

**CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EROSION AND
SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN
STORMWATER STANDARD 8**

INTRODUCTION:

This Construction Period Pollution Prevention Operation and Maintenance Plan has been created for the proposed single-family project located at 31 Newton Road, Amesbury, MA. The goals of this CPOM (Construction Period O&M) are to detail the structural and non-structural practices selected to control erosion associated with surface stormwater discharges during construction and increase pollution attenuation after construction has been completed. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been incorporated into the design and will be implemented during construction to attenuate potential pollutants, dampen peak flow velocities, and prevent erosion. The format of this Plan follows the framework detailed as required by Standard 8 of the Stormwater Handbook.

NARRATIVE:

The Applicant, AC Land LLC, proposes clearing and regarding a portion of the lot that is approximately 45,000+ s.f. in area. This clear area will be utilized to accommodate the new driveway, a 5-bedroom single-family dwelling, a new septic system, and a new stormwater management system. The site design has located the new building and septic components outside of the WRPD Zone A as required by the Zoning Regulations.

The proposed grading generally follows the existing topography and has no significant changes to the existing drainage patterns. Stormwater runoff from the proposed house and driveway is collected through the use of a drainage channel and directed to a new bioretention area (Low Impact Development) to mitigate the increased stormwater runoff and flows as required by the Zoning Ordinance. Disturbed areas will be loamed and seeded and converted into landscape/lawn areas associated with the proposed house.

According to the NRCS, the onsite soil consists of Hinckley Loamy Sand (Hydraulic Soil Group A) on the southern portion of the site, while the northern portion of the site consists of Paxton fine sandy loam (Hydraulic Soil Group C). Given the natural topography sloping towards the wetland area to the South, the infiltration practice (stormwater basin) was located outside the 50-ft buffer, and a constructed wetland area was located near the southern portion of the lot. The proposed building will be served by an onsite Title 5 septic system. Refer to the attached plans for site location and detailed site features.

Treatment of the stormwater runoff will be via a deep sump catch basin, stone diaphragm, and grassed channel for conveyance prior to recharging/detention and then discharge. The stormwater system will attenuate peak rates. The stormwater system provides the required treatment for stormwater runoff from all impervious areas as required by the 2008 Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. Refer to the attached site plans for additional information.

PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE

Owner:

AC Land LLC
15 Lincoln Street, Suite 325
Wakefield, MA 01880

Area of Control: AC Land LLC has operational control over the construction plans and specifications for the project and can modify them.

Construction Manager or Site Supervisor:

TO BE DETERMINED

Area of Control: A construction manager with adequate knowledge and experience on projects of similar size and scope shall be employed to oversee all site construction. The contractor shall incorporate the appropriate techniques to control sediment and erosion pollution during construction in accordance with the Massachusetts Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban and Suburban Areas and any conditions of approval from the local conservation commission.

The design incorporates measures to control construction-related impacts, including erosion, sedimentation, and other pollutant sources during construction and land disturbance activities. The information contained herein and within the engineering drawings identifies construction period pollution prevention measures, responsible parties, erosion control measures (filter socks and silt fence, etc.), BMPs for collecting and treating runoff and groundwater during construction¹, site stabilization measures (i.e. gravel, seed, pavement, etc.), an operations and maintenance plan & long-term pollution prevention plan contained herein.

Care should be taken when constructing stormwater control structures. Light earth-moving equipment shall be used when operating over top of buried utilities or drain or chambers.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES DURING CONSTRUCTION

The Construction Manager shall maintain good housekeeping practices by maintaining a clean and orderly facility to prevent potential pollution sources, including debris, from coming into contact with stormwater and degrading water quality. This includes establishing protocols to reduce the possibility of mishandling materials or equipment and training employees in good housekeeping techniques. Common areas where good housekeeping practices should be followed include: material

¹ Should the need for de-watering arise during construction at the site, groundwater will be pumped directly from the work area into geotextile filter bags, temporary settling basins, or portable fractionation tanks (depending on the nature and volume of water encountered) which will act as sediment traps during construction. Discharge points will be set outside of all resource areas and buffers monitored by qualified personnel (wetland scientist, licensed site professional, civil engineer, etc.) to ensure no impacts to resource areas and compliance with applicable Federal and state regulations. All discharges will be free from visible floating, suspended, and settleable solids that would impair the functions of the nearby drainage systems, wetlands, or downstream rivers. Refer to the details provided on the drawing set for additional information.

storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and loading areas. Good housekeeping practices must include a designated and secure location for garbage. A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, and routine inspections of containers for leaks and structural integrity shall be developed.

Specific good housekeeping practices that will be implemented include routine removal of trash. Items include scrap, metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, insulation, and miscellaneous. Building materials and packaging. Additional practices include securing and covering any containers, supplies, or equipment that could become sources of stormwater pollution.

MINIMIZING EXPOSURE DURING CONSTRUCTION

The Responsible Party shall minimize exposure of potential pollutant sources, including debris from coming into contact with precipitation and being picked up by stormwater and carried into drains and surface waters, using the following steps:

- Storing all containerized materials in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled.
- Containing all activities that can generate sources of contaminants from reaching the receiving water or the stormwater management system.
- Securing any equipment or supplies so they are not transported into receiving water or the stormwater management system during storm events.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) MAINTENANCE

The proposed stormwater management system has been designed with appropriate BMPs aimed at reducing the pollutant discharge based on the intended use of the proposed development. All BMPs require regular maintenance to function as intended. Some management measures have simple maintenance requirements; others are more involved. The Construction Manager must have all BMPs regularly inspected weekly or after events exceeding 0.25 inches of rainfall to ensure the BMPs are operating properly.

The construction manager shall develop and maintain a log of inspections, maintenance, repairs, and disposal (including location of disposal) during the project. Records will be maintained for at least 3 years and be made available to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection or the Town of Hingham in accordance with the provisions of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

A description of the non-structural and structural approaches to be incorporated is indicated below. The following Best Management Practices are proposed to be incorporated into the stormwater management design to reduce source runoff and improve stormwater runoff discharge quality. The Responsible Party will regularly inspect all BMPs to ensure they are operating properly. If any deficiencies are identified during these inspections, action to resolve it will be initiated and documented on the maintenance log.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS:

Erosion and sedimentation (ESC) measures will be installed as indicated on the site plans prior to the commencement of any construction activities and will be maintained throughout construction until the site is stabilized. ESC controls, in the form of 12-inch compost filter socks, temporary soil and stockpile areas, temporary sediment basins, and drain inlet protection, will be installed in accordance with project plans and details, as well as any other current State and Local requirements. ESC measures will be incorporated into the project as needed by the contractor to control runoff and prevent impact to areas that are to remain undisturbed.

ESC measures will be maintained and/or replaced as the inspection deems necessary and or as directed by the Engineer, Architect, or Environmental Inspector. Sediment accumulations along ESC measures to a depth of 6 inches or more shall be removed and redistributed to an area in a manner that does not contribute to additional sediment migration. Contractors who disturb ESC measures will be required to repair/replace them and should inform the engineer or environmental inspector of deficiencies with ESC measures observed in the field. Generally, the 50-foot natural buffer to wetland resources will be maintained during construction. Any encroachments into the 50-foot buffer will receive treatment of a double-row of 12" compost tube socks. See Site Plans for locations of sediment controls.

PERIMETER CONTROLS

Perimeter sediment and stormwater controls consist of silt fence or compost filter socks, which must be installed prior to commencement of earth-disturbing activities at the site. Perimeter controls must be installed along the contour in the flattest area possible at a distance from the toe of the slope; ends shall be placed upslope from the rest of the control. Perimeter controls must also be used around soil stockpiles as a sediment control measure.

Perimeter measures will be maintained and/or replaced as inspection deems necessary and or as directed by the Engineer, Architect, or Environmental Inspector. Sediment accumulations along the perimeter, to a depth of 6 inches or more, shall be removed and re-distributed to an area in a manner that does not contribute to additional sediment migration. Contractors who disturb ESC measures will be required to repair/replace them and should inform the engineer or environmental inspector of deficiencies with ESC measures observed in the field.

SEDIMENT TRACK OUT

Construction vehicles are anticipated to utilize the designated access drives, and construction entrances will be established at various points of entry into the construction zone. Construction entrance locations may be relocated as needed during different phases of the construction. Property entrance/exit locations will be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public roadways. The construction entrances will be inspected daily by the Site Supervisor. Fines imposed for tracking sediment onto public roads will be paid by the culpable Contractor.

All materials spilled, tracked or otherwise transported onto public road rights-of-way will be immediately removed. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. It is prohibited from hosing or

sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the U.S.

STREET SWEEPING

During the construction period, streets will be swept on an as-needed basis after significant earth-moving activities to remove accumulated pollutants and sediments.

STOCKPILED SEDIMENT OR SOIL

All inactive/temporary soil stockpiles will be protected with erosion controls and temporarily seeded, mulched or covered with plastic if not reused within 14 days. Long-term stockpiles may be compacted and hydro-seeded/mulched prior to the onset of wet weather. Temporary soil stockpiles shall be located within the active construction work area and be surrounded by an approved siltation barrier.

Any exposed soils/disturbed areas where construction activity ceases for 14 or more calendar days will be temporarily stabilized with seed, mulch, or a bonded-fiber mix or other approved erosion control material unless the area is covered with snow or unless work in the area is expected to resume within 21 days. This will be done on all slopes as well as exposed flat surfaces as deemed necessary. Straw material will be applied uniformly across disturbed areas to minimize erosion. Routine inspection and maintenance of stabilization practices will reduce soil erosion and minimize project runoff.

For any stockpiled or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, the following measures must be followed:

Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established and physically separated from other stormwater controls implemented and as noted on the Plans;

- Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier;
- Provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization to avoid direct contact with precipitation or to minimize sediment discharge;
- Do not hose down or sweep soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance (unless connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water; and
- Unless infeasible, contain and securely protect from wind.

MINIMIZE DUST

Dust control is important for controlling air quality on and off-site during various phases of construction. Dust control will be provided on an as-needed basis during construction. Sprinkle irrigation using tanker trucks is effective in controlling dust from gravel/dirt haul roads and during earth-moving/grading phases of site preparation. On exposed soils where vehicular traffic is not expected and/or completed, vegetative cover and/or mulching can be used to stabilize soils. Stone

grading over exposed areas where vegetation cannot be established can be effective along high traffic areas. Dust shall be monitored regularly onsite and treated as necessary.

The following dust suppression methods may be used at the project:

- Watering/Irrigation: Sprinkling the ground surface with water until it is moist.
- Soil Stabilization: Vegetative cover, mulch, riprap, or any method that covers the soil surface reduces the potential for soil particles to become airborne.
- Wind Breaks: Wind breaks are barriers (either natural or constructed) that reduce wind velocity across exposed soil surfaces and reduce the potential for soil particles to become airborne. Wind breaks can be trees or shrubs left in place during site clearing or constructed barriers such as a wind fence.

If additional dust control measures are required, the situation will be assessed and addressed.

TOPSOIL

Where disturbance to native topsoil will occur at the site, unless infeasible, it must be preserved and reused. Existing and new vegetation will be maintained to the maximum extent practicable to prevent the contamination of stormwater with sediment. Vegetated areas beginning to show signs of erosion or soil transport will be mulched or covered with jute netting or a comparable erosion control fabric to filter stormwater runoff prior to conveyance into the stormwater drainage system.

SOIL COMPACTION

In areas where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices (post-development stormwater management system) and septic systems will be installed, either of the following measures must be followed by the Contractor:

- Restrict vehicle and equipment use and stockpile of materials in these locations to avoid soil compaction.
- Prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soil to support vegetative growth, if necessary.

STORM DRAIN INLETS

Catch basins and area drains associated with the existing and/or proposed stormwater management system located within the project limits and the adjacent Right-of-Ways may collect and convey sediment and sediment-laden stormwater runoff. Therefore, all catch basins and area drains, existing and proposed, within construction zones, will be protected with silt sacks during construction and until the final site stabilization is complete.

SEDIMENT BASINS/ CONSTRUCTED WETLAND

The removal and disposal of collected water from construction areas is a potential source of sediment and can lead to erosion during construction activities. Temporary sedimentation basins shall be constructed according to the site plans and EPA regulations. The temporary sedimentation

basins shall be monitored daily. Stormwater shall be directed towards the existing pipe conveyance system to help prevent overflow from leaving the construction work area.

Temporary sediment basins/traps are instrumental in controlling sediment-laden stormwater runoff during initial phases of construction involving earthmoving activities before permanent stormwater management systems are in place. Sediment basins and traps will be constructed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines (See Project Plans – Appendix A). Sediment traps should have a minimum volume, based on 0.5 inch of storage for each acre of drainage area. Temporary sedimentation basins/traps shall be monitored daily. Stormwater shall be directed towards the existing conveyance system to help prevent overflow from leaving the construction work area.

ROOF DRAIN GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS

Roof drain gutters and downspouts should be inspected once during construction and at the completion of construction. Cleaning will take place at the completion of construction and if applicable, in early spring after snow melt. Any obstructions, sediment, and debris that could potentially cause clogging shall be removed within the roof drain gutter and downspout system as necessary.

UNDERGROUND RECHARGE SYSTEM:

Regular maintenance of an underground stormwater recharge system that consists of corrugated plastic pipes is essential to ensure long-term functionality, prevent system failures, and comply with Massachusetts Stormwater Regulations. These systems rely on gutters and roof drain leaders to effectively capture and direct stormwater into the recharge area, making it critical to inspect and maintain these components regularly. Quarterly inspections should be conducted to check for sediment accumulation, debris buildup, or blockages in inlets, pipes, and stone beds, as well as to confirm that gutters and roof drain leaders are free of obstructions and properly channeling water into the system. During these inspections, any accumulated leaves, dirt, or organic matter should be cleared to prevent clogging, which can reduce infiltration efficiency and lead to ponding or overflow. After major storm events, additional inspections should be performed to ensure that the system has not been overwhelmed, that stormwater is infiltrating as designed, and that overflow structures remain clear of debris.

In addition to regular inspections, semi-annual sediment removal from catch basins, gutters, and roof drain leaders is necessary to maintain optimal water flow and prevent excess sediment from entering the recharge system, which can reduce its effectiveness over time. If sediment buildup is detected within the pipes, flushing with water or vacuum cleaning may be required to restore full capacity. Bi-annual vegetation management and erosion control efforts are also crucial, as overgrown roots can penetrate and damage pipes, while soil erosion around inlets and outlets can lead to instability and structural issues. Proper stabilization techniques, such as reseeding or installing erosion control fabric, should be implemented as needed.

An annual system integrity check should be performed to assess the structural condition of the pipes and infiltration bed. This may involve visual inspections or the use of a remote camera to identify any signs of deformation, cracking, or misalignment that could compromise system performance. If

any defects are found, timely repairs should be scheduled to prevent further deterioration. Additionally, verifying that the stone infiltration bed remains uncompacted and free from obstructions will help maintain consistent infiltration rates.

Throughout the year, it is important to maintain detailed records of all inspections, maintenance activities, and any necessary repairs or sediment disposal. These records not only help track system performance over time but also provide documentation for regulatory compliance. By following this proactive maintenance plan, the underground stormwater recharge system will continue to operate efficiently, reduce the risk of blockages and flooding, and support groundwater recharge in accordance with MassDEP stormwater performance standards.

DEEP SUMP CATCH BASINS AND MANHOLE STRUCTURES

Catch basins and catch basin filter sacks shall be cleaned, in dry weather, when half of the sump capacity is filled or as required through inspection per the Inspection and Maintenance schedule (see section below). Cleaning will take place at the completion of construction or as needed, depending on the frequency of major storm events (greater than 1 inch of rainfall). All manholes shall be inspected per the inspection and maintenance schedule (see section below) during construction and cleaned upon completion of construction. Any obstructions, sediment, and debris that could potentially cause clogging shall be removed within the conveyance system as necessary. Inverts, grates, and hoods shall be checked and replaced as to maintain hydraulic effectiveness.

PLUNGE POOL/ENERGY DISSIPATER AND DOWNSTREAM SLOPES

The level spreader/plunge pool/energy dissipaters are utilized at the outlet pipes prior to discharge to the wetland to prevent erosion. The level spreader/plunge pool/energy dissipaters should be inspected per the inspection and maintenance schedule (see section below) for sand accumulation and debris, which may impact their effectiveness in slowing water.

In order to ensure that the level spreader systems are working, the outlets and slopes downstream should be inspected after every storm of 1" or greater to ensure no erosion of the slope. If no erosion is evident, then the stone size and level spreader design are adequate. Should there be erosion of the level spreader, stone size should be increased, or additional large stones added to enhance energy dissipation of water. If downstream slopes exhibit signs of erosion, repairs to the soils and slope should be made, and then a treatment such as an erosion control matting should be instituted to reinforce the soils until vegetative cover can be restored. The aprons and downstream slopes shall be inspected and cleaned upon completion of construction.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

At a minimum, the Contractor must conduct a site inspection at least once every 7 calendar days.
OR

Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, to determine if a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater has occurred on the site, either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on the site or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location.

VEGETATIVE PLANNING

The Contractor must immediately initiate soil stabilization measures whenever earth-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site. Earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased when clearing, grading and excavating within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures, will not resume for a period of 7 or more calendar days, but will resume in the future.

Deadline to complete stabilization. As soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures, the following must be completed:

- For vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized, and/or
- For non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures.

Seed shall be sown from April 1 to June 15, or from August 15 to September 30, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. The deciduous planting season is from April 1 to May 20 and October 1 to November 15th unless otherwise approved by the engineer. Evergreen planting season is April 1 to May 20 unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

SPILL CONTROL:

The development consists of a gas station and an associated commercial building. It is recommended that if there is no existing contingency plan to address the spillage/release of petroleum products and any hazardous material, a plan be implemented for the development of one to be fully developed. The Contractor shall have the MassDEP emergency spill response information posted onsite at all times. It is also recommended that an emergency spill response kit, including absorbent pillows, be stored on-site along with instructions for the kit, a copy of applicable regulations regarding spills, and a list of individuals to contact (local and state officials) in the event of a spill.

Spills or leaks will be appropriately treated according to material type, volume of spillage and location of spill. Mitigation will include preventing further spillage, containing the spilled material in the smallest practical area, removing spilled material in a safe and environmentally friendly manner, and remediating any damage to the environment.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING:

The following section provides construction details and highlights the earthmoving activities' construction sequence and timing. The overall project will be broken down into the following phases:

- Establish Erosion and Sediment Controls around the project site
 - Demolition (ex., buildings, structures, driveways, septic systems)
 - Site clearing and grading, drainage, utility, and roadway installation
 - Building construction
 - Final utility connections and permanent stabilization
- A. Pre-construction Meeting
An on-site meeting will be conducted by the Owner's Representative prior to the start of construction activity.
- B. Installation of Erosion Controls
Erosion and sedimentation controls (i.e. silt fence, filter sock, and inlet protection) will be installed at the limits of work and within the existing catch basins, as applicable. Tree protection will be installed around trees specified to remain within the limit of work. Structures to remain shall also be visibly flagged/protected.
- C. Installation of Construction Entrance
A construction entrance will be installed at the location shown on the Erosion Control Plan in accordance with the construction details provided in the plan. Existing pavement will be removed within the limits of the proposed construction entrance to accommodate the crushed stone entrance.
- D. Installation of Temporary Sediment Basins
Temporary sediment basins will be installed as shown on the plans with a vertical 12" perforated pipe wrapped with filter fabric and screen on top for overflow. The side slopes of the temporary sediment basins shall be 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. Sediment is to be removed when the accumulation is within 6" of the outlet elevation.
- E. Demolition
Any existing buildings, utility services, and pavement within the project area will be demolished in accordance with the Construction Plans. Those utilities affected by construction activities shall be coordinated with the utility purveyors. Dig Safe procedures shall be taken before the implementation of agreed-upon connections/disconnections/abandonment of services. Materials to be removed from the site will be transported to an appropriate facility or disposed of elsewhere according to Federal, State, and Local guidelines. Inactive stockpiles or areas of granular material or topsoil shall be temporarily secured in order to control sediment-laden runoff.
- F. Site Clearing and Rough Grading
The site will be cleared and rough graded in accordance with the proposed grading as shown on the plans. If suitable topsoil is found, it will be removed and stockpiled within the project limits. Areas which have been cleared (outside of the right-of-way) will be stabilized.

G. Building Construction

This phase of construction will involve the installation of the building, including the proposed foundation and vertical construction of the building. All building waste is to be properly disposed of in dumpsters. While this phase commences, other site construction activities will be taking place.

H. Installation of Drainage and Utilities

Utility relocations and modifications, including water, gas, and electric, are anticipated to occur in conjunction with the drainage work. Temporary sediment basins will be constructed at this time on an as-needed basis to collect stormwater runoff during construction. Stockpiles will be established in designated areas as shown on the project plans. All temporary/inactive stockpile areas will be encompassed by filter sock and silt fence or other approved erosion control devices to control sediment-laden runoff as necessary and will be temporarily seeded, mulched, or covered with plastic, as necessary.

I. Fine Grading, Paving, Etc.

The fine grading and shaping will commence along with the installation of curbing to prepare for paving operations. Areas outside of the parking lot will be shaped and prepped for loam, seed, or other treatments. Paving operations will begin with the installation of both binder and finish course layers.

J. Permanent / Final Site Stabilization

The final phase of the project consists of landscaping, restoration, and stabilization of all exposed surfaces. Final landscaping will be performed upon completion of earthwork and completion of all curbing and sidewalk construction. Disturbed areas will be landscaped, mulched, or seeded in accordance with the landscape requirements. Permanent restoration and revegetation measures serve to control erosion and sedimentation by establishing a vegetative cover. In the event that weather conditions prevent final restoration, temporary erosion and sedimentation measures will be employed until the weather is suitable for final cleanup. A final inspection will ensure that the project site is cleared of all project debris and that erosion and sedimentation controls are functioning properly. Once the site has been stabilized, newly installed catch basins and the subsurface infiltration and detention systems will be inspected for sediment deposits and cleaned if necessary.

DURING CONSTRUCTION STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE MATRIX

Note: BMP's shall be visually inspected and repaired by a qualified party in accordance with the following chart. Note these are minimum inspection criteria/frequencies and should be adjusted throughout the project lifespan as required to maintain effectiveness. Refer to maintenance standards for drainage facilities and structural best management practices in the "Recommended Long-Term Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan."

<i>Conventional & LID Best Management Practices</i>	<i>Recommended Minimum Inspection & Maintenance Frequency</i>	<i>Erosion/Scouring</i>	<i>Tree Growth Hazards</i>	<i>Differential Settlement/Seepage</i>	<i>Structural Damage/Obstructions</i>	<i>Trash & Debris</i>	<i>Removal of Accumulated Sediment</i>	<i>Slope Integrity</i>	<i>*Mow Vegetation/Poor Vegetation Coverage</i>	<i>Remove/Reset Filter Fabric & Stone As Required</i>	<i>Remove & Replace Hardwood mulch/media</i>	<i>Vac Truck Sediment & Contaminants</i>	<i>Remove/Reset Riprap as Required</i>
Catch Basin/ Trench Drain	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event		☒	☒	☒	☒	☒					☒	
Roof Drain Gutters and Downspouts	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event		☒	☒	☒	☒	☒					☒	
Flared End / Plunge Pool	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		☒			☒
SEDIMENT BASINS/ Gravel Spillway	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒			☒
CONSTRUCTED WETLAND/ Gravel Spillway	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		☒			☒
Grass Channel/ Check Dams	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒			☒
ADS Subsurface Chamber Systems w/ Isolator Row PLUS	Every 7 days or 14 days and within 24 hours of 0.5" storm event	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		☒	☒

**CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EROSION AND
SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN**

CONSTRUCTION LOG FORM

31 Newton Road
Amesbury, Massachusetts

RESPONSIBLE PARTY _____

AREA OF PROJECT WITH CONSTRUCTION	DATE(S) OF MAJOR GRADING ACTIVITY	DATE(S) WHEN CONSTRUCTION TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED	DATE(S) WHEN STABILIZING MEASURES WERE INITIATED	DATE AND INITIAL

**31 Newton Road
Amesbury, Massachusetts**

General Information			
Project Name			
Location			
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			
Describe present phase of construction			
Type of Inspection: ☐ Regular ☐ Pre-storm event ☐ During storm event ☐ Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
Has there been a storm event since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide: Storm Start Date & Time: Storm Duration (hrs): Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):			
Weather at time of this inspection? ☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain ☐ Sleet ☐ Fog ☐ Snowing ☐ High Winds ☐ Other: Temperature:			
Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe:			
Are there any discharges at the time of inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe:			

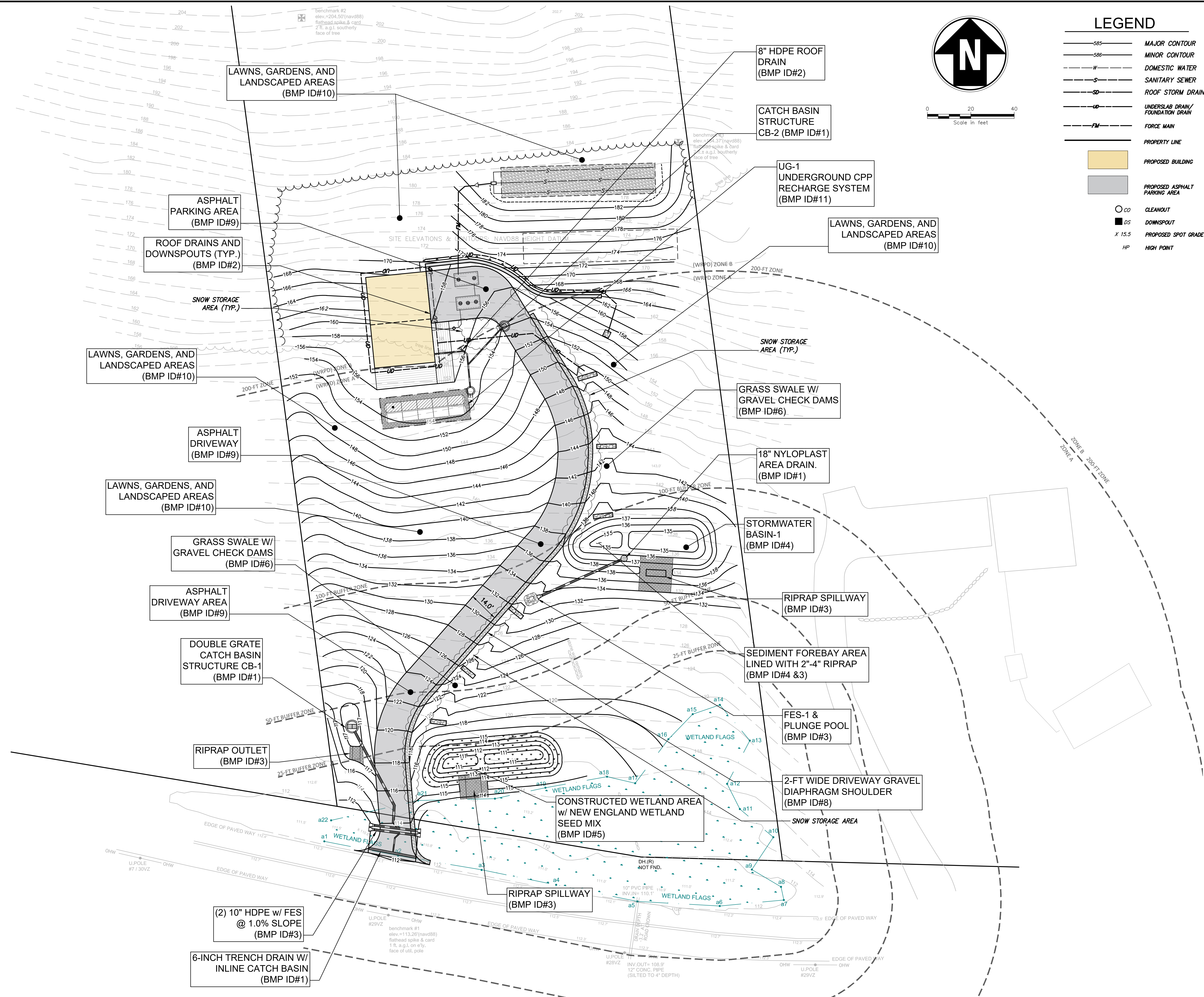
	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
5		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
6		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
7		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
8		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
9		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
10		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
11		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
12		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
13		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
14		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
15		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
16		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
17		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
18		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
19		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
20		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
6	Is the construction exit preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
12	(Other)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Non-Compliance

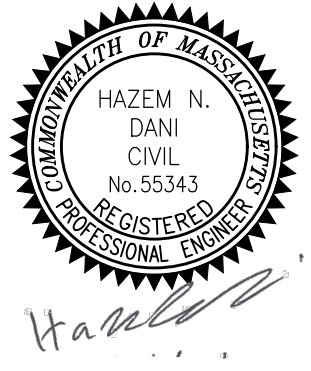
Describe any incidents of non-compliance not described above:



0 20 40
Scale in feet

LEGEND

HD Design



No.	Submital / Revision	App'd.	By	Date
0	NOTICE OF INTENT FILING	HD	HD	7/15/2024
1	Planning Board Special Permit App.	HD	HD	08/09/2024
2	Planning Board Response to Comments	HD	HD	01/02/2025
3	Planning Board Response to Comments	HD	HD	02/18/2025
4	Planning Board Response to Comments	HD	HD	05/13/2025

PREPARED FOR:
AC LAND LLC

15 LINCOLN STREET,
SUITE 325,
WAKEFIELD, MA 01880

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Drawing No:

O&M Plan