



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands
WPA Form 5 – Order of Conditions
 Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, §40

Provided by MassDEP:
 002-1356

MassDEP File # _____

eDEP Transaction # _____
Amesbury
 City/Town

A. General Information

Please note:
 this form has
 been modified
 with added
 space to
 accommodate
 the Registry
 of Deeds
 Requirements

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



1. From: Amesbury
 Conservation Commission

2. This issuance is for (check one):
 a. ☒ Order of Conditions b. ☐ Amended Order of Conditions

3. To: Applicant:

Andrew

a. First Name

Cole

b. Last Name

New England Power Company (NEP)

c. Organization

170 Data Drive

d. Mailing Address

Waltham

e. City/Town

MA

f. State

02451

g. Zip Code

4. Property Owner (if different from applicant):

NEP has easement rights (shown in
 attached schedule 1A)

b. Last Name

c. Organization

d. Mailing Address

e. City/Town

f. State

g. Zip Code

5. Project Location:

394 and B154/C155 Tap Transmission Line
 ROW

Amesbury

b. City/Town

Various - See Attached Schedule 1A

c. Assessors Map/Plat Number

d. Parcel/Lot Number

Latitude and Longitude, if known:

d m s
 d. Latitude

d m s
 e. Longitude



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A. General Information (cont.)

6. Property recorded at the Registry of Deeds for (attach additional information if more than one parcel):
Essex South
 a. County See Attached Schedule 1A b. Certificate Number (if registered land) _____
 c. Book _____ d. Page _____
7. **Dates:** 10.9.25 4.6.26
 a. Date Notice of Intent Filed b. Date Public Hearing Closed c. Date of Issuance 4/27/24
8. Final Approved Plans and Other Documents (attach additional plan or document references as needed):
394 TRANSMISSION LINE AND B154/C155 KING STREER TAP LINE ASSET
CONDITION REFURBISHMENT PROJECT
National Grid/ BSC Group
 b. Prepared By 3.24.26 c. Signed and Stamped by 1" = 50'
 d. Final Revision Date e. Scale _____
See Attachment to Order of Conditions
 f. Additional Plan or Document Title _____ g. Date _____

B. Findings

1. Findings pursuant to the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act:

Following the review of the above-referenced Notice of Intent and based on the information provided in this application and presented at the public hearing, this Commission finds that the areas in which work is proposed is significant to the following interests of the Wetlands Protection Act (the Act). Check all that apply:

- a. ☒ Public Water Supply b. ☐ Land Containing Shellfish c. ☒ Prevention of Pollution
 d. ☐ Private Water Supply e. ☐ Fisheries f. ☒ Protection of Wildlife Habitat
 g. ☒ Groundwater Supply h. ☒ Storm Damage Prevention i. ☒ Flood Control

2. This Commission hereby finds the project, as proposed, is: (check one of the following boxes)

Approved subject to:

- a. ☒ the following conditions which are necessary in accordance with the performance standards set forth in the wetlands regulations. This Commission orders that all work shall be performed in accordance with the Notice of Intent referenced above, the following General Conditions, and any other special conditions attached to this Order. To the extent that the following conditions modify or differ from the plans, specifications, or other proposals submitted with the Notice of Intent, these conditions shall control.



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B. Findings (cont.)

Denied because:

- b. ☐ the proposed work cannot be conditioned to meet the performance standards set forth in the wetland regulations. Therefore, work on this project may not go forward unless and until a new Notice of Intent is submitted which provides measures which are adequate to protect the interests of the Act, and a final Order of Conditions is issued. **A description of the performance standards which the proposed work cannot meet is attached to this Order.**
- c. ☐ the information submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to describe the site, the work, or the effect of the work on the interests identified in the Wetlands Protection Act. Therefore, work on this project may not go forward unless and until a revised Notice of Intent is submitted which provides sufficient information and includes measures which are adequate to protect the Act's interests, and a final Order of Conditions is issued. **A description of the specific information which is lacking and why it is necessary is attached to this Order as per 310 CMR 10.05(6)(c).**
3. ☐ Buffer Zone Impacts: Shortest distance between limit of project disturbance and the wetland resource area specified in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a) a. linear feet

Inland Resource Area Impacts: Check all that apply below. (For Approvals Only)

Resource Area	Proposed Alteration	Permitted Alteration	Proposed Replacement	Permitted Replacement
4. ☐ Bank	<u> </u> a. linear feet	<u> </u> b. linear feet	<u> </u> c. linear feet	<u> </u> d. linear feet
5. ☐ Bordering Vegetated Wetland	<u> </u> a. square feet	<u> </u> b. square feet	<u> </u> c. square feet	<u> </u> d. square feet
6. ☐ Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways	<u> </u> a. square feet	<u> </u> b. square feet	<u> </u> c. square feet	<u> </u> d. square feet
	<u> </u> e. c/y dredged	<u> </u> f. c/y dredged		
7. ☒ Bordering Land Subject to Flooding	<u>4,581</u>	<u>4,581</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u> </u> a. square feet	<u> </u> b. square feet	<u> </u> c. square feet	<u> </u> d. square feet
Cubic Feet Flood Storage	<u> </u> e. cubic feet	<u> </u> f. cubic feet	<u> </u> g. cubic feet	<u> </u> h. cubic feet
8. ☐ Isolated Land Subject to Flooding	<u> </u> a. square feet	<u> </u> b. square feet		
Cubic Feet Flood Storage	<u> </u> c. cubic feet	<u> </u> d. cubic feet	<u> </u> e. cubic feet	<u> </u> f. cubic feet
	<u>2,031</u>	<u>2,031</u>		
9. ☒ Riverfront Area	<u> </u> a. total sq. feet	<u> </u> b. total sq. feet		
Sq ft within 100 ft	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u> </u> c. square feet	<u> </u> d. square feet	<u> </u> e. square feet	<u> </u> f. square feet
Sq ft between 100-200 ft	<u>2,031</u>	<u>2,031</u>	<u>00</u>	
	<u> </u> g. square feet	<u> </u> h. square feet	<u> </u> i. square feet	<u> </u> j. square feet



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B. Findings (cont.)

Coastal Resource Area Impacts: Check all that apply below. (For Approvals Only)

	Proposed Alteration	Permitted Alteration	Proposed Replacement	Permitted Replacement
10. ☐ Designated Port Areas	Indicate size under Land Under the Ocean, below			
11. ☐ Land Under the Ocean	a. square feet	b. square feet		
	c. c/y dredged	d. c/y dredged		
12. ☐ Barrier Beaches	Indicate size under Coastal Beaches and/or Coastal Dunes below			
13. ☐ Coastal Beaches	a. square feet	b. square feet	cu yd c. nourishment	cu yd d. nourishment
14. ☐ Coastal Dunes	a. square feet	b. square feet	cu yd c. nourishment	cu yd d. nourishment
15. ☐ Coastal Banks	a. linear feet	b. linear feet		
16. ☐ Rocky Intertidal Shores	a. square feet	b. square feet		
17. ☐ Salt Marshes	a. square feet	b. square feet	c. square feet	d. square feet
18. ☐ Land Under Salt Ponds	a. square feet	b. square feet		
	c. c/y dredged	d. c/y dredged		
19. ☐ Land Containing Shellfish	a. square feet	b. square feet	c. square feet	d. square feet
20. ☐ Fish Runs	Indicate size under Coastal Banks, Inland Bank, Land Under the Ocean, and/or inland Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways, above			
	a. c/y dredged	b. c/y dredged		
21. ☐ Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage	a. square feet	b. square feet		
22. ☐ Riverfront Area	a. total sq. feet	b. total sq. feet		
Sq ft within 100 ft	c. square feet	d. square feet	e. square feet	f. square feet
Sq ft between 100-200 ft	g. square feet	h. square feet	i. square feet	j. square feet



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B. Findings (cont.)

* #23. 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.5.c (BVW) or B.17.c (Salt Marsh) above, please enter the additional amount here.

23. ☐ Restoration/Enhancement *:

a. square feet of BVW

b. square feet of salt marsh

24. ☐ Stream Crossing(s):

a. number of new stream crossings

b. number of replacement stream crossings

C. General Conditions Under Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

The following conditions are only applicable to Approved projects.

1. Failure to comply with all conditions stated herein, and with all related statutes and other regulatory measures, shall be deemed cause to revoke or modify this Order.
2. The Order does not grant any property rights or any exclusive privileges; it does not authorize any injury to private property or invasion of private rights.
3. This Order does not relieve the permittee or any other person of the necessity of complying with all other applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, bylaws, or regulations.
4. The work authorized hereunder shall be completed within three years from the date of this Order unless either of the following apply:
 - a. The work is a maintenance dredging project as provided for in the Act; or
 - b. The time for completion has been extended to a specified date more than three years, but less than five years, from the date of issuance. If this Order is intended to be valid for more than three years, the extension date and the special circumstances warranting the extended time period are set forth as a special condition in this Order.
 - c. If the work is for a Test Project, this Order of Conditions shall be valid for no more than one year.
5. This Order may be extended by the issuing authority for one or more periods of up to three years each upon application to the issuing authority at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of the Order. An Order of Conditions for a Test Project may be extended for one additional year only upon written application by the applicant, subject to the provisions of 310 CMR 10.05(11)(f).
6. If this Order constitutes an Amended Order of Conditions, this Amended Order of Conditions does not extend the issuance date of the original Final Order of Conditions and the Order will expire on _____ unless extended in writing by the Department.
7. Any fill used in connection with this project shall be clean fill. Any fill shall contain no trash, refuse, rubbish, or debris, including but not limited to lumber, bricks, plaster, wire, lath, paper, cardboard, pipe, tires, ashes, refrigerators, motor vehicles, or parts of any of the foregoing.



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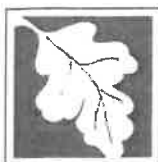
City/Town

C. General Conditions Under Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

8. This Order is not final until all administrative appeal periods from this Order have elapsed, or if such an appeal has been taken, until all proceedings before the Department have been completed.
9. No work shall be undertaken until the Order has become final and then has been recorded in the Registry of Deeds or the Land Court for the district in which the land is located, within the chain of title of the affected property. In the case of recorded land, the Final Order shall also be noted in the Registry's Grantor Index under the name of the owner of the land upon which the proposed work is to be done. In the case of the registered land, the Final Order shall also be noted on the Land Court Certificate of Title of the owner of the land upon which the proposed work is done. The recording information shall be submitted to the Conservation Commission on the form at the end of this Order, which form must be stamped by the Registry of Deeds, prior to the commencement of work.
10. A sign shall be displayed at the site not less than two square feet or more than three square feet in size bearing the words,

"Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection" [or, "MassDEP"]

"File Number 002-1356 "
11. Where the Department of Environmental Protection is requested to issue a Superseding Order, the Conservation Commission shall be a party to all agency proceedings and hearings before MassDEP.
12. Upon completion of the work described herein, the applicant shall submit a Request for Certificate of Compliance (WPA Form 8A) to the Conservation Commission.
13. The work shall conform to the plans and special conditions referenced in this order.
14. Any change to the plans identified in Condition #13 above shall require the applicant to inquire of the Conservation Commission in writing whether the change is significant enough to require the filing of a new Notice of Intent.
15. The Agent or members of the Conservation Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection shall have the right to enter and inspect the area subject to this Order at reasonable hours to evaluate compliance with the conditions stated in this Order, and may require the submittal of any data deemed necessary by the Conservation Commission or Department for that evaluation.
16. This Order of Conditions shall apply to any successor in interest or successor in control of the property subject to this Order and to any contractor or other person performing work conditioned by this Order.



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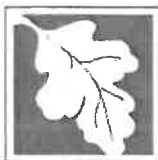
City/Town

C. General Conditions Under Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (cont.)

17. Prior to the start of work, and if the project involves work adjacent to a **Bordering Vegetated Wetland**, the boundary of the wetland in the vicinity of the proposed work area shall be marked by wooden stakes or flagging. Once in place, the wetland boundary markers shall be maintained until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Conservation Commission.
18. All sedimentation barriers shall be maintained in good repair until all disturbed areas have been fully stabilized with vegetation or other means. At no time shall sediments be deposited in a wetland or water body. During construction, the applicant or his/her designee shall inspect the erosion controls on a daily basis and shall remove accumulated sediments as needed. The applicant shall immediately control any erosion problems that occur at the site and shall also immediately notify the Conservation Commission, which reserves the right to require additional erosion and/or damage prevention controls it may deem necessary. Sedimentation barriers shall serve as the limit of work unless another limit of work line has been approved by this Order.
19. The work associated with this Order (the "Project")
 - (1) ☒ is subject to the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards
 - (2) ☐ is NOT subject to the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards

If the work is subject to the Stormwater Standards, then the project is subject to the following conditions:

- a) All work, including site preparation, land disturbance, construction and redevelopment, shall be implemented in accordance with the construction period pollution prevention and erosion and sedimentation control plan and, if applicable, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan required by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit as required by Stormwater Condition 8. Construction period erosion, sedimentation and pollution control measures and best management practices (BMPs) shall remain in place until the site is fully stabilized.
- b) No stormwater runoff may be discharged to the post-construction stormwater BMPs unless and until a Registered Professional Engineer provides a Certification that:
 - i. all construction period BMPs have been removed or will be removed by a date certain specified in the Certification. For any construction period BMPs intended to be converted to post construction operation for stormwater attenuation, recharge, and/or treatment, the conversion is allowed by the MassDEP Stormwater Handbook BMP specifications and that the BMP has been properly cleaned or prepared for post construction operation, including removal of all construction period sediment trapped in inlet and outlet control structures;
 - ii. as-built final construction BMP plans are included, signed and stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer, certifying the site is fully stabilized;
 - iii. any illicit discharges to the stormwater management system have been removed, as per the requirements of Stormwater Standard 10;



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C. General Conditions Under Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (cont.)

iv. all post-construction stormwater BMPs are installed in accordance with the plans (including all planting plans) approved by the issuing authority, and have been inspected to ensure that they are not damaged and that they are in proper working condition;

v. any vegetation associated with post-construction BMPs is suitably established to withstand erosion.

c) The landowner is responsible for BMP maintenance until the issuing authority is notified that another party has legally assumed responsibility for BMP maintenance. Prior to requesting a Certificate of Compliance, or Partial Certificate of Compliance, the responsible party (defined in General Condition 18(e)) shall execute and submit to the issuing authority an Operation and Maintenance Compliance Statement ("O&M Statement") for the Stormwater BMPs identifying the party responsible for implementing the stormwater BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan ("O&M Plan") and certifying the following:

i.) the O&M Plan is complete and will be implemented upon receipt of the Certificate of Compliance, and

ii.) the future responsible parties shall be notified in writing of their ongoing legal responsibility to operate and maintain the stormwater management BMPs and implement the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

d) Post-construction pollution prevention and source control shall be implemented in accordance with the long-term pollution prevention plan section of the approved Stormwater Report and, if applicable, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan required by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit.

e) Unless and until another party accepts responsibility, the landowner, or owner of any drainage easement, assumes responsibility for maintaining each BMP. To overcome this presumption, the landowner of the property must submit to the issuing authority a legally binding agreement of record, acceptable to the issuing authority, evidencing that another entity has accepted responsibility for maintaining the BMP, and that the proposed responsible party shall be treated as a permittee for purposes of implementing the requirements of Conditions 19(f) through 19(k) with respect to that BMP. Any failure of the proposed responsible party to implement the requirements of Conditions 19(f) through 19(k) with respect to that BMP shall be a violation of the Order of Conditions or Certificate of Compliance. In the case of stormwater BMPs that are serving more than one lot, the legally binding agreement shall also identify the lots that will be serviced by the stormwater BMPs. A plan and easement deed that grants the responsible party access to perform the required operation and maintenance must be submitted along with the legally binding agreement.

f) The responsible party shall operate and maintain all stormwater BMPs in accordance with the design plans, the O&M Plan, and the requirements of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.



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C. General Conditions Under Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (cont.)

- g) The responsible party shall:
 - 1. Maintain an operation and maintenance log for the last three (3) consecutive calendar years of inspections, repairs, maintenance and/or replacement of the stormwater management system or any part thereof, and disposal (for disposal the log shall indicate the type of material and the disposal location);
 - 2. Make the maintenance log available to MassDEP and the Conservation Commission ("Commission") upon request; and
 - 3. Allow members and agents of the MassDEP and the Commission to enter and inspect the site to evaluate and ensure that the responsible party is in compliance with the requirements for each BMP established in the O&M Plan approved by the issuing authority.
- h) All sediment or other contaminants removed from stormwater BMPs shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- i) Illicit discharges to the stormwater management system as defined in 310 CMR 10.04 are prohibited.
- j) The stormwater management system approved in the Order of Conditions shall not be changed without the prior written approval of the issuing authority.
- k) Areas designated as qualifying pervious areas for the purpose of the Low Impact Site Design Credit (as defined in the MassDEP Stormwater Handbook, Volume 3, Chapter 1, Low Impact Development Site Design Credits) shall not be altered without the prior written approval of the issuing authority.
- l) Access for maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of BMPs shall not be withheld. Any fencing constructed around stormwater BMPs shall include access gates and shall be at least six inches above grade to allow for wildlife passage.

Special Conditions (if you need more space for additional conditions, please attach a text document):

See Attachment to Order of Conditions

- 20. For Test Projects subject to 310 CMR 10.05(11), the applicant shall also implement the monitoring plan and the restoration plan submitted with the Notice of Intent. If the conservation commission or Department determines that the Test Project threatens the public health, safety or the environment, the applicant shall implement the removal plan submitted with the Notice of Intent or modify the project as directed by the conservation commission or the Department.



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D. Findings Under Municipal Wetlands Bylaw or Ordinance

1. Is a municipal wetlands bylaw or ordinance applicable? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. The Amesbury hereby finds (check one that applies):
Conservation Commission

- a. ☐ that the proposed work cannot be conditioned to meet the standards set forth in a municipal ordinance or bylaw, specifically:

1. Municipal Ordinance or Bylaw

2. Citation

Therefore, work on this project may not go forward unless and until a revised Notice of Intent is submitted which provides measures which are adequate to meet these standards, and a final Order of Conditions is issued.

- b. ☒ that the following additional conditions are necessary to comply with a municipal ordinance or bylaw:

Amesbury Wetlands Ordinance

AWO

1. Municipal Ordinance or Bylaw

2. Citation

3. The Commission orders that all work shall be performed in accordance with the following conditions and with the Notice of Intent referenced above. To the extent that the following conditions modify or differ from the plans, specifications, or other proposals submitted with the Notice of Intent, the conditions shall control.

The special conditions relating to municipal ordinance or bylaw are as follows (if you need more space for additional conditions, attach a text document):

See Attachment to Order of Conditions



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E. Signatures

This Order is valid for three years, unless otherwise specified as a special condition pursuant to General Conditions #4, from the date of issuance.

Please indicate the number of members who will sign this form.

This Order must be signed by a majority of the Conservation Commission.

The Order must be mailed by certified mail (return receipt requested) or hand delivered to the applicant. A copy also must be mailed or hand delivered at the same time to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection Regional Office, if not filing electronically, and the property owner, if different from applicant.

By vote on 04/03/2023 the Amesbury Conservation Commission authorized the use of their electronic signatures pursuant to the certificate of vote recorded with the Essex south Registry of Deeds in Book 41530 Page 251. They intend for their typed names to serve as electronic signatures.

Fred Zackon

Fred Zackon (Apr 9, 2026 16:16:21 EDT)

Signature

Jamie McCarthy

Signature

Bob Manseau (Apr 10, 2026 11:00:51 EDT)

Signature

M. F. L.

Signature

Signature

Signature

Signature

Signature

☐ by hand delivery on

Date

Fred Zackon

Printed Name

Jamie McCarthy

Printed Name

Bob Manseau

Printed Name

Matt Mohr

Printed Name

Printed Name

Printed Name

Printed Name

Printed Name

☒ by certified mail, return receipt requested, on

Date



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F. Appeals

The applicant, the owner, any person aggrieved by this Order, any owner of land abutting the land subject to this Order, or any ten residents of the city or town in which such land is located, are hereby notified of their right to request the appropriate MassDEP Regional Office to issue a Superseding Order of Conditions. The request must be made by certified mail or hand delivery to the Department, with the appropriate filing fee and a completed Request for Departmental Action Fee Transmittal Form, as provided in 310 CMR 10.03(7) within ten business days from the date of issuance of this Order. A copy of the request shall at the same time be sent by certified mail or hand delivery to the Conservation Commission and to the applicant, if he/she is not the appellant.

Any appellants seeking to appeal the Department's Superseding Order associated with this appeal will be required to demonstrate prior participation in the review of this project. Previous participation in the permit proceeding means the submission of written information to the Conservation Commission prior to the close of the public hearing, requesting a Superseding Order, or providing written information to the Department prior to issuance of a Superseding Order.

The request shall state clearly and concisely the objections to the Order which is being appealed and how the Order does not contribute to the protection of the interests identified in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c. 131, § 40), and is inconsistent with the wetlands regulations (310 CMR 10.00). To the extent that the Order is based on a municipal ordinance or bylaw, and not on the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act or regulations, the Department has no appellate jurisdiction.



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G. Recording Information

Prior to commencement of work, this Order of Conditions must be recorded in the Registry of Deeds or the Land Court for the district in which the land is located, within the chain of title of the affected property. In the case of recorded land, the Final Order shall also be noted in the Registry's Grantor Index under the name of the owner of the land subject to the Order. In the case of registered land, this Order shall also be noted on the Land Court Certificate of Title of the owner of the land subject to the Order of Conditions. The recording information on this page shall be submitted to the Conservation Commission listed below.

Conservation Commission

Detach on dotted line, have stamped by the Registry of Deeds and submit to the Conservation Commission.

To:

Conservation Commission

Please be advised that the Order of Conditions for the Project at:

Project Location

MassDEP File Number

Has been recorded at the Registry of Deeds of:

County

Book

Page

for: Property Owner

and has been noted in the chain of title of the affected property in:

Book

Page

In accordance with the Order of Conditions issued on:

Date

If recorded land, the instrument number identifying this transaction is:

Instrument Number

If registered land, the document number identifying this transaction is:

Document Number

Signature of Applicant



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

DEP File Number: _____

**Request for Departmental Action Fee
Transmittal Form**

Provided by DEP _____

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

A. Request Information

1. Location of Project

a. Street Address _____

b. City/Town, Zip _____

c. Check number _____

d. Fee amount _____

2. Person or party making request (if appropriate, name the citizen group's representative):

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City/Town _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Phone Number _____

Fax Number (if applicable) _____

3. Applicant (as shown on Determination of Applicability (Form 2), Order of Resource Area Delineation (Form 4B), Order of Conditions (Form 5), Restoration Order of Conditions (Form 5A), or Notice of Non-Significance (Form 6)):

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City/Town _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Phone Number _____

Fax Number (if applicable) _____

4. DEP File Number:

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



B. Instructions

1. When the Departmental action request is for (check one):

- ☐ Superseding Order of Conditions – Fee: \$120.00 (single family house projects) or \$245 (all other projects)
- ☐ Superseding Determination of Applicability – Fee: \$120
- ☐ Superseding Order of Resource Area Delineation – Fee: \$120



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

DEP File Number:

Request for Departmental Action Fee
Transmittal Form

Provided by DEP

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

B. Instructions (cont.)

Send this form and check or money order, payable to the *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, to:

Department of Environmental Protection
 Box 4062
 Boston, MA 02211

2. On a separate sheet attached to this form, state clearly and concisely the objections to the Determination or Order which is being appealed. To the extent that the Determination or Order is based on a municipal bylaw, and not on the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act or regulations, the Department has no appellate jurisdiction.
3. Send a **copy** of this form and a **copy** of the check or money order with the Request for a Superseding Determination or Order by certified mail or hand delivery to the appropriate DEP Regional Office (see <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/massdep-regional-offices-by-community>).
4. A copy of the request shall at the same time be sent by certified mail or hand delivery to the Conservation Commission and to the applicant, if he/she is not the appellant.

Attachment to Order of Conditions

Applicant: Andrew Cole

Site Address: 394 and B154/C155 Tap Transmission Line ROW (42.831634 - 42.873111, 70.972088 - 70.956302)

DEP File #: 002-1356

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. chapter 131, §40) and its implementing regulations (310 CMR, § 10.00) and the City of Amesbury Wetlands Protection Ordinance and its implementing regulations:

Findings:

Based on the information provided and site inspection, the Commission finds:

- The Commission finds that the proposed Project consists of maintenance and improvement activities along approximately 3.2 miles of existing electrical transmission line Right-of-Way (ROW) associated with Line 394 within Amesbury, Massachusetts. The work includes structure replacements, installation of Optical Ground Wire (OPGW), reconductoring, improvements to existing work pads, and upgrades to the access network, including temporary and permanent access improvements.
- The Commission finds that portions of the proposed work will occur within jurisdictional resource areas protected under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and the Amesbury Wetlands Ordinance. Resource areas subject to impact include:
 - Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW)
 - Inland Bank
 - Riverfront Area (RA)
 - Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF), including FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
 - 100-foot Buffer Zone (BZ) to BVW and Inland Bank
 - Buffer Zone to Isolated Land Subject to Flooding (B/ILSF BZ)
- The Commission further finds that a total of 17 structures are located within jurisdictional resource areas or associated Buffer Zones, and that proposed activities, including access improvements, work pad upgrades, and temporary access, will result in temporary and permanent alterations within these areas. Work within BVW will be limited and primarily associated with structure replacement activities and the use of temporary construction matting, which is exempt under the Wetlands Protection Act and regulated separately under a Water Quality Certification.
- The Commission finds that the Project qualifies as a Limited Project under 310 CMR 10.53(3)(d), as it involves the maintenance, repair, and improvement of existing overhead utility infrastructure. The Commission further finds that the Applicant has demonstrated that there are no practicable alternatives that would avoid work within resource areas due to the fixed location of the existing transmission line infrastructure.

- Based on the information submitted and the conditions imposed herein, the Commission finds that the proposed work, as conditioned, will not have a significant adverse impact on the interests protected by the Wetlands Protection Act and the Amesbury Wetlands Ordinance, including the protection of public and private water supply, groundwater, flood control, storm damage prevention, prevention of pollution, and protection of wildlife habitat.

All work should conform to the following:

Notice of Intent filed by: Andrew Cole
 New England Power Company (NEP)
 170 Data Drive, Waltham, MA, 02451
Andrew.Cole@nationalgrid.com

- **AMESBURY - NOTICE OF INTENT New England Power Company Transmission Line 394 - B154 / C155 – SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE 1A**
- **CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE Doc. No. EG-303NEW**
Page(s) 7-1 through 7-4, 7-12 through 7-14, 7-16 through 7-20, 7-23, 7-24, 7-27 through 7-34. 7-38, 7-39, 7-42, 7-43, 7-46 through 7-49, 48 of 49, 1 of 2, 2 of 2.
- **394 and B/C ACR PROJECT – WETLAND REPLICATION PLAN AMESBURY, MA Sheet 1- 4**
- **MA DEP Checklist for Stormwater Report**

Plan:

Title: 394 TRANSMISSION LINE AND B154/C155 KING STREET TAP LINE ASSET
 CONDITION REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

Scale: 1" = 50'

Page(s): 1-12

Date: 3/24/2026

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. Failure to comply with all conditions stated herein, and with all related statutes and other regulatory measures, shall be deemed cause to revoke or modify this Order of Conditions ("Order").
2. Approval of this application does not constitute compliance with any law or regulation other than MGL Chapter 131, Section 40, Wetlands Regulations CMR 10.00 and Amesbury Wetlands Protection Ordinance ("Ordinance") and its implementing regulations ("Regulations") as promulgated by the City of Amesbury Conservation Commission (ACC).
3. Approved plans under this Order MUST be consistent with those of the City of Amesbury Planning Board and all permits issued by the City of Amesbury Office of Inspectional Services and all relevant Federal, state, and tribal entities.
4. This Order shall apply to any successor in interest or successor in control of the property.
5. This Order of Conditions shall be recorded at the Essex South Registry of Deeds following the 10-day appeal period based on the date of issuance. Proof of recording of the Order of Conditions shall be submitted to the Amesbury Conservation Commission prior to the preconstruction meeting.
6. The work authorized hereunder shall be completed within **three (3) years** from the date of this Order.
7. A sign shall be displayed at the site not less than two (2) feet or more than three (3) square feet in size bearing the words,

"MA DEP File Number 002-1356"

8. The Amesbury Conservation Commission (ACC) reserves the right to impose additional conditions on this project, including but not limited to additional or modified erosion control/siltation controls during construction, if it deems that site conditions warrant such measures to mitigate potential impacts.
9. All erosion and sediment control measures shall consist of 100% biodegradable materials to the maximum extent practicable to minimize the potential for microplastic pollution due to construction activities. This requirement is particularly important for slope stabilization measures, as plastic netting applications can create hazards for wildlife. Rolled erosion control products (e.g., mulch control netting, erosion control blankets, etc.) must consist of 100% natural biodegradable material. UV/Photodegradable or Oxo-(bio)degradable plastics are not considered biodegradable. The use of any rolled erosion control products or other non-biodegradable controls (e.g., straw wattles, fiber rolls, or straw bales with non-biodegradable bindings, etc.) requires review and approval by the Commission. This requirement does not apply to erosion and sediment control measures for which no biodegradable alternative is available (e.g., catch basin inlet protection, silt fence, etc.) provided their use is specifically identified as necessary in an ACC-approved erosion and sediment control plan. Hay bales shall not be used due to their potential to spread invasive plant species. Strawbales are not acceptable as a standalone measure but may be utilized to supplement approved measures with presumed Commission approval if all components, including bindings, are biodegradable.
10. A copy of this Order and the plan approved in this Order shall be available on site at all times when work is in progress.
11. If the subject parcel is sold or the development rights are transferred to any other person, the applicant shall be required to submit to the ACC a signed and notarized letter of

acknowledgement from the buyer or their assignees stating that they have been provided copies of all permits associated with the proposed project, including this Order, and that they understand their responsibility associated with the construction of this project under those permits, including this Order.

12. Any modification to the approved site plan shall require review and approval by the ACC. Before consideration of any such request, the wetland resource area shall be reflagged, or the originally approved flagging shall be established in the field. The applicant shall be required to submit the modification request in writing, along with the necessary forms and supporting documents promptly for the Commission's consideration. The ACC may require all modifications requests to be reviewed by its peer consultant (should one be utilized) and the applicant shall submit the necessary funds to the ACC for consultant services. The Commission shall review the request and decide if an Amended Order is required.
13. Any change that requires modification of approved plans within the jurisdictional area or changes to the erosion control plan or to the stormwater management system shall require an Amended Order unless the Commission decides otherwise at its regularly scheduled posted public meeting. If the ACC decides that a change is of sufficient magnitude that it shall require the imposition of additional conditions to ensure adequate protection of the resource area and/or the interests covered under the Ordinance and Regulations, an Amended Order shall be required, and a new public hearing shall be required.
14. Any requests for modification or amendment of the Order shall not be considered or reviewed if the Order has expired or there is an outstanding Enforcement Order on the subject parcel.

II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

15. The Applicant shall submit a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) no later than 14 days prior to construction as well as copies of all SWPPP monitoring and inspection reports to the Conservation Commission for review throughout the entire construction period.
16. At the Applicant's expense, the Amesbury Conservation Commission shall designate an independent Environmental Monitor, which may include a Registered Professional Engineer, Professional Wetland Scientist, or other qualified consultant with demonstrated experience in wetland impact assessment and erosion and sedimentation control. The Environmental Monitor shall oversee and document compliance with this Order of Conditions, including the installation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, implementation of best management practices, and all required restoration and mitigation measures throughout the construction period.
 - a. Authority: The Environmental Monitor shall be given the authority to stop construction should there be unlawful entry to the wetland resource areas and/or for other violations of this Order of Conditions. The Environmental Monitor shall conduct site inspections on site at least weekly and within 24 hours of rainstorms of .5 inches or more during periods of active site work or construction within ACC jurisdictional areas. Any request to reduce the inspection frequency shall be submitted to the Commission for review and must receive prior written approval from the Commission before any such reduction is implemented. The Commission may consider site conditions, level of site activity, and other relevant factors in its determination. During inspections the Environmental Monitor must (1) visually inspect all sediment/erosion control measures to ensure that they are being properly maintained and functioning as intended, and (2) visually inspect all wetland resource areas near or down-gradient from site activities for siltation, turbidity, and/or other water quality impacts and disturbances.

- b. Reporting: During periods in which site inspections are required, the Environmental Monitor shall submit a written report with relevant photographs of site conditions to the ACC following each inspection (except as the ACC or ACC's Agent may otherwise approve).
 - i. The Environmental Monitor must certify that, to the best of their knowledge, and belief based on careful site inspection, all work is being performed in compliance with this Order. Shall any incidents of noncompliance be identified and reported by the Environmental Monitor, mitigation and/or corrective actions shall be identified.
 - ii. The reports shall describe what work is anticipated to be complete over the next reporting period (this will update construction sequence); current conditions of the erosion/sediment controls; description of any erosion/sediment repair and/or replacement; and any erosion problems and mitigation measures implemented.
 - iii. Such reports will continue until the applicant has requested and the ACC or the ACC's agent approved **in writing** either a less frequent reporting schedule or end of reporting.
17. **Special Erosion and Sediment Control Conditions:**
- SEC-1 & AA-4: not permitted – these refer to standalone haybale barriers and haybale check dams.
 - SEC-4: #4 includes photodegradable ESCs which are not permitted - use only **biodegradable** – Environmental Monitor and/or Agent to confirm appropriate materials are used during preconstruction site walk noted under “prior to construction” conditions.
 - CM-2 SINGLE SPAN preferred, if span results in bank impacts, bank stabilization/restoration is required and shall be implemented in coordination with the Environmental Monitor and/or Agent and reviewed as a component of permanent site stabilization prior to COC issuance.
18. Native milkweed appropriate for monarch butterfly shall be added to the upland seed mix. A copy of revised seed mix details shall be submitted to the Commission for review and approval prior to seeding.

III. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS:

- 19. Prior to the commencement of any site activity, the approved *Limit of Work* line shall be clearly staked in the field and maintained throughout construction. No construction activity, material storage, or vehicular access shall occur beyond this boundary.
- 20. All wetland resource area boundaries shown on approved plans must be delineated by wetland flags. All flags shall be field verified, refreshed, and maintained in place prior to site work. Flags must remain visible until a pre-construction site inspection has been completed by the ACC/ its Agent and/or its selected Environmental Monitor. Provide copies of updated plans to Environmental Monitor and/or Agent to review and confirm as accurate based on the site walk assessment and provide updated copies of the plans to the Commission.
- 21. Prior to the pre-construction meeting and commencement of any activity on this site, all erosion control devices approved under this Order shall be properly installed as shown on the approved

- plan(s). The erosion control devices must remain in place until the Commission, or its Agent, has authorized their removal. All workers must be instructed not to work beyond this limit.
22. Prior to the commencement of work, this Order of Conditions shall be recorded at the Southern Essex District Registry of Deeds. Proof of recording, including the instrument number, shall be provided to the ACC.
 23. A copy of the WM15 permit and associated documents shall be submitted to the Commission.
 24. Once the above-mentioned pre-construction requirements are complete, the applicant shall contact the Agent prior to construction and arrange an on-site pre-construction meeting with the Agent.

IV. CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS:

25. Accepted engineering and Best Management Practices for construction standards shall be followed in the conduct of all work. All site improvements shall be installed per approved plans and engineering details shown on them.
26. Erosion control devices shall be inspected regularly and immediately after 0.5 inches of rain. Any entrapped silt shall be removed to an area outside of the buffer zone and wetland resource areas. Controls should be replaced as necessary.
27. All waste generated by, and/or associated with the construction activity shall be contained within the construction area, and away from the resource area. There shall be no stump dumps, burying of stumps or any material on site. The applicant shall maintain a dumpster (or other suitable means) at the site for storage and removal of such construction material off-site. However, no trash dumpster will be allowed within 100 feet to resource areas.
28. All stockpiles shall be enclosed by erosion control consisting of an entrenched silt fence or other appropriate measure. There shall be no stockpiling outside the approved limit of work.
29. Equipment storage and refueling operations shall be situated in an upland area at a distance greater than 100 feet from all resource areas. All machinery shall be checked daily for leaking fluids.
30. During construction, chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, etc., shall not be used or stored within 100 feet of the BVW apart from the use of herbicides as part of an approved Invasive Species Management Plan (if applicable).
31. Any damage caused as a direct result of the construction of this project to any wetland resource area shall be the responsibility of the applicant to repair, restore, and/or replace. Sedimentation or erosion into these areas shall be considered damage to wetland resource areas. If sediment reaches these areas, the Commission and/or its Agent shall be provided, in writing, a plan for abatement of the problem and proposed restoration/mitigation measures for approval and implementation. If the applicant fails to address the failure or damage within a time/date specified by the Commission, it shall be deemed as a violation under the regulations.

V. AFTER CONSTRUCTION:

32. The applicant shall make a request for a Certificate of Compliance as provided under Section 7.12 of the Amesbury Wetlands Regulations, as amended. Upon completion of the project, the applicant shall submit the following to the Amesbury Conservation Commission to Request for a Certificate of Compliance (CoC):
 - a. WPA Form 8A- Request for Certificate of Compliance

- b. A letter from the applicant requesting the Certificate of Compliance with the following information included:
 - i. The name and address of the current landowner
 - ii. The name and address of the individual or other entity to whom the CoC is to be issued
 - iii. Street Address and lot number for the project and DEP File #
 - iv. "As-built" plans prepared, signed, and stamped by a Registered Professional Civil Engineer of the commonwealth.
 - v. Detailed letter providing a statement of substantial compliance, outlining any deviations from the approved site plan or any conditions, along with supporting documents showing modifications were approved by ACC.
- 33. If warranted, erosion control devices shall remain in place and functioning properly until all exposed soils have been stabilized with final vegetative cover and the Commission and/or its Agent has authorized removal. No CoC will be issued until all non-biodegradable erosion and sediment controls or components thereof are removed.
- 34. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Compliance, the applicant shall be required to pay in full any outstanding invoices from the Commission's Environmental Monitor.

VI. PERPETUAL CONDITIONS:

The following conditions are ongoing and do not expire with the issuance of the Certificate of Compliance:

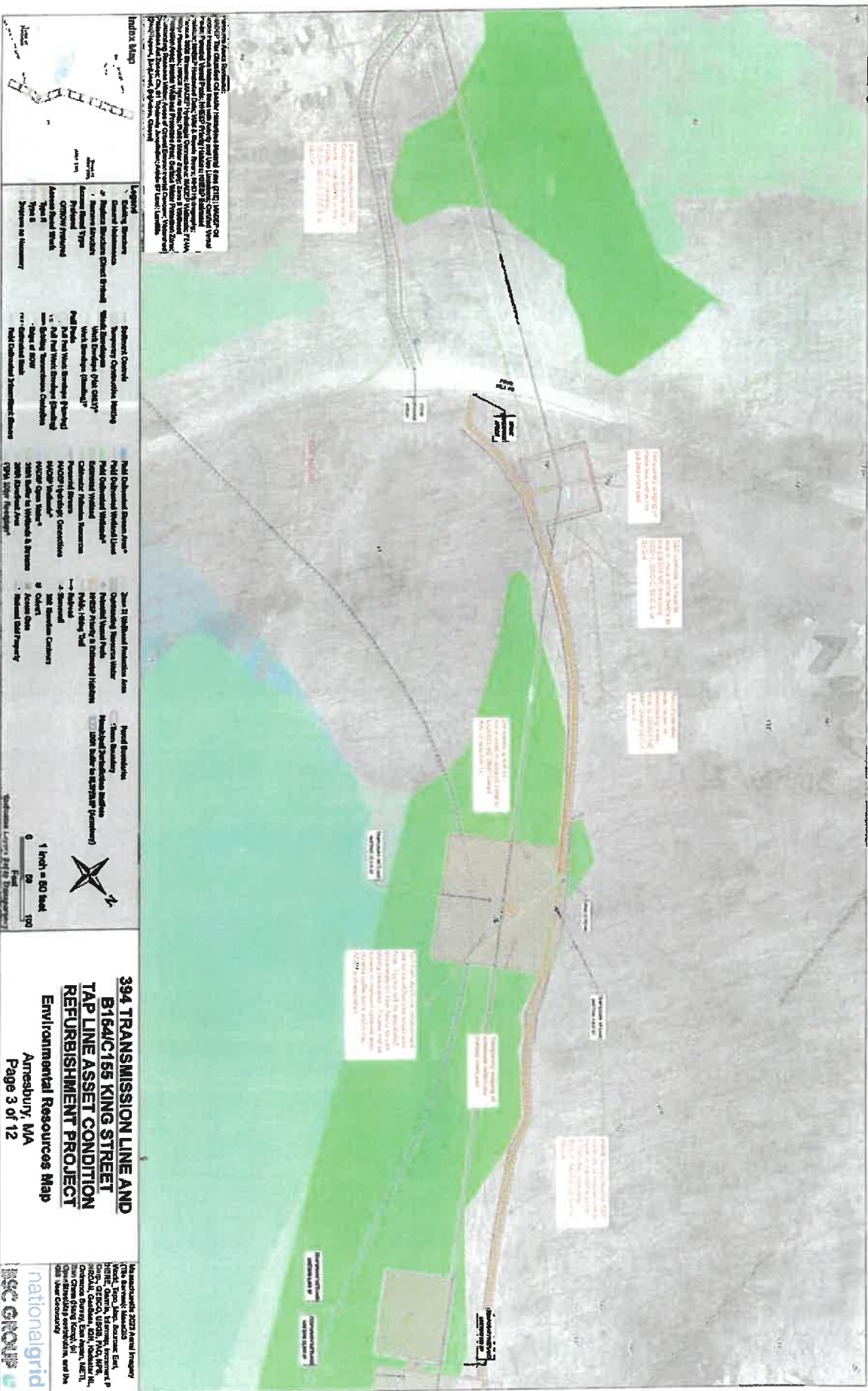
- 35. Water quality to the adjacent Bordering Vegetated Wetland shall not differ significantly following the completion of the project from the pre-development conditions. There shall be no sedimentation into the resource areas from discharge pipes or surface runoff leaving the site. This shall be a continuing condition in perpetuity and will be recorded as such on the Certificate of Compliance.

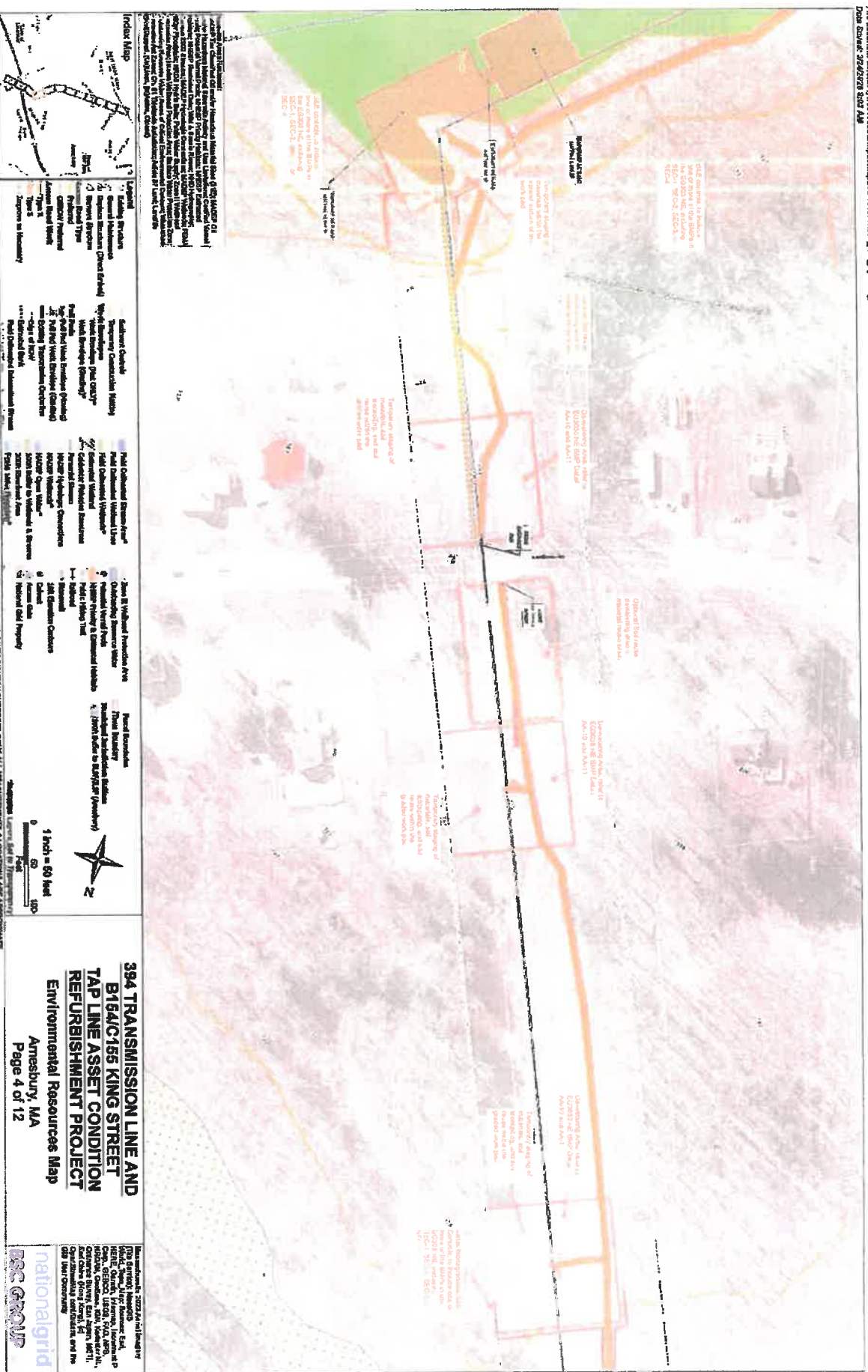


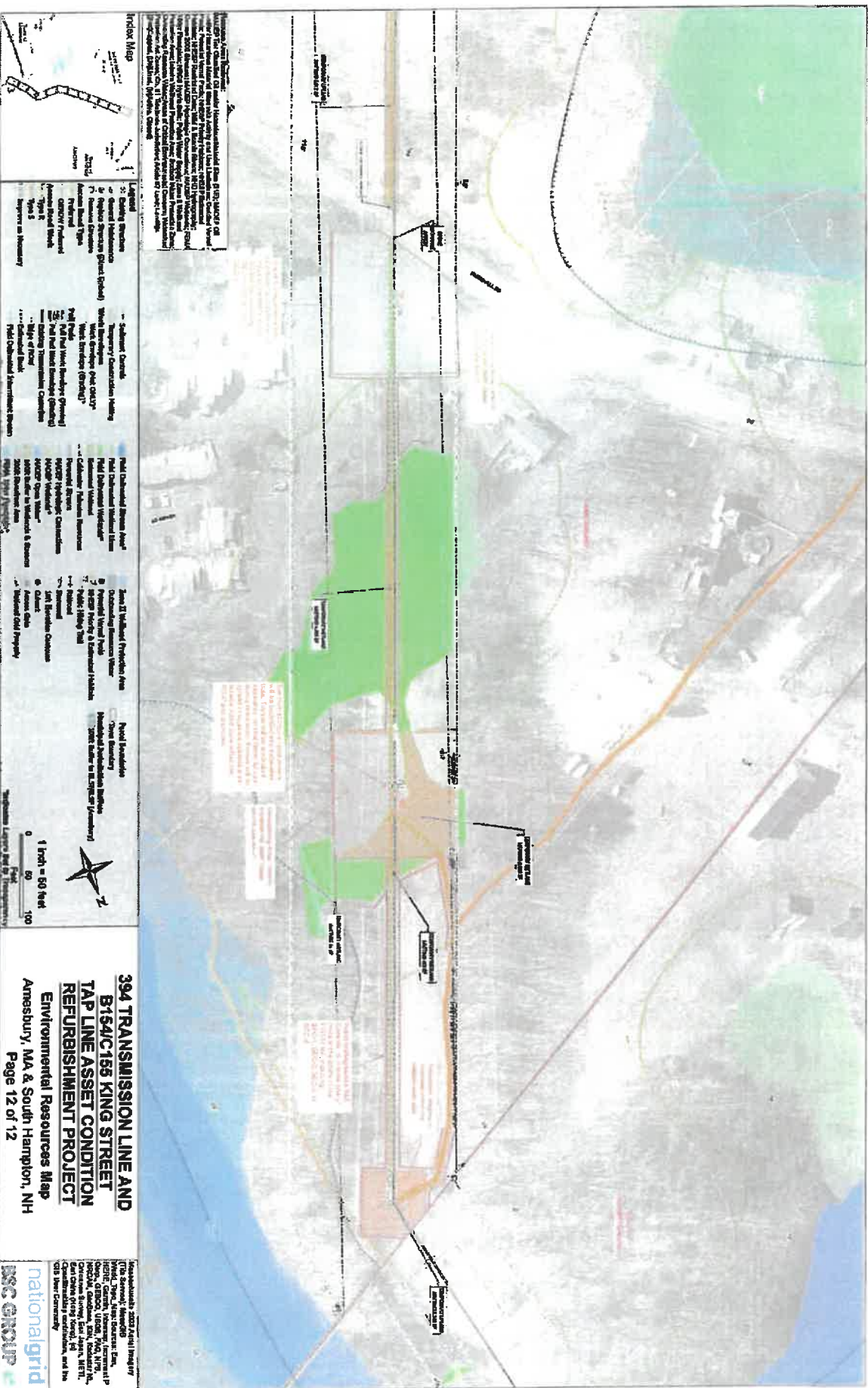
THIS DOCUMENT IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL PLANNING & INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. ALL AREA SURVEYMENTS & LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

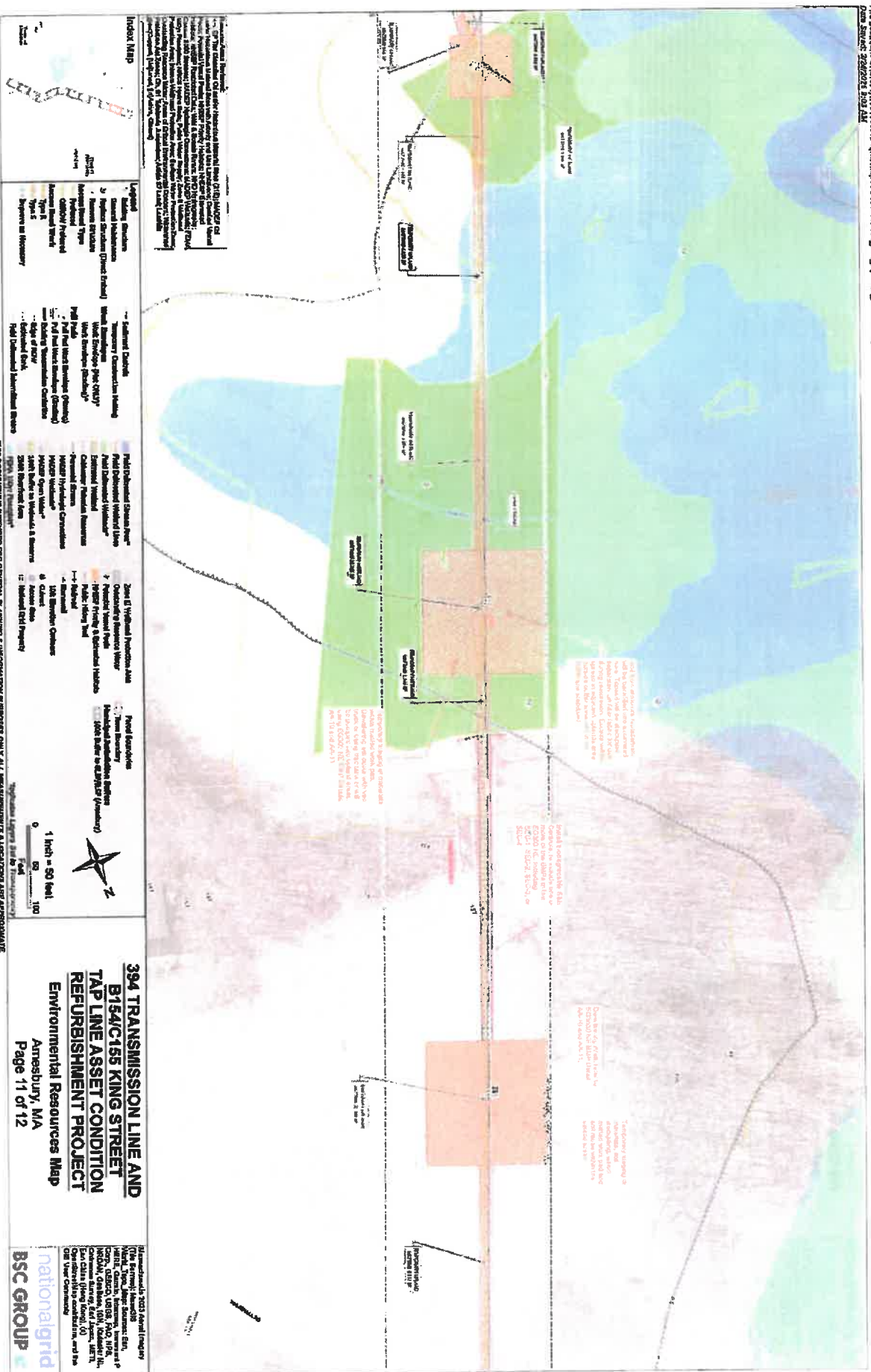
**394 TRANSMISSION LINE AND
B164C165 KING STREET
TAP LINE ASSET CONDITION
REFURBISHMENT PROJECT**
Environmental Resources Map
Amesbury, MA
Page 2 of 12

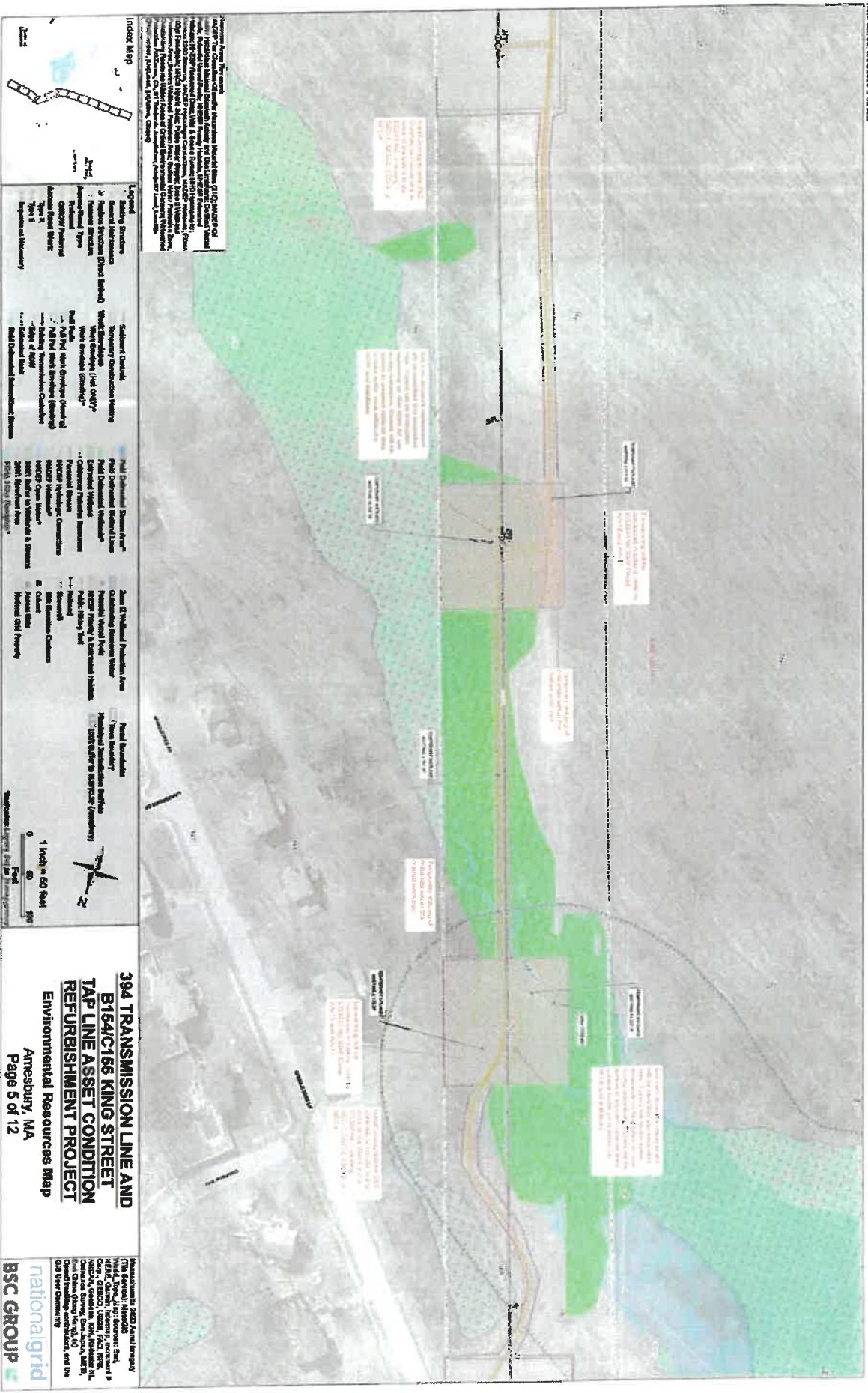
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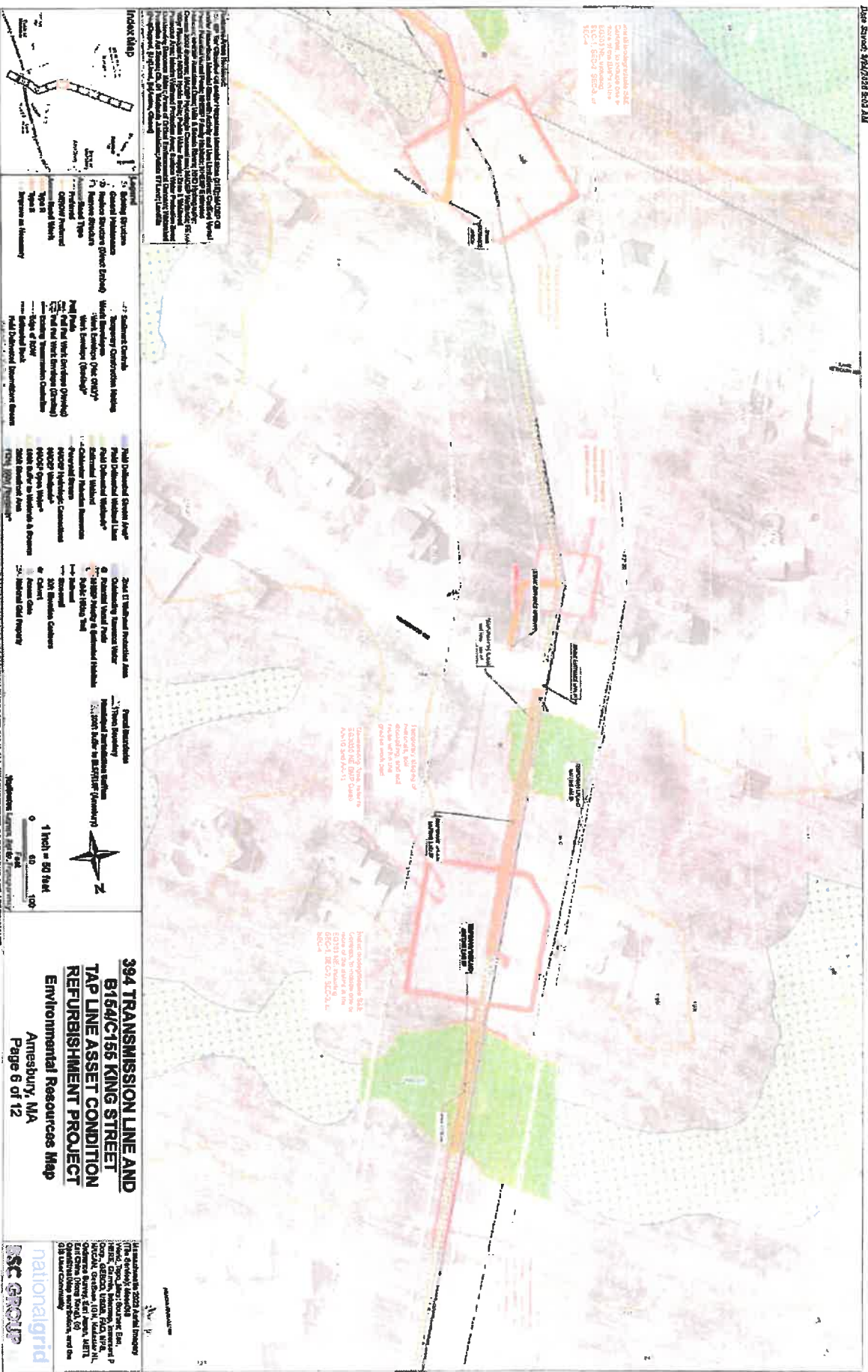












Legend

	Water Features
	Land Use
	Infrastructure
	Project Area

Water Features

	Water Features
	Water Features
	Water Features

Land Use

	Land Use
	Land Use
	Land Use

Infrastructure

	Infrastructure
	Infrastructure
	Infrastructure

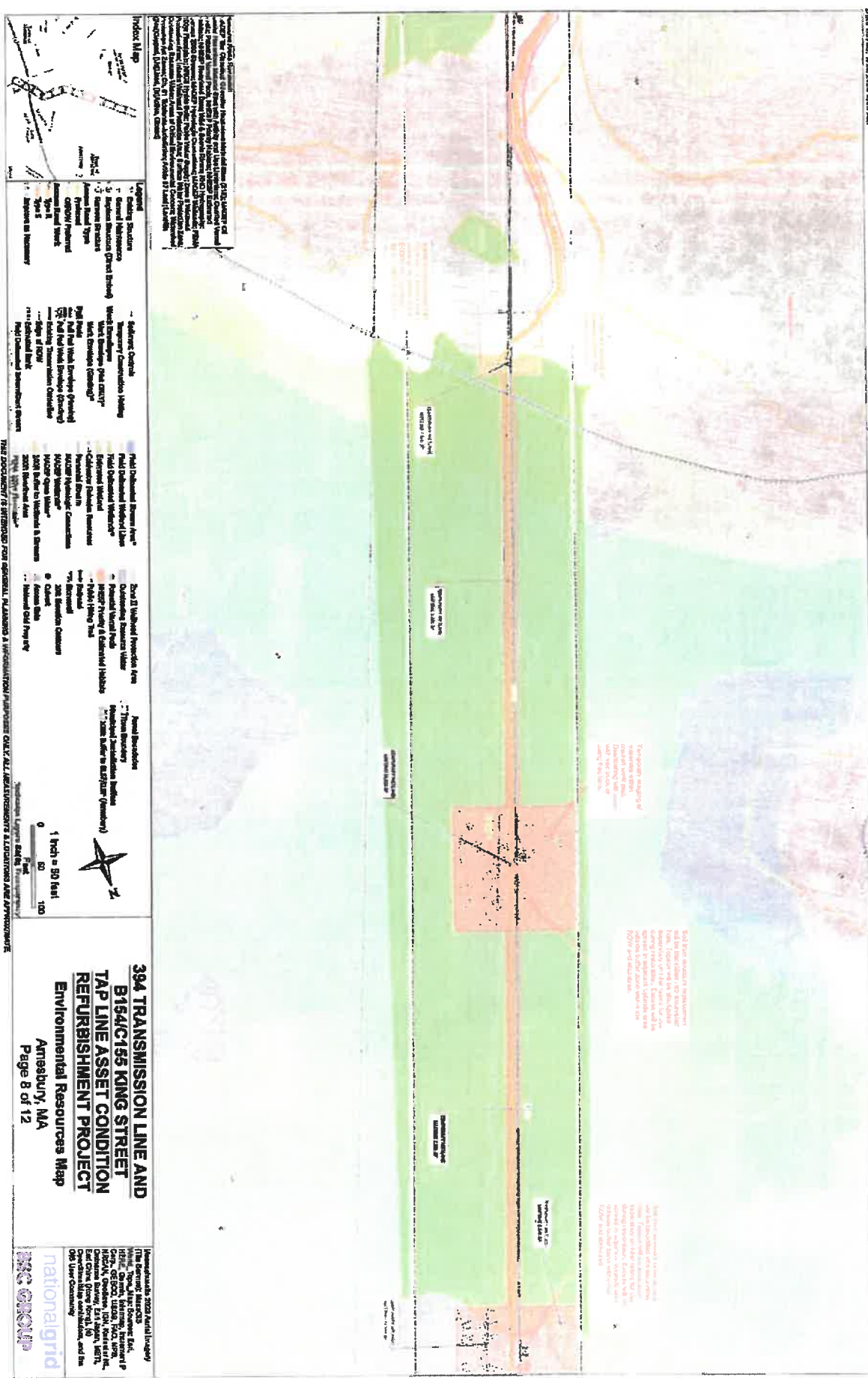
Project Area

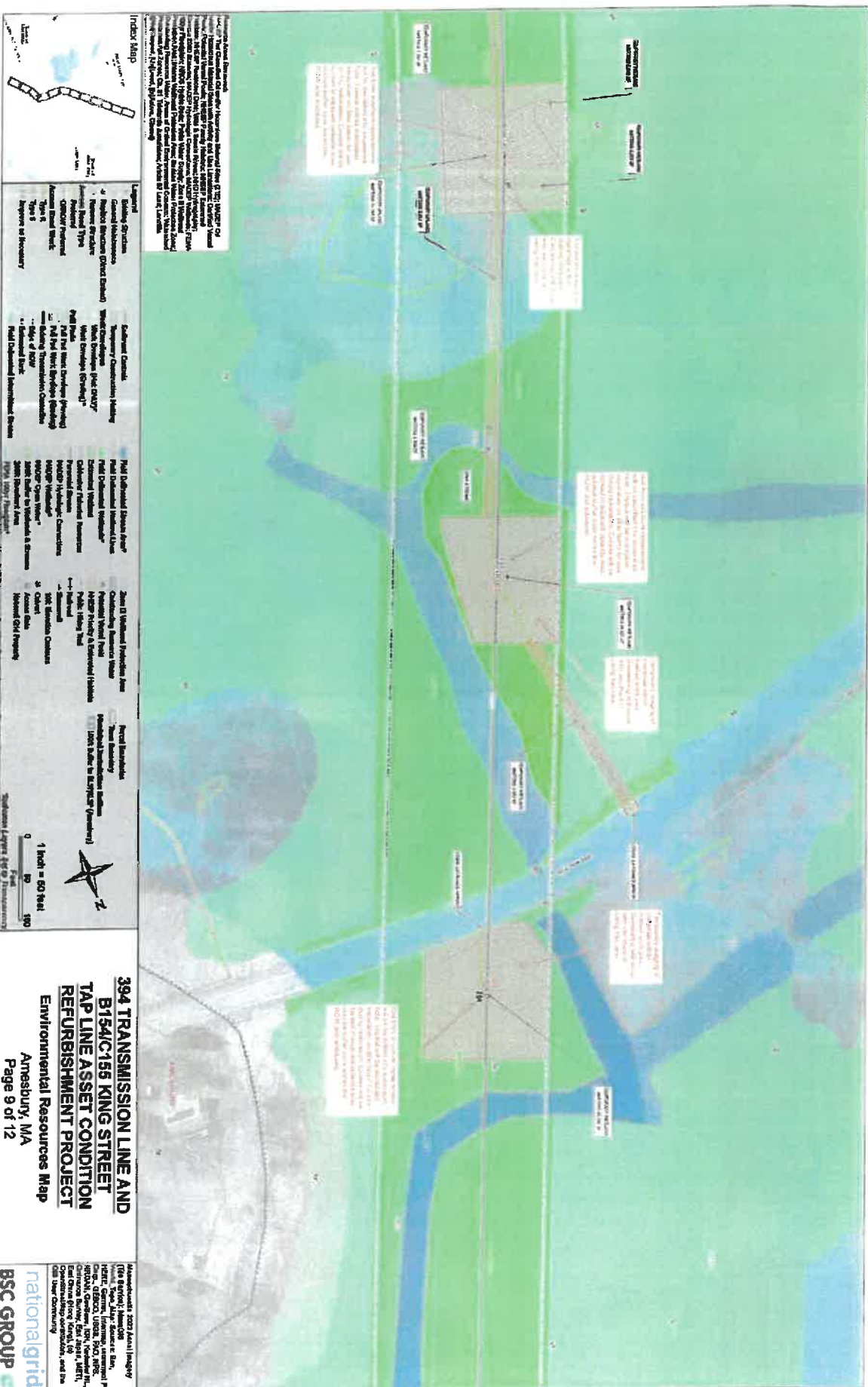
	Project Area
	Project Area
	Project Area

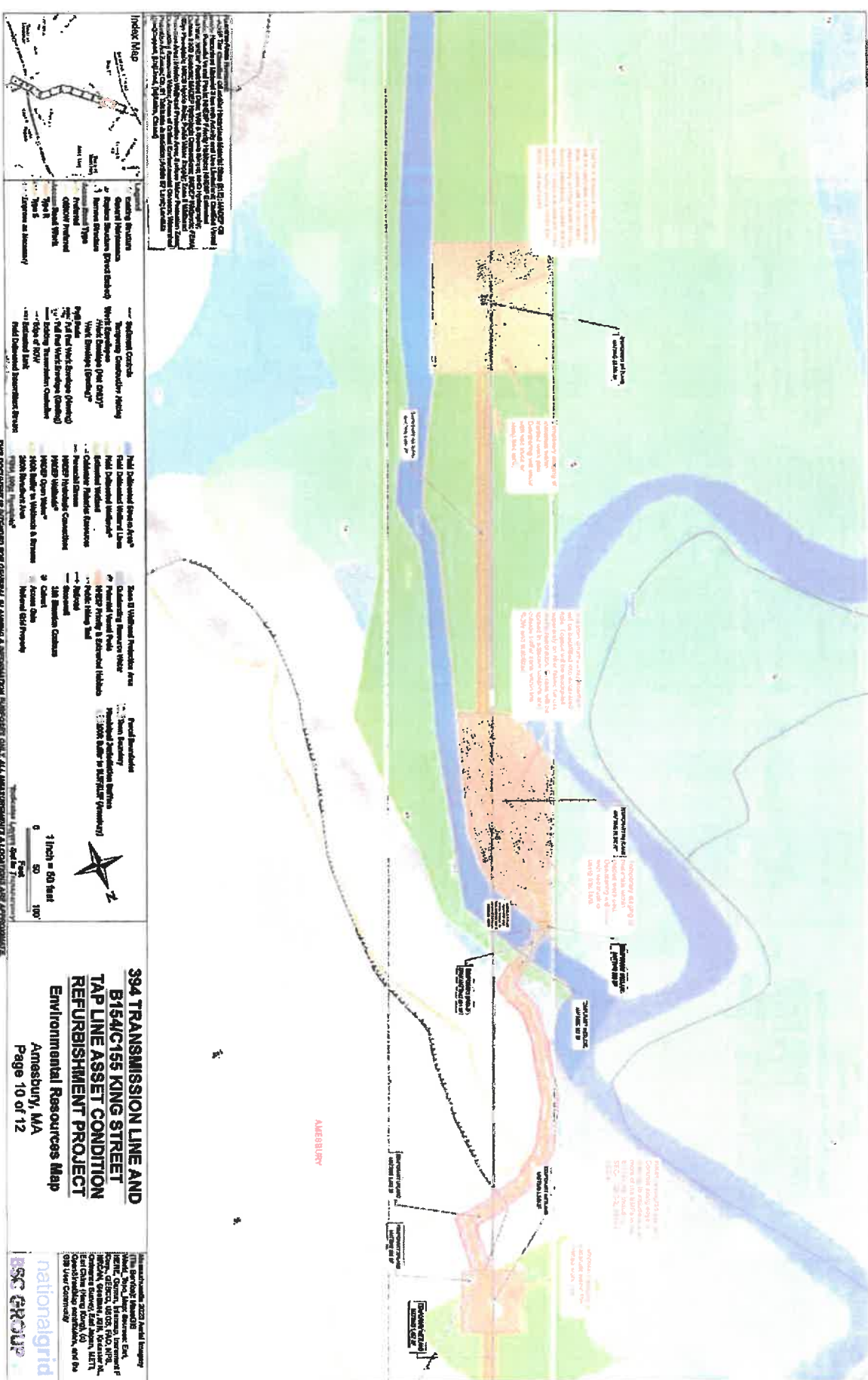
394 TRANSMISSION LINE AND B164/C156 KING STREET TAP LINE ASSET CONDITION REFURBISHMENT PROJECT
 Environmental Resources Map
 Amesbury, MA
 Page 6 of 12

Map Date: 3/30/2023
 Map Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet
 Map Author: [Name]
 Map Reviewer: [Name]
 Map Approved: [Name]







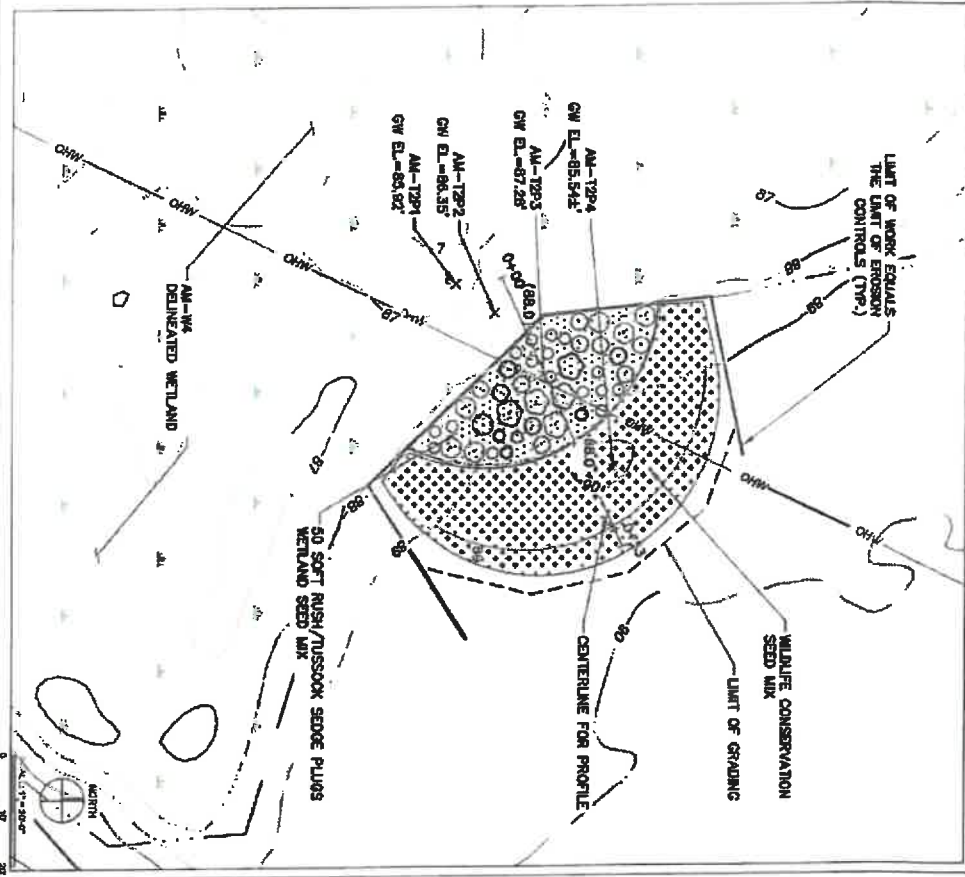


394 AND B/CACR PROJECT-WETLAND REPLICATION PLAN AMESBURY, MA

AMESBURY, MA

09/06/2005

SHEET 1 OF 4



PLANT SCHEDULE

SERIES	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	CONC.	REMARKS
12	12	LYONIA LIOSTREMA / MALEBERRY	#1 CONT	
6	6	VACCINIUM CORNIGESUM / H. BLUEBERRY	#1 CONT	
5	5	VIBURNUM DECATILL / ARROWWOOD VIB.	#2 CONT	
25	25	OSUNDA CINNAMOMEA / CINN. FERN	PLUG	

VEGETATIVE PLANTS (DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT AS DIRECTED)

50 JUNCUS ERTUIS/CAREX STRICTA

PLUG

SEEDING FOR WETLAND/UPLAND SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING LISTS BELOW, APPROVED NEW ENGLAND WETLAND SEED MIX, OR APPROVED EQUIV.

- WETLAND**
 - ELAPATORIUM PERFORATUM / BONESET
 - ELYNIS VIRGINICUS / VIRGINIA WILDOYE
 - CAREX WALPHEDEA / FOX SEDGE
 - EUTHYMIA GRAMINIFOLIA / GRASS LEAVED GOLDENROD
 - SCIRPUS COPENHUS / WOODRUSH
 - JUNCUS ERTUIS / SOFT RUSH
- UPLAND**
 - ASTER NOVE-ANGULAE / NEWENGLAND ASTER
 - CHAMAECRISTA FASCICULATE / PARTIBOSE PEA
 - SCHIZANTHUS SCOPARIUM / LITTLE BLUESTEM
 - AMORPHOSA GERARDII / BIG BLUESTEM
 - PANICUM VIRGATUM / SWITCH GRASS
 - SONCHASTRUM NUTANS / INDIAN GRASS
 - ELYNIS VIRGINICUS / VIRGINIA WILDOYE
- SEEDED AREAS WITH VEGETATIVE PLUGS & ALITE EROSION CONTROL BARRIERS**
 - UPLAND
 - REPLICATED WETLAND



- GRADING NOTES:**
 - CONTOURS SHOWN ARE 1' INTERVAL
 - IGS NO DATUM
 - X (00.0) EXISTING SPOT GRADE
 - X (00.0) PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
 - LIMITS OF GRADING
 - WETLAND REPLICATION AREA
 - EXISTING WETLAND LINE
 - EROSION CONTROL BARRIER
 - 12" COMPOST FILTER TUBE PLUGS PLACED AT EDGE OF GRADING

national **BSC GROUP**

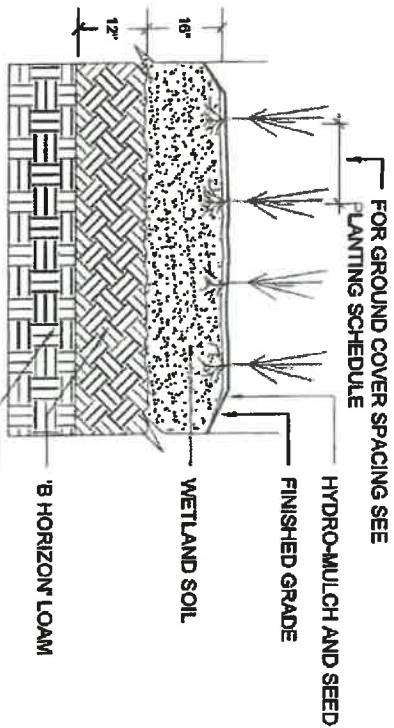
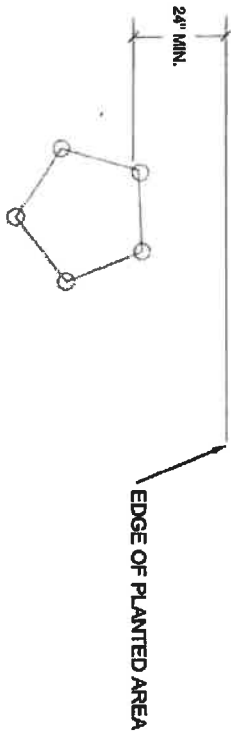
1000 UNIVERSITY BL, SUITE 100, AMESBURY, MA 01921
TEL: 978-264-1200 FAX: 978-264-1201
WWW.NATIONALBSCGROUP.COM

ID	SURF. ELEV. (UDAR)	DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER (INCHES)	GROUNDWATER ELEV.
AM-1291	87.61	15	86.92
AM-1292	87.70	17	88.35
AM-1293	86.61	15	87.28
AM-1294	100.01	>40	89.94



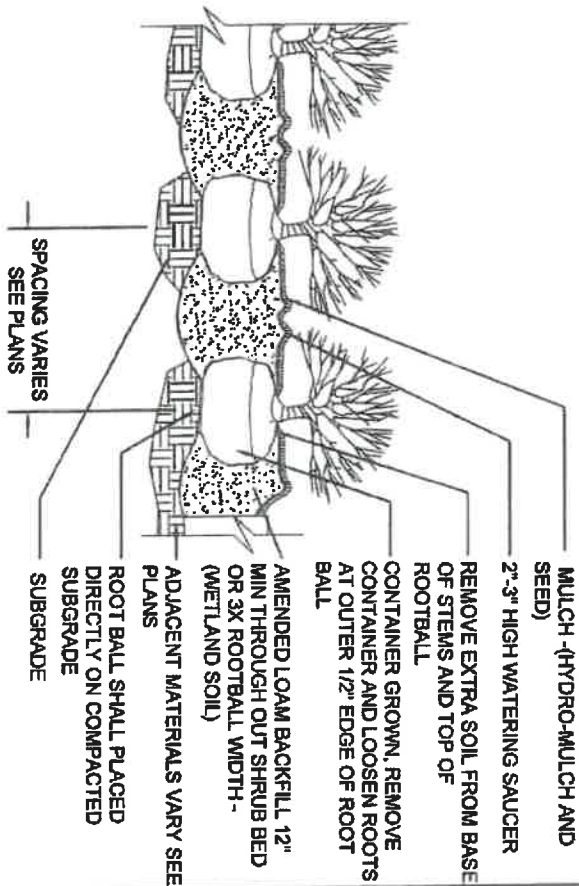
394 AND B/C ACR PROJECT-WETLAND REPLICATION PLAN AMESBURY, MA

NOTES:
PLANT TUSsock PLUGS IN GROUPS OF 2 PER HOLE ARRANGED IN A 18" DIAMETER CIRCLE OF 5
VERIFY 12 INCH MIN. B HORIZON PER TEST PIT'S AMEND AS NEEDED



HUMMOCK/ WETLAND PLUG PLANTING

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. NO PRUNING OR CUTTING UNLESS DIRECTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. WATERING SAUCER SHALL BE FLOODED TWICE DURING THE FIRST 48 HOURS AFTER PLANTING DURING DROUGHT CONDITIONS OR AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
3. SHRUBS SHALL BE SET PLUMB AND PLANTED SO THAT THE TOP OF THE ROOTBALL IS 1" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.

SHRUB PLANTING - WOODLAND - (WETLAND)

SCALE: NONE

394 AND B/C ACR PROJECT-WETLAND REPLICATION PLAN

AMESBURY, MA

AMESBURY, MA

09/25/2025

SHEET 1 OF 4



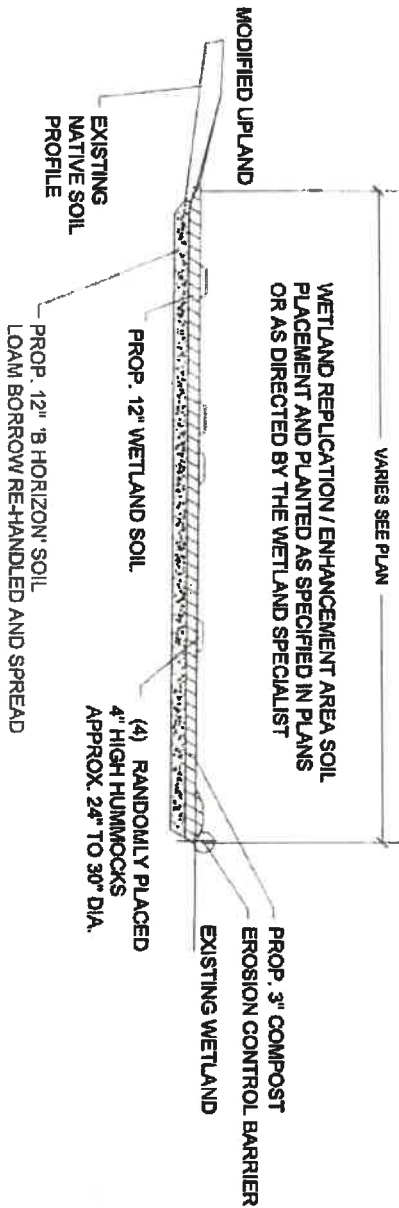
BSC GROUP
BUILD | SUPPORT | CONNECT

1 HANOVER ST., WOODBURY, MA 01595
TEL: 508-226-1234 FAX: 508-226-1235
WWW.BSCGROUP.COM

PL NO.

4/2024

1. THE PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE "AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK" PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, LATEST EDITION.
2. TOPSOIL, STRIPPED FROM THE SITE AND PROPERLY STOCKPILED PRIOR TO APPLICATION MAY, UPON APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER, BE USED FOR PREPARATION OF THE REPLICATION AREA. THE MATERIAL SHOULD BE FREE OF CONTAMINANTS AND OF A FRIABLE CONSISTENCY AND SUITABLE FOR PLANT GROWTH.
3. PROVIDE ORGANIC WEED FREE COMPOST FROM A LOCAL SOURCE FOR PLANTING BACK FILL AND TOP DRESSING.
4. ALL PLANTS ARE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BEFORE AND DURING INSTALLATION.
5. PLANTING WILL BE CONSULTED WITH OVERSIGHT BE AN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PLANTS WILL BE SPACED EVENLY TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.
6. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE CLEAN WATER, HOSES AND ALL NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR WATERING ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANTING AND SEEDING OPERATIONS. WATERING WILL BE DONE AS NECESSARIED BY THE TIME OF YEAR OR DROUGHT CONDITIONS AND AS RECOMMENDED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
7. ANY PLANT MATERIAL, WHICH DIES, TURNS BROWN, OR DEFLAGATES PRIOR TO THE SECOND FULL GROWING SEASON (MARCH - OCT), EACH YEAR SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND REPLACED WITH MATERIAL APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETELY GUARANTEE ALL PLANT MATERIAL FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR TO EXPIRE AFTER THE GROWING SEASON OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR. CONTRACTOR SHALL REQUEST REVIEW AND FORMAL NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE IN WRITING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALL REPLACEMENTS BEFORE THE END OF THE GUARANTEE PERIOD NO LATER THAN THE NEXT GROWING SEASON.
9. REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE AND CONTENT MAY BE ADJUSTED BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT BASED ON PLANTING SEASON AND AVAILABILITY.



WETLAND REPLICATION - DETAIL SECTION A-A'
SCALE: NONE

394 AND B/C ACR PROJECT-WETLAND REPLICATION PLAN AMESBURY, MA

AMESBURY, MA

09/26/2025

SHEET 4 OF 4

nationalgrid

BSC GROUP
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1. PROJECT IS IN WETLANDS AND OTHER
SPECIAL AREAS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL
OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND
APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE
AGENCIES.

8/20/24

Appendix 30a

Profile 1				Profile 2				Profile 3			
Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox
0-6	10YR 2/1	SL (mucky mod)	none	0-6	10YR 2/1	SL	none	0-4	10YR 2/2	L	none
6-10	10YR 3/2	SL	7% 7.5YR 3/4	6-10	10YR 2/2	SL	none	4-10	10YR 3/2	L	none
10-15	7.5YR 3/3	SL	6% 6YR 3/4	10-20	10YR 4/4	SL	none	10-18	10YR 3/3	L	none
15-22	2.5Y 6/3	CoSL	3% 7.5YR 3/4	20-30	2.5Y 5/4	CoSL	6% 10YR 4/6	18-28	10YR 4/6	SL	none
								28-38	10YR 5/6	SL	6% 5YR 3/4

Profile 1				Profile 2				Profile 3				Profile 4			
Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox
0-10	10YR 2/1	SL	none	0-6	10YR 2/1	SL	none	0-3	10YR 2/1	SL	none	0-6	10YR 3/2	SL	none
10-15	10YR 3/2	SL	8% 10YR 4/6	6-9	10YR 3/2	SL	none	3-6	10YR 2/2	SL	none	6-21	10YR 3/3	SL	none
16+	10YR 5/2	SL	not visible	9-12	10YR 3/3	SL	none	6-15	10YR 5/4	SL	none	21-36	10YR 5/6	SL	none
				12-29	2.5Y 4/4	SL	7% 10YR 4/6	15-36	10YR 5/4	SL	10% 7.5YR 4/6 5% 7.5YR 3/4	36-48+*	10YR 5/2	CoSL	none

*excavated to about 62 inches by digging out around the auger handle, however sand at the bottom was collapsing so the water table wasn't able to be determined

Profile 1				Profile 2				Profile 3			
Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox	Depth	Color	Texture	Redox
0-18	10YR 2/1	SL	none	0-7	10YR 2/2	SL	none	0-6	10YR 2/2	SL	none
18-24	5Y 6/2	SL	3% 10YR 4/6	7-17	10YR 3/2	SL	none	6-15	10YR 3/3	SL	none
24+	washed out of auger			17-25	10YR 4/4	SL	none	15-26	10YR 4/6	SL	none
				25-36	10YR 4/4	CoSL	6% 7.5YR 4/6	26-38	10YR 4/4	LS	6% 7.5YR 4/6

Abbreviations		
Fine Sandy Loam: FSL	Sandy Loam: SL	Gravelly: GR
Loam: L	Loamy Fine Sand: LFS	Very gravelly: VGR
Coarse Sand: CS	Coarse Sandy Loam: CoSL	Extremely gravelly: XGR



Photo 1: View of proposed wetland replication area in Amesbury, adjacent to AM-W4, looking towards Line 394 Structure 265. The proposed replication area is in a low-lying thicket, at the toe-of-slope above the existing wetland. *Facing Southwest.*



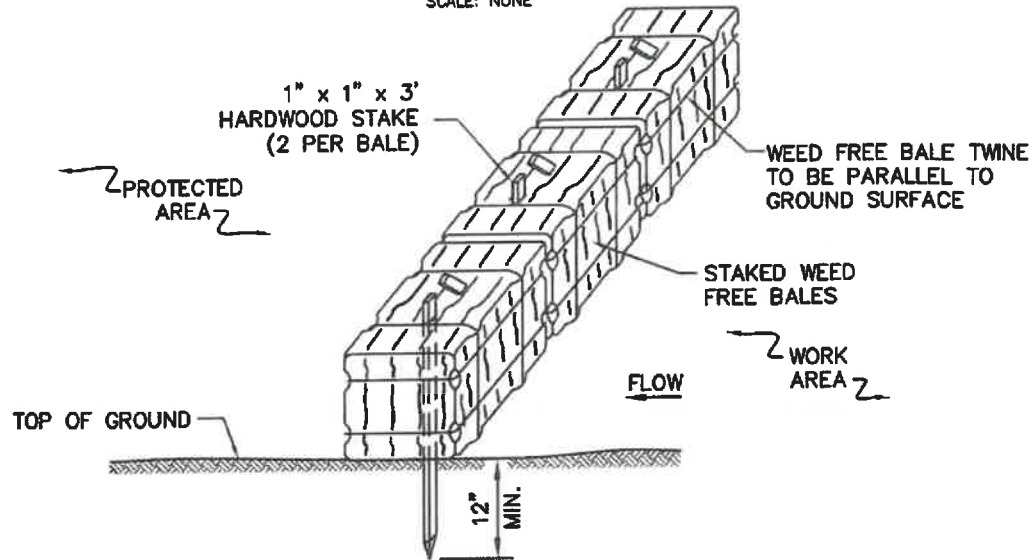
Photo 2: View of proposed wetland replication area in Amesbury, adjacent to AM-W4, looking towards Line 394 Structure 286. The proposed replication area is in a low-lying thicket, at the toe-of-slope above the existing wetland. The replication area will be confined to the limits of the ROW. *Facing Northeast.*

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:

1. THE GROUND SHALL BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE COMPLETE CONTACT WITH THE BALES.

BMP PICTURE



File: BALE_BARRIER.DWG

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SEC-1
WEED FREE BALE BARRIER

SUBJECT

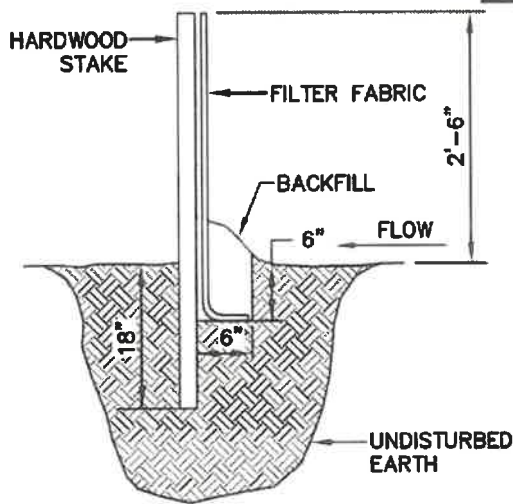
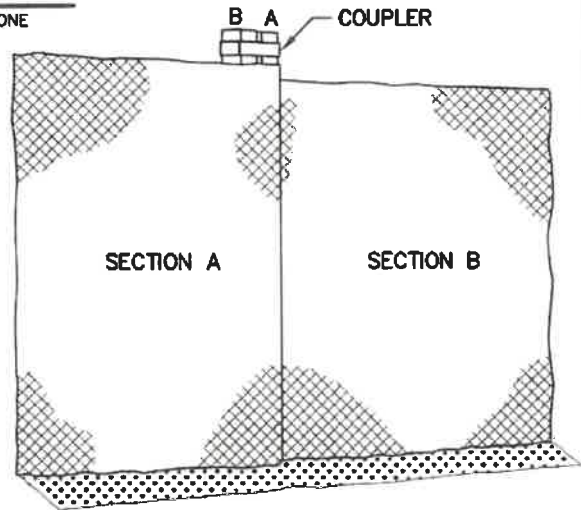
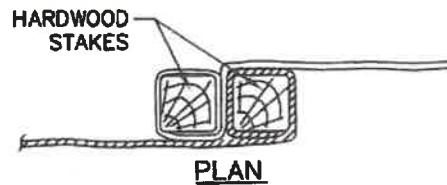
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

PROFILESECTION**BMP PICTURE**

File: Sediment_Fence.dwg

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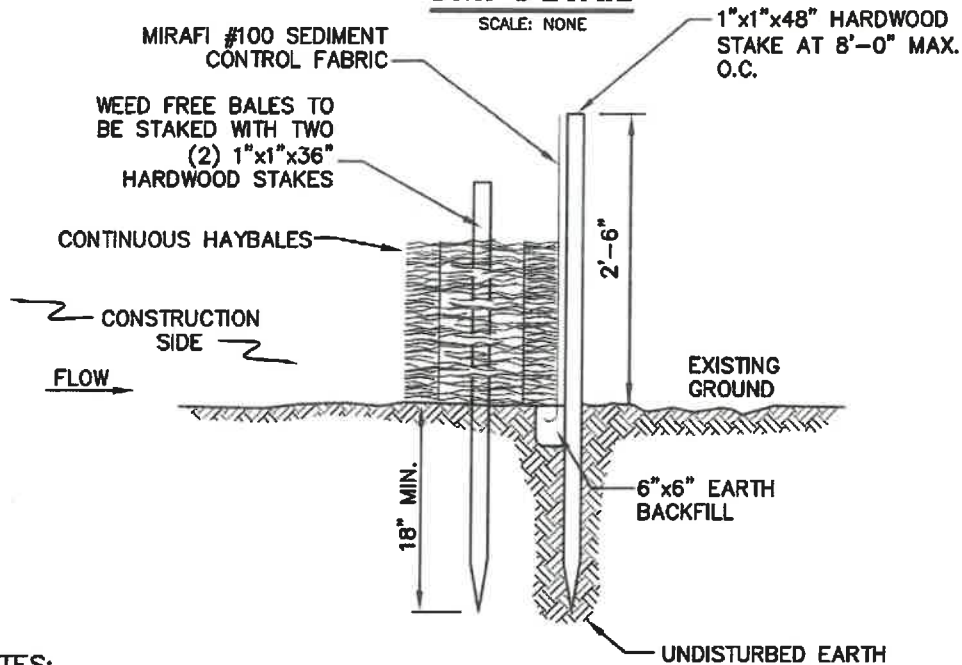
SEC-2
SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A ROW WITH THE ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
2. BALES SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED IN PLACE BY TWO (2) 1"x1"x36" HARDWOOD STAKES DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALES. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE SHALL BE ANGLED TOWARD PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE TO FORCE BALES TOGETHER.
3. INSPECTION SHALL BE FREQUENT AND REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED.
4. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WHEN THEY BECOME FILLED WITH SEDIMENT AND BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.
5. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE EMBANKMENTS STABILIZE.
6. BALES TO BE TWINE BOUND.

BMP PICTURE

File: Silt_Fence_& Barrier.dwg

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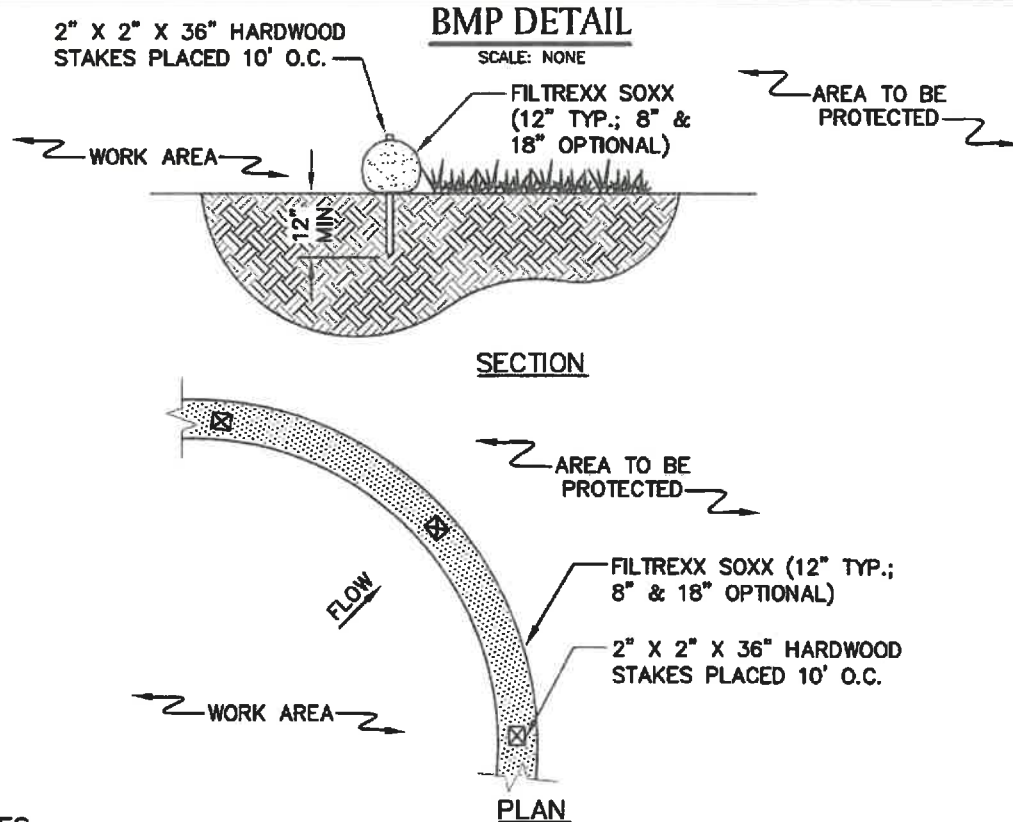
SEC-3
SILT FENCE /
WEED FREE BARRIER

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

**NOTES**

1. PRODUCT TO BE FILTREXX SILT SOXX OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET FILTREXX SPECIFICATIONS.
3. FILTER MEDIA FILL TO MEET APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.
4. MESH CONTAINMENT MATERIAL SHOULD BE KNITTED PHOTODEGRADABLE OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL, WITH OPENING SIZES BETWEEN 1/8" - 3/8".
5. COMPOST MEDIA SHOULD HAVE PARTICLE SIZE WHERE 99% < 2", 50% > 1/2".
6. COMPOST MATERIAL TO BE DISPERSED ON SITE, AS DETERMINED BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY FILTREXX LAND IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS
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SEC-4
SILT SOXX *

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP

Definition

Applying coarse plant residue or chips, or other suitable materials, to cover the soil surface.

Purpose

The primary purpose is to provide initial erosion control while a seeding or shrub planting is establishing. Mulch will conserve moisture and modify the surface soil temperature and reduce fluctuation of both. Mulch will prevent soil surface crusting and aid in weed control. Mulch is also used alone for temporary stabilization in non-growing months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On soils subject to erosion and on new seedings and shrub plantings. Mulch is useful on soils with low infiltration rates by retarding runoff.

Criteria

Site preparation prior to mulching requires the installation of necessary erosion control or water management practices and drainage systems.

Slope, grade and smooth the site to fit needs of selected mulch products.

Remove all undesirable stones and other debris to meet the needs of the anticipated land use and maintenance required.

Apply mulch after soil amendments and planting is accomplished or simultaneously if hydroseeding is used.

Select appropriate mulch material and application rate or material needs. Determine local availability.

Select appropriate mulch anchoring material.

NOTE: The best combination for grass/legume establishment is straw (cereal grain) mulch applied at 2 ton/acre (90 lbs./1000sq.ft.) and anchored with wood fiber mulch (hydromulch) at 500 – 750 lbs./acre (11 – 17 lbs./1000 sq. ft.). The wood fiber mulch must be applied through a hydroseeder immediately after mulching.



NOTE:

1. PICTURE DEPICTS STRAW MULCH APPLICATION (FROM MULCH SPREADER) ON STEEP SLOPE WITH AN IMPROVED DRAINAGE SWALE.
2. COORDINATE MULCH MATERIALS AND RATES WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

• BMP INFORMATION FROM "NEW YORK STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (AUGUST, 2005)." INFORMATION OBTAINED VIA WEBSITE: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29066.html>
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SEC-9
MULCH MATERIALS, RATES AND
USES (FROM NY) *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

UPLAND ROW RESTORATION MIX – GENERAL**Species Composition Options:**

- Andropogon gerardii; Nlagra Big Bluestem
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Elymus Canadensis; Canada Wild Rye
- Elymus virginicus; Virginia Wildrye
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Sorghastrum nutans; Indiangrass
- Chamaecrista fasciculata; Partridge Pea
- Desmodium canadense; Showy Tick Trefoil
- Helianthus helianthoides; Ox-Eye Sunflower
- Panicum virgatum; Switchgrass
- Rudbeckia hirta; Black Eyed Susan
- Poa palustris; Fowl Bluegrass
- Agrostis perennans; Upland Bentgrass
- Agrostis alba; Redtop
- Festuca rubra; Red Fescue
- Lotus corniculatus; Birds-Foot Trefoil
- Chrysanthemum leucanthem; Ox-Eye Daisy
- Aster novae-angliae; New England Aster

Example Seed Mixes:

1. Native Upland wildlife forage and Cover Meadow Mix – Ernst Conservation Seeds (ERNMX-123)
2. Eastern Ecotype Native Grass Mix– Ernst Conservation Seeds (ERNMX-177)
3. New England Native Warm Season Grass Mix – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
4. New England Logging Road Mix – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
5. Northeast Upland Wildflower/Restoration Erosion Mix – Southern Tier Consulting (STCMX-2)

UPLAND ROW RESTORATION MIX – DRY/ROCKY SITES**Species Composition Options:**

- Festuca rubra; Red Fescue
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Elymus Canadensis; Canada Wild Rye
- Bouteloua gracilis; Blue Grama
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Lolium perenne; Perennial Ryegrass
- Agrostis scabra; Rough Bentgrass
- Agrostis perennans; Upland Bentgrass
- Sorghastrum nutans; Indiangrass

Example Seed Mixes:

1. New England Erosion Control/ Restoration Mix for Dry Sites – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
2. Ernst Conservation Seeds and similar companies can create a custom seed mix matching the composition above (with site specific additions if necessary).

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

WETLAND ROW RESTORATION MIXSpecies Composition Options:

- Agrostis stolonifera; Creeping Bentgrass
- Poa trivialis; Rough Bluegrass
- Alopecurus arundinaceus; Creeping Meadow Foxtail
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Festuca rubra; Creeping Red Fescue
- Elymus virginicus; Virginia Wildrye
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Andropogon gerardii; Niagra Big Bluestem
- Carex vulpinoidea; Fox sedge
- Panicum virgatum; Switchgrass
- Agrostis scabra; Rough Bentgrass
- Aster novae-angliae; New England Aster
- Eupatorium perfoliatum; Boneset
- Euthamia graminifolia; Grass Leaved Goldenrod
- Scirpus atrovirens; Green Bulrush
- Verbena hastata; Blue Vervain
- Juncus effusus; Soft Rush
- Scirpus cyperinus; Wool Grass
- Panicum clandestinum; Deertongue

Example Seed Mixes

1. New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
2. Northeast Wetland Grass Seed Mix – Southern Tier Consulting (STCMX-7)
3. Ernst Conservation Seeds and similar companies can create a custom seed mix matching the composition above (with site specific additions if necessary).

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Seed mixes described herein are intended to cover a variety of typical new england landscapes. However, site specific seed mixes will need to be evaluated in coastal or mountainous regions.
2. Seed mixes described herein are intended for general ROW restoration. Site specific wetland seed mixes may be required by local, state and/or federal regulators for certain impacts to wetlands.
3. All seed mixes are to be approved by National Grid Environmental Scientist prior to construction and must conform with all project permits.
4. Seedbed preparation and maintenance as well as temporary erosion and sediment controls are crucial to the establishment of newly seeded areas. Coordinate with National Grid Environmental Scientist on seed bed preparation and maintenance as well as temporary erosion and sediment controls prior to construction.

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. PRODUCT TO BE ALTURNAMATS' PREFABRICATED MATS OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. PRODUCT AVAILABLE IN 4X8' UNITS.
3. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

* PICTURE PROVIDED BY ALTURNAMATS
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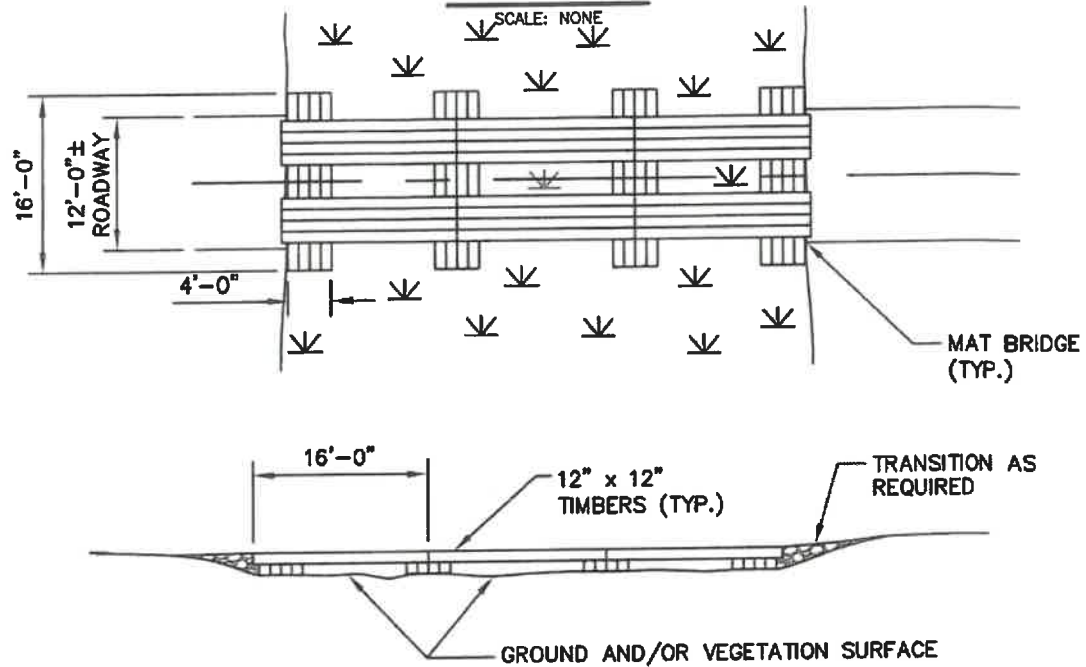
CM-1
PREFABRICATED MATS *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**NOTES:**

1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

SUBJECTAccess, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices**Reference**EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)**BMP PICTURE - SINGLE SPAN**

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

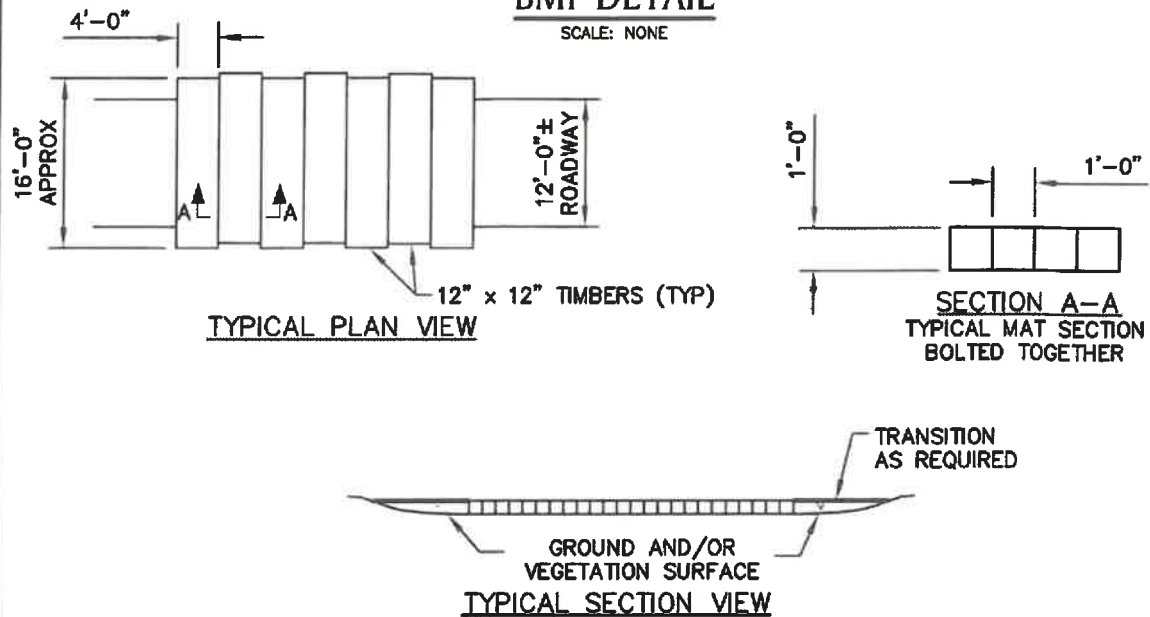
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VERSION PLEASE REFER TO THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL INFONET SITE.**CM-2**
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE
(2 OF 2)

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

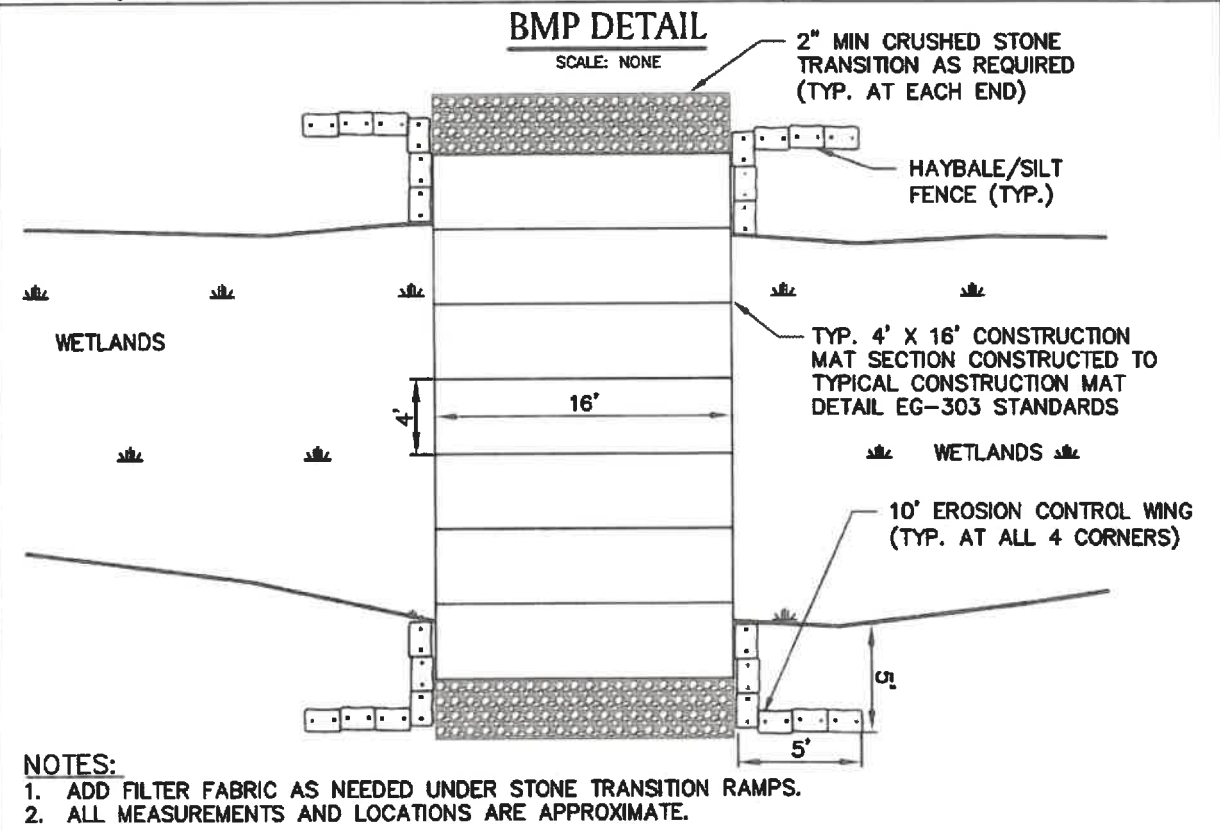
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING, TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION)

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)



BMP PICTURE



CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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SUBJECT

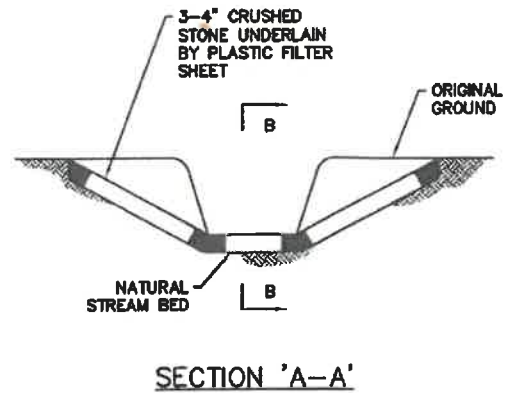
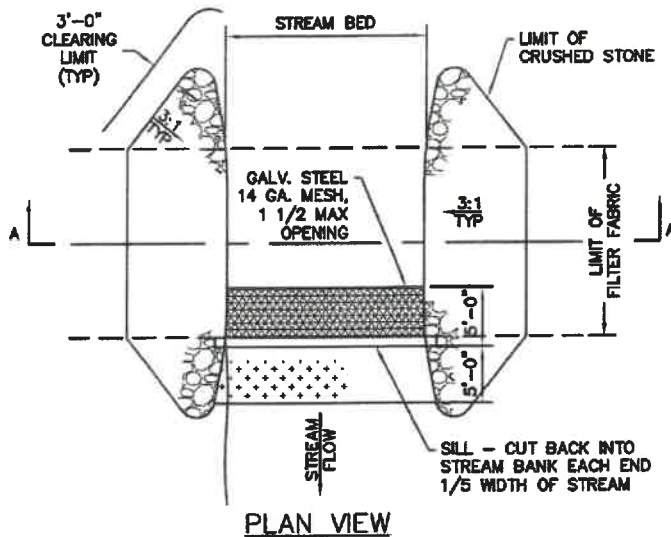
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**BMP PICTURE**

File: Rock_Ford.dwg

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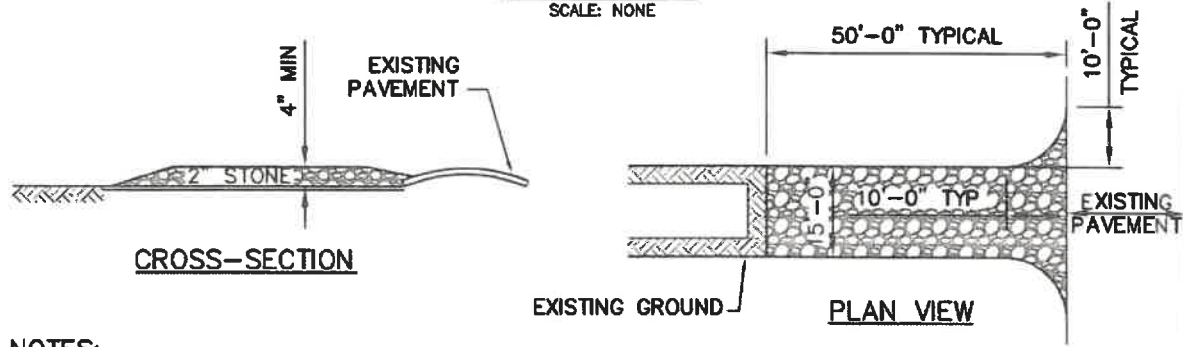
CM-7
ROCK FORD

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

File: Temp_Construction_Ent.dwg

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CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION
ENTRANCE/ EXIT

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE**NOTE:**

1. PICTURE SHOWS VIEW OF ACCESS WAY STABILIZATION ADJACENT TO A WETLAND.
2. COORDINATE STABILIZATION DESIGN AND PRODUCT WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

File: Access_Stabilization.dwg

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CM-10
ACCESS WAY STABILIZATION

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

NO ACCESS – WETLAND/STREAM CROSSING MATS REQUIRED



**NO ACCESS – A.) PROJECT LIMITS E.G. ROW LIMITS
B.) HISTORICAL/CULTURAL
C.) ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE E.G. THREATENED & ENDANGERED
D.) OTHER**



APPROVED ACCESS

SUBJECT

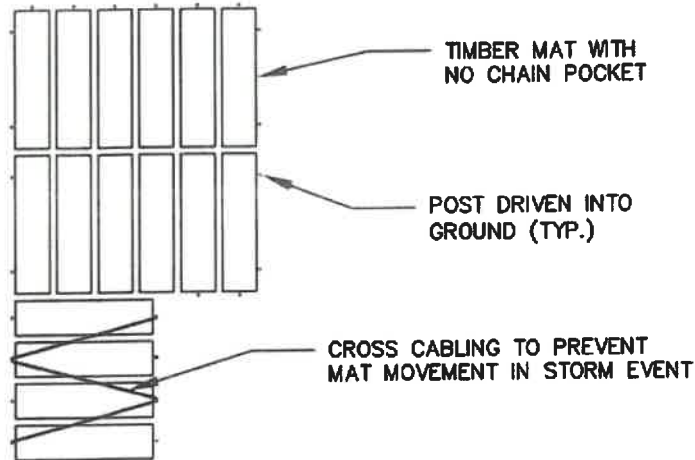
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1

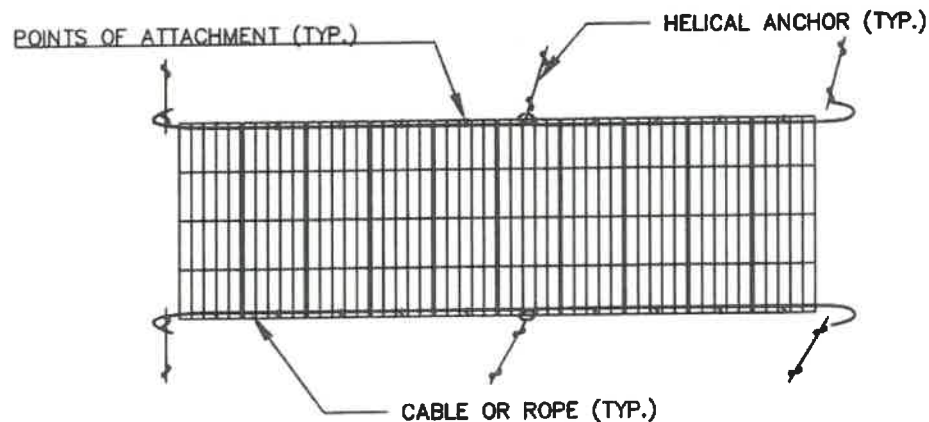
SCALE: NONE

**TYPICAL PLAN VIEW****NOTES:**

1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2**NOTES:**

1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



CM-12

EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT
ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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SUBJECTAccess, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices**Reference**EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)**BMP PICTURE 1****BMP PICTURE 2**

File: Const_Mat_Anchoring.dwg

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EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT
ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

SUBJECT

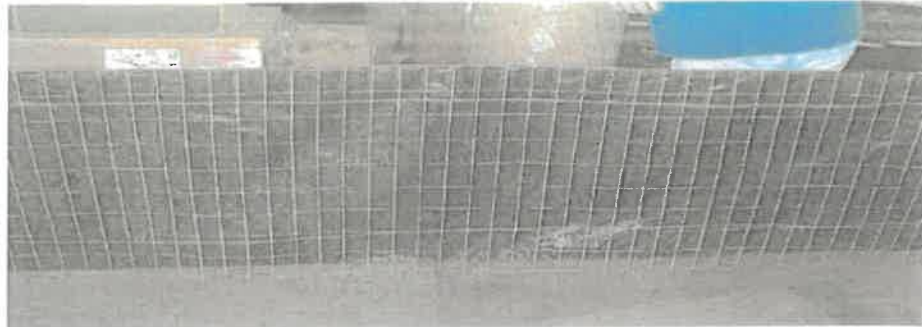
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE**MUTUAL INDUSTRIES WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE**

PART # 1776-14-24

36" X 100'

36" MISF 1776 FABRIC

24" 14GA WIRE MESH

OPENING OF MESH 2" X 4"

FABRIC HOG RINGED EVERY 12"-18" ALONG THE TOP OF THE FENCE

ROLL WEIGHT 40 LBS

32 ROLLS PER PALLET

NOTES:

1. PRODUCT TO BE MUTUAL INDUSTRIES' WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. COORDINATE INSTALLATION METHOD AND LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY MUTUAL INDUSTRIES
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AA-1
REINFORCED SILT FENCE *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE**NOTE:**

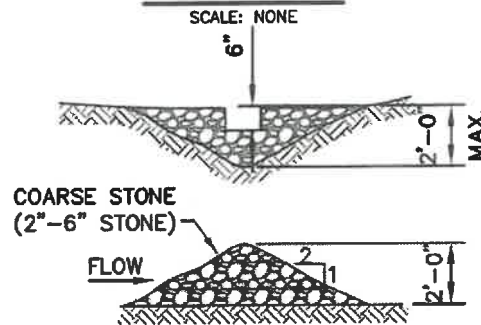
1. PICTURE SHOWS SEDIMENT FILTER WITHIN A WETLAND.

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**STONE CHECK DAM****NOTES:**

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM MUST BE AT LEAST 6" LOWER THAN THE OUTER EDGES.
4. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
5. MAX. SPACING: TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM IS SAME ELEVATION AS TOP OF DOWNSTREAM DAM.
6. STONE SHALL BE FREE OF FINE PARTICLES TO PREVENT TURBID DISCHARGES.

BMP PICTURE

NOTE: A SMALLER STONE SIZE IS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE.

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AA-3
STONE CHECK DAMS

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

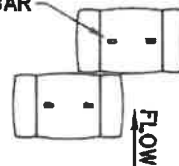
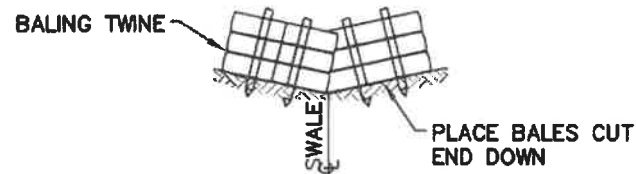
Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

3' HARDWOOD
STAKES OR
Ø5/8" REBAR

**PLAN VIEW****SECTION VIEW****NOTES:**

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE

File: Straw_Check_Dam.dwg

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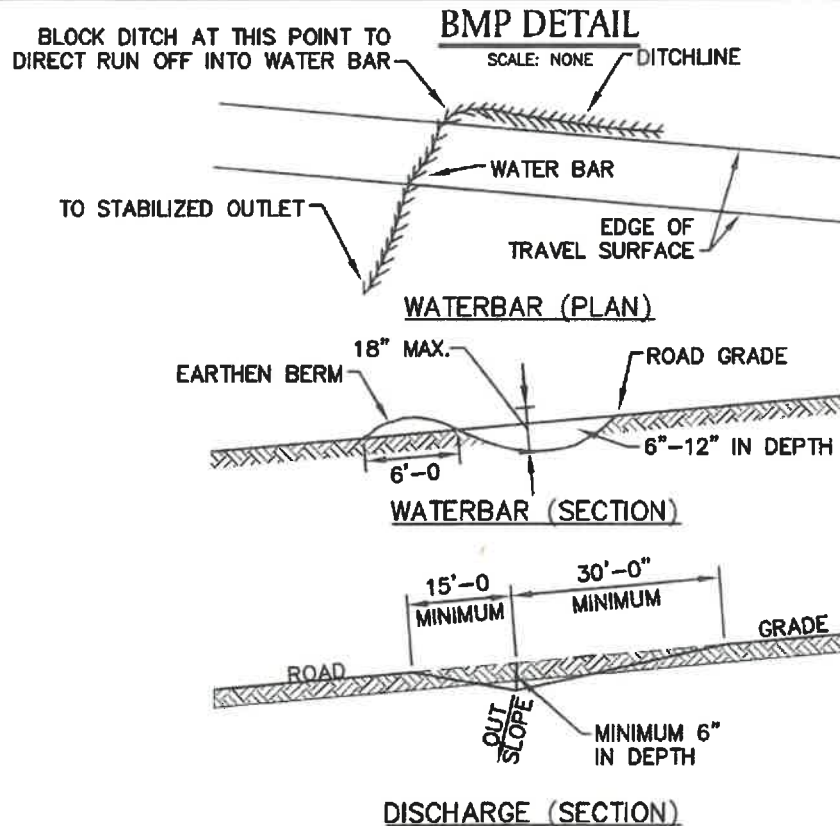
AA-4
STRAW / HAYBALE CHECK DAM

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

**NOTE:**

1. LINE WITH 2"-6" STONE UNDERLAIN BY GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC, KEYED INTO ROAD SURFACE AT LEAST 10 FEET EACH SIDE OF WATERBAR.
2. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE

File: Waterbar.dwg

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AA-5
WATERBAR

SUBJECT

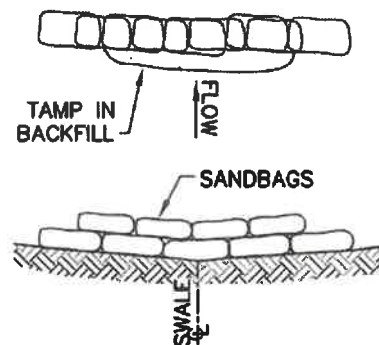
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**SANDBAG
CHECK DAM****NOTES:**

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE**NOTE:**

1. PICTURE DOES NOT DEPICT "TAMP IN BACKFILL"

File: Sand_Bag_Check.dwg

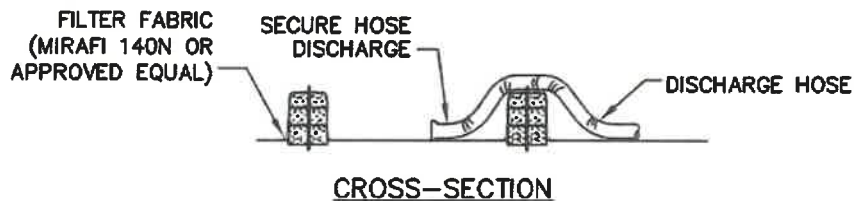
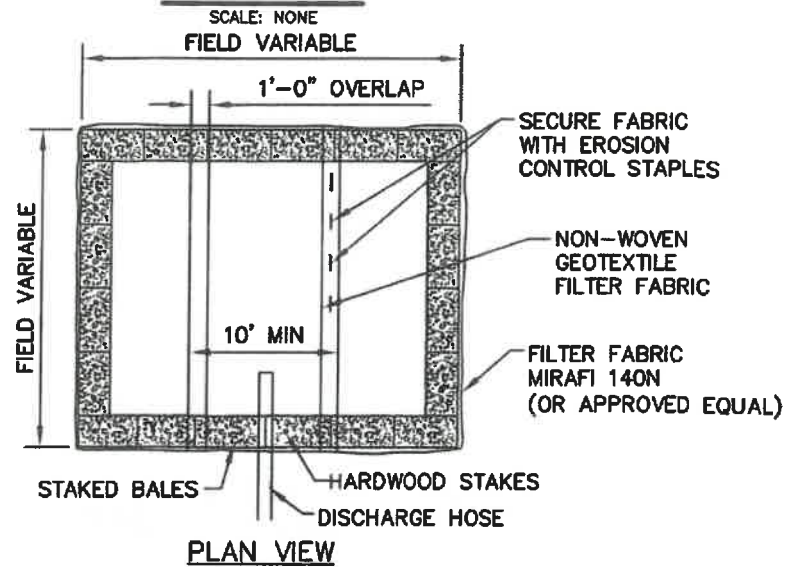
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AA-6
SANDBAG CHECK DAM

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL



NOTES:

1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

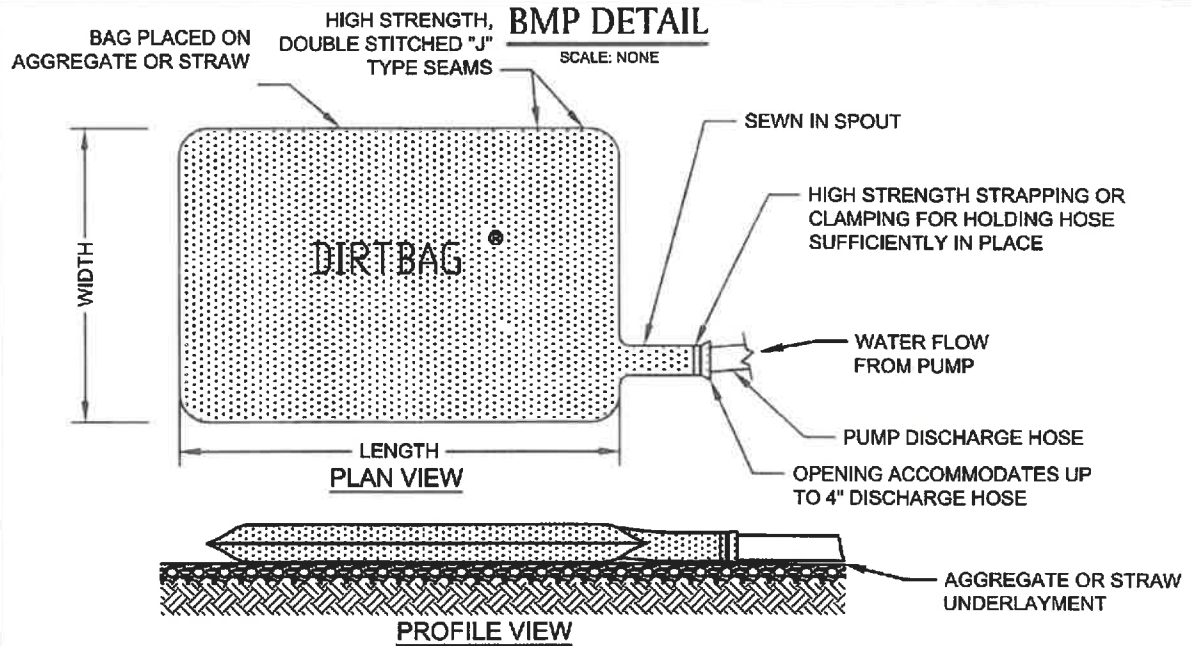


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AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN
(SMALL SCALE)

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

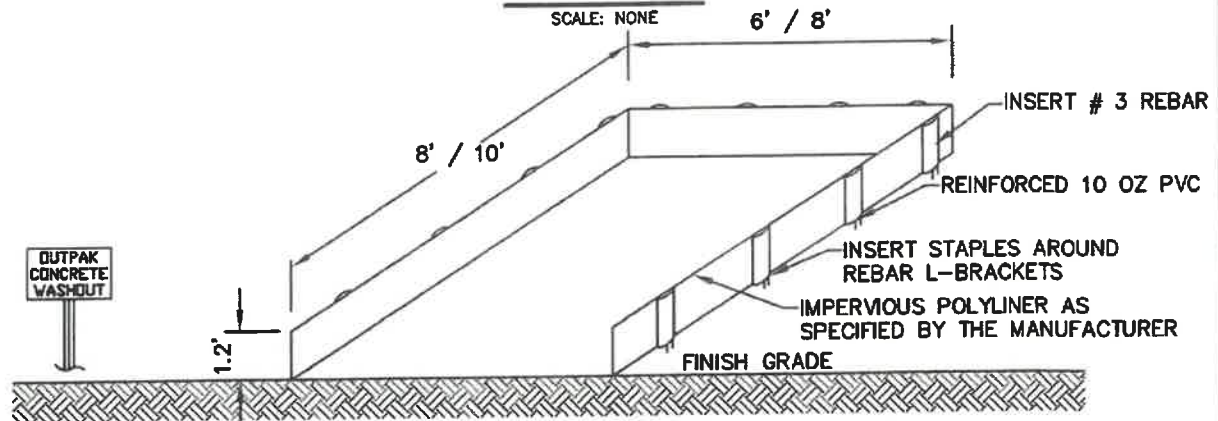


* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG *

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**CROSS SECTION****NOTES:**

1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

• PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
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AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

SUBJECT

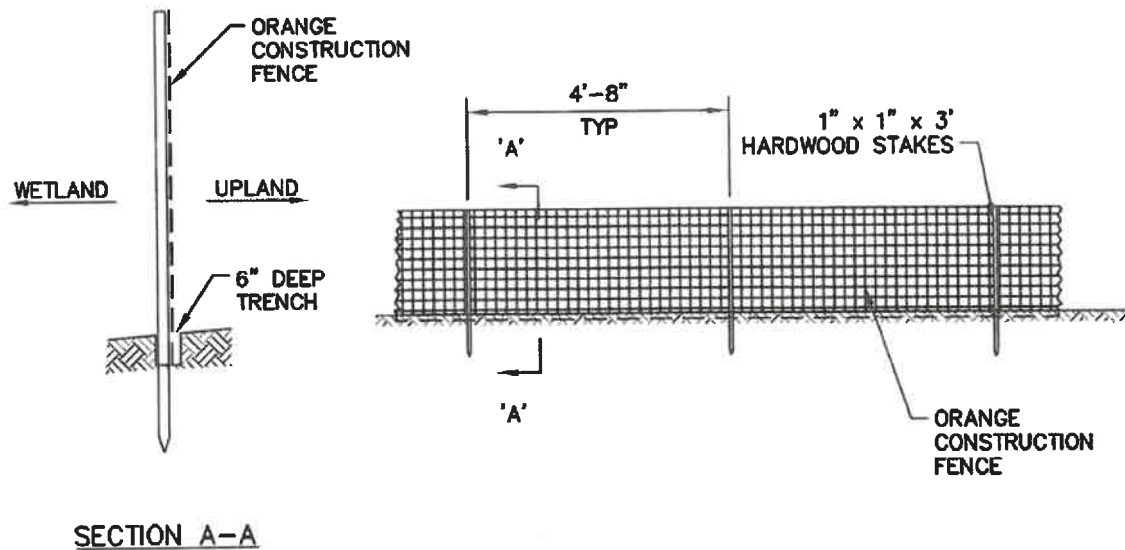
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**BMP PICTURE**

File: Barrier_Fence.dwg

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AA-15
BARRIER FENCE
(CONSTRUCTION FENCE)

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP



Definition

The control of dust resulting from land-disturbing activities.

Purpose

To prevent surface and air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On construction roads, access points, and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing where off-site damage may occur if dust is not controlled.

Design Criteria

Construction operations should be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at one time. Buffer areas of vegetation should be left where practical. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures shall be installed. No specific design criteria is given; see construction specifications below for common methods of dust control.

Water quality must be considered when materials are selected for dust control. Where there is a potential for the material to wash off to a stream, ingredient information must be provided to the local permitting authority.

Construction Specifications

A. Non-driving Areas – These areas use products and materials applied or placed on soil surfaces to prevent airborne migration of soil particles.

* BMP INFORMATION FROM "NEW YORK STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (AUGUST, 2005)." INFORMATION OBTAINED VIA WEBSITE: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29066.html>
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Vegetative Cover – For disturbed areas not subject to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control (see Section 3).

Mulch (including gravel mulch) – Mulch offers a fast effective means of controlling dust. This can also include rolled erosion control blankets.

Spray adhesives – These are products generally composed of polymers in a liquid or solid form that are mixed with water to form an emulsion that is sprayed on the soil surface with typical hydroseeding equipment. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific soils on the site. In no case should the application of these adhesives be made on wet soils or if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators and others working with the material.

B. Driving Areas – These areas utilize water, polymer emulsions, and barriers to prevent dust movement from the traffic surface into the air.

Sprinkling – The site may be sprayed with water until the surface is wet. This is especially effective on haul roads and access routes.

Polymer Additives – These polymers are mixed with water and applied to the driving surface by a water truck with a gravity feed drip bar, spray bar or automated distributor truck. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Incorporation of the emulsion into the soil will be done to the appropriate depth based on expected traffic. Compaction after incorporation will be by vibratory roller to a minimum of 95%. The prepared surface shall be moist and no application of the polymer will be made if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators working with the material.

Barriers – Woven geotextiles can be placed on the driving surface to effectively reduce dust throw and particle migration on haul roads. Stone can also be used for construction roads for effective dust control.

Windbreak – A silt fence or similar barrier can control air currents at intervals equal to ten times the barrier height. Preserve existing wind barrier vegetation as much as practical.

AA-18

DUST CONTROL (FROM NY) *

SUBJECT

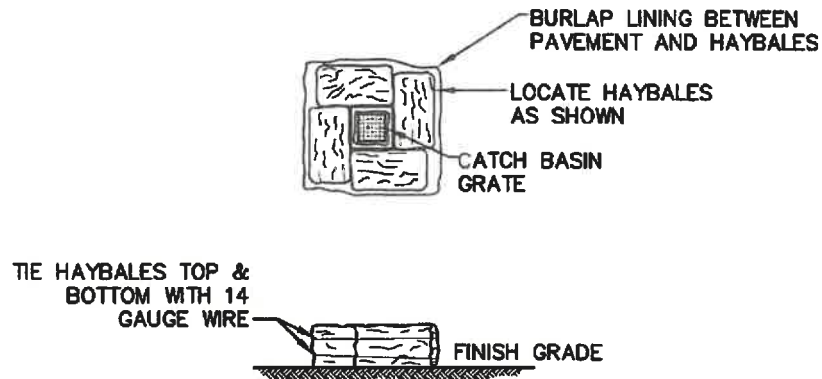
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. SURROUND STREET DRAINAGE STRUCTURE INLET WITH HAY BALES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAIN UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS SHALL BE REMOVED.
2. HAYBALES PLACED ON PAVEMENT SHALL HAVE BURLAP PLACED BETWEEN PAVEMENT AND HAYBALE

BMP PICTURE

File: CB_Inlet_Protection.dwg

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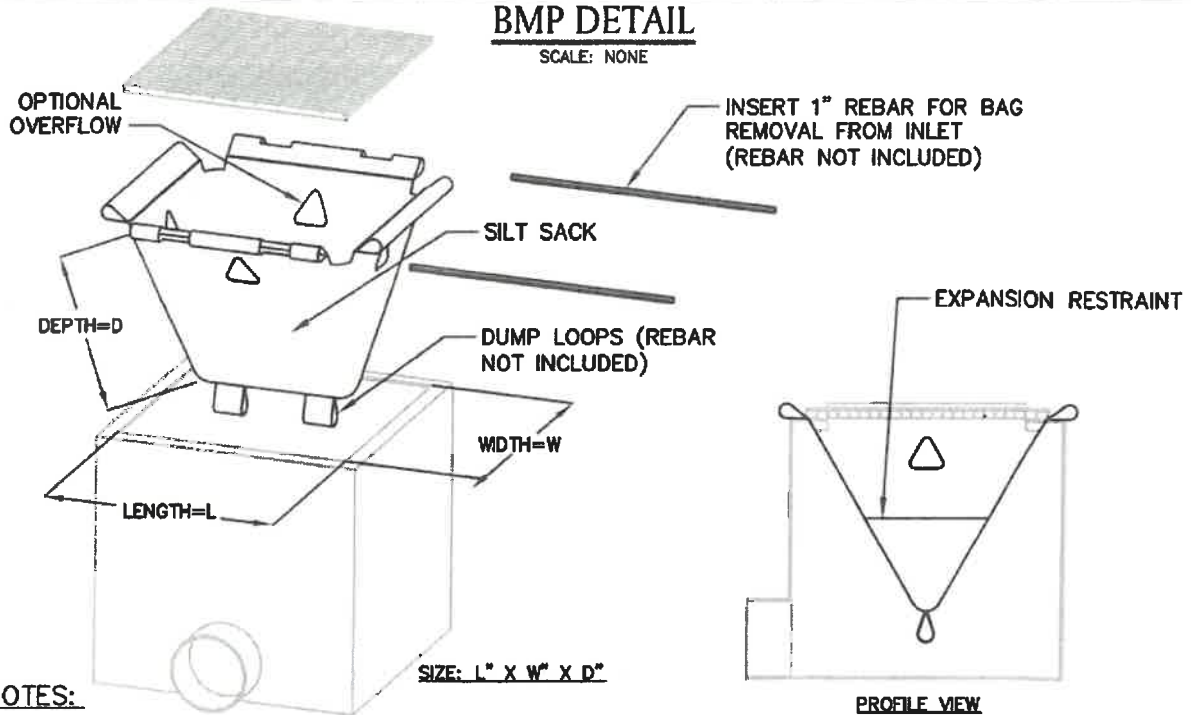
AA-19
CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION

SUBJECT
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:

1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH A NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE



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AA-20
SILT SACK *

SUBJECT

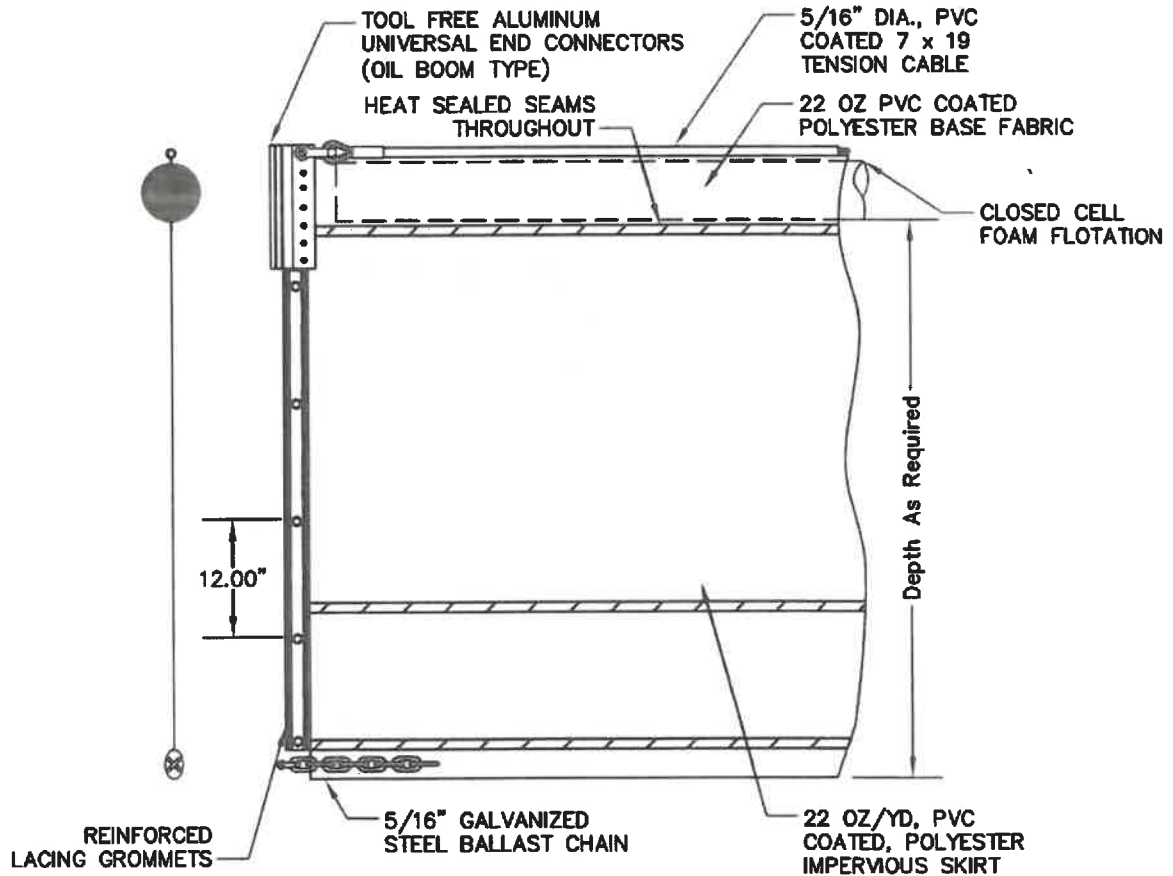
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**BMP PICTURE**

* DETAIL PROVIDED BY BROCKTON EQUIPMENT / SPILLDAM INC.
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AA-21
TURBIDITY CURTAIN *

 National Grid Environmental Guidance		Doc No.:	EG-303NE
		Rev. No.:	13
		Page No.:	48 of 49
		Date:	04/13/2020
SUBJECT ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices for New England		REFERENCE EP-3; Natural Resource Protection	

APPENDIX 5
CERTIFICATION FORM FOR INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

Certain permit conditions, therefore a Condition of Contracts for the Prime Contractor, any Subcontractors, and any equipment or mat vendors for **National Grid Projects** shall be required to Certify their equipment⁷ {each piece of equipment used on site} as 'clean'⁸.

_____ (name of firm) hereby Certifies that
 _____ (make, model, and/or type)
 _____ (equipment ID tag or #) meets the following

1. before entry on to the job site, has been sufficiently cleaned to remove all accumulated mud, debris, plant fragments, and detritus that could harbor seeds, roots, or plant fragments of so-called invasive plant species; and
2. that the above piece of equipment has neither been off-loaded nor operated in the interval between cleaning and delivery to the jobsite.
3. that equipment deployed in areas of invasive species (as identified in project plans) shall be cleaned prior to redeployment.

_____ (signed) _____ (dated)
 _____ (printed name) _____ (title)
 _____ (Firm)

The signed original of this form {one for each piece of equipment (or lot⁹ of mats)} is to be given to the NG Construction Supervisor assigned to the project.

- ⁷ Equipment may include, but is not limited to bulldozers, excavators, backhoes, bucket trucks (tracked or wheeled), pulling equipment, concrete trucks, compressors, drilling equipment, and mats (composite, wood, or other materials).
- ⁸ With regard to invasive species, the definition of clean means free of accumulated mud, debris, plant fragments, and detritus that could harbor seeds, roots, or plant fragments of so-called invasive plant species.
- ⁹ Lot of mats is the number of mats that may be transported by one forwarder/truck at a time.

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		Page No.:	1 of 2
		Date:	04/13/2020
SUBJECT ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices for New England		REFERENCE EP-3; Natural Resource Protection	

APPENDIX 6

SNOW DISPOSAL GUIDELINES

Finding a place to dispose of collected snow poses a challenge. While we are all aware of the threats to public safety caused by snow, collected snow that is contaminated with road salt, sand, litter, and automotive pollutants such as oil also threatens public health and the environment.

As snow melts, road salt, sand, litter, and other pollutants are transported into surface water or through the soil where they may eventually reach the groundwater. Road salt and other pollutants can contaminate water supplies and are toxic to aquatic life at certain levels. Sand washed into water bodies can create sand bars or fill in wetlands and ponds, impacting aquatic life, causing flooding, and affecting our use of these resources.

There are several steps that should be taken to minimize the impacts of snow disposal on public health and the environment.

- **DO NOT** dump snow into any water body, including rivers, the ocean, reservoirs, ponds, or wetlands. In fact, a buffer of at least 50 feet between any snow disposal area and any the high-water mark of any surface water should be kept. A silt fence or equivalent barrier should be securely placed between the snow storage area and the high-water mark. In addition to water quality impacts and flooding, snow disposed in surface waters can cause navigational hazards when it freezes into ice blocks.
- **DO NOT** dump snow within a wellhead protection area (e.g., a Zone II), in a high or medium-yield aquifer, or within 75 feet of a private well, where road salt may contaminate water supplies. **Ask an Environmental Department representative for guidance in determining if a proposed disposal area is located within one of these sensitive areas.**
- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins or in storm water drainage swales or ditches. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a storm drainage system, causing localized flooding. A high volume of sand, sediment, and litter released from melting snow also may be quickly transported through the system into surface water.
- All debris in a snow storage area should be cleared from the site and properly disposed of no later than May 15 of each year the area is used for snow storage.

Under extraordinary conditions, when all land-based snow disposal options are exhausted, disposal of snow that is not obviously contaminated with road salt, sand, and other pollutants may be allowed near (within 50 feet) or even in certain water bodies under certain conditions.

In these dire situations, **notify the Environmental Department** so that the local Conservation Commission and the appropriate MassDEP Regional Service Center (in MA), RI DEM Office of Water Resources – RIPDES

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SUBJECT ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices for New England		REFERENCE EP-3; Natural Resource Protection	

Program (in RI), NH Department of Environmental Services – NHDES (in NH) and VT Department of Environmental Conservation - VT DEC (in VT) can be contacted before disposing of snow in a water body.

In emergency situations and after consulting an Environmental Department representative the following guidance should be followed:

- Dispose of snow in open water with adequate flow and mixing to prevent ice dams from forming.
- Do not dispose of snow in saltmarshes, vegetated wetlands, certified vernal pools, shellfish beds, mudflats, drinking water reservoirs and their tributaries, wellhead protection areas, or other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Do not dispose of snow where trucks may cause shoreline or stream bank damage or erosion.

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CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

This Section specifies requirements and suggestions for implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the **394 Transmission Line and B154/C155 King Street Tap Line Asset Condition Refurbishment Project**. The SWPPP shall be provided and maintained on-site by the Contractor(s) during all construction activities. The SWPPP shall be updated as required to reflect changes to construction activity.

The stormwater pollution prevention measures contained in the SWPPP shall be at least the minimum required by Local Regulations. The Contractor shall provide additional measures to prevent pollution from stormwater discharges in compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit requirements and all other local, state, and federal requirements.

The SWPPP shall include provisions for, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Construction Trailers
2. Lay-down Areas
3. Equipment Storage Areas
4. Stockpile Areas
5. Disturbed Areas

The Contractor shall NOT begin construction without submitting evidence that a NPDES Notice of Intent (NOI) governing the discharge of stormwater from the construction site for the entire construction period has been filed **at least fourteen (14) days prior to construction**. It is the Contractor's responsibility to complete and file the NOI, unless otherwise determined by the project team.

The cost of any fines, construction delays and remedial actions resulting from the Contractor's failure to comply with all provisions of local regulations and Federal NPDES permit requirements shall be paid for by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Owner.

As a requirement of the EPA's NPDES permitting program, each Contractor and Subcontractor responsible for implementing and maintaining stormwater Best Management Practices shall execute a Contractor's Certification form.

1.0 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The Contractor shall be solely responsible for erosion and sedimentation control at the site. The Contractor shall utilize a system of operations and all necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures, even if not specified herein or elsewhere, to minimize erosion damage at the site to prevent the migration of sediment into environmentally sensitive areas. Environmentally sensitive areas include all wetland resource areas within, and downstream of, the site, and those areas of the site that are not being altered.

Erosion and sedimentation control shall be in accordance with this Section, the design drawings, and the following:

- ❑ "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities (EPA Construction General Permit February 16, 2022).
- ❑ Massachusetts Stormwater Management Policy Handbook issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, January 2008.
- ❑ Massachusetts Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban and Suburban Areas, A Guide for Planners, Designers and Municipal Officials, March 1997.

The BMP's presented herein should be used as a guide for erosion and sedimentation control and are not intended to be considered specifications for construction. The most important BMP is maintaining a rapid construction process, resulting in prompt stabilization of surfaces, thereby reducing erosion potential. Given

the primacy of rapid construction, these guidelines have been designed to allow construction to progress with essentially no hindrance by the erosion control methods prescribed. These guidelines have also been designed with sufficient flexibility to allow the Contractor to modify the suggested methods as required to suit seasonal, atmospheric, and site-specific physical constraints.

Another important BMP is the prevention of concentrated water flow. Sheet flow does not have the erosive potential of a concentrated rivulet. These guidelines recommend construction methods that allow localized erosion control and a system of construction, which inhibits the development of shallow concentrated flow. These BMPs shall be maintained throughout the construction process.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The following is a list of all project-associated parties:

Owner

New England Power Company (NEP)
170 Data Drive
Waltham, MA 02451

Contractor

To be determined

Environmental Consultant

BSC Group, Inc.
1 Mercantile Street, Suite 610
Worcester, MA 01608

Contact: Hannah Raddatz
Phone: 617-896-4584
Email: hraddatz@bscgroup.com

Qualified SWPPP Inspectors

To Be Determined

2.0 Procedural Conditions of the Construction General Permit (CGP)

The following list outlines the Stormwater Responsibilities for all construction operators working on the Project. The operators below agree through a cooperative agreement to abide by the following conditions throughout the duration of the construction project, effective the date of signature of the required SWPPP. These conditions apply to all operators on the project site.

The project is subject to EPA's NPDES General Permit through the CGP. The goal of this permit is to prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with construction activity from entering the existing and proposed storm drain system or surface waters.

All contractors/operators involved in clearing, grading and excavation construction activities must sign the appropriate certification statement required, which will remain with the SWPPP. The owner must also sign a certification, which is to remain with the SWPPP in accordance with the signatory requirements of the SWPPP.

Once the SWPPP is finalized, a signed copy, plus supporting documents, must be held at the project site during construction. A copy must remain available to EPA, State and Local agencies, and other interested parties during normal business hours.

The following items associated with this SWPPP must be posted in a prominent place at the construction site until final stabilization has been achieved:

- The completed/submitted NOI form
- Location where the public can view the SWPPP during normal business hours

- A copy of the signed/submitted NOI, permit number issued by the EPA and a copy of the current CGP.

Project specific SWPPP documents are not submitted to the US EPA unless the agency specifically requests a copy for review. SWPPP documents requested by a permitting authority, the permittee(s) will submit it in a timely manner.

EPA inspectors will be allowed free and unrestricted access to the project site and all related documentation and records kept under the conditions of the permit.

The permittee is expected to keep all BMP's and Stormwater controls operating correctly and maintained regularly.

Any additions to the project which will significantly change the anticipated discharges of pollutants must be reported to the EPA. The EPA should also be notified in advance of any anticipated events of noncompliance. The permittee must also orally inform the EPA of any discharge, which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours, with a written report following within 5 days.

In maintaining the SWPPP, all records and supporting documents will be compiled together in an orderly fashion. Inspection reports and amendments to the SWPPP must remain with the document. Federal regulations require permittee(s) to keep their Project Specific SWPPP and all reports and documents for at least three (3) years after the project is complete.

3.0 Existing Site Conditions

The total project area consists of approximately 17.1 miles of a Right-of-Way corridor for overhead electrical utility lines (referred to as the 394 Line and C154/B155 King Street Tap Lines, or "the Lines"). The Lines are located within an existing Right-of-Way (ROW) corridor which begins at Ward Hill Substation and runs through the towns of Haverhill, Boxford, Groveland, Georgetown, West Newbury, Merrimac, and Amesbury, Massachusetts before transitioning ownership to Eversource at the Massachusetts/New Hampshire state line.

4.0 Project Description and Intended Construction Sequence

The scope of work for the Project includes the refurbishment of the 394 Transmission Line and the B154/C155 King Street Tap Lines. NEP has identified physical issues in many structures on the Lines, contributing to the Lines' poor performance. Inspections revealed that 83 wood structures on the 394 Line ranged from fair to poor condition, and over 100 wood structures on the C154/B155 King Street Tap Lines had woodpecker damage, pole top rot, cracked crossarms, splitting poles, and other decay. Affected King Street Tap Line structures also average 30 years of age and are reaching the end of the typical useful life for natural wood structures. The affected assets must be replaced to allow NEP to continue to meet regional demands for a reliable supply of electricity and improve asset resiliency in the future. Proposed Project activities will involve the refurbishment of the Lines to address the poor asset condition, mitigate potential risks of electrical failure, and will provide long-term reliable delivery of electrical service and maintenance of the Lines. As such, the 394 Line and B154/C155 Tap Line ACR Project has been designed to meet both current and future needs.

Project activities are listed below, in the order in which they will be performed:

- **Site preparation and access improvements, including:**
 - Mowing of vegetation within work areas (on ROW), and along access margins (on and off-ROW).
 - Installation of temporary construction access across wetlands and streams.
 - Construction/improvement of access ways in upland areas only, including grading, widening to a 12-ft standard width, and the application of stone. Both on and off-ROW access may require improvements.

- Construction of work areas in select on-ROW locations in uplands, including grading and the application of stone.
- **Structure work, including:**
 - The replacement of approximately 98 total structures on the 394 Line, 54 total structures on the C155 King Street Tap Line, and 52 total structures on the B154 Tap Line. Existing structures are primarily composed of narrow based wood pole H-Frame suspension structures and will be replaced with engineered steel pole H-frame suspension structures, either direct embed or caisson foundations.
 - On the B154 King Street Tap Line, 3 existing structures will be removed and not replaced, and on the C155 Tap Line, 2 existing structures will be removed and not replaced.
 - For the B/C King Street Tap Lines, three new drop-down switches, two (2) manually operated and one (1) motor operated, will be installed. Underground conduit will be installed between one of these structures and the King Street Substation.
 - Replacement/installation of 36 structures within wetlands.
- **Overhead transmission line work, including:**
 - Fiber optic ground wire (OPGW) will be installed along the full length of the Lines to provide for more efficient and secure communications between terminal substations and intermediate points along the lines. OPGW will be installed in either a coupling wire position or replace the existing shield wires.
 - The C154/B155 King Street Tap Lines will undergo reconductoring.
 - The OPGW will be underslung along the 394 between Structure 147 and Structure 257 and between Structure 268 and Structure 292, which will require rope pulling for installation. This will be facilitated on foot or via low PSI vehicle, utilizing existing access that is underneath/adjacent to the circuit, or with temporary access (Improve As Necessary, "IAN"), which will involve mowing, matting, and or minor grading. Portion of IAN access where grading is conducted will have erosion controls installed along the limits.
 - The conductor hardware will be replaced where necessary.
- **Restoration activities, including:**
 - Removal of all construction-related equipment, machinery, temporary wetland matting, and any non-biodegradable sediment and erosion controls (only once stabilization has been achieved).
 - Restoration of all IAN access and restoration of work pads.
 - Removal of gravel from graded work pads, except for 50x50 gravel pads centered structure where structure is 50 feet or more away from wetlands/streams. When in Riverfront Area, all gravel will be removed from the work pad.
 - Final establishment of 10x30 gravel pads under the 3 drop-down switch structures.
 - In-situ restoration and monitoring through wetland vegetation re-establishment to at least 75% cover.
 - Wetland replacement, as required by DEP under 401 Permit, will take place following construction and restoration activities.

Soil disturbing activities will include site preparation and access improvements, installing stabilized construction exits, installation of erosion and sedimentation controls, grading, removal and replacement of

utility structures, and final site restoration. A description of BMP's associated with project timetable and construction-phasing elements is provided in this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

5.0 Potential Sources of Pollution

Any project site activities that have the potential to add pollutants to runoff are subject to the requirements of the SWPPP. Listed below are a description of potential sources of pollution from both sedimentation to Stormwater runoff, and pollutants from sources other than sedimentation.

Table 1 – Potential Sources of Sediment to Stormwater Runoff

Potential Source	Activities/Comments
Construction Site Entrance and Site Vehicles	Vehicles leaving the site can track soils onto public roadways. Site Vehicles can readily transport exposed soils throughout the site and off-site areas.
Grading Operations	Exposed soils have the potential for erosion and discharge of sediment to off-site areas.
Material Excavation, Relocation, and Stockpiling	Stockpiling of materials during excavation and relocation of soils can contribute to erosion and sedimentation. In addition, fugitive dust from stockpiled material, vehicle transport and site grading can be deposited in wetlands and waterway.
Landscaping Operations	Landscaping operations specifically associated with exposed soils can contribute to erosion and sedimentation. Hydroseeding, if not properly applied, can runoff to adjacent wetlands and waterways.

Table 2 – Potential Pollutants and Sources, other than Sediment to Stormwater Runoff

Potential Source	Activities/Comments
Staging Areas and Construction Vehicles	Vehicle refueling, minor equipment maintenance, sanitary facilities, and hazardous waste storage
Materials Storage Area	General materials, trash, etc.
Construction Activities	Earth disturbance, foundation drilling, dewatering, concrete pouring

6.0 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Best Management Practices

All construction activities will implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) in order to minimize overall site disturbance and impacts to the site's natural features. Please refer to the following sections for a detailed description of site-specific BMP's. In addition, an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is provided in the Site Plans.

6.1 Timetable and Construction Phasing

This section provides NEP and the Contractor with a suggested order of construction that shall minimize erosion and the transport of sediments. The individual objectives of the construction techniques described herein shall be considered an integral component of the Project design intent of each Project phase. The construction sequence below is not intended to prescribe definitive construction methods and should not be interpreted as a construction specification document.

1. Pre-construction environmental meeting with construction personnel conducted by Environmental Department of NEP and environmental consultant;
2. Issuance of Environmental Field Issue (EFI): A reference for field construction personnel and environmental inspectors (providing basic summary of the permits and approvals secured to

facilitate completion of the Project, as well as a summary of conditions that must be met to ensure compliance for the duration of the Project);

3. Re-delineation and re-flagging of wetlands and sensitive resource areas within the ROW;
4. Vegetation management within work areas;
5. Installation of sediment and erosion controls sequentially where work progresses;
6. Reestablish pre-existing access where required to safely access structures, as well as temporary access for the purpose of construction activities, such as matted access;
7. Grading to provide adequate workspace for Project activities and future maintenance;
8. Foundation installation, to be followed by installation of base poles, installation of pole tops and arms;
9. Installation of new conductor and OPGW, pulling of the new conductor and OPGW, and reconductoring of the Tap Lines;
10. Restore the ROW as necessary, including stabilization and revegetation of disturbed areas, and disposal of existing line components;
11. Construction of wetland replacement areas, and;
12. Conduct follow-up inspections, as required.

Project construction is scheduled to commence in September of 2026 and will likely continue until November of 2028. The Contractor shall follow the general construction phase principles provided below:

- Protect and maintain existing vegetation wherever possible.
- Minimize the area of disturbance
- To the extent possible, route unpolluted flows around disturbed areas
- Install mitigation devices as early as possible
- Minimize the time disturbed areas are left unstabilized
- Maintain siltation control devices in proper condition
- The Contractor should use the suggested sequence and techniques as a general guide and modify the suggested methods and procedures as required to best suit seasonal, atmospheric, and site-specific physical constraints for the purpose of minimizing the environmental impact of construction

6.2 Site Stabilization

Grubbing Stripping and Grading

- Erosion control devices shall be in place as shown on the design plans before grading commences.
- Stripping shall be done in a manner which will not concentrate runoff. If precipitation is expected, earthen berms shall be constructed around the area being stripped, with a silt sock, silt fence or bale dike situated in an arc at the low point of the berm.
- If intense precipitation is anticipated, silt socks, bales, dikes and /or silt fences shall be used as required to prevent erosion and sediment transport. The materials required shall be stored on site at all times.
- If water is required for soil compaction, it shall be added in a uniform manner that does not allow excess water to flow off the area being compacted.
- Dust shall be held at a minimum by sprinkling exposed soil with an appropriate amount of water.

Maintenance of Disturbed Surfaces

- Runoff shall be diverted from disturbed side slopes in both cut and fill.
- Mulching may be used for temporary stabilization.
- Silt sock, bale or silt fences shall be set where required to trap products of erosion and shall be maintained on a continuing basis during the construction process.

Stabilization of Surfaces

- Stabilization of surfaces includes the placement of stone access roads and work pads and the establishment of vegetated surfaces.
- Upon completion of construction, all surfaces shall be stabilized even though it is apparent that future construction efforts will cause their disturbance.
- Surfaces that are disturbed by erosion processes or vandalism shall be stabilized as soon as possible.
- Areas where construction activities have permanently or temporarily ceased shall be stabilized within 14 days from the last construction activity, except when construction activity will resume within 21 days (e.g., the total time period that construction activity is temporarily ceased is less than 21 days).
- Hydro-mulching of grass surfaces is recommended, especially if seeding of the surfaces is required outside the normal growing season.
- Straw mulch is an effective method of temporarily stabilizing surfaces, but only if it is properly secured by branches, weighted snow fences or weighted chicken wire.

6.3 Temporary Structural Erosion Control Measures

Temporary erosion control measures serve to minimize construction-associated impacts to wetland resource and undisturbed areas. Please refer to the following sections for a description of temporary erosion control measures implemented as part of the project and this sample SWPPP.

6.3.1 Perimeter Erosion and Sediment Controls

The siltation barriers will demarcate the limit of work, form a work envelope, and provide additional assurance that construction equipment will not enter the adjacent wetlands or undisturbed portions of the site. Fiber rolls, silt socks, or silt fence and weed free bales, or equivalent, will be utilized in areas adjacent to resource areas on site or around the perimeter of any stockpile areas or other laydown area where there is soil disturbance and potential for erosion. All barriers will remain in place until disturbed areas are stabilized.

6.3.2 Temporary Stormwater Diversion Swale

A temporary diversion swale is an effective practice for temporarily diverting stormwater flows and reducing stormwater runoff velocities during storm events. The swale channel can be installed before infrastructure construction begins at the site, or as needed throughout the construction process. The diversion swale should be routinely compacted or seeded to minimize the amount of exposed soil.

6.3.3 Dewatering Basins

Dewatering may be required during foundation construction and utility installation. Should the need for dewatering arise, groundwater will be pumped directly into a temporary settling basin, which will act as a sediment trap during construction. All temporary basins will be located within close proximity of daily work activities. Prior to discharge, all groundwater will be treated by means of the settling basin or acceptable substitute. Discharges from sediment basins will be free of visible floating, suspended and settleable solids that would impair the functions of a wetland or degrade the chemical composition of the wetland resource area receiving ground or surface water flows and will be to the combined system.

Should dewatering be required, pumps must discharge water through a filtration device, per EG303 NE 3.5, typically a "filter bag" and onto a vegetated upland area to infiltrate prior to reaching surface waters. The filtration device shall be encircled with sediment barriers. Dewatering discharge water shall never be

directed into wetlands, streams/rivers, other sensitive resource areas. Dewatering flow shall be controlled so that it does not cause scouring or erosion through the use of a dewatering basin, filter sock, or equivalent. Clogged filter fabric shall be replaced and accumulated sediment shall be removed as necessary from the basins to maintain efficacy. Any new dewatering location (not previously reviewed and approved by the National Grid Environmental Scientist during project planning or permitting) shall be reviewed and the discharge location approved by the National Grid Environmental Scientist before use.

6.3.4 Material Stockpiling Locations

Per EG303 NE 6.6 and 8.10, soil stockpiles shall be located in upland areas and, if in close proximity to wetlands and wetland buffers, shall be enclosed by staked straw bales or another erosion control barrier. The stockpiling of stone, drill spoils, and other unconsolidated material on construction mats shall be avoided, if determined necessary due to access and work pad constraints, the material must be placed on a geotextile fabric and/or watertight mud boxes, and/or be properly contained with a sedimentation barrier such as straw wattle. No construction material shall be placed in wetlands or other sensitive resource areas unless authorized by the National Grid Environmental Scientist or Project Environmental Consultant. If material is placed on construction mats and falls through into wetlands, the material must be removed by hand. Saturated soils shall be allowed to dewater prior to off-site transport for sufficient time to ensure that water/sediment is not deposited onto construction mats or public roads during transport.

6.4 Permanent Structural Erosion Control Measures

Permanent erosion control measures serve to minimize post-construction impacts to wetland resource areas and undisturbed areas. Permanent erosion control measures include the construction of stone access roads and work pads and the revegetation of disturbed areas.

6.5 Good Housekeeping Best Management Practices

6.5.1 Street Sweeping

Roads used for access to the project property shall be swept clean on a daily basis at the conclusion of the workday of any soils tracked onto it from the project site. All sweepings shall be disposed of off-site in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

6.5.2 Material Handling and Waste Management

Solid waste generation during the construction period will be primarily construction debris. The debris will include scrap lumber (used forming and shoring pallets and other shipping containers), waste packaging materials (plastic sheeting and cardboard), and scrap cable and wire. All construction debris will be placed into roll-off containers (or dumpsters) and will be removed by a contract hauler to a properly licensed landfill. The roll-off containers will be covered with a properly secured tarp before the hauler exits the site. In addition to construction debris, the construction work force will generate some amount of household-type waste (food packing, soft drink containers, and other paper). Trash containers for this waste will be located around the site and will be emptied regularly so as to prevent wind-blown litter. This waste will also be removed by a contract hauler.

To prevent impacts from hazardous materials, if refueling and maintenance in the field are necessary, vehicles and equipment will be brought to an access area greater than 100 feet away from sensitive environmental features and all reasonable environmental precautions will be taken. A paved area, such as a parking lot or roadway is preferred to minimize the possibility of spill or release to the environment. Refueling precautions will typically include connecting a safety grounding strap between the fuel tank and the vehicle or equipment being refueled, and frequent checks for fuel spills, drips or seeps during the refueling operation. Vehicles are also equipped with spill kits to provide immediate response action, if needed. If it is not feasible to move equipment to a suitable area, special precautions will be employed to prevent oil or hazardous material release to the environment. These precautions include, but are not limited to, deployment of portable basins or similar secondary containment devices, use of ground covers such as plastic tarpaulins, and precautionary placement of floating booms on nearby surface water bodies.

Temporary sanitary facilities (portable toilets) will be provided at the site as needed. The toilets will be away from a concentrated flow path and traffic flow and will have collection pans underneath as secondary treatment. All sanitary waste will be collected from an approved party at a minimum of three times per week.

6.5.3 Soil Management

Soil handling shall be in accordance with EG-1707NE or as directed by the National Grid Environmental Engineer. When excavation in wetlands is required, topsoil should be removed and stockpiled separately on filter fabric for use during restoration. Any stockpiles placed on construction mats should be contained with tarps, filter fabric, or similar means to prevent soil from entering the wetland. If reuse is not feasible, excess soil will be transported off site to an approved disposal facility. In all cases, soils will be managed in accordance with all applicable local, state, and Federal regulations.

6.5.4 Material Staging Areas

Per EG303 NE 8.9, during the project planning and permitting process, locations shall be identified for designated crew parking areas, material storage, and staging areas. Where possible, these areas should be located outside of buffer zones, watershed protection areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas. Any proposed locations shall be evaluated for all sensitive receptors and for new projects requiring permitting, shall be incorporated onto permitting and access plans.

Construction equipment and maintenance materials will be stored in the combined staging area and materials storage areas. Silt fence or other sediment and erosion controls will be installed around the perimeter to designate the staging and materials storage area. A watertight shipping container will be used to store hand tools, small parts, and other construction materials.

All hazardous-waste materials such as oil filters, petroleum products, and equipment maintenance fluids will be stored in structurally sound and sealed containers under cover within the hazardous materials storage area.

Large items may be stored in the open storage area. Such materials will be elevated on wood blocks to minimize contact with runoff. Per EG303 NE, 17.7, in some cases, the used material from structure work may be temporarily stored at the work area by placing it out of the wetlands or other sensitive resource area until work in the adjacent areas has been completed. However, treated wood poles shall never be stored in standing water or in wetlands.

The combined storage areas are expected to remain clean, well-organized, and equipped with ample cleaning supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored. Perimeter controls such as containment structures, covers and liners will be repaired or replaced as necessary to maintain proper function. Excess material brought to the project site shall be removed upon project completion.

6.5.5 Designated Washout Areas

Per the 2022 CGP, designated temporary, concrete washout areas will be constructed, as required, to minimize the pollution potential associated with concrete. Signs will, if required, be posted marking the location of the washout area to ensure that concrete equipment operators use the proper facility. Concrete pours will not be conducted during or before an anticipated precipitation event. All excess concrete and concrete washout slurries from the concrete mixer trucks and chutes will be discharged to the washout area or hauled off-site for disposal.

Concrete and concrete washout water shall not be deposited or discharged directly on the ground, in wetlands or waterbodies, or in catch basins or other drainage structures. Where possible, concrete washouts shall be located away from wetlands or other sensitive areas. Following the completion of concrete pouring operations, the wash outs shall be disposed of off-site with other construction debris.

6.5.6 Equipment/Vehicle Maintenance and Fueling Areas

Several types of vehicles and equipment will be used on-site throughout the project including graders, scrapers, excavators, loaders, trucks and trailers, backhoes, and forklifts. All major equipment/vehicle fueling and maintenance will be performed off-site. A small, 20-gallon pickup bed fuel tank will be kept on-site in the combined staging area. When vehicle fueling must occur on-site, the fueling activity will occur in the staging area. Only minor equipment maintenance will occur on-site. Vehicular refueling or maintenance shall not be allowed within any protected wetland resource areas as defined by the Wetlands Protection Act and local bylaws and regulations. All equipment fluids generated from maintenance activities will be disposed of into designated drums stored on spill pallets. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials and spill kits will be available at the combined staging and materials storage area. Drip pans will be placed under all equipment receiving maintenance and vehicles and equipment parked overnight.

6.5.7 Equipment/Vehicle Wash down Area

All equipment and vehicle washing will be performed off-site.

6.5.8 Spill Prevention Plan

A spill containment kit will be kept on-site in the Contractor's trailer and/or the designated staging area throughout the duration of construction. Should there be an accidental release of petroleum products into a resource area, the appropriate agencies will be immediately notified.

6.5.9 Inspections

Maintenance of BMPs to address stormwater management facilities during construction is an on-going process. The purpose of the inspections is to observe all sources of stormwater or non-stormwater discharge as identified in the SWPPP as well as the status of the receiving waters and fulfill the requirements of any Orders of Conditions. The following sections describe the appropriate inspection measures to adequately implement the project's SWPPP. A blank sample inspection form is provided at the end of this section. Completed inspection forms are to be maintained on site.

Inspection Personnel

The owner's appointed representative will be responsible for performing regular inspections of erosion controls and ordering repairs as necessary.

Inspection Frequency

Inspections will be performed by qualified personnel once every 7 days, in accordance with the CGP. The inspections must be documented on the inspection form provided at the end of this section, and completed forms will be provided to the on-site supervisor and maintained at the Owner's office throughout the entire duration of construction.

Inspection Reporting

Each inspection report will summarize the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including compliance and non-compliance items. Completed inspection reports will remain with the completed SWPPP on site.

In addition, the 2022 CGP requires that an inspection report must be completed within 24 hours of the site inspection. Completed forms will be provided to the on-site supervisor and maintained electronically during the entire construction project.

The inspection report must include a summary of inspection findings, covering at a minimum: the observations of the conditions of installed erosion and sediment controls; conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site; necessity for any new stormwater controls; signs of visible erosion or sedimentation documenting details on any discharges; and any incidence of non-compliance.

Any activity requiring corrective action, beyond routine maintenance of sediment and erosion controls, must be recorded in a corrective action report. These activities include: repairing, modifying, or installing a new stormwater control; a discharge causing an exceedance of water quality standards; or, occurrence of a prohibited discharge. Within 24 hours of discovering an issue and within 24 hours of correcting the issue, the corrective action report must include the following:

- Documentation of the specific condition of the corrective action and the date and time it was identified.
- Documentation of the actions taken to address the condition and whether any SWPPP modifications are required.

6.5.9 Amendment Requirements

The final SWPPP is intended to be a working document that is utilized regularly on the construction site and provides guidance to the Contractor. It must reflect changes made to the originally proposed plan and will be updated to include project specific activities and ensure that they are in compliance with the NPDES General Permit and state and local laws and regulations. It should be amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that affects discharge of pollutants. The following items should be addressed should an amendment to the SWPPP occur:

- Dates of certain construction activities such as major grading activities, clearing and initiation of and completion of stabilization measures should be recorded.
- Future amendments to the SWPPP will be recorded as required. As this SWPPP is amended, all amendments will be kept on site and made part of the SWPPP.
- Upon completion of site stabilization (completed as designed and/or 70% background vegetative cover), it can be documented and marked on the plans. Inspections are no longer required at this time.
- Inspections often identify areas not included in the original SWPPP, which will require the SWPPP to be amended. These updates should be made within seven days of being recognized by the inspector.



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 8²
- 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.

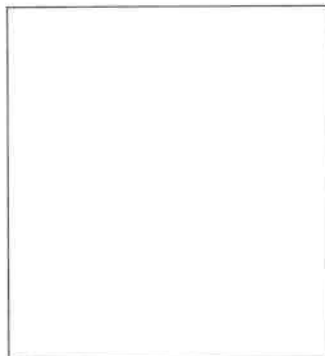
Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the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

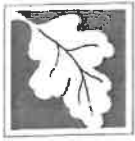


05/06/2025
Signature and Date

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

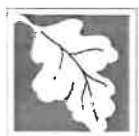
Checklist (continued)

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 Field¹
- ☐ 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.

To:	Andrew Cole, National Grid	Date:	August 20, 2025
From:	Bryan Wentworth, P.E.	Proj. No.	0101660.00
Re:	394 Transmission Line and B154/C155 King Street Tap Line ACR Project – Stormwater Report		

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards, BSC Group, Inc. (BSC) is providing this memorandum detailing the applicability and compliance with the Standards given the Project location, scope of work, and proximal resource areas related to the New England Power Company's (NEP) 394 Transmission Line and B154/C155 King Street Tap Line Asset Conditions Refurbishment (ACR) Project located in the Towns of Amesbury, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimack, and West Newbury, Massachusetts..

NEP is proposing a refurbishment of the 345 kilovolt (kV) 394 Transmission Line and the 115 kV B154/C155 King Street Tap Lines (the Tap Lines), referred to as the 394 Transmission Line and B154/C155 King Street Tap Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment (ACR) Project (the Project). The Lines are located within an existing Right-of-Way (ROW) corridor which begins at Ward Hill Substation in Haverhill and runs through the towns of Boxford, Groveland, Georgetown, West Newbury, Merrimack, and Amesbury, Massachusetts before transitioning ownership to Eversource at the Massachusetts/New Hampshire state line in Amesbury. The total length of the Lines, including the B154/C155 King Street Tap Lines, which is collocated with the 394 Line, is approximately 17.1 miles.

NEP has identified physical issues in many structures on the Lines, contributing to the Lines' poor performance. Inspections revealed that 83 wood structures on the 394 Line ranged from fair to poor condition, and over 100 wood structures on the C154/B155 King Street Tap Lines had woodpecker damage, pole top rot, cracked crossarms, splitting poles, and other decay. Affected King Street Tap Line structures also average 30 years of age and are reaching the end of the typical useful life for natural wood structures. The affected assets must be replaced to allow NEP to continue to meet regional demands for a reliable supply of electricity and improve asset resiliency in the future. Proposed Project activities will involve the refurbishment of the Lines to address the poor asset condition, mitigate potential risks of electrical failure, and will provide long-term reliable delivery of electrical service and maintenance of the Lines.

Activities will include the removal of existing wooden structures (varying types) to be replaced with steel structures (varying types); upgrading foundations for various structures (including converting from direct embed to caisson or special foundation); the replacement of existing shield wire with OPGW; replacement of conductor hardware; reconductoring of the Tap Lines; the construction and improvement of access and work areas, including grading and the addition of stone to access roads and graded work pads centered on the structure for future maintenance work access.

NEP is proposing to improve or re-establish access throughout the ROW. Where existing access is in generally good condition, these areas will not require significant grading or excavation, and improvements will consist of leveling/smoothing existing rutting and top dressing with gravel. In areas where historic access has deteriorated to a state which is insufficient to support the reconstruction of the Lines, access improvements will consist of minor grading activities, vegetation management, and placement of imported gravel. NEP will perform access construction in compliance with the conditions and approvals of the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. As needed based on site conditions, NEP crews will use water for dust suppression during road construction. Crews will install clean stone aprons at construction entrances to the ROW to reduce sediment tracking into public roadways.

The associated maintenance and re-establishment of access roads and work areas along the Lines will not have a significant impact on the overall hydrology of the watersheds along the Project ROW. The addition of gravel access alignments and work areas is similar in nature, from a hydrologic perspective, to the development of single-family detached dwellings, which are exempt from compliance with the Stormwater Standards. BSC has conducted hydrological modeling of several example watersheds along similar transmission line ROWs to evaluate the changes to peak discharge rates from the work but has not modeled this Project specifically. Access and work areas are generally buffered by densely vegetated land which promotes recharge of runoff back to groundwater and protection of water quality. Gravel work pads

constructed to support structure replacement will be allowed to passively revegetate over time; therefore, the minor impact to hydrology will diminish further over time. Areas that will be impacted temporarily (e.g., mowed access and work areas, access for OPGW underslung wire rope pulling, or matted access and work areas) will be loamed and seeded following construction to promote active revegetation or will be topped with straw to protect soils (if alternative restoration is required under other permits), ruts will be filled, and changes to grade will be restored where needed.

The Project will comply with the applicable Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards to the maximum extent practicable and will be subject to the standards and conditions of the NPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit ("CGP"). The project will not have a significant impact on hydrology along the ROW. By controlling the run-on to and runoff from the constructed access and work areas and allowing that stormwater to recharge into the ROW ground surface in a controlled manner, the Project is meeting the intent of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and the provisions of 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) through (q).

The potential for impacts from stormwater along the ROW will be associated with the potential for erosion and/or washout of the gravel access during and following construction. NEP will employ construction-phase BMPs for stormwater management including sediment and erosion controls. Additionally, during the construction of the Project, NEP's contractor will evaluate the need to construct stormwater management features such as swales, water bars, plunge pools, and/or check dams to promote stability of the constructed access improvements, reduce the potential for significant erosion and/or washout, and protect sensitive resource areas. These features will be further evaluated during construction to consider site-specific constraints and/or drainage patterns.

NEP notes that the roughly 1,353 square feet (SF) of impervious area proposed by the concrete caissons is spread along 17.1 miles and 426 acres of ROW. An individual concrete caisson occupies approximately 50 SF. Runoff associated with the additional impervious surfaces in each watershed will be negligible and does not warrant specific measures for removal of total suspended solids (TSS). Runoff from the concrete caissons and surrounding access is also generally buffered by shrubby and/or forested vegetation where recharge will occur naturally.

In accordance with the requirements of 310 CMR 10.05, the following summarizes how the Project meets the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards to the maximum extent practicable.

Standard 1: No new stormwater conveyances (e.g. outfalls) may discharge untreated stormwater directly to or cause erosion in wetlands or waters of the Commonwealth.

No new outfalls are proposed as part of the Project. By controlling the run-on to and runoff from the constructed access and work areas and allowing that stormwater to recharge into the ROW ground surface in a controlled manner, the Project will prevent erosion and sedimentation to wetlands or waters of the Commonwealth.

Standard 2: Stormwater management systems shall be designed so that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development peak discharge rates. This Standard may be waived for discharges to land subject to coastal storm flowage as defined in 310 CMR 10.04.

The access improvements proposed will result in minimal impacts on post-development peak discharge rates and the proposed access and work areas will typically be buffered by densely vegetated lands within and surrounding the utility ROW.

As detailed in the narrative above, NEP has conducted assessments to evaluate construction of gravel access, and 1,353 SF of impervious surfaces due to installation of concrete caissons to replace existing structure foundations. By allowing the gravel work areas to revegetate over time, the minimal impact to hydrology will be further reduced. As the additional impervious area added by concrete caissons is spread over exceptionally large areas with each caisson consisting of a very small area, this will not result in an increase in peak flow rates from the Project.

Standard 3: Loss of annual recharge to groundwater shall be eliminated or minimized through the use of infiltration measures including environmentally sensitive site design, low impact development techniques, stormwater best management practices, and good operation and maintenance. At a minimum, the annual recharge from the post-development site shall approximate the annual recharge from pre-development conditions based on soil type. This Standard is met when the stormwater management system is designed to infiltrate the required recharge volume as determined in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

While gravel work areas beneath structures on graded pads and improvements to access alignments will change cover type within the ROW, stormwater will still be able to recharge through the proposed gravel areas and within the surrounding undisturbed and vegetated areas within the ROW. The total area that will be occupied by proposed concrete caisson foundations will consist of a small amount of impervious area spread out over a very large area along the ROW. Therefore, the proposed work will not result in a loss to annual recharge for the ROW or surrounding areas.

Standard 4: Stormwater management systems shall be designed to remove 80% of the average annual post-construction load of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). This Standard is met when:

- a. Suitable practices for source control and pollution prevention are identified in a long-term pollution prevention plan, and thereafter are implemented and maintained;*
- b. Structural stormwater best management practices are sized to capture the required water quality volume determined in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook; and*
- c. Pretreatment is provided in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.*

The proposed construction of gravel access and work areas, and *de minimis* impervious area will not generate the pollutant loading typical of commercial and industrial development. As such, a long-term pollution prevention plan is not warranted. The construction of stormwater management features such as swales, water bars, plunge pools, and/or check dams will promote stability of the constructed access improvements, reducing the potential for significant erosion and/or washout, and protecting sensitive resource areas. As each concrete caisson is approximately 50 SF, runoff associated with the additional impervious surfaces in each watershed will be negligible and does not warrant specific measures for removal of TSS.

Standard 5: For land uses with higher potential pollutant loads, source control and pollution prevention shall be implemented in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook to eliminate or reduce the discharge of stormwater runoff from such land uses to the maximum extent practicable.

This site is not considered a land use with higher potential pollutant loads (LUHPPL), therefore, Standard 5 does not apply.

Standard 6: Stormwater discharges within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area of a public water supply, and stormwater discharges near or to any other critical area, require the use of the specific source control and pollution prevention measures and the specific structural stormwater best management practices determined by the Department to be suitable for managing discharges to such areas, as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook

While portions of the Project include areas which are associated with Outstanding Resource Waters or public water supplies, no impervious surfaces are proposed which would require stormwater treatment and no new stormwater discharges are proposed in these locations.

Standard 7: A redevelopment project is required to meet the following Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum extent practicable: Standard 2, Standard 3, and the pretreatment and structural best management practice requirements of Standards 4, 5, and 6.

The project is not a redevelopment, therefore Standard 7 does not apply.

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

As construction will disturb more than one acre of land, coverage under the EPA's NPDES CGP is required. NEP will submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Project. During construction, NEP will employ stormwater BMPs, including sediment and erosion controls.

Standard 9: A long-term operation and maintenance plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure that stormwater management systems function as designed.

No new stormwater management systems will be proposed that require long-term operation and maintenance for this project. Standard 9 is not applicable.

Standard 10: All illicit discharges to the stormwater management system are prohibited.

There are no known illicit discharges from the Project area and no new illicit discharges will be created.