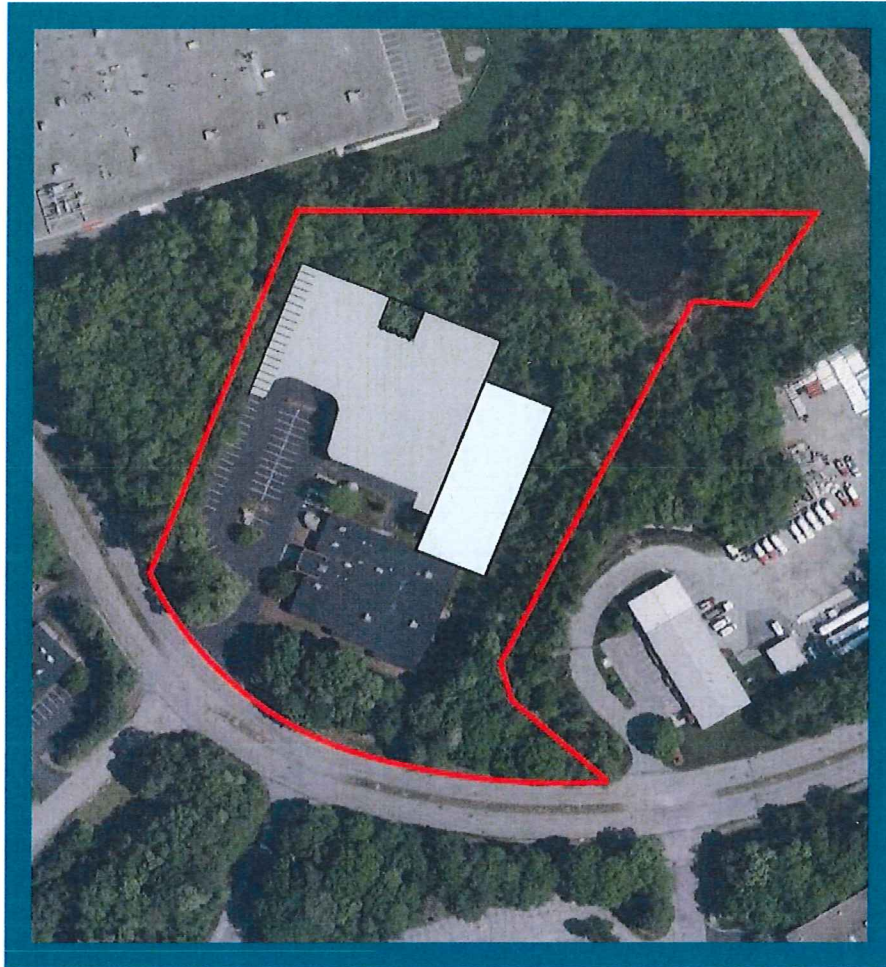




**ALLEN & MAJOR
ASSOCIATES, INC.**

DRAINAGE REPORT

25 Forge Parkway
Franklin, Massachusetts



APPLICANT:

TMC Holdings & Development 2, LLC
24 William Way
Bellingham, MA 02019

PREPARED BY:

Allen & Major Associates, Inc.
400 Harvey Road
Manchester, NH 03103



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ISSUED:

February 21, 2023

A&M PROJECT NO.:

2712-02A



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1.0 - DRAINAGE REPORT 5

- Introduction..... 6
- Site Categorization for Stormwater Regulations..... 6
- Site Location and Access 6
- Existing Site Conditions 6
- Existing Soil Conditions 7
- FEMA Floodplain/Environmental Due Diligence 7
- Environmentally Sensitive Zones 8
- Drainage Analysis Methodology 8
- Proposed Conditions – Peak Rate of Runoff..... 8
- MASSDEP Stormwater Performance Standards 9
- MASSDEP Stormwater Checklist..... 14

SECTION 2.0 - OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN 15

- Introduction..... 16
- Notification Procedures for Change of Responsibility for O&M 16
- Contact Information..... 17
- Demolition & Construction Maintenance Plan..... 17
- Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan..... 18
- Long-Term Maintenance Plan – Facilities Description..... 23
- Inspection and Maintenance Frequency and Corrective Measures..... 25
- Supplemental Information 25

SECTION 3.0 - EXHIBITS..... 26

- USGS Site Locus Map..... 27
- Aerial Photo..... 28
- MASSDEP Wetlands Map 29
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map 30
- NHESP Map 31

SECTION 4.0 - EXISTING DRAINAGE ANALYSIS..... 32

- Existing HydroCAD 33
- Existing Watershed Plan 34

SECTION 5.0 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE ANALYSIS 35



Proposed HydroCAD 36

Proposed Watershed Plan 37

SECTION 6.0 - APPENDIX..... 38

Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement..... 39

Rainfall Data 40

Manning’s Number Tables 41

Soils Map 42

Form 11 Test Pit Logs..... 43

MA Groundwater Recharge Calculation 44

Water Quality Volume Calculation 45

Infiltration System Drain Calculation 46

TSS Removal Calculation 47

Stage Storage Calculations 48



**SECTION 1.0 -
DRAINAGE REPORT**



Introduction

The purpose of this drainage report is to provide an overview of the proposed stormwater management system (SMS) for the proposed construction of a 16,000 square foot building addition, 17 additional parking spaces, and paved contractor yard located at 25 Forge Parkway in Franklin, MA. The report will show by means of narrative, calculations and exhibits that the proposed stormwater management system will meet or exceed the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) stormwater standards, and the Town's Stormwater Management Regulations.

The proposed SMS incorporates structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) to provide stormwater peak flow mitigation, quality treatment, and conveyance.

The SMS for the proposed development includes a series of single and double grate deep sump catch basins, a chamber infiltration system, and outlet control structure. The existing drainage infrastructure on site that isn't to be removed for the proposed building addition is to act as it does to date.

Site Categorization for Stormwater Regulations

The proposed site improvements at 25 Forge Parkway are considered a new development under the DEP Stormwater Management Standards due to the net increase in impervious area. A new development project is required to meet the all of Stormwater Management Standards listed within the MA DEP Stormwater Handbook.

Site Location and Access

The site is a single lot with 582± feet of frontage on Forge Parkway, entirely within the Town of Franklin. The parcel is located approximately 0.85± miles west of Interstate 495 and 0.30± south of Route 140. The parcel is abutted by various warehouses and industrial uses, located within the Town's Industrial zone. The site is currently accessed by an existing curb cut along Forge Parkway. This same access will be utilized for the proposed development at the rear of the parcel.

Existing Site Conditions

The project site is located at 25 Forge Parkway, Franklin, Massachusetts, and is identified on the town Assessor's Map 275 as Parcel 14 and is approximately 5.91 acres. The project site is on the north side of Forge Parkway and is developed with an 18,619 square foot office building and 50 parking spaces. The rear of the site is wooded and undeveloped. The site topography ranges from moderate to steep slopes. The high point on-site is approximately elevation 307 in the southeastern corner of the site; the low point on-site is approximately elevation 278 in the southwestern corner of the site. The existing impervious area on-site is approximately 47,578 square feet. On the property presently, stormwater flows to three distinct locations. Stormwater from most of the rear portion of the site flows overland and discharges to 27 Forge Parkway, the neighboring parcel to the



northwest. Flow from the front of the site flows both overland and through an existing closed drainage system on-site, to the municipal drainage system in Forge Parkway. Stormwater from a small portion of the rear of the site flows to the pond in the northeast corner.

The surface drainage flows were analyzed at two Study Points. Study Point #1 summarizes off-site flows generated from northern portion of the parcel, routed to the existing 27 Forge Parkway wetland along the western property line. The areas on-site contributing to the wetland are undeveloped, composed of grass and woodlands. Study Point #2 summarizes off-site flows generated from existing developed portions of the parcel. This area is captured within existing stormwater infrastructure on-site and routed to the municipal drainage network within Forge Parkway.

Existing Soil Conditions

The on-site soils were identified using the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Soil Survey for Norfolk County. The soils on-site consist of Ridgebury & Woodbridge fine sandy loam and Charlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex. A copy of the NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report is included in the appendix of this report.

Further investigation on the underlying soils has been conducted by performing three (3) test pits within the site in locations identified for stormwater management. The test pits show underlying soils to be primarily Loamy Sands. Loamy Sands have a Hydrologic Soil Group "A" designation which has been used throughout the design.

Test pit #1 was completed on February 10, 2023. All soil layers were observed to be loamy sand, with no weeping or standing water observed. See the completed Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Form 11 for the test pit within the Appendix of the report.

Test pit #2 was completed on February 10, 2023. All soil layers were observed to be loamy sand, with no weeping or standing water observed. See the completed Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Form 11 for the test pit within the Appendix of the report.

Test pit #3 was completed on February 10, 2023. The top two soil layers were observed to be loamy sand with the third layer being sandy loam. No weeping or standing water were observed. See the completed Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Form 11 for the test pit within the Appendix of the report.

An exfiltration rate for the Loamy Sands has been determined to be 2.41 inches per hour based upon Table 2.3.3 1982 Rawls Rate, Volume 3: Documenting Compliance with the Massachusetts's Stormwater Handbook.

FEMA Floodplain/Environmental Due Diligence

There are no portions of the site located within the FEMA Zone "AE" Special Flood Hazard Area Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood (100-year floodplain) per the



official Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) effective date July 17, 2012, community panel 25021C0304E. See section 3 of this report for a copy of the FEMA FIRM.

Environmentally Sensitive Zones

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts asserts control over numerous protected and regulated areas including: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC); Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs); Priority and Protected Habitat for rare and endangered species, and areas protected under the Wetlands Protection Act. The subject property is not located within any of these regulated areas.

Drainage Analysis Methodology

A peak rate of runoff will be determined using techniques and data found in the following:

1. Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds – Technical Release 55 by the United States Department of Agriculture Soils Conservation Service, June 1986. Runoff curve numbers and 24-hour precipitation values were obtained from this reference.
2. HydroCAD © Stormwater Modeling System by HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC, version 10.20-2g. The HydroCAD program was used to generate the runoff hydrographs for the watershed areas, to determine discharge/ stage/storage characteristics for the stormwater BMPs, to perform drainage routing and to combine the results of the runoff hydrographs. HydroCAD uses the TR-20 methodology of the SCS Unit Hydrograph procedure (SCS-UH).

Proposed Conditions – Peak Rate of Runoff

The stormwater runoff analysis of the existing and proposed conditions includes an estimate of the peak rate of runoff from various rainfall events. Peak runoff rates were developed using TR55 Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Engineering Division and the HydroCAD computer program. Further, the analysis has been prepared in accordance with the MassDEP and the Town of Franklin requirements and standard engineering practices. The peak rate of runoff has been estimated for each watershed during the 2, 10, and 100-year storm events.

The proposed stormwater management system for the site consists of deep sump catch basins, a Stormtech MC-3500 chamber infiltration system with isolator row, and outlet control structure. These systems have been designed in accordance with the MA DEP Stormwater Management Policy to recharge groundwater and reduce rate of runoff from the parcel.

Stormwater generated on the northern portion of the developed site and along the eastern property line will be captured within a series of single and double grate catch basins and flow to the Stormtech MC-3500 chamber infiltration system. All pavement runoff will be treated within the system's isolator row; all roof and landscape (clean) runoff



will be piped directly to the system. This system will infiltrate all design storm events other than the 100-year storm where it overflows through an outlet control structure to the existing wetland within the 27 Forge Parkway property. (Study Point 1)

Stormwater generated on the southern portion of the developed site will be captured within the existing stormwater infrastructure on site to date, discharging to the municipal drainage network within Forge Parkway. (Study Point 2)

The stormwater runoff model indicates that the proposed site development reduces the rate of runoff during all storm events at the identified points of analysis. The following tables provide a summary of the estimated peak rate, in Cubic Feet per Second (CFS) and total runoff volume, in cubic-feet (CF) at each of the two (2) Study Points for each of the design storm events. The HydroCAD worksheets are included in Section 4 and 5 of this report.

STUDY POINT #1 (Flow to wetland on 27 Forge Parkway property)			
	2-Year	10-Year	100-Year
Existing Flow (CFS)	0.02	0.39	3.02
Proposed Flow (CFS)	0.00	0.00	2.70
Decrease (CFS)	0.02	0.39	0.32

STUDY POINT #2 (Flow to drainage network within Forge Parkway right-of-way)			
	2-Year	10-Year	100-Year
Existing Flow (CFS)	3.39	6.62	14.75
Proposed Flow (CFS)	3.38	6.05	12.50
Decrease (CFS)	0.01	0.57	2.25

TOTAL			
	2-Year	10-Year	100-Year
Existing Flow (CFS)	3.41	7.01	17.77
Proposed Flow (CFS)	3.38	6.05	15.20
Decrease (CFS)	0.03	0.96	2.57

MASSDEP Stormwater Performance Standards

The MA DEP Stormwater Management Policy was developed to improve water quality by implementing performance standards for stormwater management. The intent is to implement the stormwater management standards through the review of Notice of Intent filings by the issuing authority (Conservation Commission or DEP). The following section outlines how the proposed Stormwater Management System meets the standards set forth by the Policy.

BMP's implemented in the design include:

- Deep Sump Catch Basins



- Stormtech MC-3500 Infiltration System
- Outlet Control Structure

Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP's) have been incorporated into the design of the project to mitigate the anticipated pollutant loading. An Operations and Maintenance Plan has been developed for the project, which addresses the long-term maintenance requirements of the proposed system.

Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls will be incorporated into the construction phase of the project. These temporary controls may include straw bale and/or silt fence barriers, inlet sediment traps, slope stabilization, and stabilized construction entrances.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has established ten (10) Stormwater Management Standards. A project that meets or exceeds the standards is presumed to satisfy the regulatory requirements regarding stormwater management. The Standards are enumerated below as well as descriptions and supporting calculations as to how the Project will comply with the Standards:

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

The proposed development will not introduce any new outfalls with direct discharge to a wetland area or waters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All discharges will be treated for water quality and the rate will not be increased over existing conditions.

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 proposed development has been designed so that the post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed the predevelopment peak discharge rates. A summary of the existing and proposed discharge rates is included within this document.

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.*



The existing annual recharge for the site has been approximated in the proposed condition. The proposed subsurface infiltration system is designed to meet this requirement. Stormwater runoff generated from the impervious areas of the proposed development are routed through the Stormtech MC-3500 Chamber Infiltration System. The proposed Recharge Volume is based on the Static Method per the MA DEP Stormwater Management Standards, Volume 3, Chapter 1.

The test pit's show underlying soils to be primarily Loamy Sands. Loamy Sands have a Hydrologic Soil Group "A" designation (Table 2.3.3 1982 Rawls Rate, Volume 3: Documenting Compliance with the Massachusetts's Stormwater Handbook.)

See the appendix located at section 6 of this report for stormwater recharge calculations.

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

Standard #4 is met when structural stormwater best management practices are sized to capture and treat the required water quality volume and pretreatment is provided in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. Standard #4 also requires that suitable source control measures are identified in the Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan. The water quality volume for the site development is captured and treated using deep sump catch basins and the Stormtech MC-3500 chamber infiltration system.

The implemented BMPs have been designed to treat the contributing water quality volume. These water quality calculations can be seen within the appendix of this report.



The proposed stormwater management system has been designed to remove 80% of the average annual post-construction load for each treatment train. The TSS removal calculations can be seen within the appendix of this report.

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

The site is not considered a land use with higher potential pollutant loads.

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. A discharge is near a critical area if there is a strong likelihood of a significant impact occurring to said area, taking into account site-specific factors. Stormwater discharges to Outstanding Resource Waters and Special Resource Waters shall be removed and set back from the receiving water or wetland and receive the highest and best practical method of treatment. A "storm water discharge" as defined in 314 CMR 3.04(2)(a)1 or (b) to an Outstanding Resource Water or Special Resource Water shall comply with 314 CMR 3.00 and 314 CMR 4.00. Stormwater discharges to a Zone I or Zone A are prohibited unless essential to the operation of a public water supply.*

The project site does not discharge stormwater within a Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area or near a critical area. Critical Areas are Outstanding Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00, Special Resource Waters as designated in 314 CMR 4.00, recharge areas for public water supplies as defined in 310 CMR 22.02, bathing beaches as defined in 105 CMR 445.000, cold-water fisheries as



defined in 314 CMR 9.02 and 310 CMR 10.04, and shellfish growing areas as defined in 314 CMR 9.02 and 310 CMR 10.04.

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. Existing stormwater discharges shall comply with Standard 1 only to the maximum extent practicable. A redevelopment project shall also comply with all other requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards and improve existing conditions.*

The proposed project is not considered a re-development project under the Stormwater Management Handbook guidelines as there is an increase in the amount of impervious area.

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.*

A plan to control construction-related impacts, including erosion, sedimentation and other pollutant sources during construction has been developed. A detailed Site Preparation Plan in the Permit Drawings has been prepared, outlining the erosion and sedimentation controls to be used. The proponent will prepare and submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to commencement of construction activities that will result in the disturbance of one acre of land or more.

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

A Long-Term Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan has been developed for the proposed stormwater management system and is included within this document. See Section 2.0 of this report.

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

There are no expected illicit discharges to the stormwater management system.

See the next page for the MassDEP Stormwater Checklist.



MASSDEP Stormwater Checklist



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

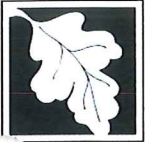
In addition to all plans and supporting information, the Stormwater Report must include a brief narrative describing stormwater management practices, including environmentally sensitive site design and LID techniques, along with a diagram depicting runoff through the proposed BMP treatment train. Plans 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.



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.

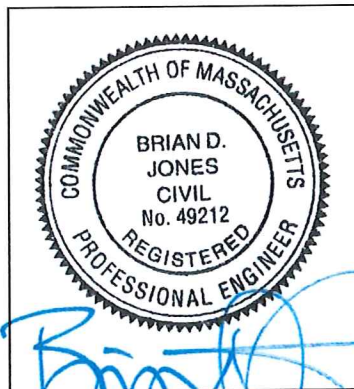
Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the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

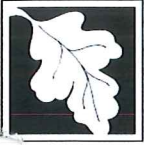


Signature and Date

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)

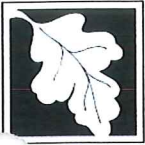
- The BMP is sized (and calculations provided) based on:
 - The ½" or 1" Water Quality Volume or
 - The equivalent flow rate associated with the Water Quality Volume and documentation is provided showing that the BMP treats the required water quality volume.
- The applicant proposes to use proprietary 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.



**SECTION 2.0 -
OPERATION &
MAINTENANCE PLAN**



Introduction

In accordance with the standards set forth by the Stormwater Management Policy issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), Allen & Major Associates, Inc. has prepared the following Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the existing development at 25 Forge Parkway, Franklin, Massachusetts.

The plan is broken down into three major sections. The first section describes construction-related erosion and sedimentation controls (Demolition & Construction Maintenance Plan). The second section describes the long-term pollution prevention measures (Long Term Pollution Prevention Plan). The third section is a post-construction operation and maintenance plan designed to address the long-term maintenance needs of the stormwater management system (Long-Term Maintenance Plan – Facilities Description).

Notification Procedures for Change of Responsibility for O&M

The Stormwater Management System (SMS) for this project is owned by TMC Holdings & Development 2 LLC (owner). The owner shall be legally responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of this SMS as outlined in this Operation and Maintenance Plan.

The owner shall submit an annual summary report and the completed Operation & Maintenance Schedule & Checklist to the Conservation Commission (via email or print copy), highlighting inspection and maintenance activities including performances of BMPs. Should ownership of the SMS change, the owner will continue to be responsible until the succeeding owner shall notify the Commission that the succeeding owner has assumed such responsibility. Upon subsequent transfers, the responsibility shall continue to be that of transferring owner until the transferee owner notifies the Commission of its assumption of responsibility.

In the event the SMS will serve multiple lots/owners, such as the subdivision of the existing parcel or creation of lease areas, the owner(s) shall establish an association on other legally enforceable arrangements under which the association or a single party shall have legal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the entire SMS. The legal instrument creating such responsibility shall be recorded with the Registry of Deeds and promptly following its recording, a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Commission.



Contact Information

Stormwater Management System Owner: TMC Holdings & Development 2 LLC
24 William Way
Bellingham, MA 02019
Phone: (774) 295-4201

Emergency Contact Information:

TMC Holdings & Development 2, LLC (Owner/Operator)	Phone: (774) 295-4201
Allen & Major Associates, Inc. (Site Civil Engineer)	Phone: (603) 627-5500
Franklin Department of Public Works	Phone: (508) 553-5500
Franklin Conservation Commission	Phone: (508) 520-4929
Franklin Fire Department (non-emergency line)	Phone: (508) 528-2323
MassDEP Emergency Response	Phone: (888) 304-1133
Clean Harbors Inc (24-Hour Line)	Phone: (800) 645-8265

Demolition & Construction Maintenance Plan

1. Call Digsafe: 1-888-344-7233
2. Contact the Town at least three (3) days prior to start of demolition and/or construction activities.
3. Install Erosion Control measures as shown on the Site Preparation Plan prepared by A&M. The Town shall review the installation of catch basin filters and tubular barrier protection prior to the start of any site demolition work. Install Construction fencing if determined to be necessary at the commencement of construction.
4. Install construction entrances, catch basin filters, and tubular sediment barriers at the locations shown on the Site Preparation Plan prepared by A&M.
5. Site access shall be achieved only from the designated construction entrances.
6. Cut and clear trees in construction areas only (within the limit of work; see plans).
7. Stockpiles of materials subject to erosion shall be stabilized with erosion control matting or temporary seeding whenever practicable, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.
8. Install silt sacks at each drain inlet prior to any demolition and or construction activities.



9. All erosion control measures shall be inspected weekly and after every rainfall event. Records of these inspections shall be kept on-site for review.
10. All erosion control measures shall be maintained, repaired, or replaced as required or at the direction of the owner's engineer or the Town.
11. Sediment accumulation up-gradient of the tubular sediment barriers greater than 6" in depth shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations.
12. If it appears that sediment is exiting the site, silt sacks shall be installed in all catch basins adjacent to the site. Sediment accumulation on all adjacent catch basin inlets shall be removed and the silt sack replaced if torn or damaged.
13. Install stone check dams on-site during construction as needed. Refer to the erosion control details. Temporary sediment basins combined with stone check dams shall be installed on-site during construction to control and collect runoff from upland areas of this site during demolition and construction activities.
14. The contractor shall comply with the Sedimentation and Erosion Control Notes as shown on the Site Development Plans and Specifications.
15. The stabilized construction entrances shall be inspected weekly and records of inspections kept. The entrances shall be maintained by adding additional clean, angular, durable stone to remove the soil from the construction vehicle's tires when exiting the site. If soil is still leaving the site via the construction vehicle tires, adjacent roadways shall be kept clean by street sweeping.
16. Dust pollution shall be controlled using on-site water trucks and/or an approved soil stabilization product.
17. During demolition and construction activities, Status Reports on compliance with this O&M Document shall be submitted weekly. The report shall document any deficiencies and corrective actions taken by the applicant.

Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan

Standard #4 from the MassDEP Stormwater Management Handbook requires that a Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan (LTPPP) be prepared and incorporated as part of the Operation and Maintenance Plan of the Stormwater Management System. The purpose of the LTPPP is to identify potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges, and to describe the implementation of practices to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges. The following items describe the source control and proper procedures of the LTPPP.



- Housekeeping
The existing development has been designed to maintain a high level of water quality treatment for all stormwater discharge to the wetland areas. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan has been prepared and is included in this section of the report. The owner (or its designee) is responsible for adherence to the O&M plan in a strict and complete manner.

- Storing of Materials & Water Products
The trash and waste program for the site includes exterior dumpsters. There is a trash contractor used to pick up the waste material in the dumpsters. The stormwater drainage system has water quality inlets designed to capture trash and debris.

- Vehicle Washing
Outdoor vehicle washing has the potential to result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons during dry weather conditions, as the detergent-rich water used to wash the grime off the vehicle enters the stormwater drainage system. The existing development does not include any designated vehicle washing areas, nor is it expected that any vehicle washing will take place on-site.

- Spill Prevention & Response
Sources of potential spill hazards include vehicle fluids, liquid fuels, pesticides, paints, solvents, and liquid cleaning products. The majority of the spill hazards would likely occur within the buildings and would not enter the stormwater drainage system. However, there are spill hazards from vehicle fluids or liquid fuels located outside of the buildings. These exterior spill hazards have the potential to enter the stormwater drainage system and are to be addressed as follows:
 1. Spill hazards of pesticides, paints, and solvents shall be remediated using the Manufacturers' recommended spill cleanup protocol.
 2. Vehicle fluids and liquid fuel spill shall be remediated according to the local and state regulations governing fuel spills.
 3. The owner shall have the following equipment and materials on hand to address a spill clean-up: brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, absorptive material, sand, sawdust, plastic and metal trash containers.
 4. All spills shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
 5. Spills of toxic or hazardous material shall be reported, regardless of size, to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection at (888) 304-1333.



6. Should a spill occur, the pollution prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent another spill of a similar nature. A description of the spill, along with the causes and cleanup measures will be included in the updated pollution prevention plan.

- Maintenance of Lawns, Gardens, and Other Landscaped Areas

It should be recognized that this is a general guideline towards achieving high quality and well-groomed landscaped areas. The grounds staff/landscape contractor must recognize the shortcomings of a general maintenance plan such as this, and modify and/or augment it based on weekly, monthly, and yearly observations. In order to assure the highest quality conditions, the staff must also recognize and appreciate the need to be aware of the constantly changing conditions of the landscaping and be able to respond to them on a proactive basis. No trees shall be planted over the drain lines or recharge area, and that only shallow rooted plants and shrubs will be allowed.

- Fertilizer

Maintenance practices should be aimed at reducing environmental, mechanical and pest stresses to promote healthy and vigorous growth. When necessary, pest outbreaks should be treated with the most sensitive control measure available. Synthetic chemical controls should be used only as a last resort to organic and biological control methods. Fertilizer, synthetic chemical controls and pest management applications (when necessary) shall be performed only by licensed applicators in accordance with the manufacturer's label instructions when environmental conditions are conducive to controlled product application.

Only slow-release organic fertilizers should be used in the planting and mulch areas to limit the amount of nutrients that could enter downstream resource areas. Fertilization of the planting and mulch areas will be performed within manufacturers labeling instructions and shall not exceed an NPK ration of 1:1:1 (i.e. Triple 10 fertilizer mix), considered a low nitrogen mixture. Fertilizers approved for the use under this O&M Plan are as follows:

Type: LESCO® 28-0-12 (Lawn Fertilizer)
 MERIT® 0.2 Plus Turf Fertilizer
 MOMENTUM™ Force Weed & Feed

- Suggested Aeration Program

In-season aeration of lawn areas is good cultural practice, and is recommended whenever feasible. It should be accomplished with a solid thin tine aeration method to reduce disruption to the use of the area. The



depth of solid tine aeration is similar to core type, but should be performed when the soil is somewhat drier for a greater overall effect.

Depending on the intensity of use, it can be expected that all landscaped lawn areas will need aeration to reduce compaction at least once per year. The first operation should occur in late May following the spring season. Methods of reducing compaction will vary based on the nature of the compaction. Compaction on newly established landscaped areas is generally limited to the top 2-3" and can be alleviated using hollow core or thin tine aeration methods.

The spring aeration should consist of two passes at opposite directions with 1/4" hollow core tines penetrating 3-5" into the soil profile. Aeration should occur when the soil is moist but not saturated. The soil cores should be shattered in place and dragged or swept back into the turf to control thatch. If desired the cores may also be removed and the area top-dressed with sand or sandy loam. If the area drains on average too slowly, the topdressing should contain a higher percentage of sand. If it is draining on average too quickly, the top dressing should contain a higher percentage of soil and organic matter.

o Landscape Maintenance Program Practices:

▪ Lawn

1. Mow a minimum of once a week in spring, to a height of 2" to 2 1/2" high. Mowing should be frequent enough so that no more than 1/3 of grass blade is removed at each mowing. The top growth supports the roots; the shorter the grass is cut, the less the roots will grow. Short cutting also dries out the soil and encourages weeds to germinate.
2. Mow approximately once every two weeks from July 1st to August 15th depending on lawn growth.
3. Mow on a ten-day cycle in fall, when growth is stimulated by cooler nights and increased moisture.
4. Do not remove grass clippings after mowing.
5. Keep mower blades sharp to prevent ragged cuts on grass leaves, which cause a brownish appearance and increase the chance for disease to enter a leaf.

▪ Shrubs

1. Mulch not more than 3" depth with shredded pine or fir bark.



2. Hand prune annually, immediately after blooming, to remove 1/3 of the above-ground biomass (older stems). Stem removals are to occur within 6" of the ground to open up shrub and maintain two-year wood (the blooming wood).
3. Hand-prune evergreen shrubs only as needed to remove dead and damaged wood and to maintain the naturalistic form of the shrub. Never mechanically shear evergreen shrubs.

- Trees

1. Provide aftercare of new tree plantings for the first three years.
2. Do not fertilize trees, it artificially stimulates them (unless tree health warrants).
3. Water once a week for the first year; twice a month for the second; once a month for the third year.
4. Prune trees on a four-year cycle.

- Invasive Species

1. Inform the Conservation Commission Agent prior to the removal of invasive species proposed either through hand work or through chemical removal.

- Storage and Use of Herbicides and Pesticides

Integrated Pest Management is the combination of all methods (of pest control) which may prevent, reduce, suppress, eliminate, or repel an insect population. The main requirements necessary to support any pest population are food, shelter and water, and any upset of the balance of these will assist in controlling a pest population. Scientific pest management is the knowledgeable use of all pest control methods (sanitation, mechanical, chemical) to benefit mankind's health, welfare, comfort, property and food. A Pest Management Professional (PMP) should be retained who is licensed with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Department of Agricultural Resources.

The site manager will be provided with approved bulletin before entering into or renewing an agreement to apply pesticides for the control of indoor household or structural pests, refer to 333 CMR 13.08.

Before beginning each application, the applicator must post a Department approved notice on all of the entrances to the treated room or area. The applicator must leave such notices posted after the application. The notice will be posted at conspicuous point(s) of access to the area treated. The location and number of



signs will be determined by the configuration of the area to be treated based on the applicator's best judgment. It is intended to give sufficient notice so that no one comes into an area being treated unaware that the applicator is working and pesticides are being applied. However, if the contracting entity does not want the signs posted, he/she may sign a Department approved waiver indicating this.

The applicator or employer will provide to any person upon their request the following information on previously conducted applications:

1. Name and phone number of pest control company;
2. Date and time of the application;
3. Name and license number of the applicator;
4. Target pests; and
5. Name and EPA Registration Number of pesticide products applied.

- Pet Waste Management

The owner's landscape crew (or designee) shall remove any obvious pet waste that has been left behind by pet owners within the development. The pet waste shall be disposed of in accordance with local and state regulations.

- Operations and Management of Septic Systems

There are no proposed septic systems within the limits of the project.

- Management of Deicing Chemicals and Snow

Snow will be stockpiled on site until the accumulated snow becomes a hazard to the daily operations of the site. It will be the responsibility of the snow removal contractor to properly dispose of transported snow according to MassDEP, Bureau of Resource Protection – Snow Disposal Guideline #BRPG01-01, governing the proper disposal of snow. It will be the responsibility of the snow removal contractor to follow these guidelines and all applicable laws and regulations

The owner's maintenance staff (or its designee) will be responsible for the clearing of the sidewalk and building entrances. The owner may be required to use a de-icing agent such as potassium chloride to maintain a safe walking surface. If used, the de-icing agent for the walkways and building entrances will be kept within the storage rooms located within the building. If used, de-icing agents will not be stored outside. The owner's maintenance staff will limit the application of sand.

Long-Term Maintenance Plan – Facilities Description

A maintenance log will be kept (i.e. report) summarizing inspections, maintenance, and any corrective actions taken. The log will include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the inspector or maintenance personnel performing the task. If a maintenance task requires the clean-out of any sediments or debris, the location



where the sediment and debris was disposed after removal will be indicated. The log will be made accessible to department staff and a copy provided to the department upon request.

The following is a description of the Stormwater Management System for the project site.

Stormwater Collection System – On-Site:

The stormwater collection system on site is composed of a series of catch basins, drainage conveyance pipe, Stormtech MC-3500 infiltration system, and outlet control structure. All of the proposed on-site catch basins incorporate a deep sump and hooded outlet. The proposed catch basins are connected by a closed gravity pipe network that routes stormwater to the infiltration system for treatment prior to discharge.

Structural Pretreatment BMPs: Regular maintenance of these BMPs is especially critical because they typically receive the highest concentration of suspended solids during the first flush of a storm event.

- **Deep Sump Catch Basin:**
There are various catch basins located throughout the project site, both existing and proposed. Each catch basin unit shall be inspected four times per year. These units should be cleaned at each inspection or when the depth of deposits is greater than or equal to one half the depth from the bottom of the invert of the lowest pipe in the basin.

Infiltration BMPs:

- **Subsurface Structure – Stormtech MC-3500 Chamber System:**
Inspect the catch basins that inlet to the subsurface infiltration system as recommended to ensure no trash or debris is entering the system. JetVac maintenance is recommended if sediment within the isolator row has been collected to an average depth of 3".

Other BMPs and Accessories:

- **Outlet Control Structure:**
The outlet control structure shall be inspected periodically, at least annually; this structure shouldn't be filled with debris. Review that the structure's internal weir is functioning properly following any major storm events.



Other Maintenance Activity:

- **Mosquito Control:**
Both above ground and underground stormwater BMPs have the potential to serve as mosquito breeding areas. Good design, proper operation and maintenance, and treatment with larvicides can minimize this potential. See the supplemental information for Mosquito Control in Stormwater Management Practices, and the Operation and Maintenance Plan Schedule for inspection schedule.
- **Street Sweeping:**
Clear accumulations of winter sand in parking lots and along roadways at least once a year, preferably in the spring. Accumulations on pavement may be removed by pavement sweeping. Accumulations of sand along road shoulders may be removed by grading excess sand to the pavement edge and removing it manually or by a front-end loader.

Inspection and Maintenance Frequency and Corrective Measures

In accordance with MA DEP Stormwater Handbook: Volume 2, Chapter 2; the previously described BMPs will be inspected and the identified deficiencies will be corrected. Clean-out must include the removal and legal disposal of any accumulated sediments, trash, and debris. In any and all cases, operations, inspections, and maintenance activities shall utilize best practical measures to avoid and minimize impacts to wetland resource areas outside the footprint of the SMS.

Supplemental Information

- Operation & Maintenance Plan Schedule
- Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook, Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Stormwater Topics, Mosquito Control in Stormwater Management Practices
- Massachusetts DEP – Snow Disposal Guidance
- Stormtech MC-3500 Isolator Row Operation & Maintenance

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN SCHEDULE

Date: February 14, 2023



Project: 25 Forge Parkway
 Project Address: 25 Forge Parkway, Franklin, MA

Responsible for O&M Plan: TMC Holdings & Development 2, LLC
 Address: 24 William Way, Bellingham, MA 02019
 Phone: (774) 295-4201

All information within table is derived from Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook: Volume 2, Chapter 2

BMP CATEGORY	BMP OR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE/FREQUENCY	NOTES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COST	INSPECTION PERFORMED	
					DATE:	BY:
STRUCTURAL PRETREATMENT BMPs	DEEP SUMP CATCH BASIN	Four times per year (quarterly).	Inspect and clean catch basin units whenever the depth of deposits is greater than or equal to one half the depth from the bottom of the invert of the lowest pipe in the basin.	\$1,000		
INFILTRATION BMPs	SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES	Inspect structure inlets at least twice a year. Remove debris that may clog the system as needed.	Because subsurface structures are installed underground, they are extremely difficult to maintain. Remove any debris that might clog the system.	\$1,000		
BMP ACCESSORIES	OUTLET STRUCTURES	Periodic cleaning of Outlet Control Structures as needed.	Clear trash and debris as necessary.	\$250		
OTHER MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	MISQUITO CONTROL	Inspect BMPs as needed to ensure the system's drainage time is less than the maximum 72 hour period.	Massachusetts stormwater handbook requires all stormwater practices that are designed to drain do so within 72 hours to reduce the number of mosquitos that mature to adults since the aquatic stage of a mosquito is 7-10 days.	\$200		
	SNOW STORAGE	Clear and remove snow to approved storage locations as necessary to ensure systems are working properly and are protected from meltwater pollutants.	Carefully select snow disposal sites before winter. Avoid dumping removed snow over catch basins, or in detention ponds, sediment forebays, rivers, wetlands, and flood plains. It is also prohibited to dump snow in the bioretention basins or gravel swales.	\$500		
	STREET SWEEPING	Clear accumulations of winter sand in parking lots and along roadways at least once a year, preferably in the spring.	Sweep, power broom or vacuum paved areas. Submit information that confirms that all street sweepings have been completed in accordance with state and local requirements	\$1,500		

Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Stormwater Topics

Mosquito Control in Stormwater Management Practices

Both aboveground and underground stormwater BMPs have the potential to serve as mosquito breeding areas. Good design, proper operation and maintenance and treatment with larvicides can minimize this potential.

EPA recommends that stormwater treatment practices dewater within 3 days (72 hours) to reduce the number of mosquitoes that mature to adults, since the aquatic stage of many mosquito species is 7 to 10 days. Massachusetts has had a 72-hour dewatering rule in its Stormwater Management Standards since 1996. The 2008 technical specifications for BMPs set forth in Volume 2, Chapter 2 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook also concur with this practice by requiring that all stormwater practices designed to drain do so within 72 hours.

Some stormwater practices are designed to include permanent wet pools. These practices – if maintained properly – can limit mosquito breeding by providing habitat for mosquito predators. Additional measures that can be taken to reduce mosquito populations include increasing water circulation, attracting mosquito predators by adding suitable habitat, and applying larvicides.

The Massachusetts State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board (SRMCB), through the Massachusetts Mosquito Control Districts, can undertake further mosquito control actions specifically for the purpose of mosquito control pursuant to Massachusetts General Law Chapter 252. The Mosquito Control Board, <http://www.mass.gov/agr/mosquito/>, describes mosquito control methods and is in the process of developing guidance documents that describe Best Management Practices for mosquito control projects.

The SRMCB and Mosquito Control Districts are not responsible for operating and maintaining stormwater BMPs to reduce mosquito populations. The owners of property that construct the stormwater BMPs or municipalities that “accept” them through local subdivision approval are responsible for their maintenance.¹ The SRMCB is composed of officials from MassDEP, Department of Agricultural Resources, and Department of Conservation and Recreation. The nine (9) Mosquito Control Districts overseen by the SRMCB are located throughout Massachusetts, covering 176 municipalities.

Construction Period Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control

To minimize mosquito breeding during construction, it is essential that the following actions be taken to minimize the creation of standing pools by taking the following actions:

- **Minimize Land Disturbance:** Minimizing land disturbance reduces the likelihood of mosquito breeding by reducing silt in runoff that will cause construction period controls to clog and retain standing pools of water for more than 72 hours.
- **Catch Basin inlets:** Inspect and refresh filter fabric, hay bales, filter socks or stone dams on a regular basis to ensure that any stormwater ponded at the inlet drains within 8 hours after precipitation stops. Shorter periods may be necessary to avoid hydroplaning in roads

¹ MassDEP and MassHighway understand that the numerous stormwater BMPs along state highways pose a unique challenge. To address this challenge, the 2004 MassHighway Stormwater Handbook will provide additional information on appropriate operation and maintenance practices for mosquito control when the Handbook is revised to reflect the 2008 changes to the Stormwater Management Standards..

caused by water ponded at the catch basin inlet. Treat catch basin sumps with larvicides such as *Bacillus sphaericus* (*Bs*) using a licensed pesticide applicator.

- **Check Dams:** If temporary check dams are used during the construction period to lag peak rate of runoff or pond runoff for exfiltration, inspect and repair the check dams on a regular basis to ensure that any stormwater ponded behind the check dam drains within 72 hours.
- **Design construction period sediment traps** to dewater within 72 hours after precipitation. Because these traps are subject to high silt loads and tend to clog, treat them with the larvicide *Bs* after it rains from June through October, until the first frost occurs.
- **Construction period open conveyances:** When temporary manmade ditches are used for channelizing construction period runoff, inspect them on a regular basis to remove any accumulated sediment to restore flow capacity to the temporary ditch.
- **Revegetating Disturbed Surfaces:** Revegetating disturbed surfaces reduces sediment in runoff that will cause construction period controls to clog and retain standing pools of water for greater than 72 hours.
- **Sediment fences/hay bale barriers:** When inspections find standing pools of water beyond the 24-hour period after a storm, take action to restore barrier to its normal function.

Post-Construction Stormwater Treatment Practices

- Mosquito control begins with the environmentally sensitive site design. Environmentally sensitive site design that minimizes impervious surfaces reduces the amount of stormwater runoff. Disconnecting runoff using the LID Site Design credits outlined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook reduces the amount of stormwater that must be conveyed to a treatment practice. Utilizing green roofs minimizes runoff from smaller storms. Storage media must be designed to dewater within 72 hours after precipitation.
- Mosquito control continues with the selection of structural stormwater BMPs that are unlikely to become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, such as:
 - **Bioretention Areas/Rain Gardens/Sand Filter:** These practices tend not to result in mosquito breeding. If any level spreaders, weirs or sediment forebays are used as part of the design, inspect them and correct them as necessary to prevent standing pools of water for more than 72 hours.
 - **Infiltration Trenches:** This practice tends not to result in mosquito breeding. If any level spreaders, weirs, or sediment forebays are used as part of the design, inspect them and correct them as necessary to prevent standing pools of water for more than 72 hours.
- Another mosquito control strategy is to select BMPs that can become habitats for mosquito predators, such as:
 - **Constructed Stormwater Wetlands:** Habitat features can be incorporated in constructed stormwater wetlands to attract dragonflies, amphibians, turtles, birds, bats, and other natural predators of mosquitoes.
 - **Wet Basins:** Wet basins can be designed to incorporate fish habitat features, such as deep pools. Introduce fish in consultation with Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. Vegetation within wet basins designed as fish habitat must be properly managed to ensure that vegetation does not overtake the habitat. Proper design to ensure that no low circulation or “dead” zones are created may reduce the potential for mosquito breeding. Introducing bubblers may increase water circulation in the wet basin.

Effective mosquito controls require proponents to design structural BMPs to prevent ponding and facilitate maintenance and, if necessary, the application of larvicides. Examples of such design practices include the following:

- **Basins:** Provide perimeter access around wet basins, extended dry detention basins and dry detention basins for both larviciding and routine maintenance. Control vegetation to ensure that access pathways stay open.
- **BMPs without a permanent pool of water:** All structural BMPs that do not rely on a permanent pool of water must drain and completely dewater within 72 hours after precipitation. This includes dry detention basins, extended dry detention basins, infiltration basins, and dry water quality swales. Use underdrains at extended dry detention basins to drain the small pools that form due to accumulation of silts. Wallace indicates that extended dry extended detention basins may breed more mosquitoes than wet basins. It is, therefore, imperative to design outlets from extended dry detention basins to completely dewater within the 72-hour period.
- **Energy Dissipators and Flow Spreaders:** Currier and Moeller, 2000 indicate that shallow recesses in energy dissipators and flow spreaders trap water where mosquitoes breed. Set the riprap in grout to reduce the shallow recesses and minimize mosquito breeding.
- **Outlet control structures:** Debris trapped in small orifices or on trash racks of outlet control structures such as multiple stage outlet risers may clog the orifices or the trash rack, causing a standing pool of water. Optimize the orifice size or trash rack mesh size to provide required peak rate attenuation/water quality detention/retention time while minimizing clogging.
- **Rain Barrels and Cisterns:** Seal lids to reduce the likelihood of mosquitoes laying eggs in standing water. Install mosquito netting over inlets. The cistern system should be designed to ensure that all collected water is drained into it within 72 hours.
- **Subsurface Structures, Deep Sump Catch Basins, Oil Grit Separators, and Leaching Catch Basins:** Seal all manhole covers to reduce likelihood of mosquitoes laying eggs in standing water. Install mosquito netting over the outlet (CALTRANS 2004).

The Operation and Maintenance Plan should provide for mosquito prevention and control.

- **Check dams:** Inspect permanent check dams on the schedule set forth in the O&M Plan. Inspect check dams 72 hours after storms for standing water ponding behind the dam. Take corrective action if standing water is found.
- **Cisterns:** Apply *Bs* larvicide in the cistern if any evidence of mosquitoes is found. The Operation and Maintenance Plan shall specify how often larvicides should be applied to waters in the cistern.
- **Water quality swales:** Remove and properly dispose of any accumulated sediment as scheduled in the Operation and Maintenance Plan.
- **Larvicide Treatment:** The Operation and Maintenance Plan must include measures to minimize mosquito breeding, including larviciding.
- The party identified in the Operation and Maintenance Plan as responsible for maintenance shall see that larvicides are applied as necessary to the following stormwater treatment practices: catch basins, oil/grit separators, wet basins, wet water quality swales, dry extended detention basins, infiltration basins, and constructed stormwater wetlands. The Operation and Maintenance Plan must ensure that all larvicides are applied by a licensed pesticide applicator and in compliance with all pesticide label requirements.
- The Operation and Maintenance Plan should identify the appropriate larvicide and the time and method of application. For example, *Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)*, the preferred

larvicide for stormwater BMPs, should be hand-broadcast.² Alternatively, Altosid, a Methopren product, may be used. Because some practices are designed to dewater between storms, such as dry extended detention and infiltration basins, the Operation and Maintenance Plan should provide that larviciding must be conducted during or immediately after wet weather, when the detention or infiltration basin has a standing pool of water, unless a product is used that can withstand extended dry periods.

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² *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* or *Bti* is usually applied by helicopter to wetlands and floodplains

Roads and Stormwater BMPs

In general, the stormwater BMPs used for land development projects can also be used for new roadways and roadway improvement projects. However, for improvement of existing roads, there are often constraints that limit the choice of BMP. These constraints derive from the linear configuration of the road, the limited area within the existing right-of-way, the structural and safety requirements attendant to good roadway design, and the long-term maintainability of the roadway drainage systems. The MassHighway Handbook provides strategies for dealing with the constraints associated with providing stormwater BMPs for roadway redevelopment projects.

Roadway design can minimize impacts caused by stormwater. Reducing roadway width reduces the total and peak volume of runoff. Designing a road with country drainage (no road shoulders or curbs) disconnects roadway runoff. Disconnection of roadway runoff is eligible for the Low Impact Site Design Credit provided the drainage is disconnected in accordance with specifications outlined in Volume 3.

Like other parties, municipalities that work within wetlands jurisdictional areas and adjacent buffer zones must design and implement structural stormwater best management practices in accordance with the Stormwater Management Standards and the Stormwater Management Handbook. In addition, in municipalities and areas where state agencies operate stormwater systems, the DPWs (or other town or state agencies) must meet the “good housekeeping” requirement of the municipality’s or agency’s MS4 permit.

MassHighway has taken stormwater management one step further by working with MassDEP to develop the MassHighway Storm Water Handbook for Highways and Bridges. The purpose of the MassHighway Handbook is to provide guidance for persons involved in the design, permitting, review and implementation of state highway projects, especially those involving existing roadways where physical constraints often limit the stormwater management options available. These constraints, like those common to redevelopment sites, may make it difficult to comply precisely with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards and the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.³ In response to these constraints, MassDEP and MHD developed specific design, permitting, review and implementation practices that meet the unique challenges of providing environmental protection for existing state roads. The information in the MassHighway Handbook may also aid in the planning and design of projects to build new highways and to add lanes to existing highways, since they may face similar difficulties in meeting the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards.

Although it is very useful, the MassHighway Handbook does not allow MassHighway projects to proceed without individual review and approval by the issuing authority when subject to the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations, 310 CMR 10.00, or the 401 Water Quality Certification Regulations, 314 CMR 9.00. For example, MassHighway must provide a Conservation Commission with a project-specific Operation and Maintenance Plan in accordance with Standard 9 that documents how the project’s post-construction BMPs will be operated and maintained.⁴

³ The 2004 MassHighway Handbook outlines standardized methods for dealing with these constraints as they apply to highway redevelopment projects. MassDEP and MassHighway intend to work together to provide guidance for add a lane projects when the 2004 Handbook is revised to reflect the 2008 changes to the Stormwater Management Standards.

⁴ The general permit for municipal separate storm sewer systems (the MS4 Permit) requires MassHighway to develop and implement procedures for the proper operation and maintenance of stormwater BMPs. To

Some municipalities have asked if the MassHighway Handbook governs municipal road projects. The answer is no.⁵ The MassHighway Handbook was developed in response to the unique problems and challenges arising out of the management of the state highway system. Like other project proponents, cities and towns planning road or other projects in areas subject to jurisdiction under the Wetlands Protection Act must design and implement LID, non-structural and structural best management practices in accordance with the Stormwater Management Standards and the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

avoid duplication of effort, MassHighway may be able rely on the same procedures to fulfill the operation and maintenance requirements of Standard 9 and the MS 4 Permit.

⁵ Although the MassHighway Handbook does not govern municipal road projects, cities and towns may find some of the information presented in the Handbook useful.



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Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection

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Martin Suuberg
Commissioner

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Resources Snow Disposal Guidance

Effective Date: December 11, 2020

Applicability: Applies to all federal, state, regional and local agencies, as well as to private businesses.

Supersedes: Bureau of Resource Protection (BRP) Snow Disposal Guideline No. BRPG97-1 issued December 12, 1997 and BRPG01-01 issued March 8, 2001; Bureau of Water Resources (BWR) snow disposal guidance issued December 21, 2015 and December 12, 2018.

Approved by: Kathleen Baskin, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Water Resources

PURPOSE: To provide guidelines to all government agencies and private businesses regarding snow disposal site selection, site preparation and maintenance, and emergency snow disposal options that are protective of wetlands, drinking water, and water bodies, and are acceptable to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), Bureau of Water Resources.

APPLICABILITY: These Guidelines are issued by MassDEP's Bureau of Water Resources on behalf of all Bureau Programs (including Drinking Water Supply, Wetlands and Waterways, Wastewater Management, and Watershed Planning and Permitting). They apply to all federal agencies, state agencies, state authorities, municipal agencies and private businesses disposing of snow in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INTRODUCTION

Finding a place to dispose of collected snow poses a challenge to municipalities and businesses as they clear roads, parking lots, bridges, and sidewalks. While MassDEP is 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

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waterbodies 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 communities can take to minimize the impacts of snow disposal on public health and the environment. These steps will help communities avoid the costs of a contaminated water supply, degraded waterbodies, and flooding. Everything that occurs on the land has the potential to impact the Commonwealth's water resources. Given the authority of local government over the use of the land, municipal officials and staff have a critically important role to play in protecting our water resources.

The purpose of these guidelines is to help federal agencies, state agencies, state authorities, municipalities and businesses select, prepare, and maintain appropriate snow disposal sites before the snow begins to accumulate through the winter. Following these guidelines and obtaining the necessary approvals may also help municipalities in cases when seeking reimbursement for snow disposal costs from the Federal Emergency Management Agency is possible.

RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES

These snow disposal guidelines address: (1) site selection; (2) site preparation and maintenance; and (3) emergency snow disposal.

1. SITE SELECTION

The key to selecting effective snow disposal sites is to locate them adjacent to or on pervious surfaces in upland areas or upland locations on impervious surfaces away from water resources and drinking water wells. At these locations, the snow meltwater can filter into the soil, leaving behind sand and debris which can be removed in the spring. The following conditions should be followed:

- Within water supply Zone A and Zone II, avoid storage or disposal of snow and ice containing deicing chemicals that has been collected from streets located outside these zones. Municipalities may have a water supply protection land use control that prohibits the disposal of snow and ice containing deicing chemicals from outside the Zone A and Zone II, subject to the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations at 310 CMR 22.20C and 310 CMR 22.21(2).
- Avoid storage or disposal of snow or ice in Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPA) of public water supply wells, and within 75 feet of a private well, where road salt may contaminate water supplies.
- Avoid dumping snow into any waterbody, including rivers, the ocean, reservoirs, ponds, or wetlands. In addition to water quality impacts and flooding, snow disposed of in open water can cause navigational hazards when it freezes into ice blocks.
- Avoid dumping snow on MassDEP-designated high and medium-yield aquifers where it may contaminate groundwater.
- Avoid dumping snow in sanitary landfills and gravel pits. Snow meltwater will create more contaminated leachate in landfills posing a greater risk to groundwater, and in gravel pits, there is little opportunity for pollutants to be filtered out of the meltwater because groundwater is close to the land surface.

- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins or in stormwater drainage systems including detention basins, swales or ditches. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a stormwater 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.

Recommended Site Selection Procedures

It is important that the municipal Department of Public Works or Highway Department, Conservation Commission, and Board of Health work together to select appropriate snow disposal sites. The following steps should be taken:

- Estimate how much snow disposal capacity may be needed for the season so that an adequate number of disposal sites can be selected and prepared.
- Identify sites that could potentially be used for snow disposal, such as municipal open space (e.g., parking lots or parks).
- Select sites located in upland locations that are not likely to impact sensitive environmental resources first.
- If more storage space is still needed, prioritize the sites with the least environmental impact (using the site selection criteria, and local or MassGIS maps as a guide).

Snow Disposal Mapping Assistance

MassDEP has an online mapping tool to assist in identifying possible locations to potentially dispose of snow. MassDEP encourages municipalities to use this tool to identify possible snow disposal options. The tool identifies wetland resource areas, public drinking water supplies and other sensitive locations where snow should not be disposed. The tool may be accessed through the Internet at the following web address:

<https://maps.env.state.ma.us/dep/arcgis/js/templates/PSF/>.

2. SITE PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE

In addition to carefully selecting disposal sites before the winter begins, it is important to prepare and maintain these sites to maximize their effectiveness. The following maintenance measures should be undertaken for all snow disposal sites:

- A silt fence or equivalent barrier should be placed securely on the downgradient side of the snow disposal site.
- Wherever possible maintain a 50-foot vegetated buffer between the disposal site and adjacent waterbodies to filter pollutants from the meltwater.
- Clear debris from the site prior to using the site for snow disposal.
- Clear debris from the site and properly dispose of it at the end of the snow season, and no later than May 15.

3. SNOW DISPOSAL APPROVALS

Proper snow disposal may be undertaken through one of the following approval procedures:

- Routine snow disposal – Minimal, if any, administrative review is required in these cases when upland and pervious snow disposal locations or upland locations on impervious surfaces that have functioning and maintained stormwater management systems have been identified, mapped, and used for snow disposal following ordinary snowfalls. Use of upland and pervious snow disposal sites avoids wetland resource areas and allows snow meltwater to recharge groundwater and will help filter pollutants, sand, and other debris. This process will address the majority of snow removal efforts until an entity exhausts all available upland snow disposal sites. The location and mapping of snow disposal sites will help facilitate each entity's routine snow management efforts.
- Emergency Certifications – If an entity demonstrates that there is no remaining capacity at upland snow disposal locations, local conservation commissions may issue an Emergency Certification under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection regulations to authorize snow disposal in buffer zones to wetlands, certain open water areas, and certain wetland resource areas (i.e. within flood plains). Emergency Certifications can only be issued at the request of a public agency or by order of a public agency for the protection of the health or safety of citizens, and are limited to those activities necessary to abate the emergency. See 310 CMR 10.06(1)-(4). Use the following guidelines in these emergency situations:
 - Dispose of snow in open water with adequate flow and mixing to prevent ice dams from forming.
 - Do not dispose of snow in salt marshes, vegetated wetlands, certified vernal pools, shellfish beds, mudflats, drinking water reservoirs and their tributaries, Zone IIs or IWPA's of public water supply wells, Outstanding Resource Waters, or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
 - Do not dispose of snow where trucks may cause shoreline damage or erosion.
 - Consult with the municipal Conservation Commission to ensure that snow disposal in open water complies with local ordinances and bylaws.
- Severe Weather Emergency Declarations – In the event of a large-scale severe weather event, MassDEP may issue a broader Emergency Declaration under the Wetlands Protection Act which allows federal agencies, state agencies, state authorities, municipalities, and businesses greater flexibility in snow disposal practices. Emergency Declarations typically authorize greater snow disposal options while protecting especially sensitive resources such as public drinking water supplies, vernal pools, land containing shellfish, FEMA designated floodways, coastal dunes, and salt marsh. In the event of severe winter storm emergencies, the snow disposal site maps created by municipalities will enable MassDEP and the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) in helping communities identify appropriate snow disposal locations.

If upland disposal sites have been exhausted, the Emergency Declaration issued by MassDEP allows for snow disposal near water bodies. In these situations, a buffer of at

least 50 feet, preferably vegetated, should still be maintained between the site and the waterbody. Furthermore, it is essential that the other guidelines for preparing and maintaining snow disposal sites be followed to minimize the threat to adjacent waterbodies.

Under extraordinary conditions, when all land-based snow disposal options are exhausted, the Emergency Declaration issued by MassDEP may allow disposal of snow in certain waterbodies under certain conditions. *A federal agency, state agency, state authority, municipality or business seeking to dispose of snow in a waterbody should take the following steps:*

- Call the emergency contact phone number [(888) 304-1133] and notify the MEMA of the municipality's intent.
- MEMA will ask for some information about where the requested disposal will take place.
- MEMA will confirm that the disposal is consistent with MassDEP's Severe Weather Emergency Declaration and these guidelines and is therefore approved.

During declared statewide snow emergency events, MassDEP's website will also highlight the emergency contact phone number [(888) 304-1133] for authorizations and inquiries. For further non-emergency information about this Guidance you may contact your MassDEP Regional Office Service Center:

Northeast Regional Office, Wilmington, 978-694-3246

Southeast Regional Office, Lakeville, 508-946-2714

Central Regional Office, Worcester, 508-792-7650

Western Regional Office, Springfield, 413-755-2114

MC-3500 & MC-7200 Design Manual

StormTech® Chamber Systems for Stormwater Management



8.0 General Notes

1. StormTech requires installing contractors to use and understand the latest StormTech **MC-3500 and MC-7200 Construction Guides** prior to beginning system installation.
2. StormTech offers installation consultations to installing contractors. Contact our Technical Service Department or local StormTech representative at least 30 days prior to system installation to arrange a pre-installation consultation. Our representatives can then answer questions or address comments on the StormTech chamber system and inform the installing contractor of the minimum installation requirements before beginning the system's construction. Call 860-529-8188 to speak to a Technical Service Representative or visit www.stormtech.com to receive a copy of our Construction Guide.
3. StormTech requirements for systems with pavement design (asphalt, concrete pavers, etc.): Minimum cover is 18" (450mm) for the MC-3500 and 24"(600mm) for the MC-7200 not including pavement; MC-3500 maximum cover is 8.0' (1.98 m) and MC-7200 maximum cover is 7.0' (2.43 m) both including pavement. For designs with cover depths deeper than these maximums, please contact Stormtech. For installations that do not include pavement, where rutting from vehicles may occur, minimum required cover is increased to 30" (762 mm).
4. The contractor must report any discrepancies with the bearing capacity of the subgrade materials to the design engineer.
5. AASHTO M288 Class 2 non-woven geotextile (ADS601 or equal) (filter fabric) must be used as indicated in the project plans.
6. Stone placement between chamber rows and around perimeter must follow instructions as indicated in the most current version of StormTech MC-3500 / MC-7200 Construction Guides.
7. Backfilling over the chambers must follow requirements as indicated in the most current version of StormTech MC-3500 / MC-7200 Construction Guides.
8. The contractor must refer to StormTech MC-3500 / MC-7200 Construction Guides for a Table of Acceptable Vehicle Loads at various depths of cover. This information is also available at the StormTech website: www.stormtech.com. The contractor is responsible for preventing vehicles that exceed StormTech requirements from traveling across or parking over the stormwater system. Temporary fencing, warning tape and appropriately located signs are commonly used to prevent unauthorized vehicles from entering sensitive construction areas.
9. The contractor must apply erosion and sediment control measures to protect the stormwater system during all phases of site construction per local codes and design engineer's specifications.
10. **STORMTECH PRODUCT WARRANTY IS LIMITED.** Contact StormTech for warranty information.

9.0 Inspection and Maintenance

9.1 Isolator Row Plus Inspection

Regular inspection and maintenance are essential to assure a properly functioning stormwater system. Inspection is easily accomplished through the manhole or optional inspection ports of an Isolator Row Plus. Please follow local and OSHA rules for a confined space entry.

Inspection ports can allow inspection to be accomplished completely from the surface without the need for a confined space entry. Inspection ports provide visual access to the system with the use of a flashlight. A stadia rod may be inserted to determine the depth of sediment. If upon visual inspection it is found that sediment has accumulated to an average depth exceeding 3" (76 mm), cleanout is required.

A StormTech Isolator Row Plus should initially be inspected immediately after completion of the site's construction. While every effort should be made to prevent sediment from entering the system during construction, it is during this time that excess amounts of sediments are most likely to enter any stormwater system. Inspection and maintenance, if necessary, should be performed prior to passing responsibility over to the site's owner. Once in normal service, a StormTech Isolator Row Plus should be inspected bi-annually until an understanding of the sites characteristics is developed. The site's maintenance manager can then revise the inspection schedule based on experience or local requirements.

9.2 Isolator Row Plus Maintenance

JetVac maintenance is recommended if sediment has been collected to an average depth of 3" (76 mm) inside the Isolator Row Plus. More frequent maintenance may be required to maintain minimum flow rates through the Isolator Row Plus. The JetVac process utilizes a high pressure water nozzle to propel itself down the Isolator Row Plus while scouring and suspending sediments. As the nozzle is retrieved, a wave of suspended sediments is flushed back into the manhole for vacuuming. Most sewer and pipe maintenance companies have vacuum/ JetVac combination vehicles. Fixed nozzles designed for culverts or large diameter pipe cleaning are preferable. Rear facing jets with an effective spread of at least 45" (1143 mm) are best. StormTech recommends a maximum nozzle pressure of 2000 psi be utilized during cleaning. The JetVac process shall only be performed on StormTech Rows that have ADS Plus fabric over the foundation stone.

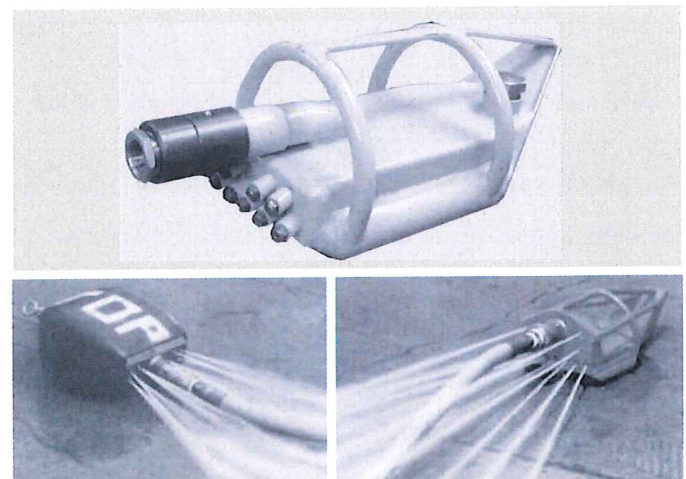
A Flamp (flared end ramp) is attached to the inlet pipe on the inside of the chamber end cap to provide a smooth transition from pipe invert to fabric bottom. It is configured to improve chamber function performance over time by distributing sediment and debris that would otherwise collect at the inlet. It also serves to improve the fluid and solid flow back into the inlet pipe during maintenance and cleaning, and to guide cleaning and inspection equipment back into the inlet pipe when complete.



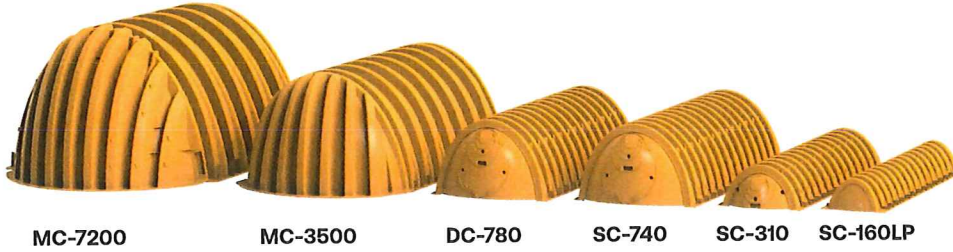
Flamp (Flared End Ramp)



A typical JetVac truck (This is not a StormTech product.)



Examples of culvert cleaning nozzles appropriate for Isolator Row Plus maintenance. (These are not StormTech products).



A Family of Products and Services for the Stormwater Industry:

MC-3500 and MC-7200 Chambers and End Caps
 SC-160LP, SC-310 and SC-740 Chambers & End Caps
 DC-780 Chambers and End Caps
 Fabricated End Caps
 Fabricated Manifold Fittings
 Patented Isolator Row PLUS for Maintenance and
 Water Quality
 Chamber Separation Spacers
 In-House System Layout Assistance
 On-Site Educational Seminars
 Worldwide Technical Sales Group
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 drawings all downloadable via our Website

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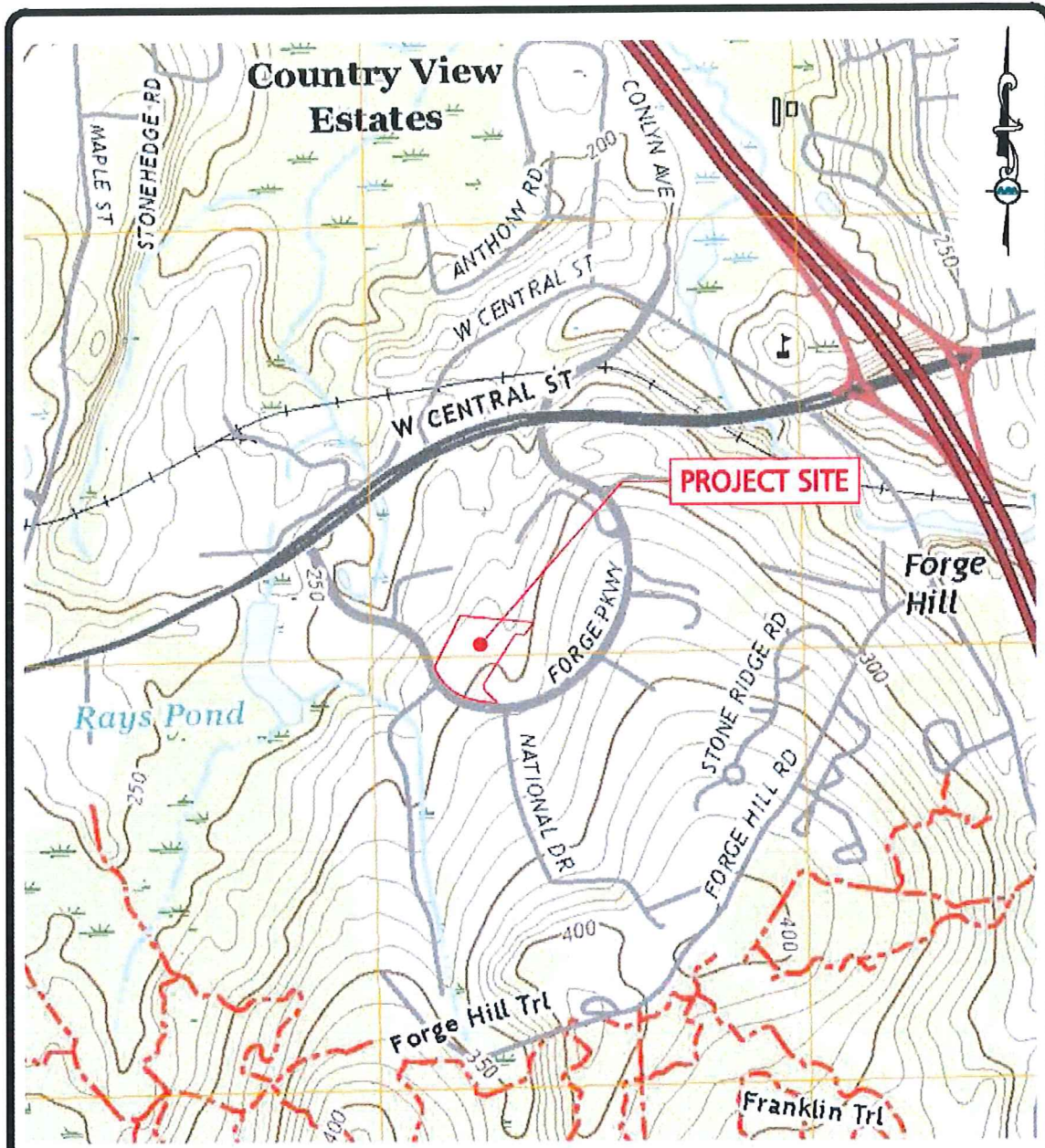
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**SECTION 3.0 -
EXHIBITS**



USGS Site Locus Map



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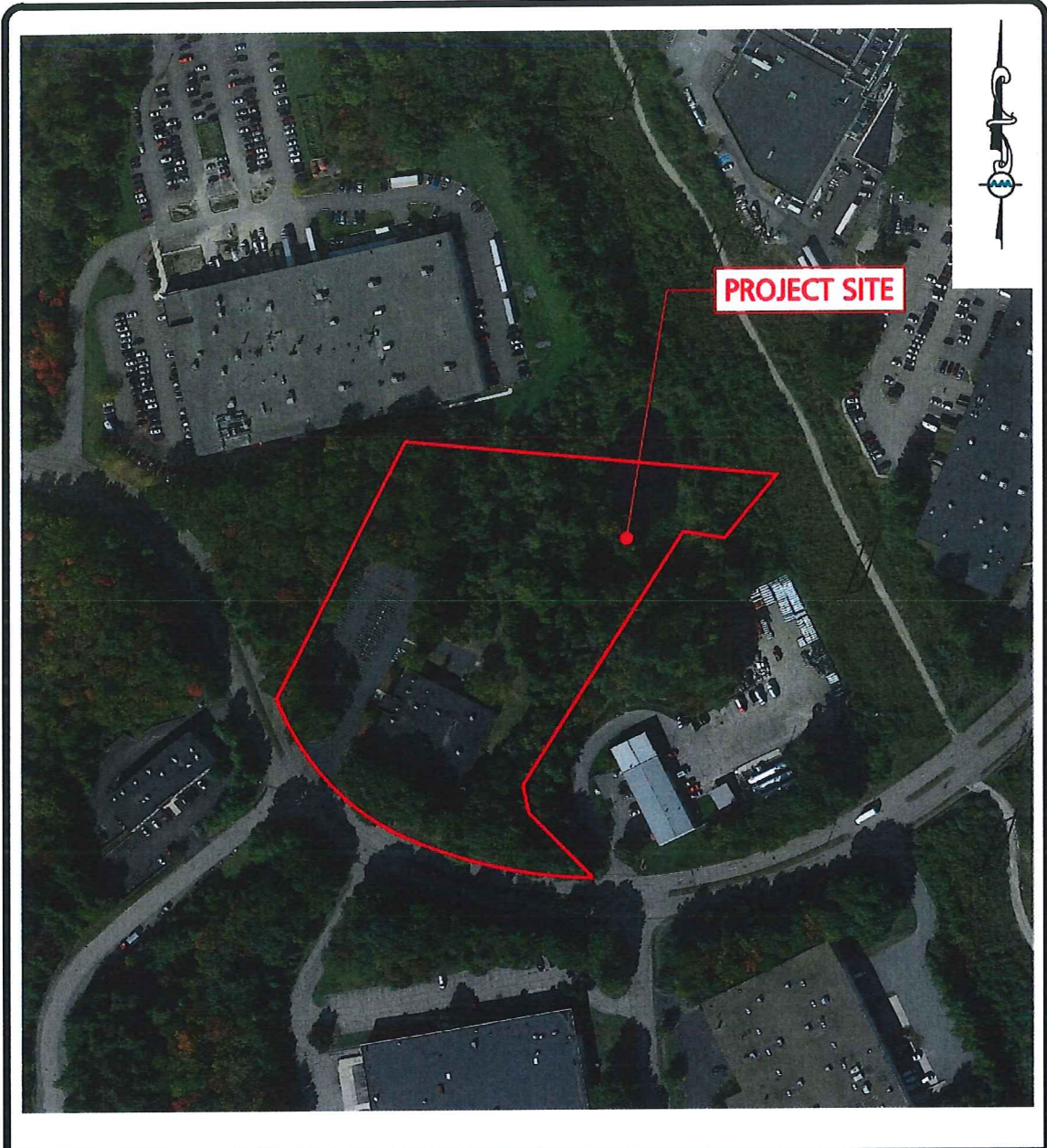
USGS SITE LOCUS MAP	
PROJECT NO. 2712-02A	DATE: 02/01/2023
SCALE: 1"=1000'	DWG. NAME: EXHIBITS
DESIGNED BY: JRG	CHECKED BY: SM

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Aerial Photo



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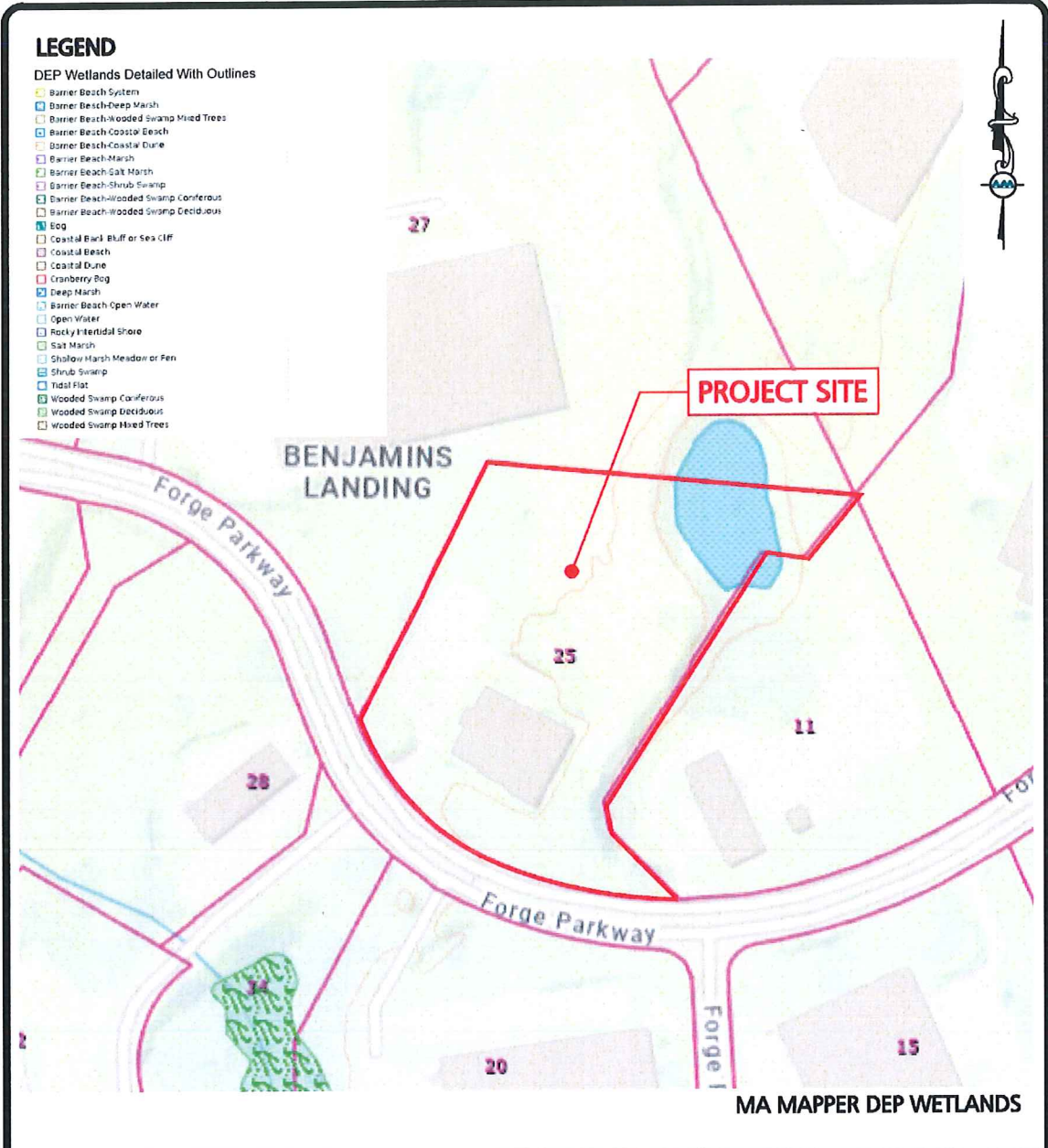
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MASSDEP Wetlands Map



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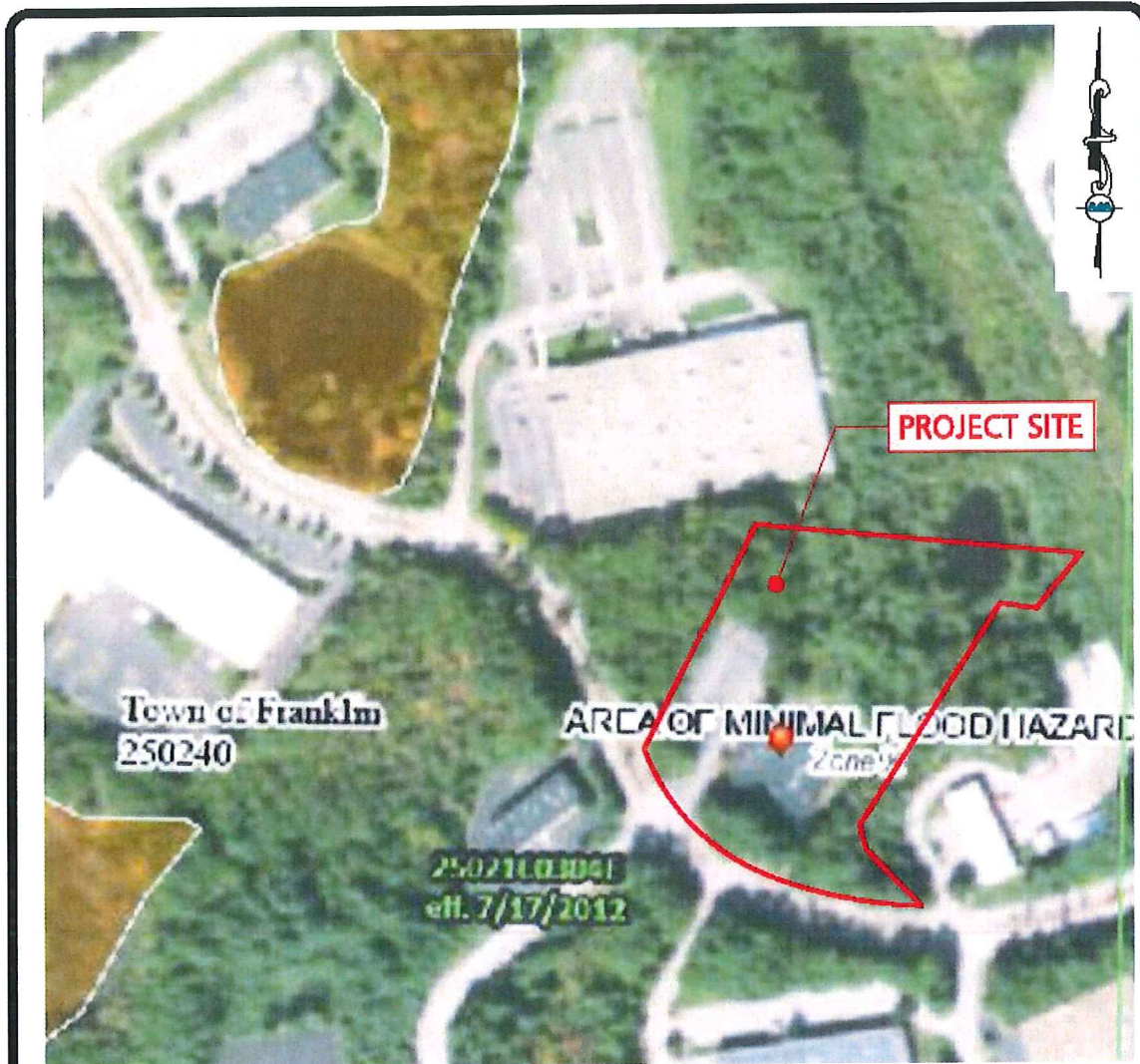
WETLANDS MAP	
PROJECT NO. 2712-02A	DATE: 02/01/2023
SCALE: 1"=200'	DWG. NAME: EXHIBITS
DESIGNED BY: JRG	CHECKED BY: SM

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SHEET No.
EX-3




FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map



FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
MAP NUMBER 25021C0304E
EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 17, 2012

PREPARED BY:



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PROJECT:
**25 FORGE PARKWAY
FRANKLIN, MA**
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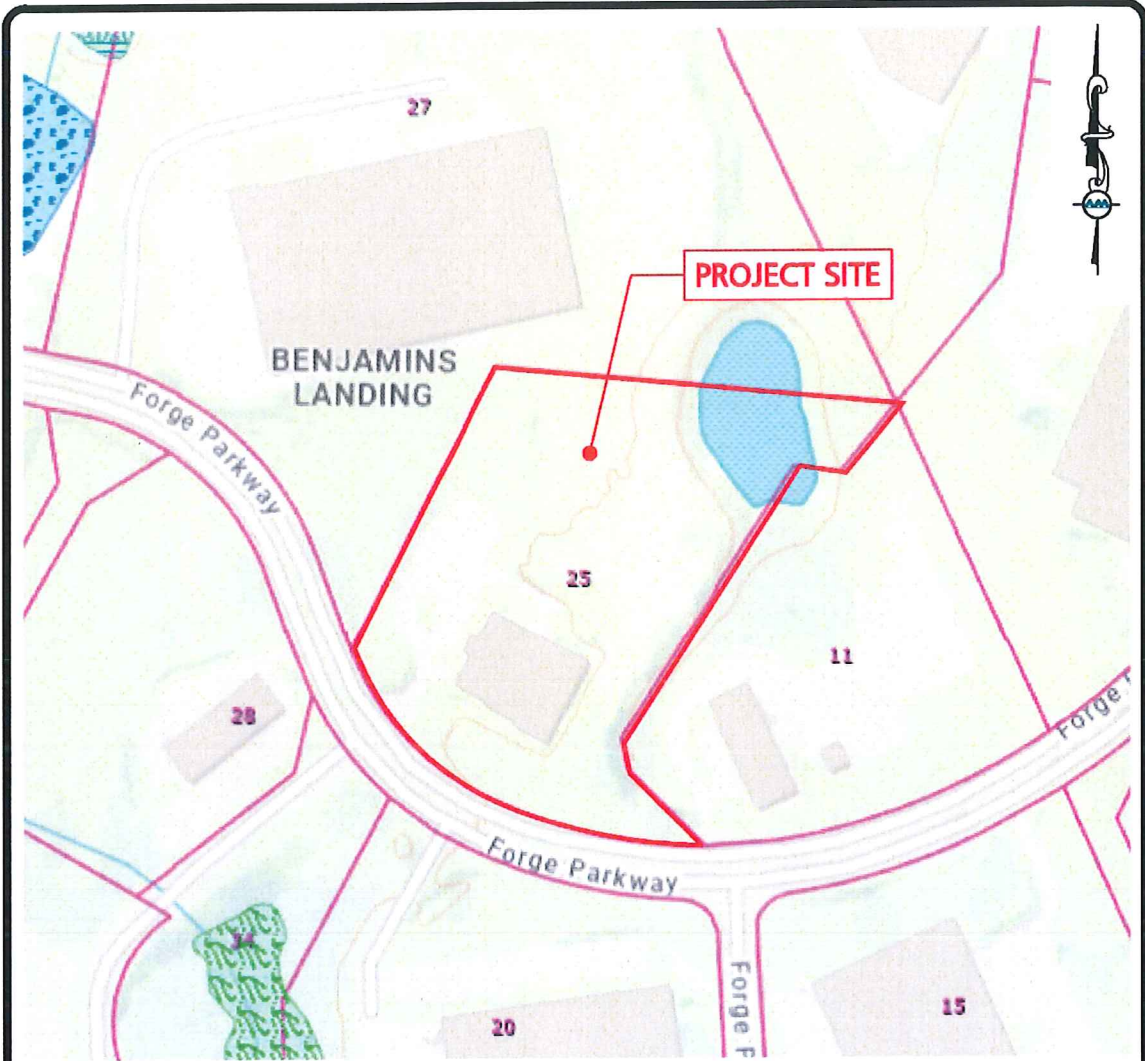
FEMA FIRM MAP	
PROJECT NO. 2712-02A	DATE: 02/01/2023
SCALE: 1"=250'	DWG. NAME: EXHIBITS
DESIGNED BY: JRG	CHECKED BY: SM

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SHEET No.
EX-4



NHESP Map




LEGEND

NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species



MA MAPPER PRIORITY & ESTIMATED HABITATS

PREPARED BY:



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PROJECT:
**25 FORGE PARKWAY
FRANKLIN, MA**
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PRIORITY & ESTIMATED HABITATS	
PROJECT NO. 2712-02A	DATE: 02/01/2023
SCALE: 1"=200'	DWG. NAME: EXHIBITS
DESIGNED BY: JRG	CHECKED BY: SM

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SHEET No.
EX-5



**SECTION 4.0 -
EXISTING DRAINAGE
ANALYSIS**



Existing HydroCAD



Subcat E-1



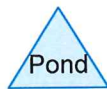
STUDY POINT #1



Subcat E-2



STUDY POINT #2



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Page 2

Rainfall Events Listing

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	2-year	Type III 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.27	2
2	10-year	Type III 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.90	2
3	25-year	Type III 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	6.17	2
4	100-year	Type III 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	8.78	2

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Page 3

Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
5,794	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A (E-1, E-2)
23,228	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C (E-1, E-2)
19,493	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D (E-2)
18,333	98	Paved parking, HSG A (E-2)
1,695	98	Paved parking, HSG C (E-2)
8,932	98	Paved parking, HSG D (E-2)
6,241	98	Roofs, HSG C (E-2)
12,379	98	Roofs, HSG D (E-2)
64,294	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (E-1, E-2)
16,045	70	Woods, Good, HSG C (E-1, E-2)
33,410	77	Woods, Good, HSG D (E-1, E-2)
209,842	66	TOTAL AREA

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Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
88,421	HSG A	E-1, E-2
0	HSG B	
47,208	HSG C	E-1, E-2
74,213	HSG D	E-1, E-2
0	Other	
209,842		TOTAL AREA

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Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (sq-ft)	HSG-B (sq-ft)	HSG-C (sq-ft)	HSG-D (sq-ft)	Other (sq-ft)	Total (sq-ft)	Ground Cover
5,794	0	23,228	19,493	0	48,514	>75% Grass cover, Good
18,333	0	1,695	8,932	0	28,959	Paved parking
0	0	6,241	12,379	0	18,619	Roofs
64,294	0	16,045	33,410	0	113,749	Woods, Good
88,421	0	47,208	74,213	0	209,842	TOTAL AREA

S
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Type III 24-hr 2-year Rainfall=3.27"

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Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7201 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff Area=90,058 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.08"
Flow Length=497' Tc=29.0 min CN=47 Runoff=0.02 cfs 629 cf

Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff Area=119,784 sf 39.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.46"
Flow Length=319' Tc=16.4 min CN=80 Runoff=3.39 cfs 14,533 cf

Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow=0.02 cfs 629 cf
Primary=0.02 cfs 629 cf

Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow=3.39 cfs 14,533 cf
Primary=3.39 cfs 14,533 cf

Total Runoff Area = 209,842 sf Runoff Volume = 15,162 cf Average Runoff Depth = 0.87"
77.33% Pervious = 162,263 sf 22.67% Impervious = 47,579 sf

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

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Type III 24-hr 2-year Rainfall=3.27"

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Page 7

Summary for Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff = 0.02 cfs @ 14.98 hrs, Volume= 629 cf, Depth= 0.08"
 Routed to Link SP1 : STUDY POINT #1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 2-year Rainfall=3.27"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,041	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
6	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
55,993	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
3,372	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
28,646	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
90,058	47	Weighted Average
90,058		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	50	0.0064	0.04		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
9.8	447	0.0230	0.76		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
29.0	497	Total			

Summary for Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff = 3.39 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 14,533 cf, Depth= 1.46"
 Routed to Link SP2 : STUDY POINT #2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 2-year Rainfall=3.27"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
3,753	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
23,222	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
19,493	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
18,333	98	Paved parking, HSG A
1,695	98	Paved parking, HSG C
8,932	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,241	98	Roofs, HSG C
12,379	98	Roofs, HSG D
8,302	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
12,672	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
4,764	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
119,784	80	Weighted Average
72,205		60.28% Pervious Area
47,579		39.72% Impervious Area

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 2-year Rainfall=3.27"

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Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.5	50	0.0154	0.06		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
0.8	34	0.0220	0.74		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.1	235	0.0720	1.88		Shallow Concentrated Flow, C-D Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
16.4	319	Total			

Summary for Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow Area = 90,058 sf, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.08" for 2-year event
 Inflow = 0.02 cfs @ 14.98 hrs, Volume= 629 cf
 Primary = 0.02 cfs @ 14.98 hrs, Volume= 629 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Summary for Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow Area = 119,784 sf, 39.72% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.46" for 2-year event
 Inflow = 3.39 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 14,533 cf
 Primary = 3.39 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 14,533 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=4.90"

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Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7201 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff Area=90,058 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.50"
Flow Length=497' Tc=29.0 min CN=47 Runoff=0.39 cfs 3,771 cf

Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff Area=119,784 sf 39.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.81"
Flow Length=319' Tc=16.4 min CN=80 Runoff=6.62 cfs 28,007 cf

Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow=0.39 cfs 3,771 cf
Primary=0.39 cfs 3,771 cf

Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow=6.62 cfs 28,007 cf
Primary=6.62 cfs 28,007 cf

Total Runoff Area = 209,842 sf Runoff Volume = 31,778 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.82"
77.33% Pervious = 162,263 sf 22.67% Impervious = 47,579 sf

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=4.90"

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Summary for Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff = 0.39 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3,771 cf, Depth= 0.50"
 Routed to Link SP1 : STUDY POINT #1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=4.90"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,041	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
6	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
55,993	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
3,372	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
28,646	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
90,058	47	Weighted Average
90,058		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	50	0.0064	0.04		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
9.8	447	0.0230	0.76		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
29.0	497	Total			

Summary for Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff = 6.62 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 28,007 cf, Depth= 2.81"
 Routed to Link SP2 : STUDY POINT #2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=4.90"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
3,753	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
23,222	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
19,493	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
18,333	98	Paved parking, HSG A
1,695	98	Paved parking, HSG C
8,932	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,241	98	Roofs, HSG C
12,379	98	Roofs, HSG D
8,302	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
12,672	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
4,764	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
119,784	80	Weighted Average
72,205		60.28% Pervious Area
47,579		39.72% Impervious Area

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=4.90"

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Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.5	50	0.0154	0.06		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
0.8	34	0.0220	0.74		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.1	235	0.0720	1.88		Shallow Concentrated Flow, C-D Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
16.4	319	Total			

Summary for Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow Area = 90,058 sf, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.50" for 10-year event
 Inflow = 0.39 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3,771 cf
 Primary = 0.39 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3,771 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Summary for Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow Area = 119,784 sf, 39.72% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.81" for 10-year event
 Inflow = 6.62 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 28,007 cf
 Primary = 6.62 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 28,007 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 25-year Rainfall=6.17"

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Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7201 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff Area=90,058 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.01"
Flow Length=497' Tc=29.0 min CN=47 Runoff=1.05 cfs 7,571 cf

Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff Area=119,784 sf 39.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.93"
Flow Length=319' Tc=16.4 min CN=80 Runoff=9.25 cfs 39,279 cf

Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow=1.05 cfs 7,571 cf
Primary=1.05 cfs 7,571 cf

Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow=9.25 cfs 39,279 cf
Primary=9.25 cfs 39,279 cf

Total Runoff Area = 209,842 sf Runoff Volume = 46,850 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.68"
77.33% Pervious = 162,263 sf 22.67% Impervious = 47,579 sf

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 25-year Rainfall=6.17"

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Page 13

Summary for Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff = 1.05 cfs @ 12.53 hrs, Volume= 7,571 cf, Depth= 1.01"
 Routed to Link SP1 : STUDY POINT #1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 25-year Rainfall=6.17"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,041	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
6	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
55,993	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
3,372	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
28,646	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
90,058	47	Weighted Average
90,058		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	50	0.0064	0.04		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
9.8	447	0.0230	0.76		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
29.0	497	Total			

Summary for Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff = 9.25 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 39,279 cf, Depth= 3.93"
 Routed to Link SP2 : STUDY POINT #2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 25-year Rainfall=6.17"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
3,753	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
23,222	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
19,493	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
18,333	98	Paved parking, HSG A
1,695	98	Paved parking, HSG C
8,932	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,241	98	Roofs, HSG C
12,379	98	Roofs, HSG D
8,302	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
12,672	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
4,764	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
119,784	80	Weighted Average
72,205		60.28% Pervious Area
47,579		39.72% Impervious Area

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Type III 24-hr 25-year Rainfall=6.17"

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Page 14

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.5	50	0.0154	0.06		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
0.8	34	0.0220	0.74		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.1	235	0.0720	1.88		Shallow Concentrated Flow, C-D Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
16.4	319	Total			

Summary for Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow Area = 90,058 sf, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.01" for 25-year event
 Inflow = 1.05 cfs @ 12.53 hrs, Volume= 7,571 cf
 Primary = 1.05 cfs @ 12.53 hrs, Volume= 7,571 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Summary for Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow Area = 119,784 sf, 39.72% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.93" for 25-year event
 Inflow = 9.25 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 39,279 cf
 Primary = 9.25 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 39,279 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=8.78"

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Page 15

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7201 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff Area=90,058 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.39"
Flow Length=497' Tc=29.0 min CN=47 Runoff=3.02 cfs 17,948 cf

Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff Area=119,784 sf 39.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.36"
Flow Length=319' Tc=16.4 min CN=80 Runoff=14.75 cfs 63,483 cf

Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow=3.02 cfs 17,948 cf
Primary=3.02 cfs 17,948 cf

Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow=14.75 cfs 63,483 cf
Primary=14.75 cfs 63,483 cf

Total Runoff Area = 209,842 sf Runoff Volume = 81,431 cf Average Runoff Depth = 4.66"
77.33% Pervious = 162,263 sf 22.67% Impervious = 47,579 sf

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=8.78"

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Page 16

Summary for Subcatchment E-1: Subcat E-1

Runoff = 3.02 cfs @ 12.47 hrs, Volume= 17,948 cf, Depth= 2.39"
 Routed to Link SP1 : STUDY POINT #1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=8.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
2,041	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
6	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
55,993	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
3,372	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
28,646	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
90,058	47	Weighted Average
90,058		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	50	0.0064	0.04		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
9.8	447	0.0230	0.76		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
29.0	497	Total			

Summary for Subcatchment E-2: Subcat E-2

Runoff = 14.75 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 63,483 cf, Depth= 6.36"
 Routed to Link SP2 : STUDY POINT #2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
 Type III 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=8.78"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
3,753	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A
23,222	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
19,493	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
18,333	98	Paved parking, HSG A
1,695	98	Paved parking, HSG C
8,932	98	Paved parking, HSG D
6,241	98	Roofs, HSG C
12,379	98	Roofs, HSG D
8,302	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
12,672	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
4,764	77	Woods, Good, HSG D
119,784	80	Weighted Average
72,205		60.28% Pervious Area
47,579		39.72% Impervious Area

2712-02A - Existing HydroCAD

Type III 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=8.78"

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Page 17

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.5	50	0.0154	0.06		Sheet Flow, A-B Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.28"
0.8	34	0.0220	0.74		Shallow Concentrated Flow, B-C Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.1	235	0.0720	1.88		Shallow Concentrated Flow, C-D Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
16.4	319	Total			

Summary for Link SP1: STUDY POINT #1

Inflow Area = 90,058 sf, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.39" for 100-year event
 Inflow = 3.02 cfs @ 12.47 hrs, Volume= 17,948 cf
 Primary = 3.02 cfs @ 12.47 hrs, Volume= 17,948 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Summary for Link SP2: STUDY POINT #2

Inflow Area = 119,784 sf, 39.72% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 6.36" for 100-year event
 Inflow = 14.75 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 63,483 cf
 Primary = 14.75 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 63,483 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Existing Watershed Plan

