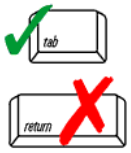
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

A. Introduction

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



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

The Stormwater Report must include:

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

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

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

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

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[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.

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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

Daniel Sievers 6/10/2025

Signature and Date

Checklist

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

☐ New development

☒ Redevelopment

☐ Mix of New Development and Redevelopment

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

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

- ☐ No disturbance to any Wetland Resource Areas
- ☐ Site Design Practices (e.g. clustered development, reduced frontage setbacks)
- ☒ Reduced Impervious Area (Redevelopment Only)
- ☒ Minimizing disturbance to existing trees and shrubs
- ☐ LID Site Design Credit Requested:
  - ☐ Credit 1
  - ☐ Credit 2
  - ☐ Credit 3
- ☐ Use of “country drainage” versus curb and gutter conveyance and pipe
- ☐ Bioretention Cells (includes Rain Gardens)
- ☐ Constructed Stormwater Wetlands (includes Gravel Wetlands designs)
- ☐ Treebox Filter
- ☐ Water Quality Swale (Wet)
- ☐ 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 ***(The proposed work will decrease impervious area on site and will increase the ability for stormwater to infiltrate into the ground on site. The proposed redevelopment meets this standard to the maximum extent practicable and mitigation of runoff is not necessary)***

☐ 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 ***(The proposed work will decrease impervious area on site and will increase the ability for stormwater to infiltrate into the ground on site. The proposed redevelopment meets this standard to the maximum extent practicable.)***

☐ Soil Analysis provided.

☒ Required Recharge Volume calculation provided.

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

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

☐ Static ☐ Simple Dynamic ☐ Dynamic Field[1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Checklist (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 proposed work will decrease impervious area on site and will increase the ability for stormwater to infiltrate into the ground on site. The proposed redevelopment meets this standard to the maximum extent practicable.)***

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

☐ 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 (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 proposed redevelopment is not proposing a LUHPPL, therefore this standard is not applicable)

☐ 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.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Standard 6: Critical Areas

(The proposed redevelopment is not located in a critical area, therefore this standard is not applicable)

☐ 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 (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 proposed work will decrease impervious area on site and will increase the ability for stormwater to infiltrate into the ground on site. The proposed redevelopment meets this standard to the maximum extent practicable. This is covered in the narrative on sheet 3 in the discussion demonstrating compliance with 310 CMR 10.58(5)(b)]

☐ 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.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

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 (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. ***(No BMPs Proposed)***

☐ 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.

Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement

I, Daniel Sievers, PE, hereby notify the Littleton Conservation Commission that I have not witnessed, nor am aware of any existing illicit discharges at the site known as 97 & 99 Mill Road in Littleton, Massachusetts. I also hereby certify that the development of said property as illustrated on the final plans entitled "Site Redevelopment Plan in Littleton, Massachusetts, 97 & 99 Mill Road," prepared by The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc. dated April 29, 2025 and as revised and approved by the Littleton Conservation Commission and maintenance thereof in accordance with the "Construction Period Pollution Prevention & Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan" and "Long-Term Best Management Practices Operation and Maintenance Plan" prepared by The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc dated June 10, 2025 and as revised and approved by the Littleton Conservation Commission will not create any new illicit discharges. There is no warranty implied regarding future illicit discharges that may occur as a result of improper construction or maintenance of the stormwater management system or unforeseen accidents.

Name: Daniel Sievers, PE

Company: The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc.

Title: Owner's Representative

Signature: Daniel Sievers

Date: 6/10/2025

June 10, 2025

Stormwater Management Calculations

STANDARD 3: Recharge To Groundwater: Static Method

- Calculate Change in Impervious Area

  Existing Impervious Area HSG D Soil = 133,123 SF
  Proposed Impervious Area HSG D Soil = 112,527 SF

Change in Impervious = 133,123 SF – 112,527 SF = -20,596 SF

- Determine Rainfall Depth to be Recharged
  (MassDEP Stormwater Management Handbook: Table 2.3.2)

Hydrologic Soil Group	Recharge Rainfall Depth
D	0.10"

- Calculate Recharge Volume

  Rv = [0.10" x -20,596 SF] / 12 SF-In = 171.6 CF
  Rv **= -171.6 CF**

Design Complies with Recharge Volume Standard*

Construction Period Pollution Prevention Plan (CPPPP)
Construction Phase Best Management Practices (BMP's)

Erosion and Sedimentation will be controlled at the site by utilizing Structural Practices, Stabilization Practices, and Dust Control. These practices correspond with plans entitled "Site Redevelopment Plan in Littleton, Massachusetts, 97 & 99 Mill Road" prepared by The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc. dated May 13, 2025, and as revised and approved by the Town of Littleton, hereinafter referred to as the Site Plans.

Responsible Party Contact Information:

Stormwater Management System Owner:	Littleton BESS LLC c/o Ernest Panos 2 Seaport Lane, Suite 5C Boston, MA 02210 P: (617) 338-6300
Littleton Department of Public Works:	39 Ayer Road Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2670
Littleton Planning Department:	Littleton Town Hall 37 Shattuck Street Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2425
Littleton Conservation Commission:	Littleton Town Hall 37 Shattuck Street Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2428
Site Design Engineer Information:	The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc. 66 Elm Street Danvers, MA 01923 Phone: (978) 777-8586

Structural Practices:

1) **Silt Sock** – A siltation sock barrier shall be installed in accordance with the approved plans where high rates of stormwater runoff are anticipated.

   a) Installation Schedule: Prior to Start of land disturbance

   a) Maintenance and Inspection: The site supervisor shall inspect the barrier at least once per week and after a storm event (0.25 inches of rainfall within a twenty-four-hour period) and shall repair any damaged or affected areas of the barrier at the time they are noted. Remove sediment deposits promptly after storm events to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the barrier. Sediment will be removed from in front of the barrier when it becomes about 4" deep at the barrier. Take care to avoid undermining the barrier during cleanout.

2) **Sediment Track-Out:** The site supervisor will inspect and ensure that sediment is not tracked into the roadway. If tracking onto the roadway is noted, it shall be removed immediately via by hand or a mechanical street sweeper. Stabilized Construction Exit will be installed at the construction entrance to the site to prevent trucks from tracking material onto the road from the construction site. If, at any point during the project, the tracking pad becomes ineffective due to accumulation of soil, the crushed stone and sediment shall be removed and shall be replaced with new crushed stone. The site supervisor will inspect the tracking pads weekly to ensure that they are properly limiting the tracking of soil onto the road. If tracking onto the roadway is noted, it shall be removed immediately via by hand or a mechanical street sweeper.

Stabilization Practices:

Stabilization measures shall be implemented as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased, with the following exceptions.

- Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporary or permanently cease is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

- Where construction activity will resume on a portion of the site within 21 days from when activities ceased, (e.g. the total time period that construction activity is temporarily ceased is less than 21 days) then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily ceased.

1) **<u>Temporary Seeding</u>** – Temporary seeding will allow a short-term vegetative cover on disturbed site areas that may be in danger of erosion. Temporary seeding will be done at stock piles and disturbed portions of the site where construction activity will temporarily cease for at least 21 days. The temporary seeding will stabilize cleared and unvegetated areas that will not be brought into final grade for several weeks or months.

<u>Temporary Seeding Planting Procedures *</u>

a) Planting should preferably be done between April 1st and June 30th, and September 1st through September 31st. If planting is done in the months of July and August, irrigation may be required. If planting is done between October 1st and March 31st, mulching shall be applied immediately after planting.

b) Before seeding, install structural practice controls. Utilize Amoco supergro or equivalent.

c) Select the appropriate seed species for temporary cover from the following table.

Species	Seeding Rate (lbs./1,000 sq.)	Seeding Rate (lbs./acre)	Recommended Seeding Dates	Seed Cover required
Annual Ryegrass	1	40	April 1st to June 1st August 15th to Sept. 15th	¼ inch
Foxtail Millet	0.7	30	May 1st to June 30th	½ to ¾ inch
Oats	2	80	April 1st to July 1st August 15th to Sept. 15th	1 to 1-½ inch
Winter Rye	3	120	August 15th to Oct. 15th	1 to 1-½ inch

d) Apply the seed uniformly by hydroseeding, broadcasting, or by hand.

e) Use effective mulch, such as clean grain straw; tacked and/or tied with netting to protect seedbed and encourage plant growth.

<u>Temporary Seeding Inspection/Maintenance *</u>

a) Inspect within 6 weeks of planting to see if stands are adequate. Check for damage within 24 hours of the end to a heavy rainfall, defined as a 2-year storm event (i.e., 3.30 inches of rainfall within a twenty-four-hour period). Stands should be uniform and dense. Reseed and mulch damaged and sparse areas immediately. Tack or tie down mulch as necessary.

b) Seeds should be supplied with adequate moisture. Furnish water as needed, especially in abnormally hot or dry weather. Water application rates should be controlled to prevent runoff.

2) **Geotextiles** - Geotextiles such as jute netting will be used in combination with other practices such as mulching to stabilize steep slopes. The following geotextile materials or equivalent are to be utilized for structural and nonstructural controls as shown in the following table.

Practice	Manufacturer	Product	Remarks
Sediment Fence	Amoco	Woven polypropylene 1198 or equivalent	0.425 mm opening
Construction Entrance	Amoco	Woven polypropylene 2002 or equivalent	0.300 mm opening
Outlet Protection	Amoco	Nonwoven polypropylene 4551 or equivalent	0.150 mm opening
Erosion Control (slope stability)	Amoco	Supergro or equivalent	Erosion control revegetation mix, open polypropylene fiber on degradable polypropylene net scrim

Geotextile Installation

a) Netting and matting require firm, continuous contact between the materials and the soil. If there is no contact, the material will not hold the soil and erosion will occur underneath the material.

Geotextile Inspection/Maintenance *

a) In the field, regular inspections should be made to check for cracks, tears, or breaches in the fabric. Appropriate repairs should be made when necessary.

3) **Mulching and Netting** – Mulching will provide immediate protection to exposed soils during the period of short construction delays, or over winter months through the application of plant residues, or other suitable materials, to exposed soil areas. In areas, which have been seeded either for temporary or permanent cover, mulching should immediately follow seeding. On steep slopes, mulch must be supplemented with netting. The preferred mulching material is straw.

Mulch (Straw) Materials and Installation

a) Straw has been found to be one of the most effective organic mulch materials. The specifications for straw are described below, but other material may be appropriate. The straw should be air-dried; free of undesirable seeds & coarse materials. The application rate per 1,000 sq. is 90-100 lbs. (2-3 bales) and the application rate per acre is 2 tons (100-120 bales). The application should cover about 90% of the surface. The use of straw mulch is appropriate where mulch is maintained for more than three months. Straw mulch is subject to wind blowing

unless anchored, is the most commonly used mulching material and has the best microenvironment for germinating seeds.

Mulch Maintenance *

a) Inspect after rainstorms to check for movement of mulch or erosion. If washout, breakage, or erosion occurs, repair surface, reseed, remulch, and install new netting as necessary.

b) Straw or grass mulches that blow or wash away should be repaired promptly.

c) If netting is used to anchor mulch, care should be taken during initial mowing to keep the mower height high to not damage the netting. After a period of time, the netting degrades and will become less of a problem.

d) Continue inspections until vegetation is well established.

4) **Land Grading** – Grading on fill slopes, cut slopes, and stockpile areas will be done with full siltation controls in place.

Land Grading Design/Installation Requirements

a) Areas to be graded should be cleared and grubbed of all timber, logs, brush, rubbish, and vegetated matter that will interfere with the grading operation. Topsoil should be stripped and stockpiled for use on critical disturbed areas for establishment of vegetation. Cut slopes to be topsoiled should be thoroughly scarified to a minimum depth of 3-inches prior to placement of topsoil.

b) Fill materials should be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, and stumps. Frozen materials or soft and easily compressible materials should not be used in fills intended to support buildings, parking lots, roads, conduits, or other structures.

c) Earth fill intended to support structural measures should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of Standard Proctor Test density with proper moisture control, or as otherwise specified by the engineer responsible for material installation inspections. Compaction of other fills should be to the density required to control sloughing, erosion or excessive moisture content. Maximum thickness of fill layers prior to compaction should not exceed 9 inch lifts.

d) The uppermost one foot of fill slopes should be compacted to at least 85 percent of the maximum unit weight (based on the modified AASHTO compaction test). This is accomplished by running appropriate compaction equipment over the fill.

e) Fill should consist of material from borrow areas and excess cut that is stockpiled on site. All disturbed areas should be free draining, left with a neat and finished appearance, and should be protected from erosion.

Land Grading Stabilization Inspection/Maintenance *

a) All slopes should be checked periodically to see that vegetation is in good condition. Any rills or damage from erosion and animal burrowing should be repaired immediately to avoid further damage.

b) If seepage develop on the slopes, the area should be evaluated to determine if the seepage will cause an unstable condition. Subsurface drains or a gravel mulch may be required to alleviate excessive seepage.

c) Areas requiring revegetation should be repaired immediately. Control undesirable vegetation such as weeds and woody growth to avoid bank stability problems in the future.

5) **Topsoiling *** – Topsoiling will help establish vegetation on all disturbed areas throughout the site during the seeding process. The soil texture of the topsoil to be used shall be a sandy loam to silt loam texture with 15% to 20% organic content.

Topsoiling Placement

a) Topsoil should not be placed while in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subgrade is excessively wet, or when conditions exist that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading or proposed seeding.

b) Do not place topsoil on slopes steeper than 2:1 without additional structural practices implemented, as it will tend to erode.

c) If topsoil and subsoil are not properly bonded, water will not infiltrate the soil profile evenly and it will be difficult to establish vegetation. The best method is to work the topsoil into the layer below for a depth of at least 3 inches.

6) **Permanent Seeding** – Permanent Seeding shall be done immediately after the final design grades are achieved. Native species of plants should be used to establish perennial vegetative cover on disturbed areas. The revegetation should be done early enough in the fall so that a good cover is established before cold weather comes and growth stops until the spring. A good cover is defined as vegetation covering 75 percent or more of the ground surface.

Permanent Seeding Seedbed Preparation

a) In infertile or coarse-textured subsoil, it is best to stockpile topsoil and re-spread it over the finished slope at a minimum 3 to 6-inch depth and roll it to provide a firm seedbed. The topsoil must have a sandy loam to silt loam texture with 15% to 20% organic content. If construction fill operations have left soil exposed with a loose, rough, or irregular surface, smooth with blade and roll.

b) Loosen the soil to a depth of 3-5 inches with suitable agricultural or construction equipment.

c) Areas not to receive topsoil shall be treated to firm the seedbed after incorporation of the lime and fertilizer so that it is depressed no more than ½ - 1

inch when stepped on. Areas to receive topsoil shall not be firmed until after topsoiling and lime and fertilizer is applied and incorporated, at which time it shall be treated to firm the seedbed as described above.

Permanent Seeding Grass Selection/Application

a) Select an appropriate cool or warm season grass based on site conditions and seeding date. Apply the seed uniformly by hydro-seeding, broadcasting, or by hand. Uniform seed distribution is essential. On steep slopes, hydroseeding may be the most effective seeding method. Surface roughening is particularly important when preparing slopes for hydroseeding.

b) Lime and fertilize. Organic fertilizer shall be utilized in areas within the 100-foot buffer zone to a wetland resource area.

c) Mulch the seedings with straw applied at the rate of ½ tons per acre. Anchor the mulch with erosion control netting or fabric on sloping areas. Amoco supergro or equivalent should be utilized.

Permanent Seeding Inspection/Maintenance *

a) Frequently inspect seeded areas for failure and make necessary repairs and reseed immediately. Conduct or follow-up survey after one year and replace failed plants where necessary.

b) If vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent rill erosion, overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil test results.

c) If a stand has less than 40% cover, reevaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer. Re-establish the stand following seedbed preparation and seeding recommendations, omitting lime and fertilizer in the absence of soil test results. If the season prevents resowing, mulch or jute netting shall be installed as an effective temporary cover.

d) Seeded areas should be fertilized during the second growing season. Lime and fertilize thereafter at periodic intervals, as needed. Organic fertilizer shall be utilized in areas within the 100-foot buffer zone to a wetland resource area.

Dust Control:

Dust control will be utilized throughout the entire construction process of the site. For example, keeping disturbed surfaces moist during windy periods will be an effective control measure, especially for construction access roads. The use of dust control will prevent the movement of soil to offsite areas. However, care must be taken to not create runoff from excessive use of water to control dust. The following are methods of Dust Control that may be used on-site:

- Vegetative Cover – The most practical method for disturbed areas not subject to traffic.

- Calcium Chloride – Calcium chloride may be applied by mechanical spreader as loose, dry granules or flakes at a rate that keeps the surface moist but not so high as to cause water pollution or plant damage.
- Sprinkling – The site may be sprinkled until the surface is wet. Sprinkling will be effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes.
- Stone – Stone will be used to stabilize construction roads and will provide dust control.

The site supervisor shall employ an on-site water vehicle for the control of dust as necessary.

Inspection/Maintenance:

Operator personnel must inspect the construction site at least once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 1/4-inch or greater. The applicant shall be responsible to secure the services of a design professional or similar professional (inspector - MCG) on an on-going basis throughout all phases of the project. Refer to the Inspection/Maintenance Requirements presented earlier in the "Structural and Stabilization Practices." The inspector should review the erosion and sediment controls with respect to the following:

- Whether or not the measure was installed/performed correctly.
- Whether or not there has been damage to the measure since it was installed or performed.
- What should be done to correct any problems with the measure.

The inspector should document the findings and should request the required maintenance or repair for the pollution prevention measures when the inspector finds that it is necessary for the measure to be effective. The inspector should notify the appropriate person to make the required changes.

It is essential that the inspector document the inspection of the pollution prevention measures. These records will be used to request maintenance and repair and to prove that the inspection and maintenance were performed. The forms list each of the measures to be inspected on the site, the inspector's name, the date of the inspection, the condition of the measure/area inspected, maintenance or repair performed and any changes which should be made to the Operation and Maintenance Plan to control or eliminate unforeseen pollution of storm water.

Spill Prevention and Response:

The site supervisor or their representative shall be present on the job site at all times during the course of work and shall be present during the delivery, removal of any liquid/chemical materials to or from the job site. They will also be present during any refueling practices. All subcontractors will be notified of requirements related to the SWPPP and sign the subcontractor certification form in Appendix G. In the event of a spill, the site supervisor shall be notified immediately. The site supervisor shall have in place a spill prevention plan and resources to contain and clean up any potential spills in a timely manner.

Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles:

The site supervisor shall inform all subcontractors that all refueling/maintenance of equipment and vehicles is to be done outside of the 100' Buffer zone in a designated area determined by the site supervisor and approved by the Littleton Conservation Commission. The site supervisor or their representative shall be present at the time of any fueling procedure. The site supervisor shall have a fuel spill plan and measures on site to initiate containment and clean-up in the event a fuel spill occurs.

- Installation Schedule: Prior to start of Work
- Maintenance and Inspection: The site supervisor shall maintain a log of individuals receiving these instructions.
- Responsible Staff: Site Supervisor

Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes:

The general contractor and site supervisor shall assemble a recycling and waste management area on the site after excavation and preliminary site grading have been completed. This area shall include dumpsters and storage areas for materials recycling and construction waste as needed. Waste and recycling shall be removed from the site on a weekly basis or as appropriate to the stage of construction.

- Installation Schedule: Prior to start of Work
- Maintenance and Inspection: The site supervisor shall inspect the waste and recycling area on a daily basis to ensure the proper sorting and disposal of materials. This shall also include evaluation that waste/recycling are confined to the designated area. The site supervisor shall maintain a log of individuals receiving these instructions.
- Responsible Staff: Site Supervisor

The site supervisor shall designate a materials staging area on site. This area shall be covered with 2" of gravel (this gravel shall be subsequently stripped and can be reused as a base for paving or other construction activities)

- Installation Schedule: Prior to start of Work
- Maintenance and Inspection: The site supervisor shall inspect this area once week to ensure orderly materials storage is confined to the designated area. The site supervisor shall coordinate all materials delivery to ensure proper placement of materials.
- Responsible Staff: Site Supervisor

a) Building Products
   - All building products shall be stored in contained areas within the construction site away from the elements. Storage containers shall be used as needed to protect stored materials. Material storage and stockpiling areas will be surrounded by haybales and silt fencing to prevent erosion.

b) Pesticides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Landscape Materials
   - No Pesticides and herbicides shall be used on site per Special Condition 34 of the Order of Conditions (DEP File #039-0920) issued November 27th, 2024. Fertilizers shall be restricted to the use of only organic slow-release nitrogen fertilizers, shall not contain more than 3% phosphorous and shall only to be used outside of the 50' No Disturb Buffer Zone (with the exception of the minimum amount of organic material required to establish the mitigation plantings.) To mitigate runoff, do not fertilize immediately preceding a rainstorm and use fertilizer sparingly. All

approved fertilizers, sand and salt for deicing and the like shall be stored in dry area that is protected from weather.

c) Diesel Fuel, Oil, Hydraulic Fluids, Other Petroleum Products, and Other Chemicals
   - Vehicle fueling and maintenance shall occur outside of the 100' Buffer Zone for the duration of the project.

d) Hazardous or Toxic Waste
   - All import of hazardous or toxic materials onto the site shall be limited to those necessary for immediate work. No stockpiling of hazardous or toxic materials shall occur.
   - All hazardous materials must be clearly labeled and stored in a locked area.
   - A spill prevention and response plan shall be created by the site contractor to ensure that pollutants are not distributed into stormwater runoff.
   - All hazardous materials shall be disposed of off-site according to MA DEP and Federal EPA regulations.

e) Construction and Domestic Waste
   The site supervisor shall produce a written document received by all subcontractors and employees that delineates their responsibilities on site. The site supervisor shall document receipt of these instructions by obtaining the signatures of subcontractors and individuals that may enter the site and the date in which they were notified of their responsibilities. This document shall instruct all waste to be properly distributed to a designated area. The general contractor and site supervisor shall assemble a recycling and waste management area on the site, in the location indicated on the plans, after excavation and preliminary site grading have been completed. This area shall include dumpsters and storage areas for materials recycling and construction waste. Waste and recycling shall be removed from the site on a weekly basis as appropriate to the stage of construction.
   - Installation Schedule: Prior to start of Work
   - Maintenance and Inspection: The site supervisor shall inspect the waste and recycling area on a daily basis to ensure the proper sorting and disposal of materials. This shall also include evaluation that waste/recycling are confined to the designated area. The site supervisor shall maintain a log of individuals receiving these instructions.
   - Responsible Staff: Site Supervisor

f) Sanitary Waste
   - Portable sanitary waste facilities shall be kept on site for the duration of the project for use by personnel on site.
   - Waste facilities shall be cleaned weekly and emptied as necessary by licensed personnel.

Long Term Stormwater Best Management Practices
Operation and Maintenance Plan
for
97 & 99 Mill Road
Littleton, Massachusetts
June 10, 2025

The following operation and maintenance plan has been prepared as a guidance document for the efficient implementation, operation and maintenance of the on-site stormwater management systems. The following procedures shall be implemented to ensure success of the Stormwater Management Plan:

1. The contractor shall comply with the details of construction of the site as shown on the approved plans.
2. Effective erosion control measures during construction shall be maintained until construction has commenced with final surface materials being installed.

Basic Information

Battery Energy Storage System Owner:	Littleton BESS LLC c/o Ernest Panos 2 Seaport Lane, Suite 5C Boston, MA 02210 P: (617) 338-6300
Littleton Conservation Commission:	Town Hall 37 Shattuck Street, 1St Floor, Room B100 Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2428
Littleton Fire Department:	20 Foster Street Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2302
Littleton Department of Public Works:	39 Ayer Road Littleton, MA 01460 P: (978) 540-2670
Site Design Engineer Information:	The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc. 66 Elm Street Danvers, MA 01923 Phone: (978) 777-8586

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls During Construction:

The site and drainage construction contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the stormwater system during construction. Routine maintenance of all items shall be performed to ensure adequate runoff and pollution control during construction.

Proposed erosion controls will be placed as shown on the Site Redevelopment Plan prior to the commencement of any earth removal or construction activity. The integrity of the erosion control barrier will be maintained by periodic inspection and replacement as necessary. The erosion control barrier will remain in place until final surface material has been established.

General Conditions

1. The developer shall be responsible for scheduling regular inspections and maintenance of the stormwater BMP's until the project has been completed. The erosion control measures and maintenance shall be conducted as detailed in the following long-term pollution prevention plan and illustrated on the approved design plans:
2. The site shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the design plans and the following Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan.
3. The owner shall allow members and agents of the Littleton Conservation Commission to enter the premises and ensure that the Owner has complied with the Operation and Maintenance Plan requirements.
4. A recommended inspection and maintenance schedule is outlined below based on statewide averages. This inspection and maintenance schedule shall be adhered to at a minimum for the first year of service of all BMP's referenced in this document. At the commencement of the first year of service, a more accurate inspection/maintenance schedule shall be determined based on the level of service for this site.

Vegetated Areas:

Immediately after construction, monitoring of the erosion control systems shall occur until establishment of adequate vegetation ground cover. Afterwards, vegetated areas shall be maintained as such. Vegetation shall be replaced as necessary to ensure proper stabilization of the site.

Cost: Included with annual landscaping budget. Consult with local landscape contractors.

Snow Storage:

The Owner shall inform their snow removal contractor of the designated areas for snow storage. Any excess snow shall be removed from the site in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan (LTPPP)

Prevention of Illicit Discharges:

Illicit discharges to the stormwater management system are not allowed. Illicit discharges are discharges that are not comprised entirely of stormwater. Pursuant to Mass DEP Stormwater Standards the following activities or facilities are not considered illicit discharges: firefighting, water line flushing, landscape irrigation, uncontaminated groundwater, potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, footing drains, individual resident car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, water used for street washing and water used to clean residential building without detergents.

To prevent illicit discharges to the stormwater management system the following policies should be implemented:

1. Good Housekeeping Practices
   - The site shall be kept clean of litter and debris and continuously maintained in accordance with the Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan as noted above. All chemicals shall be covered and stored in secured location. Any land disturbances that change drainage characteristics shall be remedied to pre-disturbance characteristics (i.e. shoulder rutting from vehicles, land disturbance from plowing, etc.) as soon as possible to ensure proper treatment of all stormwater runoff.
2. Provisions for Storing Materials and Waste Products Inside or Under Cover
   - All chemicals and chemical waste products shall be stored inside or in a secured covered location to prevent potential discharge. Any major spills shall be reported to municipal officials and a remediation plan shall be implemented immediately.
3. Vehicle Maintenance
   - Any vehicle maintenance shall be done with care to prevent discharge of illicit fluids. If fluids are accidentally spilled, immediate action shall be implemented to clean and remove the fluid to prevent discharge into the stormwater management system and/or infiltrating into the groundwater.
4. Spill Prevention and Response Plans
   - If a major spill of an illicit substance occurs, town officials (including but not limited to the Littleton Fire Department and Littleton Police Department) shall be notified immediately. A response plan shall then be implemented immediately to prevent any illicit discharges from entering the stormwater management system and ultimately surface waters of the Commonwealth.
5. Solid waste
   - All domestic solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Waste shall be placed into covered dumpsters and/or covered waste bins to prevent water intrusion and potentially contaminated runoff. No chemicals, hazardous materials, construction debris or non-household generated refuse shall be disposed of in the on-site waste disposal containers.

Emergency Contact for Implementing
Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan:

Littleton BESS LLC
c/o Ernest Panos
2 Seaport Lane, Suite 5C
Boston, MA 02210
P: (617) 338-6300