to, absorbent booms/mats, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, sand, plastic and metal containers specifically for this purpose. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure the inventory will be readily accessible and maintained.

3.2 Notification

Workers will be directed to inform the on-site supervisor of a spill event. The supervisor will assess the incident and initiate proper containment and response procedures immediately upon notification. Workers should avoid direct contact with spilled materials during the containment procedures. Primary notification of a spill should be made to the local Fire Department and Police Departments. Secondary Notification will be to the certified cleanup contractor if deemed necessary by Fire and/or Police personnel. The third level of notification (within 1 hour) is to the DEP or municipality's Licensed Site Professional (LSP). The specific cleanup contractor to be used will be identified by the Contractor prior to commencement of construction activities.

3.3 Spill Containment and Clean-Up Measures

Spills will be contained with granular sorbent material, sand, sorbent pads, booms or all of the above to prevent spreading. Certified cleanup contractors should complete spill cleanup. The material manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and on-site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

3.4 Hazardous Materials Spill Report

The Contractor will report and record any spill. The spill report will present a description of the release, including the quantity and type of material, date of the spill, circumstances leading to the release, location of spill, response actions and personnel, documentation of notifications and corrective measures implemented to prevent reoccurrence.

This document does not relieve the Contractor of the Federal reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, 40 CFR Part 302 and the State requirements specified under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (M.C.P) relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117 or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a twenty-four (24) hour period, the Contractor is required to comply with the response requirements of the above mentioned regulations. Spills of oil or hazardous material in excess of the reportable quantity will be reported to the National Response Center (NRC).

SECTION 4: Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Owner/Operator:
Town of Medway
Peter Pelletier
Medway Department of Public Works
45B Holliston Street, Door 9
Medway, MA 02053
(508) 533-3725

Engineer:
James Pearson, PE
Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc.
55 Walkers Brook Dr, Suite 100
Reading, MA 01867
978-532-1900 ex. 2346

Site Inspector:
TBD

Contractor:
TBD

SECTION 5: Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Drawings can be found in the attached project plans. In addition a technical specification (*Section 01570 Environmental Protection*) has been included as part of Appendix D, which details all Erosion and Sedimentation controls.

SECTION 6: Site Development Plan

The Site Development Plan is included in the attached plans.

SECTION 7: Operation and Maintenance of Erosion Control

The erosion control measures will be installed as detailed in the technical specification ***01570 Environmental Protection***. If there is a failure to the controls the Contractor, under the supervision of the Engineer, will be required to stop work until the failure is repaired.

Periodically throughout the work, whenever the Engineer deems it necessary, the sediment that has been deposited against the controls will be removed to ensure that the controls are working properly.

SECTION 8: Inspection Schedule

During construction, the erosion and sedimentation controls will be inspected daily. Once the Contractor is selected, an onsite inspector will be selected to work closely with the Engineer to ensure that erosion and sedimentation controls are in place and working properly. An Inspection Form is included.

Inspection Form

Inspected By: _____ Date: _____Time:_____

YES	NO	DOES NOT APPLY	ITEM
			Do any erosion/siltation control measures require repair or clean out to maintain adequate function?
			Is there any evidence that sediment is leaving the site and entering the wetlands?
			Are any temporary soil stockpiles or construction materials located in non-approved areas?
			Are on-site construction traffic routes, parking, and storage of equipment and supplies located in areas not specifically designed for them?

Specific location, current weather conditions, and action to be taken:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Other Comments:

_____

_____

Pending the actions noted above I certify that the site is in compliance with the Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX D

N
W E
S

200 100 0 200
Feet

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS),Maxar, Microsoft

Legend

- Investigation Area
- Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- Isolated Vegetated Wetland
- Approximate TOB- Perennial Stream
- Stormwater Basin
- MA Towns

USGS Streams

- USGS Perennial Stream
- USGS Intermittent Stream
- Hydrologic Connection
- MassDOT Roads

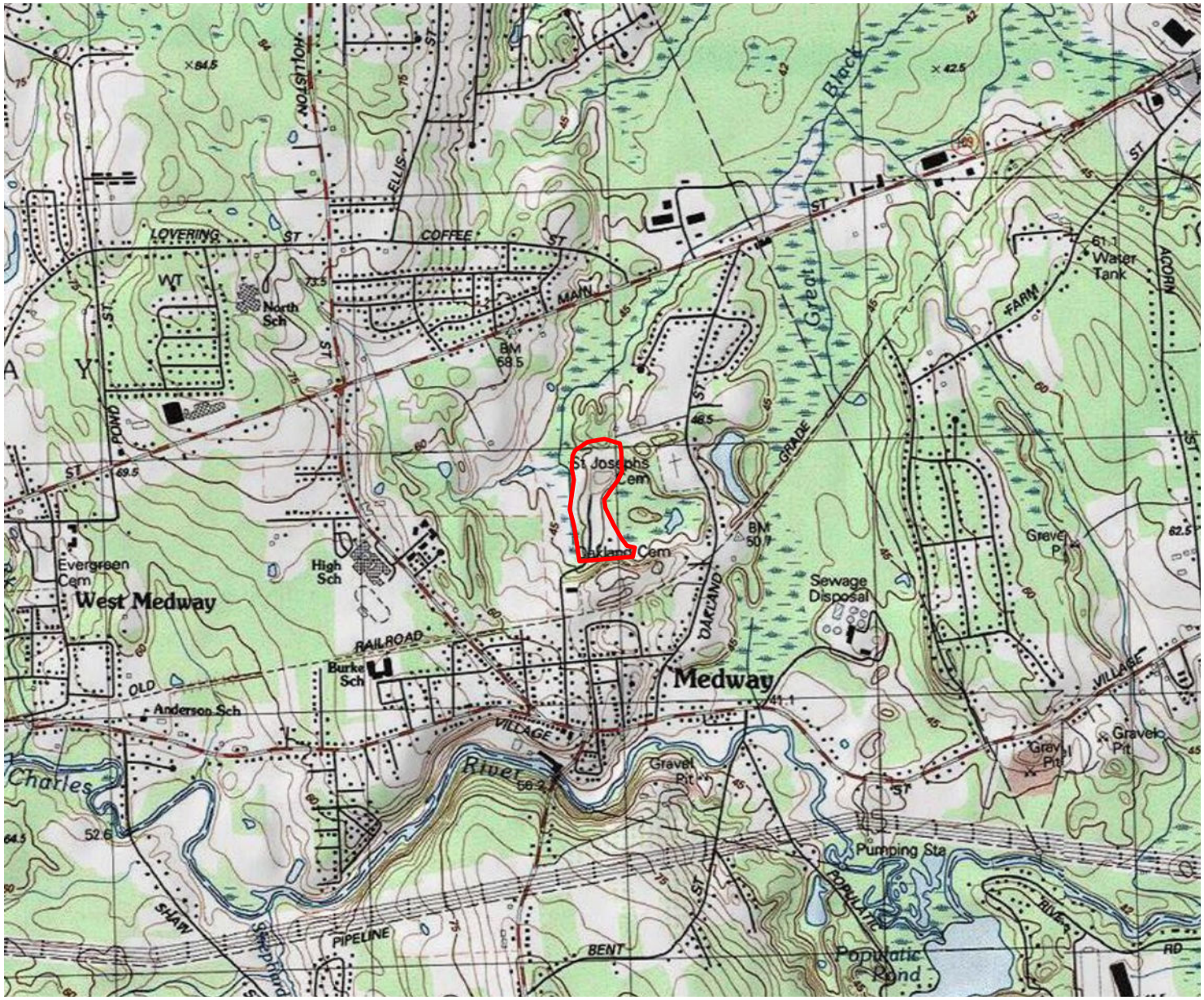
DEP Wetland Areas

- Marsh/Bog
- Wooded marsh
- Cranberry Bog
- Salt Marsh
- Open Water
- Reservoir (with PWSID)
- Tidal Flats
- Beach/Dune

FIGURE 1
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

Wetlands Field Map

Weston & Sampson



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1,000 500 0 1,000
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Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

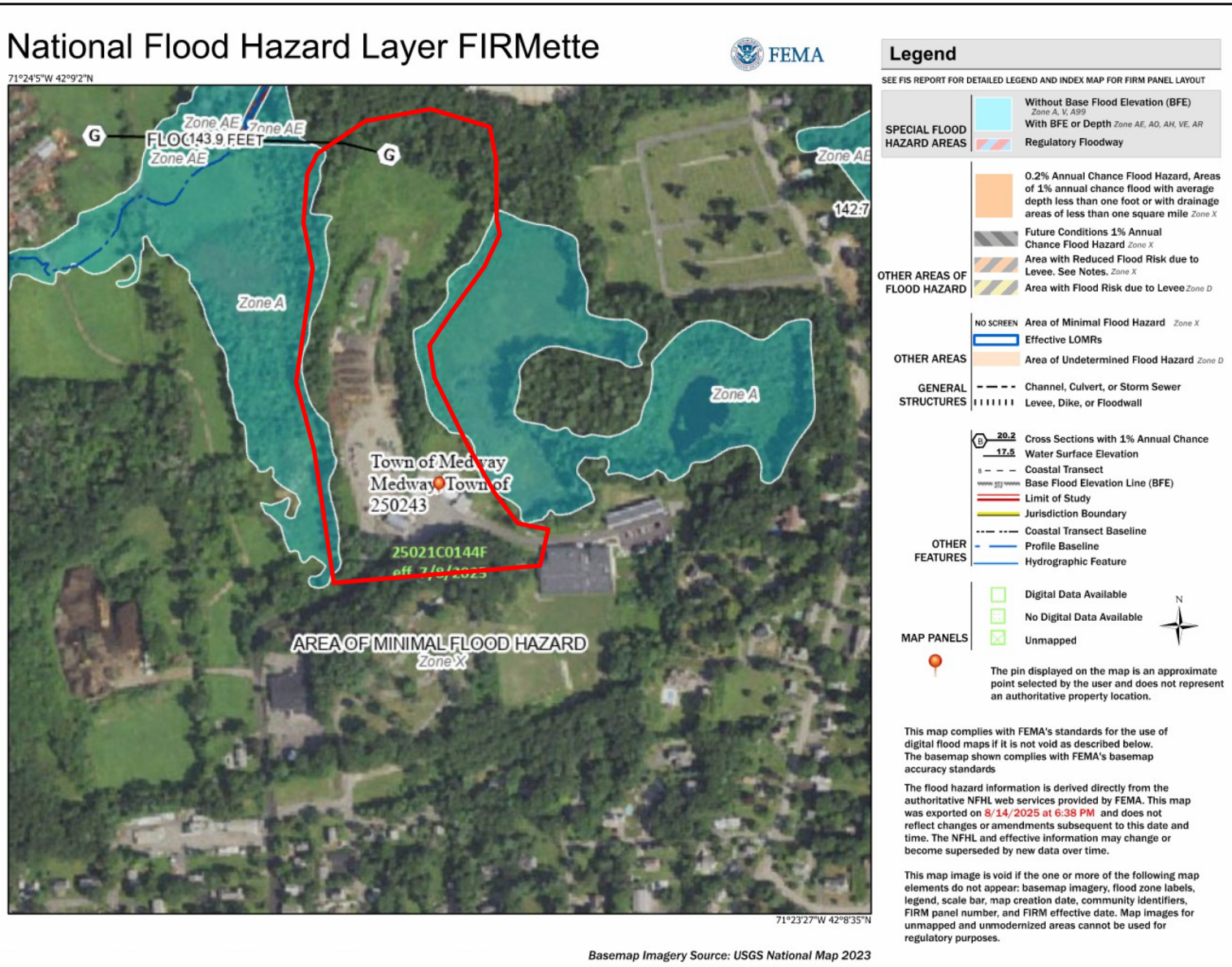
Legend

Investigation Area

FIGURE 2
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

USGS Topographic Map

Weston & Sampson



Data Source: FEMA, USGS National Map 2023

Legend

Investigation Area

FIGURE 3
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

FEMA Map

Weston & Sampson

Default Folder: \\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\MA\Medway MA\LF Mon\LF Mon FY25 ENG24-1291\Landfill Cap Investigation\Wetland Delineation\GIS\Maps\MedwayWetlandMaps User: Russo.Gregory Date: 8/14/2025 2:54 PM

Legend

- Investigation Area
- Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- Isolated Vegetated Wetland
- Approximate TOB- Perennial Stream
- Stormwater Basin
- MassDOT Roads
- Article 97 Land
- ACECs
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pools
- Cold Water Fisheries

Outstanding Resource Waters

- Public Water Supply Contributor
- ORW for ACEC
- ORW for both Water Supply and Other

N
W E
S

150 75 0 150
Feet

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), NHESP, MassGIS, Maxar

FIGURE 4
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

Environmental Receptors Map

Weston & Sampson

APPENDIX E

SECTION 01570

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.01 DESCRIPTION:

A. The work covered by this section of the specifications consists of furnishing all labor, materials, tools and equipment and performing all work required for the prevention of environmental pollution during and as a result of construction operations under this contract.

B. The requirements set forth in this section of the specifications apply to cross-country areas, river and stream crossings, and construction in and adjacent to wetlands, unless otherwise specifically stated.

C. All work under this Contract shall be in accordance with the Conservation Commissions' Orders of Conditions as well as any conditional requirements applied, all of which are attached to Section 00890, PERMITS.

D. Prior to commencement of work, the Contractor shall meet with representatives of the Engineer to develop mutual understandings relative to compliance of the environmental protection program.

1.02 SUBMITTALS:

A. The Contractor shall submit details and literature fully describing environmental protection methods to be employed in carrying out construction activities within 100 feet of wetlands or across areas designated as wetlands.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 STRAW WATTLES:

Straw Wattles shall consist of a 100% biodegradable exterior jute or coir netting with 100% wheat straw interior filling as manufactured by GEI Works, Sebastian, Florida (Phone: 772-646-0597; website: www.erosionpollution.com), or approved equal.

PART 3- EXECUTION

3.01 NOTIFICATION AND STOPPAGE OF WORK:

A. The Engineer will notify the Contractor in writing of any non-compliance with the provisions of the Order of Conditions. The Contractor shall, after receipt of such notice, immediately take corrective action. Such notice, when delivered to the Contractor or its authorized representative at the site of the work, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose. If the Contractor fails to act promptly, the Owner may order stoppage of all or part of the work through the Engineer until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No claim for an extension of time or for excess

costs or damage incurred by the Contractor as a result of time lost due to any stop work orders shall be made unless it was later determined that the Contractor was in compliance.

3.02 AREA OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

A. Insofar as possible, the Contractor shall confine its construction activities to those areas defined by the plans and specifications. All land resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work performed under this contract shall be preserved in their present condition or be restored to a condition after completion of construction at least equal to that which existed prior to work under this contract.

3.03 PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES:

A. The Contractor shall not pollute streams, lakes or reservoirs with fuels, oils, bitumens, calcium chloride, acids or other harmful materials. It is the Contractor's responsibility to comply with all applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal laws regarding pollution of rivers and streams.

B. Special measures should be taken to insure against spillage of any pollutants into public waters.

3.04 CONSTRUCTION IN AREAS DESIGNATED AS WETLANDS ON THE DRAWINGS:

A. Insofar as possible, the Contractor shall make every effort to minimize disturbance within areas designated as wetlands or within 100-feet of wetland resource areas.

B. The Contractor shall perform its work in such a way that these areas are left in the condition existing prior to construction.

A. The elevations of areas designated as wetlands shall not be unduly disturbed by the Contractor's operations outside of the trench limits. If such disturbance does occur, the Contractor shall take all measures necessary to return these areas to the elevations which existed prior to construction.

B. Excavated materials shall not be permanently placed or temporarily stored in areas designated as wetlands. Temporary storage areas for excavated material shall be as required by the Engineer.

3.05 PROTECTING AND MINIMIZING EXPOSED AREAS:

A. The Contractor shall limit the area of land which is exposed and free from vegetation during construction. In areas where the period of exposure will be greater than two (2) months, temporary vegetation, mulching or other protective measures shall be provided as specified.

B. The Contractor shall take account of the conditions of the soil where temporary cover crop will be used to insure that materials used for temporary vegetation are adaptive to the sediment control. Materials to be used for temporary vegetation shall be approved by the Engineer.

3.06 LOCATION OF STORAGE AREAS:

A. The location of the Contractor's storage areas for equipment and/or materials shall be upon cleared portions of the job site or areas to be cleared as a part of this project, and shall require

written approval of the Engineer. Plans showing storage facilities for equipment and materials shall be submitted for approval of the Engineer.

B. No excavated materials or materials used in backfill operations shall be deposited within a minimum distance of one hundred (100) feet of any watercourse or any drainage facility. Adequate measures for erosion and sediment control such as the placement of baled straw around the downstream perimeter of stockpiles shall be employed to protect any downstream areas from siltation.

C. There shall be no storage of equipment or materials in areas designated as wetlands.

D. The Engineer may designate a particular area or areas where the Contractor may store materials used in its operations.

3.07 PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPE:

A. The Contractor shall not deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs nor remove or cut them without written authority from the Owner. No ropes, cables, or guys shall be fastened to or attached to any existing nearby trees for anchorages unless specifically authorized by the Engineer. Excavating machinery and cranes shall be of suitable type and be operated with care to prevent injury to trees which are not to be removed, particularly overhanging branches and limbs. The Contractor shall, in any event, be responsible for any damage resulting from such use.

B. Branches, limbs, and roots shall not be cut except by permission of the Engineer. All cutting shall be smoothly and neatly done without splitting or crushing. When there is unavoidable injury to branches, limbs and trunks of trees, the injured portions shall be neatly trimmed and covered with an application of grafting wax or tree healing paint as directed.

C. Where, in the opinion of the Engineer, trees may possibly be defaced, bruised, injured, or otherwise damaged by the Contractor's equipment or by its blasting or other operations, the Engineer may require the Contractor to adequately protect such trees by placing boards, planks, poles or fencing around them. Any trees or landscape feature scarred or damaged by the Contractor's equipment or operations shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition at the expense of the Contractor. The Engineer will decide what method of restoration shall be used, and whether damaged trees shall be treated and healed or removed and disposed of under the provisions of Section 02230, CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

D. Cultivated hedges, shrubs, and plants which could be injured by the Contractor's operations shall be protected by suitable means or shall be dug up, balled and temporarily replanted and maintained. After construction operations have been substantially completed, they shall be replanted in their original positions and cared for until growth is re-established. If cultivated hedges, shrubs, and plants are injured to such a degree as to affect their growth or diminish

their beauty or usefulness, they shall be replaced by items of a kind and quality at least equal to that existing at the start of the work.

3.08 CLEARING AND GRUBBING:

A. The Contractor shall clear and grub only on the Owner's land or the Owner's easements, and only the area required for construction operations, as approved by the Engineer.

B. The Contractor shall not remove trees in the Owner's temporary easements without permission of the Engineer.

3.09 STRAW WATTLES:

A. The wattles will be placed in a shallow trench (2-3 inches deep) and staked in the ground using wooden stakes driven at 4-foot intervals. The wooden stakes will be placed at a minimum depth of 24-inches into the ground.

B. The wattles shall be regularly inspected and before and after every forecasted major weather event. All deposited sediment shall be removed and not allowed to accumulate to the top of the wattles. Wattles damaged during construction shall be repaired or replaced as required by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Owner.

C. The Contractor shall remove all wattles after construction is completed.

END OF SECTION

APPENDIX F

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

Under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

I, Gregory Russo, hereby certify under the Pains and Penalties of Perjury that on August 21, 2025 I gave notification to abutters in compliance with the second paragraph of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 131, Section 40, and the DEP Guide to Abutter Notification dated, April 8, 1994, in connection with the following matter:

> A Notice of Intent has been filed under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act by the Town of Medway Department of Public Works with the Medway Conservation Commission on August 21, 2025 for property located at 46 Broad Street in Medway.

The completed notification and a list of the abutters to whom it was given and their addresses, are attached to this Affidavit of Service.

August 21, 2025

Name: Gregory Russo DATE
Title: Technical Specialist
Organization: Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc

Shannon Reeve

From: Herrick, Devin <Herrick.Devin@wseinc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 5, 2025 12:55 PM
To: Shannon Reeve
Cc: Russo, Gregory; McGuire, Matthew
Subject: RE: [External] Abutters List Request - 46 Broad Street
Attachments: Abutters Request_46 Broad Street_Updated.pdf

Oh no! I am so sorry. Is this one any better? Here is a screenshot as well, just in case:

TOWN OF MEDWAY
BOARD OF ASSESSORS
155 VILLAGE STREET
MEDWAY, MA 02053
PHONE: 508-533-3203 FAX: 508-321-4901
www.townofmedway.org

REQUEST FOR ABUTTERS

Date of Request: 8/5/2025

Property owner: Town of Medway

Property location: 46 Broad Street

Parcel (property) ID(S): 50-002

Please specify: 100', 300' or 500' from subject parcel: 100 ft - Conservation Commission

THIS LIST IS REQUESTED FOR:

____ Planning & Economic Development Board
____ Zoning Board of Appeals
__X__ Conservation Commission
____ Historical Commission

REQUESTER INFORMATION:

Name: Greg Russo Email address: Russo.Gregory@wseinc.com

Address: 55 Walkers Brook Drive
Reading MA 01867

Phone: 774-248-4095

This is a Town project and we are the engineer on the project so we are assuming this is fee exempt

THERE IS A FEE OF $15.00 PER PARCEL DUE AT THE TIME OF REQUEST. THE LIST IS VALID FOR 90 DAYS OF CERTIFICATION DATE. THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS RESERVES 10 WORKING DAYS TO PROVIDE ALL CERTIFIED LISTS OF ABUTTERS. *** IF YOU WISH TO HAVE THE LISTS MAILED BACK TO YOU, YOU MUST PROVIDE A SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE LARGE ENOUGH FOR THREE SETS OF LABELS ***

July 2014

Best

Devin

Technical Specialist
Direct: 978-573-5802
Cell: 978-270-3122

Weston & Sampson

Weston & Sampson
55 Walkers Brook Drive, Suite 100
Reading, MA 01867 (HQ)
tel: 978-532-1900 ext. 2117

westonandsampson.com

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0 R CROOKS ST — 50-003

EVANGELICAL CONG. SOCIETY — LUC: 960
C/O BRUCE GREGORY (CEMETERY)
155 VILLAGE ST.
MEDWAY, MA 02053

47 BROAD ST — 50-006

HIDDEN ACRES REALTY II, LLC — LUC: 718
CASSIDY DAVID L
86 HOLLISTON ST.
MEDWAY, MA 02053

65 MAIN ST — 50-001

HIDDEN ACRES REALTY II, LLC — LUC: 718
CASSIDY DAVID L
86 HOLLISTON ST
MEDWAY, MA 02053

13 R CHESTNUT ST — 51-007

MEDWAY TOWN OF — LUC: 930
BOARD OF SELECTMEN
155 VILLAGE ST
MEDWAY, MA 02053

46 BROAD ST — 50-002

MEDWAY TOWN OF — LUC: 931
155 VILLAGE ST.
MEDWAY, MA 02053

0 R OAKLAND ST — 51-008

MEDWAY TOWN OF MUNICIPAL — LUC: 930
155 VILLAGE ST.
MEDWAY, MA 02053

59 OAKLAND ST — 51-001

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP — LUC: 953
OF BOSTON
2 BARBER ST.
MEDWAY, MA 02053

73 R OAKLAND ST — 42-028

SSJD ESTATES LLC — LUC: 806
73 R OAKLAND ST
MEDWAY, MA 02053-0675

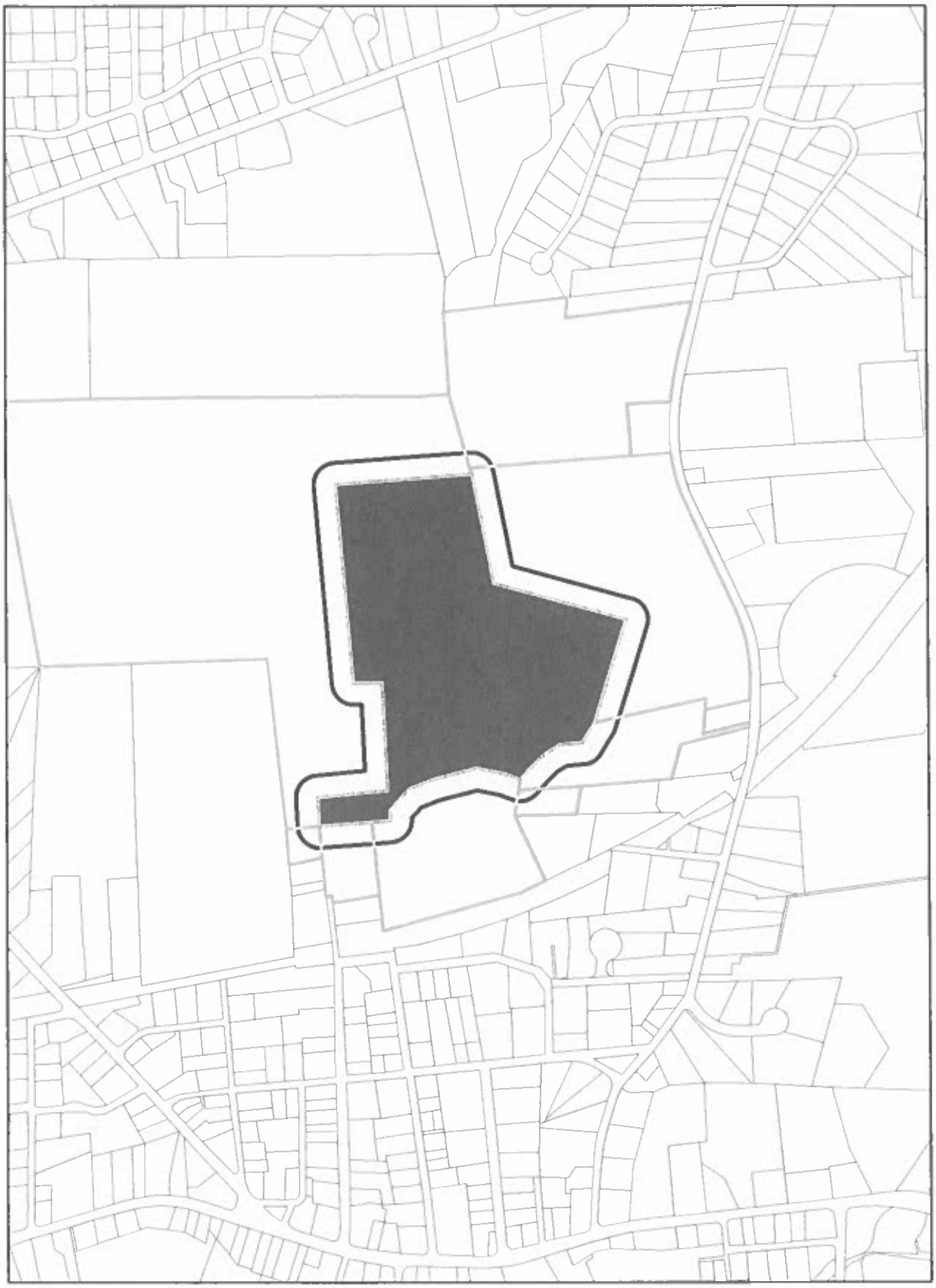
42 BROAD ST — 50-005

TUCKERMAN PROPERTIES LLC — LUC: 400
21 LOVERS LANE
MEDWAY, MA 02053

THIS IS A CERTIFIED ABUTTERS LIST FROM THE TOWN OF MEDWAY.
WE CERTIFY THAT AT TIME OF LAST ASSESSMENT, THE NAMES AND
ADDRESSES OF ALL PROPERTY OWNERS, ARE ACCURATE.

Office of the Board of Assessors

Date 8/5/25



Notification to Abutters

By Hand Delivery, Certified Mail (return receipt requested), or Certificates of Mailing

This is a notification required by law. You are receiving this notification because you have been identified as the owner of land abutting another parcel of land for which certain activities are proposed. Those activities require a permit under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c. 131, § 40).

In accordance with the second paragraph of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, and 310 CMR 10.05(4)(a) of the Wetlands Regulations, you are hereby notified that:

A. A Notice of Intent was filed with the Medway Conservation Commission on August 21st, 2025 seeking permission to remove, fill, dredge, or alter an area subject to protection under M.G.L. c. 131 §40. The following is a description of the proposed activity/activities:

The proponent (Town of Medway Department of Public Works) is intending to perform test pit investigations at the Medway Landfill. The purpose of the test pits is to assess the horizontal limits of the waste deposition area as well as the depth profile of the landfill cap (if present) at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts.

B. The name of the applicant is: Peter Pelletier (Town of Medway Department of Public Works)

C. The address of the land where the activity is proposed is: 46 Broad Street.

D. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be examined or obtained at the office of the Medway Conservation Commission, located at 155 Village Street. The regular business hours of the Commission are Mondays from 7:30am to 5:30pm, Tuesday through Thursday from 7:30am to 4:30pm, and Friday from 7:30am to 12:30pm, and the Commission may be reached at (508) 533-3292.

E. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained from the applicant or their representative by calling Gregory Russo, Representative, at (774) 298-3095. An administrative fee may be applied for providing copies of the NOI and plans.

F. Information regarding the date, time, and location of the public hearing regarding the Notice of Intent may be obtained from the Medway Conservation Commission. Notice of the public hearing will be published at least five business days in advance, in the Milford Daily.

Notification provided pursuant to the above requirement does not automatically confer standing to the recipient to request Departmental Action for the underlying matter. See 310 CMR 10.05(7)(a)4.

APPENDIX G

Weston & Sampson SM

westonandsampson.com

55 Walkers Brook Drive, Suite 100
Reading, MA 01867
tel: 978.532.1900

Wetland Delineation Report

May 2025

Medway, Massachusetts
Project # ENG25-0496

Landfill Cap Investigation
Medway, MA

Wetland Delineation Conducted By:
Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page on 5/29/2025

Delineation Report Reviewed By:
Rhianna Sommers, PWS

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FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

On May 29th, 2025, the presence of wetland resources was investigated near the Medway Recycling Center (46 Broad Street) in Medway, MA. The investigation area is located adjacent to an existing Department of Public Works facility and undeveloped woodlands. Please see Figure 1 (Wetlands Field Map) and Figure 2 (USGS Topographic Map) of this report for the investigation area. Adjacent wetland resource areas and associated buffer zones, which may project into the investigation area, were approximated utilizing aerial imagery and USGS Stream data from MassGIS as the perennial stream was inaccessible due to high water levels.

Wetland resource areas including two bordering vegetated wetlands and one isolated vegetated wetland were identified and flagged within the investigation area using pink flagging by a Weston & Sampson employee who is trained in the wetland delineation process using the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and the US Army Corps of Engineers methodology. Outside the investigation area, one unnamed perennial stream, was approximated utilizing wetland data layers from MassGIS and aerial imagery as the perennial stream was inaccessible due to high water levels. One non-jurisdictional stormwater basin was observed within the investigation area. Further descriptions of the wetland resource areas identified on site are presented in the following sections.

2.0 DELINEATION OF WETLAND RESOURCES

2.1 Site Observations

The Weston & Sampson wetland scientist, trained in the ACOE Wetland Delineation Manual and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Delineating Bordering Vegetated Wetlands Under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act guidance document, observed the following protected wetland resources at the site:

- Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW)
- Isolated Vegetated Wetlands (IW)
- Approximate Bank – Perennial Stream
- Riverfront Area
- Stormwater Basin

Field data were recorded on US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Wetland Determination Data Forms. See Appendix A for completed data forms and Appendix B for site photographs.

2.2 Wetland Delineation Methodology

A wetland delineation assessment was conducted in accordance with the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.55(2)(c)), Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Massachusetts Handbook for Delineation of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (Second Edition, September 2022), ACOE Wetland Manual (Technical Report Y-87-1), Town of Medway General Bylaw Article 21, and the Town of Medway Rules and Regulations.

The bordering vegetated wetlands (BVW) delineation methodology included the characterization of vegetation, hydrologic conditions, and soil in both wetland and upland areas to identify the transitional area, which was used as the wetland limit. Pink flags with distinct flag numbers were left in the field to show wetland resource area limits.

Vegetation, hydrology and soils were assessed in both wetland and upland areas to accurately place the wetland limits at each site. The percentage of vegetative species was estimated by creating sample plots. Sample plot radius for trees, saplings, shrubs, groundcover and woody vine strata was 30', 15', 15', 5' and 30', respectively. After creating the sample plot areas, the percent basal area coverage of

each species within the monitoring plot was recorded. Using these field observations, the percent dominance of each species within its stratum was calculated. The 50/20 Rule was then used to determine dominance. Dominant species were considered the most abundant plant species (when ranked in descending order of abundance and cumulatively totaled) that immediately exceeds 50% of the total dominance measure (basal area) for the stratum, plus any additional species comprising 20% or more of the total dominance measure for the stratum. Once the dominant species were determined, they were treated equally to determine the presence of hydrophytic vegetation. If the number of dominant species with a Wetland Indicator Status of FAC (excluding FAC-), FACW or OBL is greater than, or equal to, the number of remaining dominant species, the area was considered a jurisdictional wetland resource area based on vegetation.

A soil sample from each wetland sample plot was also taken. Each soil sample goes to a depth of at least 12-24 inches. The soil was characterized to determine if the soil sample was considered a hydric (wetland) soil. Soil samples, including mottles, were characterized based on color using Munsell Soil-Color charts as a color reference.

The general area was then assessed for hydrologic conditions, including, but not limited to, site inundation, depth to free water, depth of soil saturation, water marks, drift lines, sediment deposits, water-stained leaves.

2.3 Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW)

Two Bordering Vegetated Wetland (BVW) series were delineated at the site. The BVW are located adjacent to an unnamed perennial stream and a wetland system located outside of the investigation area. The limit of the BVW resource areas were determined by locating the transitional area between wetland and upland vegetation, soils and hydrologic conditions. Wetland flags left in the field included:

- BVW-A1 through BVW-A51 (BVW “A” Series)
- BVW-B1 through BVW-B54 (BVW “B” Series)

Dominant vegetation within the wetlands included red maple (*Acer rubrum),* high bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum)*, multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora)*, glossy buckthorn (*Frangula alnus)*, coastal sweet-pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia)*, smooth arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum)*, broad-leaved cattail

(*Typha latifolia)*, sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis)*, tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*), and asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus)*. Soils within the BVW's were composed of muck. Other indicators of wetland hydrology included surface water, highwater table, water-stained leaves, and saturation.

Dominant vegetation in the uplands included red maple (*Acer rubrum*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra)*, high bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum)*, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia)*, box elder (*Acer negundo)*, poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans)*, Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia)*, and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata)*. Soils within the uplands were composed of fine sandy loam, with no evidence of mottling or hydrology within the top 10 inches.

BVWs are subject to a 100-foot buffer under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act per 310 CMR 10.02(2)(b). The Town of Medway Wetland Bylaw, Rules, and Regulations implement a 100-foot buffer zone on freshwater wetlands, as well as a local 25-foot No Disturb Zone.

2.4 Isolated Vegetated Wetland (IW)

A single Isolated Vegetated Wetland (IW) series was delineated at the site. The limit of the IW resource area was determined by locating the transitional area between wetland and upland vegetation, soils and hydrologic conditions. Vegetation, hydrology and soils were assessed in the same manner as described above for identifying BVW.

Wetland flags left in the field included:

- IW-A1 through IW-A16 (IW "A" Series)

Dominant vegetation in the wetland included quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides)*, red maple (*Acer rubrum)*, and common reed (*Phragmites australis)*. Soils within the IW showed evidence of prior disturbance, which is consistent with the location adjacent to the roadway. The soils were composed of fine sand and loam. Other indicators of wetland hydrology included a highwater table, saturation, and water-stained leaves.

The upland vegetation adjacent to the IW was dominated by red maple (*Acer rubrum)*, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides)*, multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora)*, Glossy buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), poison ivy

(*Toxicodendron radicans)*, and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia)*. Soils were composed of fine sandy loam. No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

The Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act does not typically protect isolated vegetated wetlands, unless they are vernal pools or meet the criteria for Isolated Land Subject to Flooding (ILSF). Pursuant to 310 CMR 10.57(2)(b), ILSF is an isolated depression or closed basin without an inlet or an outlet which at least once a year confines standing water to a volume of at least ¼ acre-feet and to an average depth of at least six inches. IW A does not appear to be large enough to hold the volume of water required to be jurisdictional as ILSF. However, it is recommended that project engineers perform the necessary calculations to confirm that the IW would not hold the requisite volume of water to be considered ILSF.

Certain individual communities have chosen to extend protections to these isolated wetlands within their local bylaws including the Town of Medway Wetland Bylaw, Rules, and Regulations implement a 100-foot buffer zone on freshwater wetlands, as well as a local 25-foot No Disturb Zone.

2.5 Bank

Water bodies, including perennial streams, intermittent streams, ponds and lakes, have banks which are protected by the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act. Bank is a wetland resource area defined by 310 CMR 10.54(2)(a) as "the portion of land surface which normally abuts and confines a water body. It occurs between a waterbody and a vegetated bordering wetland and adjacent floodplain, or, in absence of these, it occurs between a waterbody and an upland." Vegetated banks provide valuable functions such as flood control, stormwater prevention, fisheries protection, and water quality protection. The limit of this resource area is identified by Top of Bank (TOB) which is located at the first observable break in slope or the Mean Annual Flood Level (MAFL), whichever is lower. TOB is easily identified in the field so that indicator was utilized for this wetland delineation.

Approximate Perennial Stream Banks

The limits of an unnamed perennial stream located outside of the investigation area were approximated for the purpose of estimating the extent of Riverfront Area that extends into the investigation area. The stream boundaries were approximated utilizing wetland data layers from MassGIS and aerial imagery as the stream was inaccessible at the time of the delineation due to the surrounding wetlands.

Perennial streams are subject to a 200-foot Riverfront Area under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act per 301 CMR 10.58(2)(a)(2)(c). The Town of Medway Wetland Bylaw, Rules, and Regulations also implements a 100-foot buffer zone off all streams, as well as a 25-foot No Disturb Zone.

2.6 Riverfront Area

Riverfront Area is a wetland resource area defined by 310 CMR 10.58 (2)(a)(3) as "The Riverfront Area is the area of land between a river's mean annual high-water line measured horizontally outward from the river and a parallel line located 200 feet away". The Riverfront Area on site is associated with an unnamed perennial stream. Since the limits of the Riverfront Area are based on elevation, this resource area cannot be delineated in the field and will be added to the final plan set based on survey.

The Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act does not place a buffer zone on the Riverfront Area and neither does the Town of Medway.

2.7 Stormwater Basin

One stormwater basin was identified within the investigation area. Based on field observation, the stormwater basin appears to be a currently maintained structure used for drainage purposes. If it can be shown that the basin is in fact a stormwater management system that is maintained, then the basin may be considered non-jurisdictional per 310 CMR 10.02 (2)(C) which states:

> *Notwithstanding the provisions of 310 CMR 10.02(1) and (2)(a) and (b), stormwater management systems designed, constructed, installed, operated, maintained, and/or improved as defined in 310 CMR 10.04 in accordance with the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in the Stormwater Management Policy (1996) or 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) through (q) do not by themselves constitute Areas Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 or Buffer Zone provided that:*
>
> 1. *the system was designed, constructed, installed, and/or improved as defined in 310 CMR 10.04 on or after November 18, 1996; and*
> 2. *if the system was constructed in an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 or Buffer Zone, the system was designed, constructed, and installed in accordance with all applicable provisions in 310 CMR 10.00.*

GPS points taken in the field included:

- SW A1 through SW A7 (Stormwater "A" Series)

Based on a review of available aerial imagery, SW A is located on the investigation area property and appears to have been constructed between 2019 and 2020 (please see aerial imagery below).

The left image displays the absence of a stormwater basin in 2019 and the presence of the stormwater basin in 2020 on the right image.

In order to comply with 310 CMR 10.02 (2)(C), the stormwater management system needs to have been designed, constructed, installed, and/or improved as defined in 310 CMR 10.04 on or after November 18, 1996. SW A appears to have been constructed between 2019 and 2020. The Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act does not protect stormwater management systems and neither does the Town of Medway. SW A does not meet the definition of any jurisdictional wetland resource area under the WPA.

2.8 Bordering Land Subject to Flooding

Bordering Land Subject to Flooding is a wetland resource area define by 310 CMR 10.57 (2)(a) 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".

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) were created online from the FEMA website to determine if there is a 100-year flood zone at the site. See Figure 3 for FIRM map. Based on FEMA flood maps the investigation area is located within a Zone A 100-year flood zone. FEMA defines a Zone A as "areas with

a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones". However, immediately north of the site the 100-year floodplain is mapped at 143.9' NAVD88. Per discussions with the Conservation Commission during the July 17, 2025 hearing, this elevation has been used to determine the boundary of the 100-year floodplain within the project area.

The Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act does not place a buffer zone on the 100-year flood zone (Bordering Land Subject to Flooding) however, the Town of Medway Wetlands Protection By-Law, Rules, and Regulations have extended protections to land within 100 feet of land subject to flooding.

2.9 Other Protected Areas

Weston & Sampson created environmental resources maps (see Figure 4) of the site to determine the presence of other protected areas. The data source of these map layers was the Massachusetts Geographic Information System (MassGIS). These areas included:

- NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- NHESP Certified and Potential Vernal Pools
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW)
- Coldwater Fisheries
- Article 97 Land

Wetland resources identified in the field were also added to these maps. Based on the MassGIS information there are no protected areas other than the wetland resource areas previously identified above.

3.0 SUMMARY

On May 29th, 2025, the presence of wetland resources was investigated near the Medway Recycling Center (46 Broad Street) in Medway, MA. Two bordering vegetated wetlands and one isolated vegetated wetland were identified and flagged within the investigation area. Outside the investigation area, one unnamed perennial stream was approximated utilizing wetland data layers from MassGIS and aerial imagery as the stream was inaccessible due to high water levels.

One stormwater basin was identified at the site. SW A is located in the southeast corner of the investigation area.

Additional environmental mapping was conducted using MassGIS data layers and FEMA FIRM mapping. This additional mapping indicates that the investigation area is located within the 100-year flood zone.

This Wetlands Delineation Report has been reviewed and approved by a Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS).

4.0 REFERENCES

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Wojtec, Michael, Bard – A field Guide to Trees of the Northeast.

New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee, 2019, Version 4, *Field Indicator of Identifying Hydric Soils in New England*. New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, Lowell, MA.

.

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200 100 0 200
Feet

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS),Maxar, Microsoft

Legend

- Investigation Area
- Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- Isolated Vegetated Wetland
- Approximate TOB- Perennial Stream
- Stormwater Basin
- MA Towns

USGS Streams

- USGS Perennial Stream
- USGS Intermittent Stream
- Hydrologic Connection
- MassDOT Roads

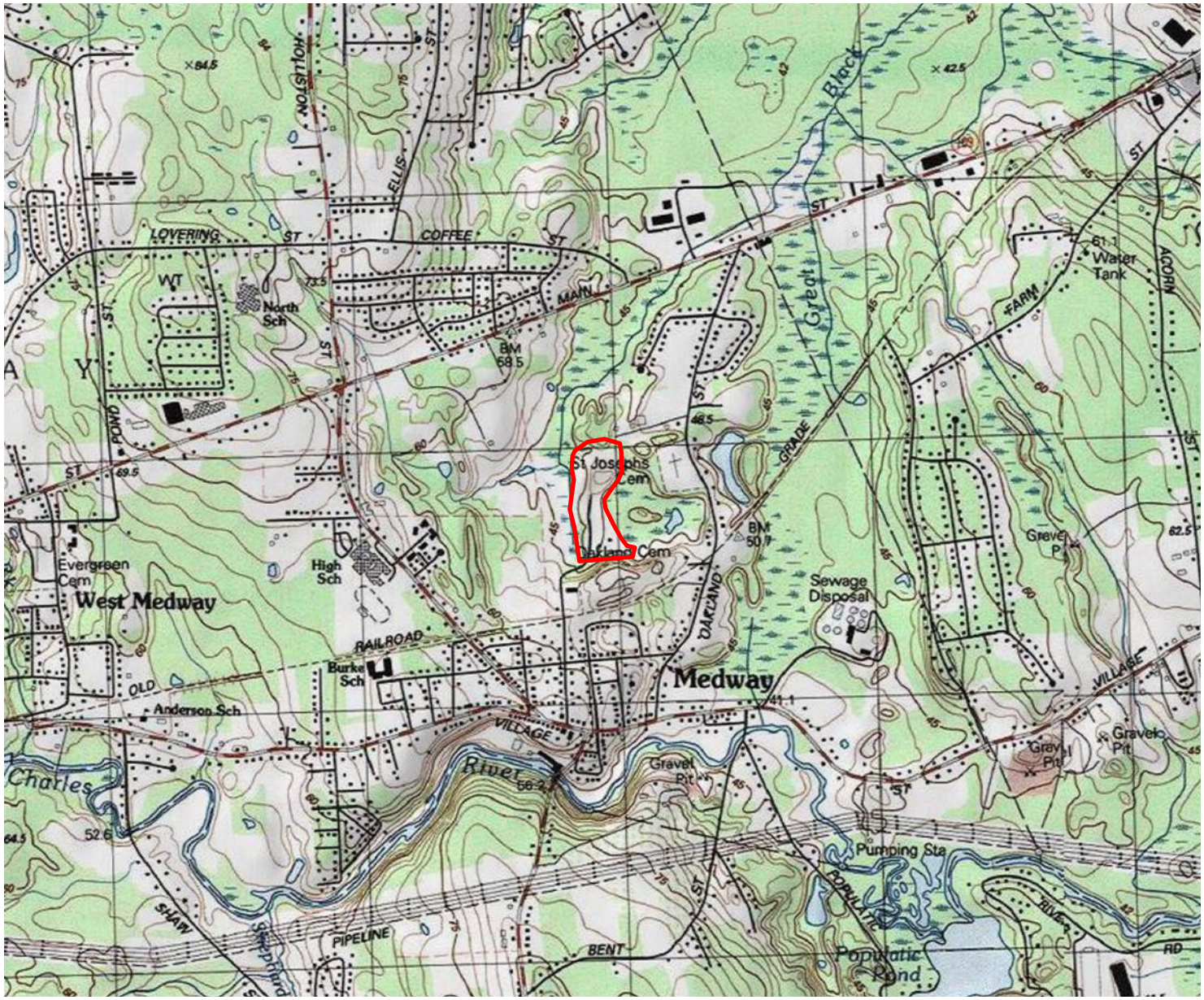
DEP Wetland Areas

- Marsh/Bog
- Wooded marsh
- Cranberry Bog
- Salt Marsh
- Open Water
- Reservoir (with PWSID)
- Tidal Flats
- Beach/Dune

FIGURE 1
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

Wetlands Field Map

Weston & Sampson



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1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

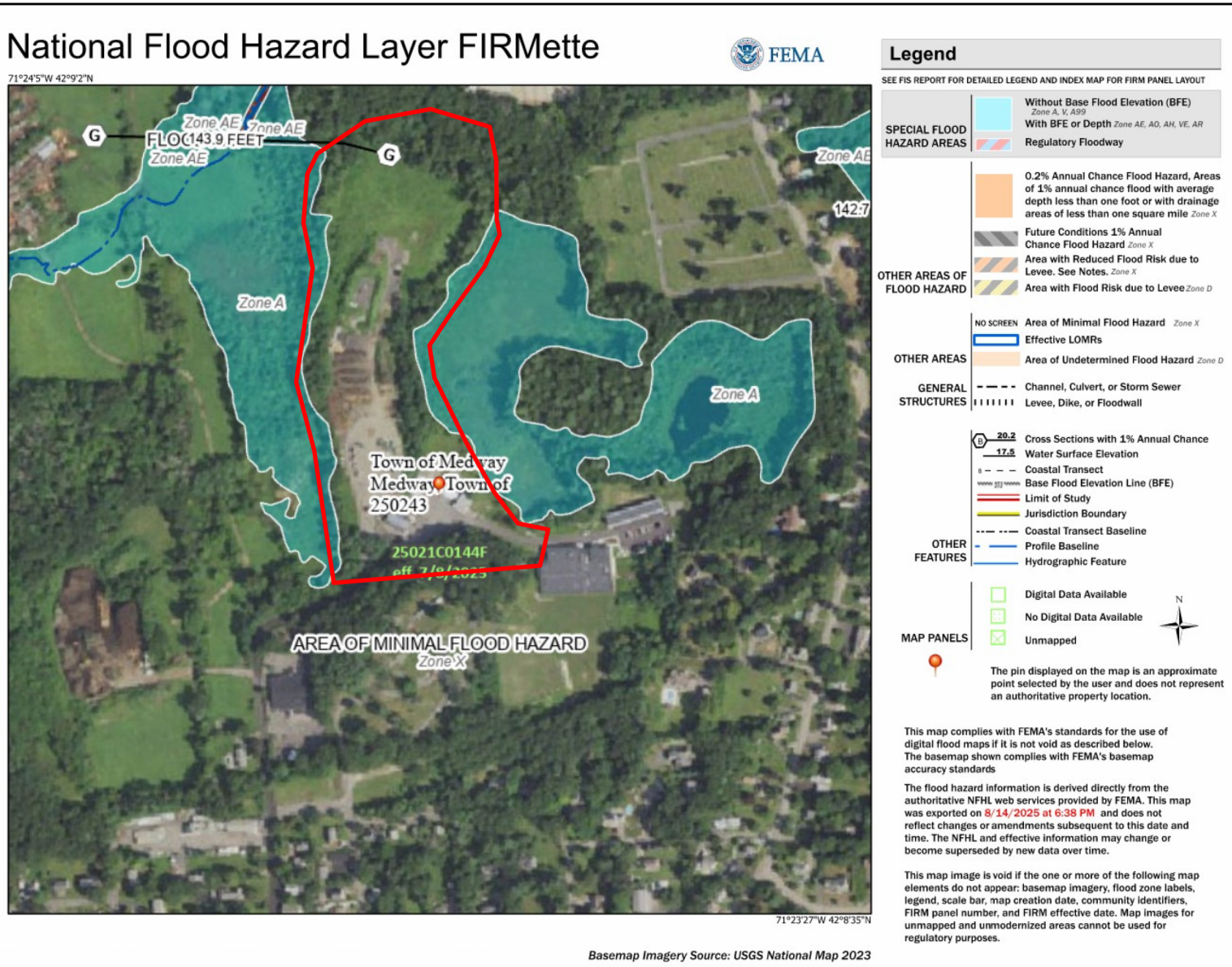
Legend

Investigation Area

FIGURE 2
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

USGS Topographic Map

Weston & Sampson



Data Source: FEMA, USGS National Map 2023

Legend

Investigation Area

FIGURE 3
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

FEMA Map

Weston & Sampson

Default Folder: \\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\MA\Medway MA\LF Mon\LF Mon FY25 ENG24-1291\Landfill Cap Investigation\Wetland Delineation\GIS\Maps\MedwayWetlandMaps User: Russo.Gregory Date: 8/14/2025 2:54 PM

Legend

- Investigation Area
- Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- Isolated Vegetated Wetland
- Approximate TOB- Perennial Stream
- Stormwater Basin
- MassDOT Roads
- Article 97 Land
- ACECs
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pools
- Cold Water Fisheries

Outstanding Resource Waters

- Public Water Supply Contributor
- ORW for ACEC
- ORW for both Water Supply and Other

N
W E
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150 75 0 150
Feet

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), NHESP, MassGIS, Maxar

FIGURE 4
Medway Landfill
Town of Medway
Medway, MA

Environmental Receptors Map

Weston & Sampson

APPENDIX A

ACOE Wetland Determination Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: BVWA WET

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1478101 Long: 71.3947637 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Freetown muck NWI classification: PFO1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	BVWA-WET

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: BVWA WET

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	5	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Acer rubrum*	5	Yes	FAC
2. *Vaccinium corymbosum*	10	Yes	FACW
3. *Rosa multiflora*	5	Yes	FACU
4. *Frangula alnus*	5	Yes	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Onoclea sensibilis*	5	No	FACW
2. *Osmunda regalis*	5	No	OBL
3. *Carex stricta*	15	Yes	OBL
4. *Toxicodendron radicans*	2	No	FAC
5. *Thelypteris palustris*	5	No	FACW
6. *Typha latifolia*	20	Yes	OBL
7. *Phragmites australis*	10	No	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	62	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Celastrus orbiculatus*	20	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
	20	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 8 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	40	x 1 =	40
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	17	x 3 =	51
FACU species	5	x 4 =	20
UPL species	20	x 5 =	100
Column Totals:	112 (A)		271 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.42

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: BVWA WET

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 2/2	100					Muck	organic muck

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- X Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: BVWA UP

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1478101 Long: 71.3947637 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Udorthents NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: BVWA UP

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2. *Robinia pseudoacacia*	2	No	FACU
3. *Morus rubra*	10	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	22	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Robinia pseudoacacia*	5	Yes	FACU
2. *Lonicera morrowii*	15	Yes	FACU
3. *Vaccinium corymbosum*	5	Yes	FACW
4. *Acer negundo*	5	Yes	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Toxicodendron radicans*	20	Yes	FAC
2. *Alliaria petiolata*	20	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	Yes	FAC
2. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	5	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
	10	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 10 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	57	x 4 =	228
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	102 (A)		358 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.51

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: BVWA UP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam
2-7	10YR 2/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: rock

Depth (inches): 7

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: BVWB WET

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1485053 Long: 71.3976427 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Saco silt loam NWI classification: PFO1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	BVWB-WET

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

X Surface Water (A1)	X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
____ High Water Table (A2)	____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
X Saturation (A3)	____ Marl Deposits (B15)	____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
____ Water Marks (B1)	____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
____ Sediment Deposits (B2)	____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
____ Drift Deposits (B3)	____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
____ Iron Deposits (B5)	____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	____ Other (Explain in Remarks)	____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 1	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): 0	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: BVWB WET

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2. *Alnus incana*	2	No	FACW
3. *Robinia pseudoacacia*	1	No	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	13	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Clethra alnifolia*	5	Yes	FAC
3. *Viburnum dentatum*	5	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Onoclea sensibilis*	20	Yes	FACW
2. *Impatiens capensis*	5	No	FACW
3. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	No	FAC
4. *Symplocarpus foetidus*	1	No	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	31	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Celastrus orbiculatus*	1	No	UPL
2. *Toxicodendron radicans*	1	No	FAC
3.			
4.			
	2	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	1	x 1 =	1
FACW species	27	x 2 =	54
FAC species	26	x 3 =	78
FACU species	11	x 4 =	44
UPL species	1	x 5 =	5
Column Totals:	66 (A)		182 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.76

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: BVWB WET

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 2/2	100					Muck	organic muck

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- X Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: BVWB UP

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1485053 Long: 71.3976427 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Udorthents NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: BVWB UP

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer platanoides*	5	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	10	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	No	FAC
2. *Alliaria petiolata*	15	Yes	FACU
3. *Rumex obtusifolius*	10	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	5	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
	5	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	15	x 3 =	45
FACU species	30	x 4 =	120
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	50 (A)		190 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			3.80

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: BVWB UP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam
2-10	10YR 3/2	98	10YR 4/6	2	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: rock

Depth (inches): 10

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: IW A WET

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1462998 Long: 71.3952205 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Saco silt loam NWI classification: PSS1

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	IWA-WET

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 4
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: IW A WET

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Populus tremuloides*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Acer rubrum*	5	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Phragmites australis*	80	Yes	FACW
2. *Impatiens capensis*	5	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	85	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66.7% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	85	x 2 =	170
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		225 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			2.25

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: IW A WET

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10YR 2/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
5-10	10YR 2/2	100					Sandy	fine sand
10-15	10YR 5/2	100					Sandy	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Compacted sand significantly disturbed by roadway

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 46 Broad Street City/County: Medway Sampling Date: 5/29/2025

Applicant/Owner: Town of Medway State: MA Sampling Point: IW A UP

Investigator(s): Jordan Foulds, PWS and Hailey Page Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 42.1462998 Long: 71.3952205 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Udorthents NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: IW A UP

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	5	No	FACU
3. *Acer platanoides*	15	Yes	UPL
4. *Quercus rubra*	2	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	32	=Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Frangula alnus*	10	Yes	FAC
3. *Acer rubrum*	5	No	FAC
4. *Populus tremuloides*	1	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	26	=Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	Yes	FAC
2. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	5	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	10	=Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	23	x 4 =	92
UPL species	15	x 5 =	75
Column Totals:	68 (A)		257 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.78

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: IW A UP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam
6-14	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	fine sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

APPENDIX B

Site Photographs

Photo 1: BVW-A Series.

Photo 2: SW-A Series.

Photo 3: BVW-B Series

Photo 4: IW-A Series.

APPENDIX H

Photo 1: BVW-A Series.

Photo 2: SW-A Series.

Photo 3: BVW-B Series

Photo 4: IW-A Series.

Photo 5: Forested upland on edges of landfill area

Photo 6: Access road within interior landfill area.

APPENDIX I

Weston & Sampson

westonandsampson.com

WESTON & SAMPSON ENGINEERS, INC.
427 Main Street, Suite 400
Worcester, MA 01608
tel: 508.762.1676

REPORT

July 2025

TOWN OF
Medway
MASSACHUSETTS

Medway Landfill
Interim Operations & Maintenance Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 INTERIM OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc. (Weston & Sampson) has prepared this Interim Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan), on behalf of the Town of Medway (the Town), for the Medway Landfill, located at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts. This O&M Plan was requested by the Medway Conservation Commission for inclusion as part of a Notice of Intent application to document the intent for implementation for continuous maintenance of the landfill cap.

This O&M Plan was prepared to meet the general requirements of the following documents:

- Section 19.142 and 19.143 of the Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations, 310 CMR 19.000, revised June 2022; and
- MassDEP's Landfill Technical Guidance Manual (LTGM), revised May 1997.

This O&M Plan is subject to change and will be revised as needed to incorporate changes in post-closure uses. Additionally, this O&M Plan will be incorporated into a Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan that will be submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The Medway Landfill is located on a town-owned parcel at 46 Broad Street in Medway, Massachusetts as shown in Figure 1 – Locus Map. The Site is referenced geographically by the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and latitude/longitude coordinates:

UTM Coordinates:	Zone 19T 4,668,973 meters North 301,664 meters East
Latitude/Longitude:	42.1477848° North 71.4003422° West

The landfill is bounded by a wooded area to the north, wetland areas to the east and west, and a cemetery to the south. The landfill was operated as a burn dump/sanitary landfill prior to 1971 until the Town ceased landfilling operations on July 31, 1982. The northern portion of the landfill was capped between 1982 and 1984 in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE; now known as MassDEP). The southern portion of the landfill was delineated and slated to be capped in Spring 1984; however, the work appear to not have been completed due to logistical and permitting issues. See Figure 2 – Site Plan for the approximate limits of the capped and uncapped portions of the landfill as well as buildings, site features, and environmental monitoring locations. See Figure 3 – Area Receptors Map for sensitive receptors within 500-feet and 0.5-miles of the Landfill boundary.

Correspondence between DEQE, various consultants, and the Town of Medway continued between 1987 and 1994. During this time, test-pit investigation activities were conducted by Stone & Webster Civil and Transportation Services, Inc. (Stone & Webster) to determine the limits of the previously capped landfill area and assess whether solid waste had been historically placed on adjacent Town-owned land. Based on the investigation activities, Stone & Webster concluded that the material used

to cap the landfill did not meet the specified permeability for the material based on visual classification. Additionally, only four test pits out of 18 test pits completed had the minimum-required 24 inches of cover material above the refuse.

At this time, additional investigation activities are required to support design and permitting for a comprehensive closure of the landfill. In addition, the facility requires the implementation of interim O&M activities until the landfill is properly closed in accordance with the Massachusetts solid waste regulations.

1.2 Landfill Post-Closure Monitoring Requirements

The Massachusetts Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations in 310 CMR 19.142 include the following requirements for the landfill post closure period:

1) *General: The owner, successors or assigns shall maintain, care for, and monitor the Site during the post closure period in order to ensure the integrity of the closure measures and detect and prevent any adverse impacts of the Site on public, health, safety, or the environment.*
2) *Post-Closure Period: For the purposes of 310 CMR 19.142 the post-closure period shall extend for a minimum of a thirty (30) year period.*

The landfill has been partially closed and capped since 1984. Groundwater, surface water, and landfill gas monitoring has been periodically conducted since 1984. The Town of Medway will continue to comply with the above requirements to the extent feasible.

1.3 Post-Closure Maintenance Requirements

MassDEP regulations 310 CMR 19.142(5) require the operator to perform the following activities on any closed portion of the facility.

Maintenance of Final Cover Integrity

(a) take corrective actions to remediate and/or mitigate conditions that would compromise the integrity and purpose for the final cover;

The Town will perform site inspections of final/intermediate cover integrity at a minimum annual frequency. In addition, the Town may inspect the landfill cover after severe weather events to ensure required maintenance is initiated promptly. During each site inspection, the Town will evaluate the condition of the final cover system to assess the extent, if any, of adverse settlement, erosion, loss of vegetative cover, or other disturbances affecting the integrity of the final/intermediate cover.

The discovery of significant ponding of stormwater on the Landfill may indicate that adverse settlement has occurred, potentially requiring regrading of landfill slopes or maintenance of the drainage system. Significant erosion rills and gullies, where the depth of the soil layer and vegetative cover has been impaired, will be noted and repaired, as appropriate. The condition of vegetative cover will be evaluated to identify areas of sparse vegetative cover that require restoration.

The Town will conduct final/intermediate cover maintenance, as necessary. The final cover maintenance activities may include placement of additional soil, regrading, and revegetation. The Town will not disturb the final/intermediate cover layer when performing their maintenance activities. The Town will notify MassDEP of any significant cover maintenance activities that may arise and if the final/intermediate cover layer should need to be disturbed.

Restoration of the vegetative cover may be required in areas where final cover maintenance has been completed. Reseeding and/or fertilization, or application of hydro-seed mulch mixtures, will be conducted as necessary to ensure that a uniform vegetative growth is sustained on the Landfill.

Maintenance activities will include mowing the grass on an annual basis (at a minimum) to support a vigorous vegetative cover and to limit the growth of woody vegetation.

Additionally, existing and any new woody vegetation will be removed from the final/intermediate cover to be in compliance with the vegetative cover standards for the Massachusetts Solid Waste Regulations. Per 310 CMR 19.112 (10)(a)(5), vegetative cover shall *have root systems that shall not compromise the drainage layer or low permeability layer*. Any woody vegetation growing on the landfill cap can have root systems that extend below the cover thickness impacting the integrity of the cap. As a result, all cover vegetation must be herbaceous.

Maintenance of Liner System Integrity

(b) maintain the integrity of the liner system and the final cover system;

. Details of the final/intermediate landfill cap are limited to what was described above, however, the Town will maintain the final/intermediate cover system as described in Section 1.3(a), above. The landfill does not have a base liner system.

Leachate Collection System Maintenance

(c) collect leachate from and monitor and maintain leachate collection system(s);

The Medway Landfill is not a lined landfill and thus there is no leachate collection system at the landfill.

Environmental Monitoring Systems Maintenance

(d) monitor and maintain the environmental monitoring systems for surface water, groundwater, and air quality;

In accordance with 310 CMR 19.133, the Town will maintain and repair all environmental control and monitoring systems. The Town will inspect the landfill's groundwater monitoring wells on an annual frequency. All monitoring points will be inspected for conditions that may impair integrity or security. The Town will notify MassDEP within 14 days of the discovery of any damaged or destroyed monitoring well. The Town will promptly repair damaged or unsatisfactory monitoring points, before the succeeding scheduled monitoring event, if

possible. Necessary replacement of a monitoring point will be discussed with the MassDEP before executing the work.

Access Road Maintenance

(e) maintain access roads;

The Town will conduct inspections at a minimum annual frequency that will include an evaluation of access road/walkway conditions. The access roads/walkways will be repaired by the Town if erosive damage or other conditions should significantly impair the use of the road for facility access.

Landfill Gas Control Systems Maintenance

(f) maintain landfill gas control systems;

The landfill does not have a landfill gas control system. A clay seal trench was placed around the limit of waste; however, a landfill gas venting system has not been observed at the landfill.

Surveyed Benchmark Protection and Maintenance

(g) protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks.

The benchmarks used for this site will be inspected on an annual basis.

Landfill Inspection

(h) have the landfill inspected by a third-party consulting Massachusetts Registered Professional Engineer, or other qualified professional by the Department, experienced in solid waste management, in accordance with the post-closure plan.

The Town will contract with a qualified third-party professional to inspect the landfill on an annual basis (at a minimum).

1.4 Additional Operation and Maintenance Activities

All activities under this O&M Plan will be implemented in a manner consistent with MassDEP's LTGM.

The LTGM enumerates the regulatory requirements addressed above, and includes references to monitoring and maintenance of the following features:

Drainage Control Structures Maintenance

The Town will conduct, at a minimum, an annual inspection to evaluate the condition of the drainage control structures located at the Site. In addition, the Town may inspect drainage control structures after severe weather events to assess if they are functioning properly. Drainage structures will be repaired as needed to convey storm water and retain sediment in accordance with the design parameters.

Leachate Collection System
There is no leachate collection system at the landfill.

Filling Surface Cracks
The Town will repair cracks and eroded areas of the landfill to maintain the final/intermediate cap.

Maintenance of Site Security
The landfill has a fence along the southern portion of the Site with entrance gates leading to the transfer station, located on the landfill, and the Medway High Department, located southeast of the landfill, at the end of Broad Street. Gates are locked at the end of each work day. The landfill is bounded by a wooded area to the north and wetlands to the east and west. Any incidents of vandalism and evidence of unauthorized site access after-hours will be noted during the inspection.

1.5 Section 19.143(1) Post Closure Use of Site

(1) Applicability. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 111, 150 A - no site on which a facility was operates shall be used for any other purpose without the prior written approval to the Department.

Post-closure activities will be limited to the monitoring and maintenance work outlined in this plan. If the Town should propose a change in the use of the site, post-closure use plans will be prepared that consider impacts to public health, safety, environment, and integrity of facility systems. Changes in site use will be considered after MassDEP approval of post-closure use plans.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS

LOCUS MAP

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Weston & Sampson

N

BHP-1

BHP-2

B-8

MEDWAY
LANDFILL

B-28

BHP-3

B-9

SUR-1

BHP-5

BHP-4

BROAD STREET

Note:
Basemap Data Courtesy of The Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts, MassIT. Orthophotos are 30cm resolution taken in 2013.

120 0 120

Scale In Feet

Legend

- Bar Hole Probe
- Monitoring Well
- Surface Water Sample
- Property Boundary
- DEP Inactive Solid Waste Facility

FIGURE 2

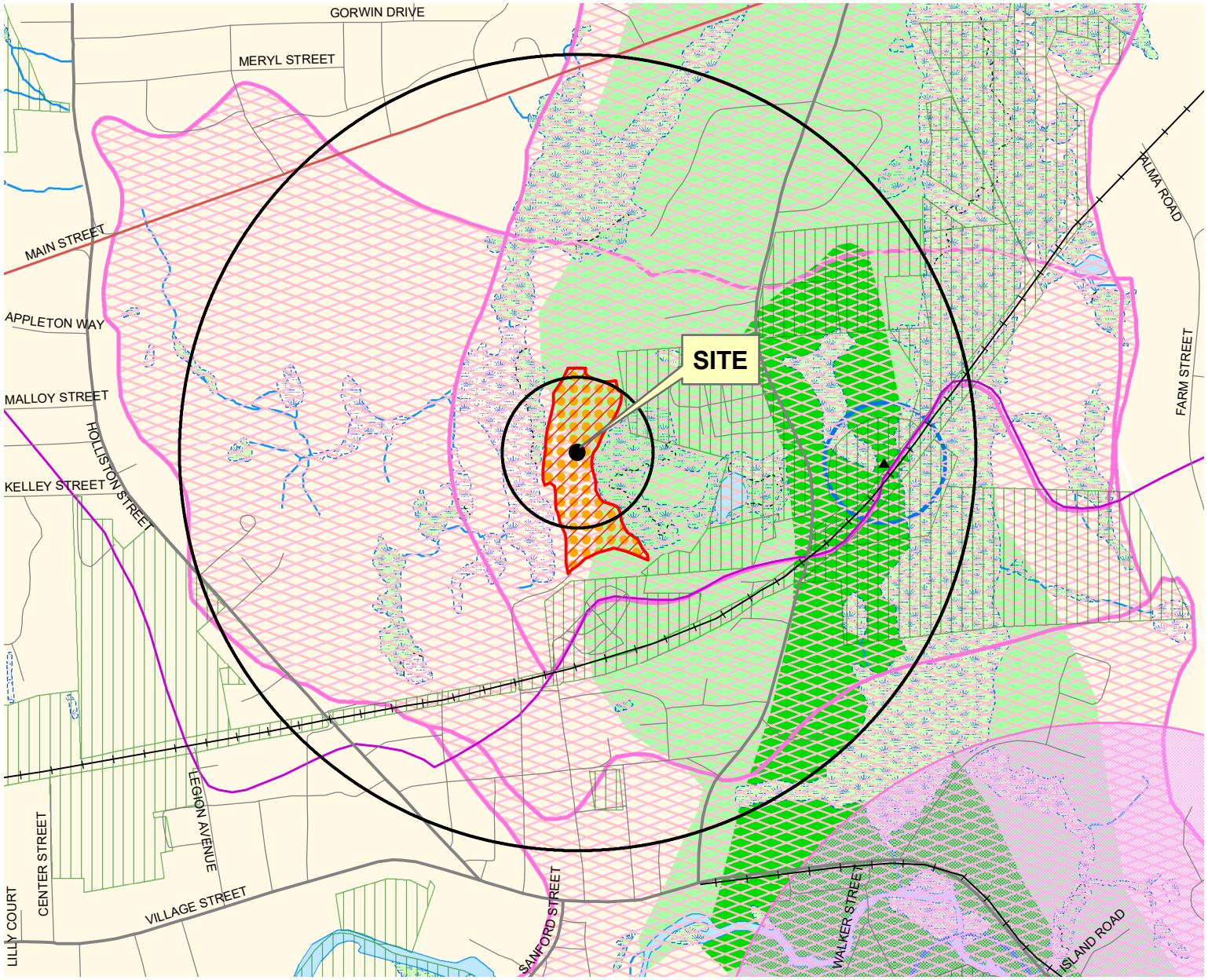
TOWN OF MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
LANDFILL CLOSURE

SITE PLAN

JUNE 2023 SCALE: NOTED

Weston & Sampson

Path: \\wse03.local\WSE\Projects\MA\Medway MA\GIS\Figure 3- Area Receptors Map.mxd **User:** mcgrathl **Saved:** 7/29/2021 1:38:08 PM **Opened:** 7/29/2021 1:38:28 PM



N
W E
S

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

0.5 0.25 0
Miles

Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

NOTE: Radii shown are approximately 500-feet and 1/2-mile from center of site.

Legend

- Ground Water
- Surface Water
- Non-Community
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- Railroads by Ownership
- Pipeline
- Pipeline Arbitrary Extension
- Powerline
- Powerline Arbitrary Extension
- Ski Lift/Tramway
- Substation
- Landing Strip/Airport
- Highway Exit Locations

All Roads

Road Classification

- Limited Access Highway
- Multi-lane Hwy, not limited access
- Other Numbered Highway
- Major Road, Collector
- Minor Road, Arterial
- Sub-basins
- Major Basins
- Landfills
- Dumping Grounds
- Protected Open Space
- ACECs
- Zone A
- IWPAs
- DEP Approved Zone IIs
- Sole Source Aquifers
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species

Non Potential Drinking Water Source Area

- High Yield
- Medium Yield

Aquifers

- High Yield
- Medium Yield

MA Towns (from Survey Points)

- MA Towns (from Survey Points)

FIGURE 3

Area Receptors Map
Medway Landfill
Medway, Massachusetts

Weston & Sampson

APPENDIX J

NOTES:

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES ARE REFERENCED FROM MASSMAPPER.
2. CONTOURS ARE REFERENCED FROM MASSGIS DATA LAYER: 1-FOOT ELEVATION CONTOURS FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN MA DATED MAY 2023.
3. APPROXIMATE AREAS OF THE CAPPED AND UNCAPPED LANDFILL AND THE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF THE IMPERVIOUS SEAL TRENCH ARE BASED UPON A 1981 FIGURE DRAFTED BY GREEN INTERNATIONAL AFFLIATES, INC.
4. EDGE OF WETLAND IS BASED ON A DELINEATION COMPLETED BY WESTON & SAMPSON ON 5/29/2025.

LEGEND:

- EDGE OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND (SEE NOTE 4)
- 25 FOOT WETLAND BUFFER ZONE
- 100 FOOT WETLAND BUFFER ZONE
- APPROXIMATE TOP OF BANK/OHW PERENNNIAL STREAM
- APPROXIMATE 100 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- APPROXIMATE 200 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE (ELEVATION 143.9 FT)
- 100 FOOT BUFFER FOR 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- WETLAND FLAGS

BVWB-54/STOP OPEN
BVWB-53
BVWB-52
BVWB-51
BVWB-50
BVWB-49
BVWB-48
BVWB-47
BVWB-46
BVWB-45
BVWB-44
BVWB-43
BVWB-42
BVWB-41
BVWB-40
BVWB-39
BVWB-38
BVWB-37
BVWB-36
BVWB-35
BVWB-34
BVWB-33
BVWB-32
BVWB-31
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BVWB-19
BVWB-18
BVWB-17
BVWB-16
BVWB-15
BVWB-14
BVWB-13
BVWB-12
BVWB-11
BVWB-10
BVWB-9
BVWB-8
BVWB-7
BVWB-6
BVWB-5
BVWB-4
BVWB-3
BVWB-2
BVWB-1/START

BVWA-41
BVWA-38
BVWA-37
BVWA-36
BVWA-35
BVWA-34
BVWA-33
BVWA-32
BVWA-31
BVWA-30
BVWA-29
BVWA-28
BVWA-27
BVWA-26
BVWA-25
BVWA-24
BVWA-23
BVWA-22
BVWA-21
BVWA-20
BVWA-19
BVWA-18
BVWA-17
BVWA-16
BVWA-15
BVWA-14
BVWA-13
BVWA-12
BVWA-11
BVWA-10
BVWA-9
BVWA-8
BVWA-7
BVWA-6
BVWA-5
BVWA-4
BVWA-3
BVWA-2
BVWA-1START

APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF IMPERVIOUS SEAL TRENCH

APPROXIMATE AREA OF UNCAPPED LANDFILL (SEE NOTE 3)

APPROXIMATE AREA OF CAPPED LANDFILL (SEE NOTE 3)

N

Weston & Sampson

FIGURE 1
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=100'

0 100 200

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BRIAN J McCORMACK
ENVIRONMENTAL
No. 47895
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

P:\MA\Medway MA\LF Mon\LF Mon FY25 ENG24-1291\CADD\Proposed Test Pitting Plan Wetland_NMK_08.13.25.dwg

Rev: 1.7 Date: 08/12/2019

NOTES:

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES ARE REFERENCED FROM MASSMAPPER.
2. APPROXIMATE AREAS OF THE CAPPED AND UNCAPPED LANDFILL AND THE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF THE IMPERVIOUS SEAL TRENCH ARE BASED UPON A 1981 FIGURE DRAFTED BY GREEN INTERNATIONAL AFFLIATES, INC.
3. EDGE OF WETLAND IS BASED ON A DELINEATION COMPLETED BY WESTON & SAMPSON ON 5/29/2025.
4. TEST PIT LOCATIONS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR ELIMINATED BASED ON CONDITIONS OBSERVED IN THE FIELD.

N

LEGEND:

- EDGE OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND (SEE NOTE 3)
- APPROXIMATE TOP OF BANK/OHW PERENNNIAL STREAM
- 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE (ELEVATION 143.9 FT)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TEST PIT LOCATION (SEE NOTE 4)

APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF IMPERVIOUS SEAL TRENCH

APPROXIMATE AREA OF UNCAPPED LANDFILL (SEE NOTE 2)

APPROXIMATE AREA OF CAPPED LANDFILL (SEE NOTE 2)

100 FOOT BY 100 FOOT GRID

Weston & Sampson

FIGURE 2
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
PROPOSED TEST PITTING PLAN
SCALE: 1"=100'

0 100 200

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BRIAN J McCORMACK
ENVIRONMENTAL
No. 47895
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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Rev: 1.7 Date: 08/12/2019

NOTES:

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES ARE REFERENCED FROM MASSMAPPER.
2. APPROXIMATE AREAS OF THE CAPPED AND UNCAPPED LANDFILL AND THE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF THE IMPERVIOUS SEAL TRENCH ARE BASED UPON A 1981 FIGURE DRAFTED BY GREEN INTERNATIONAL AFFLIATES, INC.
3. EDGE OF WETLAND IS BASED ON A DELINEATION COMPLETED BY WESTON & SAMPSON ON 5/29/2025.
4. THE TOP OF BANK FOR THE UNNAMED PERENNIAL STREAM COULD NOT BE ACCESSED DUE TO HIGH WATER.
5. TEST PIT LOCATIONS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR ELIMINATED BASED ON CONDITIONS OBSERVED IN THE FIELD.

LEGEND:

- EDGE OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND (BVW; SEE NOTE 3)
- 25 FOOT BVW BUFFER ZONE
- 100 FOOT BVW BUFFER ZONE
- APPROXIMATE TOP OF BANK/OHW PERENNNIAL STREAM (SEE NOTE 4)
- APPROXIMATE 100 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- APPROXIMATE 200 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE (ELEVATION 143.9 FT)
- 100 FOOT BUFFER FOR 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TEST PIT LOCATION (SEE NOTE 5)

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Weston & Sampson

FIGURE 3
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
WETLAND RESOURCES AREAS
SCALE: 1"=100'

0 100 200

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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4. TEST PIT LOCATIONS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR ELIMINATED BASED ON CONDITIONS OBSERVED IN THE FIELD.
5. EROSION CONTROLS ARE TO BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE WETLAND AND TEST PIT LOCATION PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. SEE FIGURE 5 FOR EROSION CONTROL DETAILS.

LEGEND:

- EDGE OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND (BVW; SEE NOTE 3)
- 25 FOOT BVW BUFFER ZONE
- 100 FOOT BVW BUFFER ZONE
- APPROXIMATE TOP OF BANK/OHW PERENNNIAL STREAM (SEE NOTE 4)
- APPROXIMATE 100 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- APPROXIMATE 200 FOOT RIVERFRONT AREA
- 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE (ELEVATION 143.9 FT)
- 100 FOOT BUFFER FOR 100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE ACCESS PATH
- PROPOSED TEST PIT LOCATION (SEE NOTE 5)
- APPROXIMATE TREE REMOVAL AREA

APPROXIMATE EROSION CONTROLS
(ENLARGED FOR DEPICTION PURPOSES)

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FIGURE 4
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
CLEARING AND ACCESS PLAN
SCALE: 1"=100'

0 100 200

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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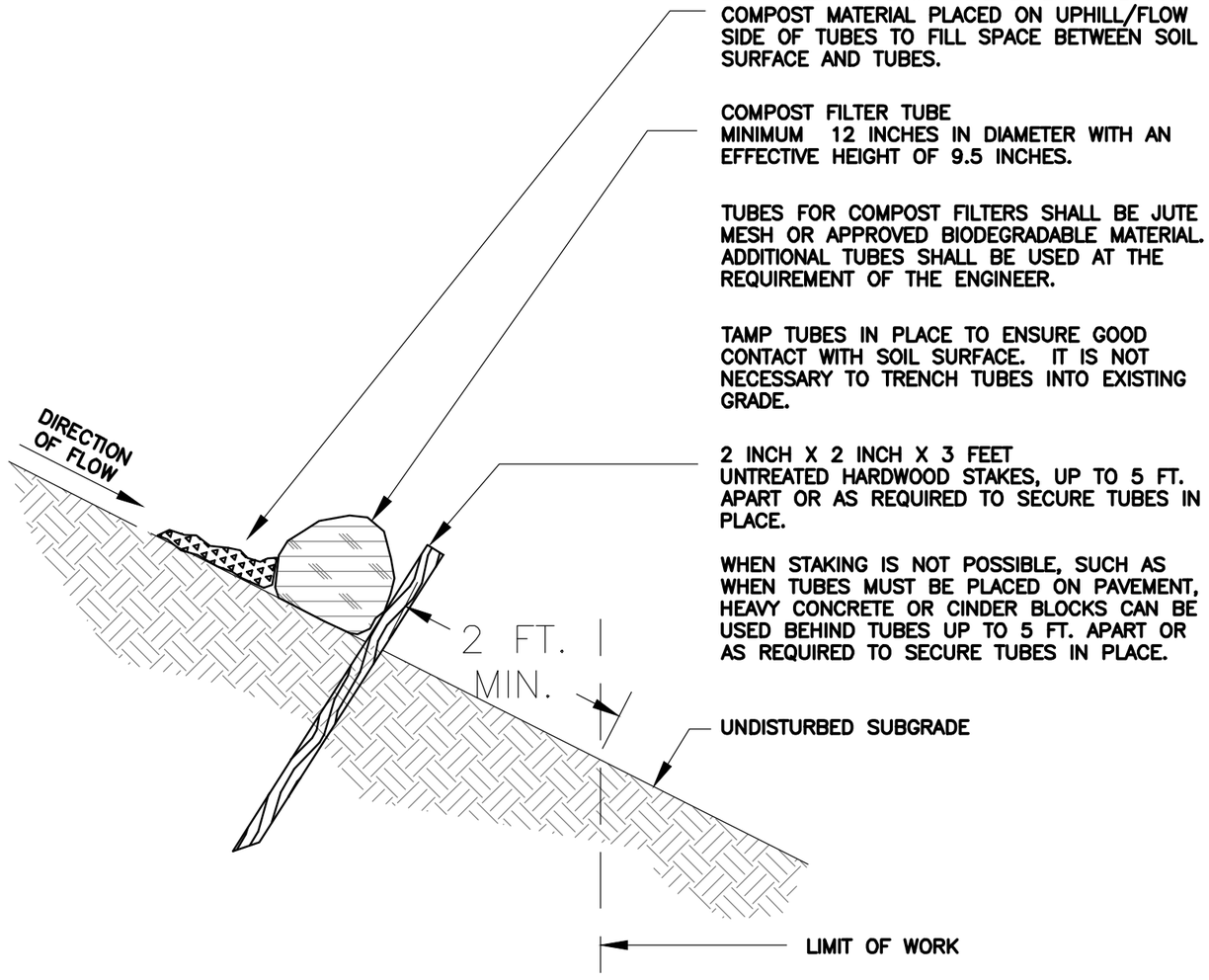


2 IN. DEEP x 12 IN. WIDE LAYER OF LOOSE COMPOST MATERIAL PLACED ON UPHILL/FLOW SIDE OF TUBES TO FILL SPACE BETWEEN SOIL SURFACE AND TUBES.

COMPOST FILTER TUBE
MINIMUM 12 INCHES IN DIAMETER WITH AN EFFECTIVE HEIGHT OF 9.5 INCHES.

TUBES FOR COMPOST FILTERS SHALL BE JUTE MESH OR APPROVED BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL. ADDITIONAL TUBES SHALL BE USED AT THE REQUIREMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

TAMP TUBES IN PLACE TO ENSURE GOOD CONTACT WITH SOIL SURFACE. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TRENCH TUBES INTO EXISTING GRADE.

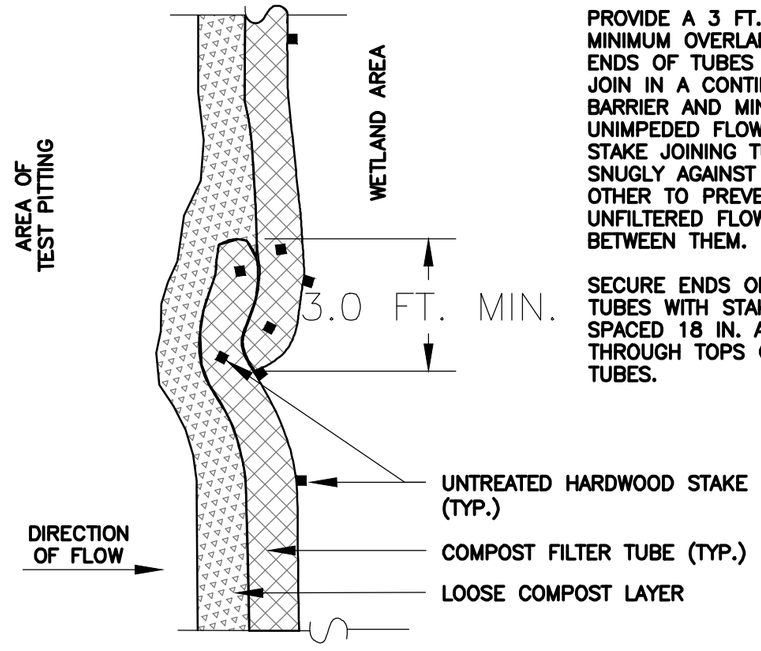
2 INCH X 2 INCH X 3 FEET
UNTREATED HARDWOOD STAKES, UP TO 5 FT. APART OR AS REQUIRED TO SECURE TUBES IN PLACE.

WHEN STAKING IS NOT POSSIBLE, SUCH AS WHEN TUBES MUST BE PLACED ON PAVEMENT, HEAVY CONCRETE OR CINDER BLOCKS CAN BE USED BEHIND TUBES UP TO 5 FT. APART OR AS REQUIRED TO SECURE TUBES IN PLACE.

PLAN VIEW

GENERAL NOTES:

1. PROVIDE A MINIMUM TUBE DIAMETER OF 12 INCHES FOR SLOPES UP TO 50 FEET IN LENGTH WITH A SLOPE RATIO OF 3H:1V OR STEEPER. LONGER SLOPES OF 3H:1V MAY REQUIRE LARGER TUBE DIAMETER OR ADDITIONAL COURSING OF FILTER TUBES TO CREATE A FILTER BERM. REFER TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITUATIONS WITH LONGER OR STEEPER SLOPES.
2. INSTALL TUBES ALONG CONTOURS AND PERPENDICULAR TO SHEET OR CONCENTRATED FLOW.
3. DO NOT INSTALL IN PERENNIAL, EPHEMERAL OR INTERMITTENT STREAMS.
4. CONFIGURE TUBES AROUND EXISTING SITE FEATURES TO MINIMIZE SITE DISTURBANCE AND MAXIMIZE CAPTURE AREA OF STORMWATER RUN-OFF.



PROVIDE A 3 FT. MINIMUM OVERLAP AT ENDS OF TUBES TO JOIN IN A CONTINUOUS BARRIER AND MINIMIZE UNIMPEDED FLOW. STAKE JOINING TUBES SNUGLY AGAINST EACH OTHER TO PREVENT UNFILTERED FLOW BETWEEN THEM.

SECURE ENDS OF TUBES WITH STAKES SPACED 18 IN. APART THROUGH TOPS OF TUBES.

PLAN VIEW – JOIN DETAIL

Weston & Sampson

FIGURE 5
MEDWAY LANDFILL
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS
COMPOST FILTER TUBE DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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