Sudbury-Hudson Transmission Reliability and Mass Central Rail Trail Project

Hudson, Stow, Marlborough, and Sudbury

PREPARED FOR

EVERSURCE

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy 247 Station Drive Westwood, MA, 02090



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PREPARED BY



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JULY 2020



July 31, 2020

Ref: 12970.00/14424.00

Alan Anacheka-Nasemann Sr. Project Manager/Ecologist, Regulatory Division New England District, US Army Corps of Engineers 696 Virginia Road Concord, MA 01742-2751

Re: Sudbury-Hudson Transmission Reliability and Mass Central Rail Trail Project

Dear Mr. Anacheka-Nasemann,

On behalf of the co-applicants, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation ("DCR") and NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy, VHB is submitting this Pre-Construction Notification for coverage under the Section 404 Massachusetts General Permit. The Project involves the installation of Eversource's new Sudbury-Hudson electric transmission line and construction of DCR's Mass Central Rail Trail within an existing inactive railroad right-of-way owned by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, in the towns of Hudson, Stow, Marlborough, and Sudbury, Massachusetts.

We appreciate your consideration of this application and look forward to working with you on the environmental review of this project. Please do not hesitate to contact Vivian Kimball (508-513-2713, wkimball@vhb.com) or Gene Crouch (617-607-2783, gcrouch@vhb.com) should you require additional information or clarification pertaining to the enclosed information.

Com & aund

Sincerely,

Vivian Kimball and Gene Crouch

CC: Denise Bartone, Eversource

Paul Jahnige, DCR

101 Walnut Street

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1

Introduction

On behalf of the co-applicants, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation ("DCR") and NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy, VHB is submitting this Pre-Construction Notification ("PCN") with the US Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") requesting a Section 404 permit under the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA") (33 USC § 1344) and its implementing rules, regulations, and policies.

Eversource is proposing to install a new 115-kilovolt ("kV") underground electric transmission line and DCR is proposing to construct a portion of the Mass Central Rail Trail ("MCRT") within an inactive Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority ("MBTA") railroad right-of-way ("ROW") located in Hudson, Stow, Marlborough, and Sudbury, Massachusetts. A locus map is provided as Figure 1 in Appendix A. This Project is the direct result of a collaborative project-planning process among DCR, Eversource, and the MBTA. This coordinated effort combines two compatible uses within a single existing and under-utilized transportation corridor, with a proposed phased construction sequence to minimize cost, the overall construction schedule, and potential impacts to wetland resource areas.

Throughout the design phase of the Project, Eversource and DCR have coordinated closely and have jointly met with local municipalities as well as state regulatory agencies such as Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("MassDEP") Wetlands Division,

MassDEP Waterways (Chapter 91) Division, and the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program ("NHESP") to discuss the details for the proposed MCRT and the underground transmission line. DCR and Eversource are developing a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") to memorialize agreements to design, permit, construct, operate, and maintain the Project, and have made a concerted effort to design the Project to avoid and minimize impacts to wetland resource areas.

The Project will serve the dual purpose of increasing the reliability of the regional electric transmission system and advancing state-wide multi-use trail network initiatives. The underground electric transmission component of the Project will resolve thermal overloads and low voltage conditions and will support the increased demand for electricity within this portion of the transmission system.

1.1 Project Overview

The Project is approximately 9.0 miles long, of which 7.6 miles is located within the MBTA ROW from the Sudbury Substation west to Wilkins Street in Hudson. At Wilkins Street, the Project continues southwest within Wilkins Street and Forest Avenue for approximately 1.4 miles to its termination at the Hudson Light and Power Department ("HLPD") Substation. There are no wetland impacts along the segment of the Project located within Wilkins Street and Forest Avenue. The land within the MBTA ROW is previously developed consistent with its former use as a railroad ROW. In its present condition, the track structure (rail, ties, and ballast) occupies a footprint that is approximately 11 feet wide throughout the ROW.

1.2 Summary of Impacts to Waters of the US

A summary of the work proposed within Waters of the US is provided in Table 1. Further descriptions of these resource areas is provided in Section 3.

Permanent impacts (1,014 square feet) to Waters of the US are primarily the result of grading to provide a safe construction work platform and satisfy DCR design criteria for bicycle paths. Temporary impacts (3,633 square feet) are primarily due to either lowering the existing grade (that will not result in wetland loss) or placement of crane mats to support construction at Bridges 127 and 130. The Project also proposes to rehabilitate Bridge 128, but the crane mats in this location can be placed in uplands and this work will not result in impacts to Waters of the US. Table 2 provides a detailed breakdown of impacts to Waters of the US.

The Project will result in a total of less than 5,000 square feet of permanent and temporary impacts to Waters of the US and is eligible for Self-Verification based on these impacts. However, based on feedback from the Massachusetts Historical Commission ("MHC"), the Project has the potential to cause effects to historic properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, this PCN is being filed in accordance with MA GP General Condition 7c.

Table 1 Summary of Work within Jurisdictional Waters of the US

Activity and Resource Type	Permanent Impact (sf)	Temporary Impact (sf)	Total Impact (sf)
Stream Crossings			
Bridge 130 Replacement (Fort Meadow Brook)			
Crane Mats in BVW	-	1,936	1,936
Bridge 128 Rehabilitation (Hop Brook)	-	-	-
Bridge 127 Replacement (Hop Brook)			
Crane Mats in BVW	-	296	296
Crane Mats in Stream	-	1,146	1,146
Crane Mats along Bank (If)	-	246	246
Grading in Wetlands			
In BVW	85	201	286
In IVW	925	27	952
Headwall Installations			
In BVW	4	27	31
TOTAL (sf)	1,014	3,633	4,647
In BVW	89	2,460	2,549
In IVW	925	27	952
In Stream	0	1,146	1,146

Source: VHB

IVW = Isolated Vegetated Wetland BVW = Bordering Vegetated Wetland

Table 2 Breakdown of Impacts to Waters of the US

Station	Wetland #	Wetland Type ¹	Permanent Impact (sf)	Temporary Impact (sf)	Work
Hudson					
105+40 to 105+53	21	IVW, PFO	-	27	Grading (cut; no wetland loss)
116+05 to 116+56	3	IVW, PEM	312	-	Grading (fill)
147+85 to 150+15 (north of ROW)	7	BVW, PEM	-	663	Crane mats
147+85 to 150+15 (south of ROW)	6	BVW, PEM	-	1,273	Crane mats
309+91 to 311+70	12	IVW, PSS	310	0	Grading (fill)

Station	Wetland #	Wetland Type ¹	Permanent Impact (sf)	Temporary Impact (sf)	Work
Sudbury					
713+57 to 713+69 (north of ROW)	18	BVW, PSS	4	23	Permanent: Concrete headwall (fill) Temporary: Grading (cut; no wetland loss)
713+61 to 713+69 (south of ROW)	19	BVW, PSS	-	4	Grading (cut; no wetland loss) for concrete headwall
724+33 to	15	BVW, PEM	-	118	Crane mats
724+97 (west side of Bridge 127; north of ROW)	N/A	Stream (Hop Brook)	-	333	Crane mats
724+33 to	16	BVW, PEM	-	60	Crane mats
724+93 (west side of Bridge 127; south of ROW)	N/A	Stream (Hop Brook)	-	263	Crane mats
725+74 to 726+36	14	BVW, PFO/PEM	-	118	Crane mats
(east side of Bridge 127; north of ROW)	N/A	Stream (Hop Brook)	-	155	Crane mats
725+75 to 726+36	N/A	Stream (Hop	-	395	Crane mats
(east side of Bridge 127; south of ROW)		Brook)			
732+24 to 732+73	13	IVW, PFO	303	-	Grading (fill)
764+57 to 764+65	4	BVW, PSS	85	201	Permanent: Grading (fill) Temporary: Grading (cut)
		TOTAL	1,014	3,633	
TOTAL P	ERMANENT +	TEMPORARY	4,	647	

Source: VHB

IVW = Isolated Vegetated Wetland BVW = Bordering Vegetated Wetland

PFO = Palustrine Forested PSS = Palustrine Scrub-Shrub PEM = Palustrine Emergent

This PCN seeks written authorization under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act for permanent, temporary, and secondary impacts associated with rail trail and underground transmission line installation within wetlands. The Project is subject to General Permit 9 (Utility Line Activities) and General Permit 10 (Linear Transportation Projects and Stream

Crossings), with all of their terms and conditions, as well as the general conditions under the General Permits for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (2018).

Eversource and DCR have filed Notices of Intent in Hudson, Stow, and Sudbury under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and will work to obtain Orders of Conditions that will serve as the §401 Water Quality Certification.

1.3 Proposed Work

The Project will be constructed in a two-phased approach. Phase 1 will be under the control and responsibility of Eversource and will include all major earthwork, bridge reconstruction, construction of the wetland replication area, and the installation of the underground transmission line and stormwater management features. Phase 2 will be under the control and responsibility of DCR and will include installation of facilities at road crossings, paving the MCRT, and final restoration. Eversource and DCR will employ a qualified environmental monitor ("EM") during both Phases of construction. The EM will be responsible for daily inspections of work areas and will address potential issues related to the environment, if any (e.g., sediment migration, erosion controls, swamp mat installation, rare species, etc.). The EM will have stop work authority if site conditions are found to not be in conformance with permit conditions. During Phase 1, an Eversource EM will be responsible for ensuring that all construction activities are completed in accordance with applicable permit conditions. Once Phase 1 is complete, DCR's EM will assume all monitoring responsibilities during Phase 2 construction.

1.3.1 Stream Crossings

The Project proposes to replace existing railroad Bridges 130 and 127 and rehabilitate existing railroad Bridge 128. Erosion controls will be installed prior to grading the approaches to the bridges. In addition to silt fence and compost filter tubes, debris containment measures will be installed for the removal of the existing structure. Depending on the water depth at the time of construction, turbidity controls may consist of a geotextile fabric suspended from flotation booms and weighted at the bottom (turbidity curtains) or staked tall silt fence. All disturbed areas will be loamed and seeded with a native seed mix as described in Section 1.3.3. In addition, the crane mat locations will be stabilized with jute mesh and coconut fiber erosion control blankets, and the crane mat areas as well as the slopes adjacent to Bridges 130 and 127 will be planted with native trees and shrubs.

1.3.1.1 Fort Meadow Brook Crossing (Bridge 130)

The existing timber open deck bridge is in poor condition due to damage from a recent fire with widespread rot of the remaining timber, most notably in the ties, pile caps, and tops of the stringers. The bridge is supported with timber lagging on the eastern embankment but the west abutment wall and westernmost span are washed out, and the west embankment is eroded.

The existing decaying bridge structure will be removed and a new replacement bridge will be built in the same location to support the MCRT and transmission line. Crane mats will be

temporarily installed at either side of the crossing partially within wetlands to facilitate replacement of the bridge. These mats will result in 1,936 square feet of temporary wetland impact.

The new bridge will consist of a single span structure with new abutments that will be constructed landward of the existing abutment locations. The low chord of the new bridge will be at the same elevation as the existing bridge's low chord, which is at elevation 180.4 feet, NAVD88. The existing timber piers will be cut at the mudline and removed by hand. Steel sheeting will be installed around the bridge abutments to provide future scour protection during storm events and act as a retaining wall to minimize grading. The sheeting will also support temporary excavation to install the proposed abutments below ground. There will be no obstructions under the new bridge, which will improve the existing condition. Fort Meadow Brook bridge will be reconstructed in full compliance with the Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards as discussed in Section 4.3.

1.3.1.2 Hop Brook Crossing (Bridge 128)

The existing superstructure of the steel girder bridge is in satisfactory condition, and the intermediate timber piers are in fair to satisfactory condition. However, the existing superstructure will not adequately support the rail trail and transmission line, so the existing bridge deck will be upgraded. No foundation work will be necessary as part of the bridge rehabilitation because the existing stone abutments of this bridge are suitable for reuse.

Crane mats will be temporarily installed at either side of the crossing to facilitate rehabilitation of the bridge. These mats will be placed in uplands and will not result in any wetland impacts. Bridge 128 will be rehabilitated in full compliance with the Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards as discussed in Section 4.3.

1.3.1.3 Hop Brook Crossing (Bridge 127)

The existing stone masonry abutments for the steel girder bridge are in satisfactory condition, and the existing steel is in fair to satisfactory condition. However, the piers are in poor condition, with the easterly pier showing total section loss and no longer providing effective bearing. In addition, the existing structure is partially submerged in the water, causing deterioration to the bridge.

The existing bridge structure will be removed except for the existing stone abutments, and a new replacement bridge will be built in the same location to support the MCRT and transmission line. Crane mats will be temporarily installed at either side of the crossing partially within wetlands to facilitate replacement of the bridge. These mats will result in 296 square feet of temporary wetland impacts and 1,146 square feet of temporary stream impacts.

The new bridge will consist of a single span structure with new abutments that will be constructed landward of the existing abutment locations. The low chord of the new bridge will be located above the existing bridge's low chord so that the new bridge will not be partially submerged. The existing timber piers will be cut at the mudline and removed by hand.

The removal of the existing piers and the increased height of the span will have the benefit of increasing the hydraulic opening at the bridge, providing additional clearance over the two-year design storm event, and reducing the likelihood of trapping debris. Bridge 127 will be reconstructed in full compliance with the Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards as discussed in Section 4.3.

1.3.2 Grading and Installation of Bike Path

Erosion and sediment controls will be installed between construction areas and resource areas to mark the limit of work and prevent and minimize the transport of sediment carried by stormwater into resource areas down-gradient. The proposed erosion and sediment controls for the Project include "syncopated" silt fence, silt fence, and compost filter tubes. Syncopated silt fence is staked silt fence installed in a specific layout that permits wildlife movement, to be used within state-listed rare species habitat and within 450 feet of vernal pools. Other types of erosion and sediment controls that might be used during construction include jute mesh with coconut fiber erosion control blankets and hydro seeding.

Once erosion controls are installed, the existing rail bed will be graded and leveled and stormwater features (swales and check dams) will be installed as shown on the plans in Appendix B. Eight inches of gravel and four inches of pavement will be installed for the MCRT.

In bordering vegetated wetlands, this work will result in 85 square feet of permanent fill and 201 square feet of temporary disturbance from the extension of an existing drainage pipe and creation of the wetland replication area (described further in Section 2.2). In isolated vegetated wetlands, this work will result in 925 square feet of permanent fill and 27 square feet of temporary disturbance from lowering the existing grade of the railbed and wetland.

1.3.3 Headwall Installation

At Station 713+63, the existing 24-inch cast iron pipe is lined with a metal pipe which is heavily corroded at the south end. The existing pipe will be replaced with a 24-inch ductile iron pipe with concrete headwalls. Installation of the headwalls will result in 4 square feet of permanent wetland impacts and 27 square feet of temporary wetland impacts.

1.3.4 Restoration

All disturbed areas will be restored by loaming and seeding with a seed mix that contains only species native to New England such as Canada wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), New England aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), woodland goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), joe-pye weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*), hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), and arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*). All restoration plantings and seed mixes will consist of native species and, if feasible, be from local nursery stock. A qualified environmental monitor or qualified biologist will direct the locations of the woody plantings to the contractor in the field.

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Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation

2.1 Avoidance & Minimization Measures

The Project has undergone an extensive and collaborative design process that included evaluation of methods to avoid and minimize impacts to wetland resource areas to the maximum extent practicable, including:

- Reducing the construction platform (available flat work area) width from 30 feet to 22 feet in most locations, and in some locations reducing further to 18 feet to balance safe and efficient construction with minimization of wetland and cultural resources impacts.
- > Using retaining walls rather than riprap or turf reinforcement. This allows for a vertical drop in the proposed grade down to the existing elevation, eliminating the need to grade the slope back to the existing ground.
- > Using steel sheeting at bridge crossings to keep the limit of disturbance a constant three feet from the edge of the construction platform, rather than having a varying footprint of disturbance based on the existing topography.
- > Spacing manholes a maximum of 2,100 feet apart where the curvature of the MBTA ROW allowed, which is greater than typical manhole spacing. This design consideration eliminated all manholes within wetlands.

2.2 Compensatory Wetland Mitigation

The Project will result in the loss of 89 total square feet of BVW and 924 total square feet of IVW. Most of the BVW impact (85 square feet) is located on the south side of the ROW at

Station 764+57 to 764+65, in Wetland 4 in Sudbury. In accordance with the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, the 401 Water Quality Certification regulations at 314 CMR 9.00, and the Sudbury Wetlands Administration Bylaw, the Project proposes to provide 819 square feet of wetland replication in the area surrounding this impact.

Existing Conditions

Wetland 4 is an excavated wetland channel formed from an old drainage ditch that is approximately six to eight feet wide and approximately 30 feet long, with abrupt and clearly defined slopes. The channel is hydrologically connected to Wetland 3 on the north side of the ROW via a mostly blocked 12-inch reinforced concrete pipe under the railroad tracks. During a site visit in April 2019, the channel held approximately 12 inches of standing water, with no vegetation in the center of the channel and a small fringe of wetland vegetation at the south end of the channel. Typical species include silky dogwood (Swida amomum) and sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis). The surrounding upland area has been historically disturbed by the construction and operation of the railroad, with a few mature trees and an understory of several vines and shrubs. Typical species include red maple (Acer rubrum), silky dogwood, glossy buckthorn (Frangula alnus), Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus), fox grape (Vitis labrusca), and multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora).

Two groundwater monitoring wells were installed on either side of Wetland 4 in 2018. Groundwater levels between December 2018 and April 2019 were consistently observed approximately 18 inches below the existing ground surface, which is consistent with the observed water levels in the channel itself.

Pipe Extension

To maintain the hydrologic connection between Wetland 3 and Wetland 4, the Project will extend the existing pipe that connects under the railroad tracks. The existing bottom of Wetland 4 will be excavated down to allow the end of the pipe extension to remain open, and the surrounding area will be graded up from this point.

Proposed Replication

The proposed conditions will provide a larger, wider, and deeper wetland area with more gradual slopes than the existing drainage ditch. Hydrology in the replication area is expected to function in a similar manner to that of the existing wetland, and groundwater flows will have an unrestricted connection to the wetland replication area and will be contiguous with the existing adjacent wetland area in the channel.

Once erosion controls are installed, existing vegetation will be removed and grubbed as necessary, removing roots and stumps from the site. The replication area will be excavated to approximately 12 inches below the final grade and the soil will be removed from the site. The area will be backfilled with approximately 12 inches of manmade organically enriched soil. Due to the potential to introduce invasive species into the replacement wetland via translocated soils, a manmade soil mixture consisting of equal volumes of organic (compost) and mineral material such as rich loamy sand with a loose to friable consistency will be used.

No wood chips will be added to the manmade soil. Soil material will be spread in a manner that will minimize soil compaction in the wetland replication areas.

A palustrine scrub-shrub community of native shrubs along with a native seed mix will then be planted in the replication area in spring or fall. The immediate buffer zone around the wetland will be planted with transitional plants that are found in both wetlands and uplands. These areas will be irrigated as necessary to ensure successful establishment. An Environmental Monitor ("EM") will inspect planting stock to ensure that plants are healthy, disease-free stock from a regional nursery. Plantings will be guaranteed for one year following the date of final acceptance. Plant material that fails to become established within one year will be replaced in-kind. Alternative species may be added to the landscape plan upon consultation with the EM and pending availability of plant species identified for use. Table 3 lists recommended species and other details of the proposed plantings.

Table 3 Wetland Replication Area Planting Schedule

Specimen	Wetland Status	Plant Type	Plant Size	Quantity	Density/Spacing
Basin Embankme	ent				
Buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis)	OBL	Shrub	18-24 inches	10	6-8 ft. on center
Arrow arum (Peltandra virginica)	OBL	Herbaceous	2" plug	20	2-3 ft. on center
Giant bur- reed (Sparganium eurycarpum)	OBL	Herbaceous	2" plug	20	2-3 ft. on center
Silky dogwood (Swida amomum)	FACW	Shrub	18-24 inches	5	6 ft. on center
Wetland seed mix ¹		Herbaceous			18 lb./ac
Surrounding Buf	fer Zone				
Red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	FAC	Tree	1-2" caliper	3	15 ft. on center
Sweet pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia)	FAC	Shrub	18-24 inches	10	6 ft. on center
Wetland seed mix ¹		Herbaceous			18 lb./ac

Wetland seed mix: "New England Wetmix" from New England Wetland Plants, Inc. or similar. Typical species: fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*), sallow sedge (*Carex lurida*), broom sedge (*Carex scoparia*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), blue vervain (*Verbena hastata*), hop sedge (*Carex lupulina*), dark-green bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), nodding bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua*), bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), fringed sedge (*Carex crinita*), tall mannagrass (*Glyceria grandis*), wool-grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*),

spotted Joe-Pye-weed (Eutrochium maculatum), boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum), American waterplantain (Alisma subcordatum), New England aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae), rattlesnake mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis), purple-stem aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum), soft-stemmed bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), blueflag (Iris versicolor), swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), and Allegheny monkey-flower (Mimulus ringens).

The wetland seed mix will provide an herbaceous layer that will help prevent the establishment of invasive species. Due to the small size of the replication area, the seed mix will also be applied to the buffer zone around the wetland, since it contains species that can also grow in transitional areas adjacent to wetlands such as sensitive fern, spotted Joe-Pyeweed, New England aster, and soft rush.

Standing Dead Tree (Snag)

A single dead standing tree (snag) is present adjacent to the existing channel and will be preserved and reused in the wetland replication area. The snag will be pushed over rather than cut to preserve the root structure for use as a stable base and will be pruned as needed with as many of the large upper limbs preserved as possible. The root mass of the snag will be firmly entrenched into the ground to provide support and minimize the possibility of future windthrow.

Monitoring

The wetland replication area will be inspected during the first two growing seasons following planting to evaluate the effectiveness of the replication and to monitor the replication area for invasive species. If any invasive species are found, they will be uprooted and removed from the area.

The vegetation community in the replication area will be inventoried late in the growing season to determine the percent cover of hydrophytes. Yearly monitoring reports will be prepared summarizing the year's findings and will provide recommendations to ensure the success of the replication effort. The first year of monitoring will be the first year that the site has been through a full growing season after planting. For monitoring purposes, a growing season starts no later than May 31.

Success standards for the replication area include the following:

- > Area is free of invasive plant species;
- Established plantings are healthy and vigorous;
- Plantings provide vegetated cover of at least 75% surface area; and
- Area exhibits wetland hydrology indicators.

In addition to an evaluation against the success standards above, monitoring reports will provide the following:

- Descriptions of inspections that occurred since the last report (to be completed in year 2);
- Descriptions of any remedial actions taken;
- Descriptions of general health and vigor of planted specimens, prognosis for future survival, and diagnosis of cause(s) of any morbidity or mortality;

- > Percent cover and survival for each species of planted specimens;
- Observed wetland hydrology during spring and fall for the first two years;
- If necessary, recommended remedial measures to achieve or maintain achievement of success standards; and
- > Representative photographs taken from the same location for each monitoring event.

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Wetlands and Waterways

Delineation Methods 3.1

All wetland resource areas were delineated in September and October 2017 following methodologies described in the 1987 US Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") Wetlands Delineation Manual and the 2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region. Data regarding vegetation, soils, and hydrology were collected in the field using the USACE Northcentral and Northeast Data Forms. A wetland and upland data form were collected at every wetland where possible and are provided in Appendix C. In some areas where the wetland was immediately adjacent to railroad fill or the MBTA ROW boundary, an upland data plot was not able to be collected. All points that were delineated in the field (e.g., BVW, bank, vernal pool) were field located by traditional plane surveying methods (i.e., instrument survey). All delineated wetlands and waterways were classified in accordance with the Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, 2nd Edition, commonly referred to as the "Cowardin" classifications (Federal Geographic Data Committee, 2013).

Wetland Descriptions

The Project will result in impacts to eight wetland locations along the MBTA ROW, consisting of three wetland community types:

> Palustrine Forested, Broad-leaved Deciduous (PFO) wetlands are dominated by woody tree species that lose their leaves in the fall and become dormant until the spring. The hydrology of PFO wetlands vary significantly and may be inundated or saturated for

different lengths of the year. Because hydrology is variable, soil and vegetation types may vary as well. On the Project corridor, vegetation within these wetlands includes red maple (Acer rubrum), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor), gray birch (Betula populifolia), highbush blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum), glossy buckthorn (Frangula alnus), American elm (Ulmus americana), eastern white pine (Pinus strobus), common winterberry (Ilex verticillata), southern arrow-wood (Viburnum dentatum), coastal sweet-pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia), speckled alder (Alnus incana), silky dogwood (Cornus amomum), eastern poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans), black elder (Sambucus nigra), rice cut grass (Leersia oryzoides), eastern marsh fern (Thelypteris palustris), royal fern (Osmunda spectabilis), spotted touch-me-not (Impatiens capensis), skunk-cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), New York fern (Parathelypteris noveboracensis), and cinnamon fern (Osmundastrum cinnamomeum).

- Palustrine Scrub-Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous (PSS) wetlands are dominated by woody deciduous plants that are less than 20 feet tall. The hydrology of a PSS wetland can vary between wetlands but is generally categorized as having shallow inundation or soil saturation in the early spring followed by extended periods of dry conditions during the late spring, summer and fall. Soils within PSS wetlands generally consist of mineral soils with minor amounts of organics. On the Project corridor, vegetation within these wetlands includes highbush blueberry, glossy false buckthorn, silky dogwood, southern arrow-wood, leatherleaf (Chamaedaphne calyculata), red maple, poison ivy, evergreen wood fern (Dryopteris intermedia), spotted touch-me-not, small-spike false nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica), sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis), eastern marsh fern, stinging nettle (Urtica dioica), cinnamon fern, and black tupelo (Nyssa sylvatica).
- Palustrine Emergent (PEM) wetlands are dominated by herbaceous vegetation, though there can be some trees and shrubs present. The hydrology of PEM wetlands can vary considerably from being seasonally inundated in certain situation to permanently flooded in others. Substrates in PEM wetlands vary with hydrology. Soils associated with permanently flooded areas may consist entirely of organic soils, or mineral soils enriched with organic materials. PEM wetlands that are saturated for only portions of the year are generally mineral soils. On the Project corridor, vegetation within these wetlands includes spotted touch-me-not, woolgrass (Scirpus cyperinus), fringed willow herb (Epilobium ciliatum), broad-leaf cat-tail (Typha latifolia), poison ivy, stinging nettle, common reed (Phragmites australis), American burr-reed (Sparganium americanum), duckweed, purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), bluejoint (Calamagrostis canadensis), rice cutgrass, green arrow-arum (Peltandra virginica), skunk cabbage, cinnamon fern, royal fern, climbing nightshade (Solanum dulcamara), eastern marsh fern, common winterberry, glossy false buckthorn, highbush blueberry, red maple, and swamp white oak.

Each of the eight wetland locations are described in more detail below, from west to east.

In Hudson

1. Wetland 21 (PFO): This is a small isolated wetland dominated by red maple and highbush blueberry.

2. Wetland 3 (PEM1D): This isolated wetland is a small manmade seep forming at the intersection of a hillside bank cut and a rail ditch. It is dominated by jewelweed, woolgrass, and fringed willow herb.

3. Fort Meadow Brook:

- Wetland 6 (PEM1H): This wetland borders Fort Meadow Brook on the south side of the rail embankment. This permanently to semi-permanently flooded emergent freshwater marsh is dominated with broad-leaved cattail.
- Wetland 7 (PEM1F): This wetland borders Fort Meadow Brook on the north side of the rail embankment. This semi-permanently flooded emergent freshwater marsh is dominated by broad-leaved cattail.
- 4. Wetland 12 (PSS1E): This isolated wetland is a narrow railbed ditch between the bank cut and the rail bed. It is dominated by highbush blueberry and glossy buckthorn.

In Sudbury

- 5. At Drainage Pipe #127A:
 - Wetland 18 (PSS): This wetland system is associated with Hop Brook on the north side of the pipe and appears disturbed. It is dominated by red maple, sugar maple, glossy buckthorn, evergreen wood fern, and poison ivy.
 - Wetland 19 (PSS1): This wetland is hydrologically connected to Wetland 18 via the drainage pipe. It is dominated by red maple, glossy buckthorn, and false nettle.

6. Hop Brook (Bridge 127):

- Wetland 15 (PEM): This emergent wetland had surface water and is associated with Hop Brook on the northwest side of the bridge. It is dominated by American bur-reed, duckweed, rice cutgrass, and green arrow arum.
- Wetland 16 (PEM): This emergent wetland had limited vegetation and is associated with Hop Brook on the southwest side of the bridge. There were areas of standing water that varied from one to six inches in depth; there was no flow present. It is dominated by cinnamon fern and glossy buckthorn.
- Wetland 14 (PFO1E/PEM): This emergent wetland had surface water and is associated with Hop Brook on the northeast side of the bridge. It is dominated by duckweed, rice cutgrass, and bluejoint.
- Wetland 12 (PFO1E/PEM): This emergent wetland is associated Hop Brook on the southeast side of the bridge. It is dominated by red maple, glossy buckthorn, highbush blueberry, royal fern, and eastern marsh fern.
- 7. Wetland 13 (PFO1): This is a small, isolated wetland depression dominated by red maple, highbush blueberry, gray birch, and royal fern.
- 8. Wetland 4 (PSS1): This wetland is a small depression that is approximately four to five feet lower in elevation than the surrounding uplands. A culvert was historically present that provided a hydrologic connection to the north side of the rail bed. The wetland is dominated by silky dogwood, glossy buckhorn, and sensitive fern.

Photographs of representative wetlands and waterways are provided in Appendix D. An analysis was also completed to identify the existing functions and values of the resource areas along the Project, using the procedures described in the USACE Highway Methodology Workbook and The Highway Methodology Workbook Supplement. The analysis results are provided in Appendix E.

Regulatory Compliance

The following sections demonstrate the Project's compliance with the the criteria for General Permits 9 and 10 and the applicable General Conditions in the General Permits for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, effective April 16, 2018.

4.1 **General Condition 1: Other Permits**

The Project will obtain the following State approval prior to the commencement of work in Corps jurisdiction: WQC (see GC 30).

4.2 **General Condition 2: Federal Jurisdictional Boundaries**

The boundaries used satisfy the Federal criteria defined at 33 CFR 328-329.

General Condition 3: Mitigation (Avoidance, Minimization, 4.3 and Compensatory Mitigation)

As described above, activities were designed and will be constructed to avoid and minimize direct, indirect, secondary and cumulative adverse effects, both permanent and temporary, to waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable. Compensatory mitigation is also provided. Riparian/forested buffer best management practices (BMPs) are used for stormwater management.

4.4 General Condition 4: Single and Complete Project

This is a linear project that includes multiple crossings. As required in GC4e, this project requiring PCN review shall be reviewed as one project under PCN procedures.

4.5 General Condition 7: Historic Properties

The Project is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800, "Section 106") as it requires a permit from the USACE. The Project is also subject to review by MHC under G.L. c. 9 §§ 26-27C.

As described further in the sections that follow, the Applicants have coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and applicable THPOs. MHC has indicated that Bridges 127 and 128 may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and that the proposed rehabilitation and replacement of these bridges constitute an adverse effect. The THPOs have indicated to the Company that they do not consider further discussions necessary, and neither the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) or the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe responded to the USACE's invitation to provide consultation.

The Applicants will develop an avoidance and protection plan for the Project, and will provide photographic documentation of the railroad bridges to Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) standards prior to any construction activity. The Company looks forward to working with the USACE, DCR, and any other applicable parties to develop the MOA for the Project.

The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe has stated that they will require a Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor during ground-disturbing activities associated with construction. Both the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) have indicated that no further discussions are necessary.

4.5.1 Resource Identification

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. ("CHG") of Littleton, Massachusetts, is the cultural resources consultant for the Project. As a result of the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act ("MEPA") certificate process, CHG has been formally consulting with MHC and appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officers ("THPOs") regarding the Project since June 2017.

CHG conducted an initial review of the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System ("MACRIS") to identify known historic and archaeological resources in the vicinity of the project. This review identified one known archaeological site, two historic districts, and four historic sites, three of which are existing bridges along the MBTA ROW.

CHG then conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey and a reconnaissance-level historic properties survey, and reports were provided to MHC in December 2017. These surveys addressed 188 historic properties and 9 potentially significant archaeological sites and identified 14 archaeologically sensitive areas recommended for intensive (locational) archaeological survey.

As requested by MHC in their letter dated March 19, 2018, in the summer of 2018 CHG conducted an intensive (locational) archaeological survey and submitted a report to MHC on March 5, 2019. The intensive (locational) survey identified a total of 16 potentially significant archaeological sites. In a response letter dated April 3, 2019 (provided in Appendix F), MHC indicated that two of the bridges (#127 and #128 over Hop Brook in Sudbury) could be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and recommended that the Applicants evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate project impacts and/or develop avoidance and protection plans for a number of potentially significant historic and archaeological resources.

On July 10, 2019, the Applicants provided to the USACE a detailed summary of the cultural resources investigations/studies and consultations with MHC and THPOs that had been completed up until that date. A brief description of the tribal coordination to date is described in the next section.

Tribal Coordination 4.5.2

In June 2018, CHG reached out to representatives of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aguinnah), and the Narragansett Tribe, and offered to meet with a tribal representative on the project site during field testing. Only the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe provided a tribal representative for this purpose. Copies of the archaeological reconnaissance report were provided to both Wampanoag tribes. On August 14, 2018, the Applicants received a consultation response from the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe indicating they would require a Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor during ground-disturbing activities associated with archaeology or construction.

In late August 2018, CHG reached out again to Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Both tribes indicated that they did not consider further discussions necessary.

In letters dated September 24, 2019, the USACE invited the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aguinnah) and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe to consult under Section 106 on any cultural resources that may be affected by portion of the Project subject to USACE jurisdiction. The USACE did not receive a response from either tribe within the requested 30-day period.

4.5.3 **Permit Area Determination**

On November 8, 2018, the Applicants filed a Request for Permit Area Determination to the USACE, and on November 20, 2018, received email concurrence with the permit areas outlined in the plans dated November 1, 2018, that were attached to the Request.

In September 2019, the Applicants provided to the USACE an updated set of plans showing the Corps permit areas that were previously approved, and the resources identified in MHC's April 3rd letter. On September 24, 2019, the USACE confirmed via email that only two historic resources, Bridges #127 and #130, are located within the Corps permit areas.

4.5.4 Project Impacts

The Project is proposing to rehabilitate and replace bridges 127 and 128, which MHC has indicated may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

On November 14, 2019, the Applicants provided an update to the USACE that included information regarding the following items. A copy of this update was also provided to MHC as well as the Hudson and Sudbury Historical Commissions.

- > Consistency of the proposed bridge design with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 67);
- Consultation with the Sudbury and Hudson Historical Commissions to consider further alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects to railroad-related features and historic bridges;
- Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of impacts to the George Pitt Tavern Historic District (SUD.P) and the Boston and Maine Railroad Section Tool House (SUD.282);
- Recommendations for avoidance of identified Native American and historical period archaeological sites; and
- Design changes since receiving MHC's April 3rd letter.

In a letter dated December 18, 2019, MHC stated that the Project includes modification of abutments and demolition of architectural elements, which constitute an adverse effect.

4.6 General Condition 10: Federal Threatened or Endangered **Species**

The Project was reviewed for the presence of federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species, designated critical habitat, or other natural resources of concern through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS") Information Planning and Conservation ("IPaC") System. The IPaC species list is provided in Appendix G. The Applicants have completed the necessary consultation with the USFWS and NHESP related to federally listed species along the Project and concluded that the Project is within an area mapped by the USFWS as potential northern long-eared bat ("NLEB") habitat. According to the latest NHESP mapping, provided as Figure 2 in Appendix A, there are no known NLEB maternity roost trees or hibernacula within 0.25 miles of the Project. The Applicants received a verification letter confirming that the Project will not result in prohibited "take" of this species (provided in Appendix G).

General Condition 12: Utility Line Installation 4.7

The transmission line will not adversely alter existing hydrology, and the trench will not be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the U.S.

4.8 General Condition 13: Heavy Equipment

To the maximum extent practicable, heavy equipment will not be operated within wetlands or mudflats and measures will be taken to minimize soil or substrate disturbance, and equipment will not be stored, maintained or repaired in wetlands. An adequate supply of spill containment equipment will be maintained on site.

Construction mats will be placed in wetland areas from the upland. Construction mats will be managed in accordance with the Corp's Construction Mat BMPs.

4.9 General Condition 14: Temporary Fill

Construction mats will be entirely removed as soon as they are no longer needed to construct the authorized work.

4.10 **General Condition 15: Removal of Temporary Fill and** Restoration

Construction mats will be removed in their entirety as soon as they are no longer needed to construct the authorized work. The affected areas will be restored to their preconstruction conditions, functions and elevations, and revegetated as appropriate. Restoration will commence no later than the completion of construction. The trench will be constructed and backfilled so that the trench does not drain waters of the U.S.

General Condition 16: Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls 4.11

Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls willl be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil will be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date.

Dewatering will not occur with direct discharge to waters or wetlands. If dewatering is required based on field conditions, efforts will be made to locate the discharge within the limits of work either in the construction trench or in uplands at least 100 feet from wetlands. Three dewatering methods have been identified that may be employed:

- > Overland flow to vegetated upland areas within the limits of work where it will infiltrate naturally;
- Dewatering to a filter bag that has been secured with a hose clamp and surrounded by straw wattles or using other erosion control methods that is set up ahead of the active construction area; and
- > Discharging excess water within other sections of the open existing trench.

Controls will be removed upon completion of work, but not until all exposed soil is permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Sediment and debris collected by these devices will be removed and placed at an upland location in a manner that will prevent its later erosion into a waterway or wetland.

4.12 General Condition 19: Stream and Wetland Crossings

The Project proposes to replace two stream crossings, Bridges 130 and 127 over Fort Meadow Brook in Hudson and Hop Brook in Sudbury. No new structures are proposed.

Both replacement stream crossings have been designed in accordance with the Massachusetts River and Stream Crossing Standards, and the proposed bridge replacements will span the waterways such that they are at least 1.2 times bankfull width and have an openness ratio of greater than 0.82 feet, as described in Table 4 below. There will be no changes to the slope, structure, or dimensions of the natural streambed, and no effects on the ability of aquatic species to move through the channel.

Table 4 **Compliance with Stream Crossing Standards**

Bridge	Bankfull Width ¹	Proposed Span	Openness
#130 (Fort Meadow Brook, Hudson)	54.5 feet	70.5 feet	23.9 feet
#127 (Hop Brook, Sudbury)	> 44.0 feet	70.5 feet	20.2 feet

Based on field measurements, which yielded a larger width compared to using the Scientific Investigations Report 2013-5155: Equations for Estimating Bankfull Channel Geometry and Discharge for Streams in Massachusetts ("BFW Equation") or 2006 Bent Equations

4.13 **General Condition 20: Floodplains and Floodways**

The Project was designed to provide compensatory storage for any flood storage volume that will be lost as a result of the Project. The proposed cut areas result in compensatory flood storage at each one-foot incremental elevation within floodplain where fill is proposed. The Project will comply with all applicable FEMA-approved state and/or local floodplain management permitting requirements.

4.13.1 **Delineation Methods**

Flood data for the Project area was compiled using existing Flood Insurance Rate Map information published by FEMA and provided in MassGIS. The Project area crosses seven areas mapped as 100-year flood zones, associated with the Assabet River, Fort Meadow Brook, White Pond, Hop Brook, and Dudley Brook. The Project also crosses four Regulatory Floodways:

- > Associated with a tributary to the Assabet River between Wilkins Street and Chestnut Street in Hudson
- > Associated with Hop Brook west of Dutton Road in Sudbury
- > Associated with Dudley Brook east of Peakham Road in Sudbury
- > Associated with Hop Brook east of Boston Post Road in Sudbury

Flood zones and floodways are depicted on the plans in Appendix B.

4.13.2 Project Impacts

Although work is proposed in the 100-year flood zones and Regulatory Floodways, there will be no net fill and the Project will result in a net gain of flood storage. In three of the four Floodways, project activities will take place above the floodplain elevation and there will be no impact to the Floodway. At the eastern Hop Brook crossing (Bridge 127), proposed grading will result in a net gain of flood storage; there will be no increases in upstream flood elevations. Table 5 provides a summary of the proposed changes to flood storage volumes.

Table 5 **Summary of Changes to Flood Storage Volumes (cubic yards)**

Floodplain	Fill	Cut	Net Gain (Cut)
Tributary to Assabet River (Station 131+10 to 132+00)	0.00	1.59	-1.59
Fort Meadow Brook (Station 142+30 to 154+90)	31.41	465.31	-433.90
Unnamed Tributary to Hop Brook (Station 702+18 to 710+52)	25.13	31.26	-6.13
Hop Brook (Bridge 127, Station 713+57 to 729+26)	29.30	101.63	-72.33
Total	85.84	599.79	-513.95

Source: VHB.

4.14 **General Condition 23: Vernal Pools**

There is no discharge proposed in a vernal pool and the Project has been designed such that there will be no adverse impacts to vernal pools.

The boundary of vernal pool habitat is certified by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife ("MassWildlife"). Certified vernal pools were initially identified using available MassGIS data. These areas were then visited in the field (2015, 2016, and 2017) and data was collected documenting physical and biological vernal pool criteria if present. The limits of each noted "pool" was delineated and mapped based on observed water levels.

The following vernal pool resources were identified along the Project:

- > Three MassWildlife-certified vernal pools ("CVPs")
- > Nine "certifiable" vernal pools
- Five potential vernal pools ("PVPs")

"Certifiable" vernal pools were identified as such based on the MassWildlife Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program's "Guidelines for the Certification of Vernal Pool Habitat." Photographs and a summary table of the vernal pool survey results are included in Appendix H.

The Project has been designed to fully avoid any disturbance within the VP depression. The Project will not impede amphibian terrestrial passage and will remove current impedances by removing the existing rails. Erosion and sediment controls will be installed prior to any

grading to protect adjacent wetland resource areas, and syncopated silt fence (installed in a specific layout that permits wildlife movement) will be used within 450 feet of vernal pools. In addition, no construction will be conducted within 450 feet of a vernal pool during the migratory breeding period (March 1 to June 1).

The Project will restore all disturbed areas outside of the 10-foot-wide MCRT using a native seed mix with a focus on developing an herbaceous and low-growing woody vegetation community over the duct bank (a 5-foot corridor). In addition, any areas outside of the 19foot-wide maintained corridor that includes the paved MCRT, two 2-foot shoulders, and 5foot area over the duct bank will be allowed to naturally revegetate with herbaceous and taller woody vegetation.

4.15 General Condition 25: Invasive and Other Unacceptable **Species**

In compliance with General Condition 25, several measures will be implemented to avoid introduction or spread of invasive or other unacceptable species.

4.15.1 **During Construction and Restoration**

- All imported soil shall be certified as clean and free of invasive species by the site contractor.
- > All swamp mats will be certified clean of plant material prior to installation. Immediately upon removal of swamp matting and again following final restoration, the footprint of all work areas within wetland resource areas will be inspected for the presence of nonindigenous invasive vegetation not previously observed within each wetland.
- > Only native indigenous plantings and seed mixes will be used to revegetate and restore disturbed areas within the limits of work, and, if possible, will be obtained from a local nursery. If used, straw mulch will be spread over the seed mix in place of hay to prevent the spread of invasive plant species seed stock, retain moisture and encourage growth.
- Restoration of crane mat areas will include planting of native woody plant species and reseeding with a wetland seed mix that will allow for the regrowth of indigenous, noninvasive herbaceous species to supplement natural recruitment.

4.15.2 **Monitoring and Maintenance**

The wetland replication area will be monitored for invasive species during the first two growing seasons, and any that are found will be uprooted and removed from the area.

Once construction of the MCRT is complete, DCR will monitor for invasive species as part of its regular trail maintenance and will generally follow its BMPs for managing invasive plants as resources and priorities allow. The BMPs include the following guidelines:

Prevention: Monitor properties annually for potential introductions, especially near boundaries and disturbed areas (e.g., roadsides, trailheads). Eliminate new infestations using hand pulling or weed wrenches when feasible.

- Management Planning: Identify population sizes and locations. Prioritize populations for management based on significance of the resource, aggressiveness of the species, and potential for long-term control.
- Mechanical Control: Hand pulling recommended for young plants and small populations. Cutting or mowing, repeatedly through the season before plants flower, can be good for large monocultures or when root systems are extensive. For species where a small fragment of root can start a new plant, one option may be to remove all above-ground invasive vegetation and cover the area with layers of black plastic, to remain in place for 1 to 4 growing seasons depending on the species.
- Chemical Control: Chemical treatments will only be used when another approach is not effective. Herbicides must be applied only by a licensed applicator. For woody stemmed species, herbicide can be applied locally to the cut surface immediately after cutting. Generally speaking, broadcast chemical foliar application is not an appropriate control method along improved-surface trails and greenways.

Due to the linear nature of rail trails and their history of previous disturbance, it is usually not feasible to attempt to control invasive plants beyond the mowed area, with the following exceptions:

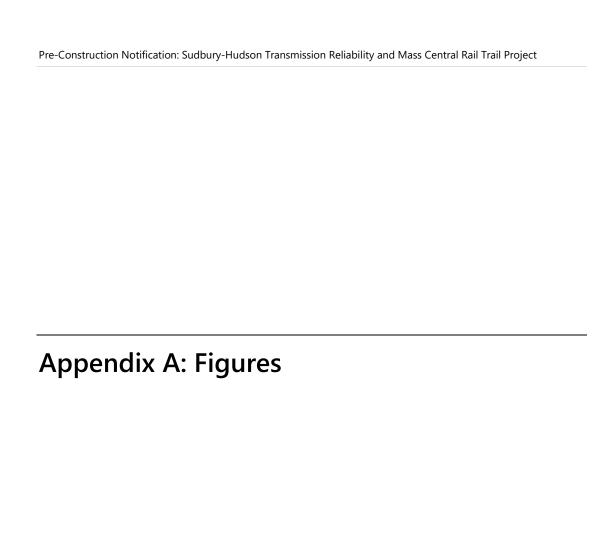
- Small, emerging populations of invasive plants within an otherwise native landscape matrix can be prioritized for control efforts.
- Species or individuals that may result in user safety issues should be addressed. For example, Oriental Bittersweet can impact canopy trees adjacent to rail trails and can create "hazard tree" conditions in certain cases.
- Species or individuals that are resulting in damage to the improved surface pathway infrastructure should be removed. For example, the roots of Black Locust and Japanese Knotweed can both cause significant damage to the paved trail surface.

If DCR finds it necessary to use chemical treatment, this work will be done in compliance with the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources regulations at 333 CMR 11.00, which protect sensitive areas such as groundwater and drinking water wells.

4.16 **General Condition 30: Water Quality Certification**

The Applicants have filed Notices of Intent in Hudson, Stow, and Sudbury and will work to obtain Orders of Conditions that will serve as the §401 Water Quality Certification.

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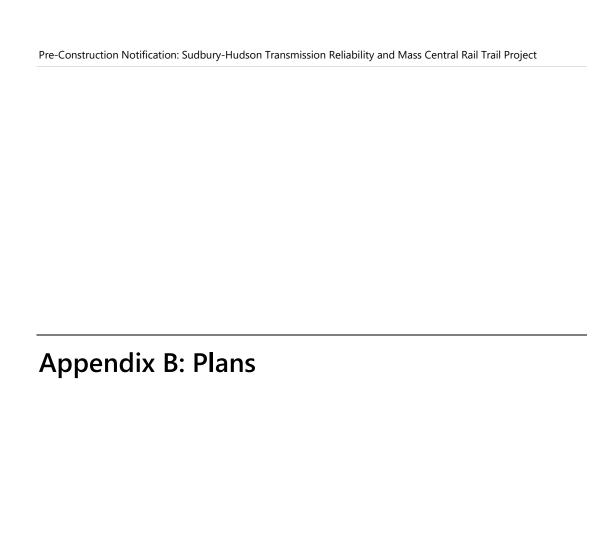
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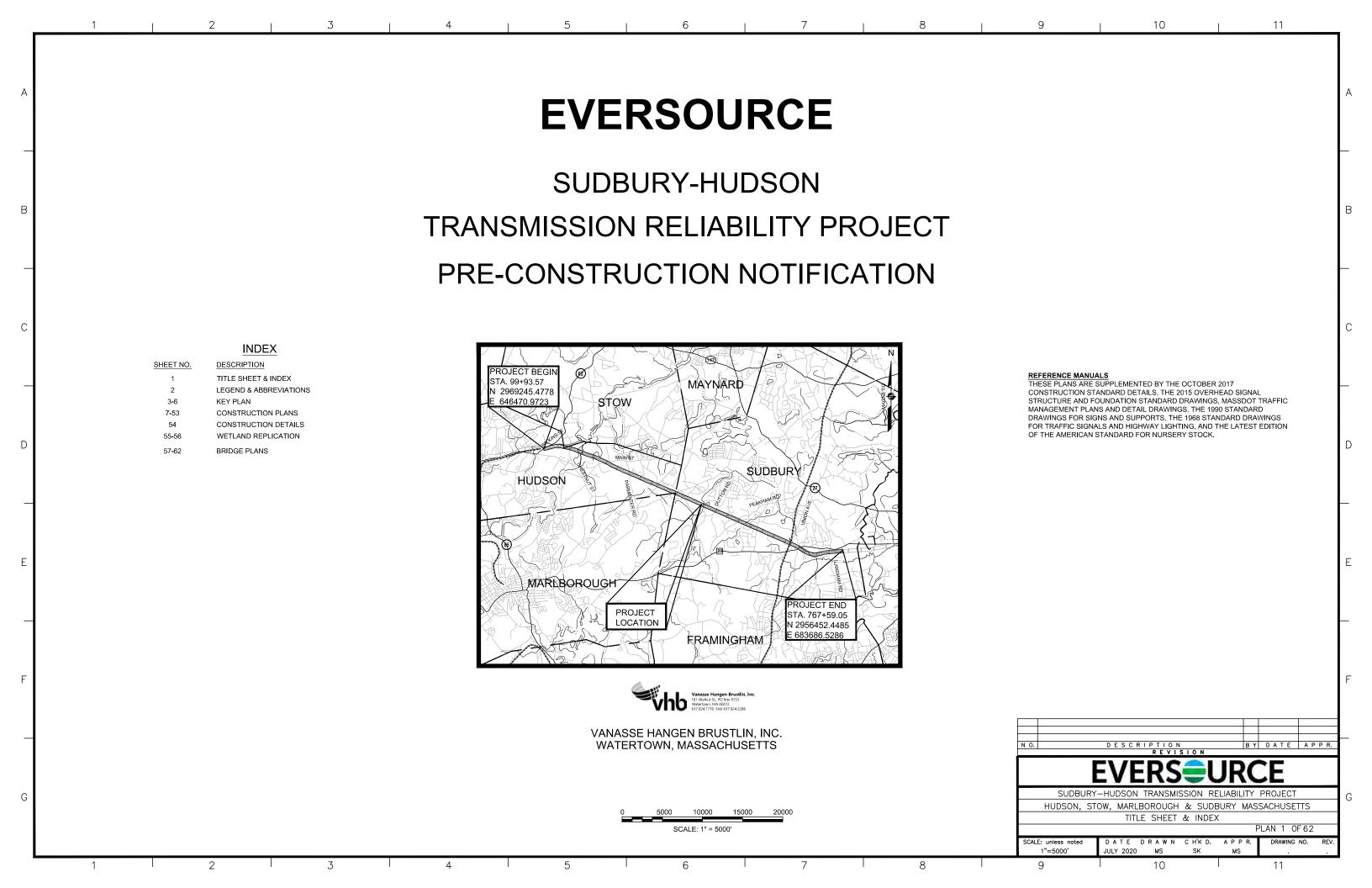
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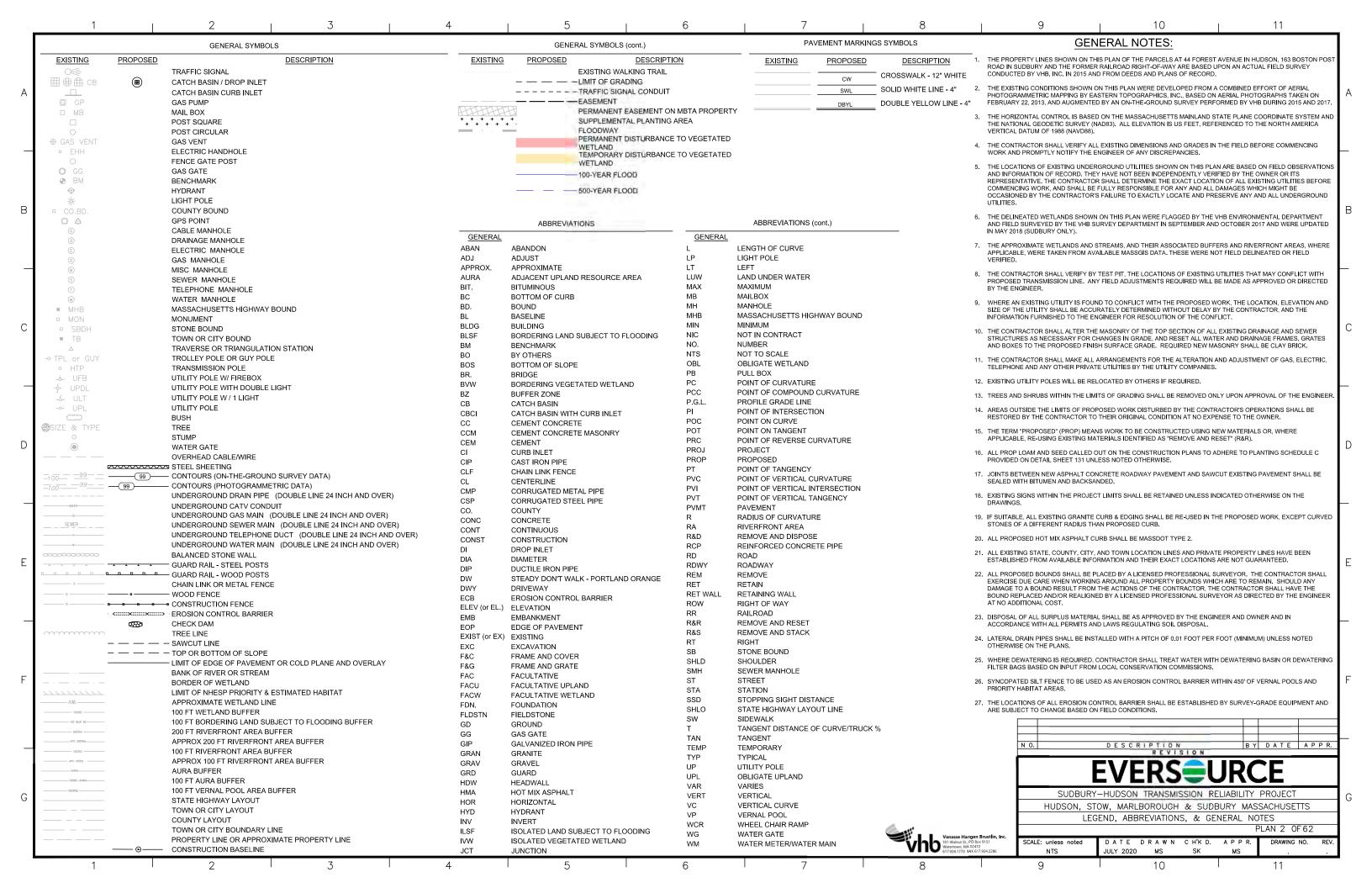
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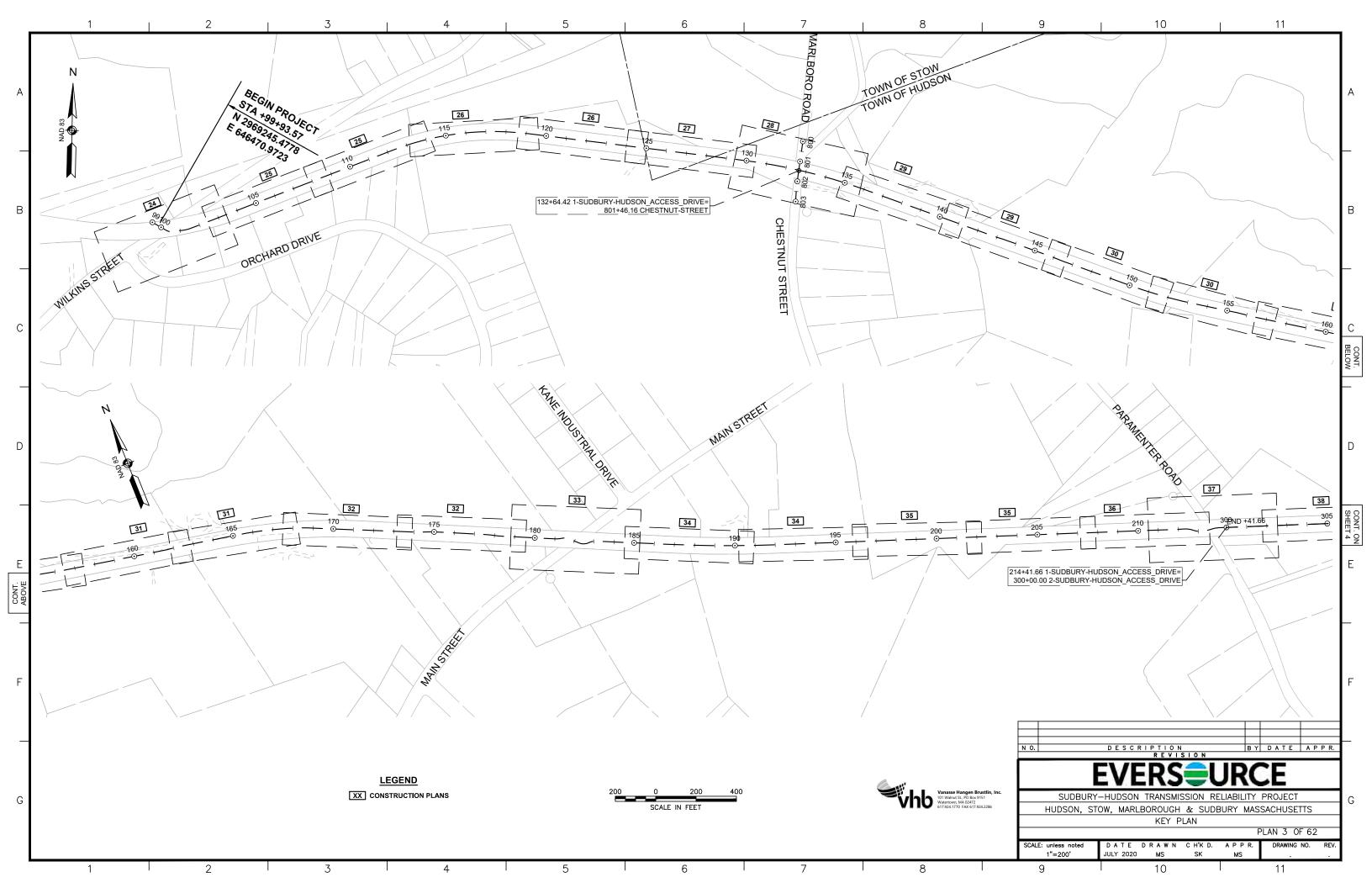
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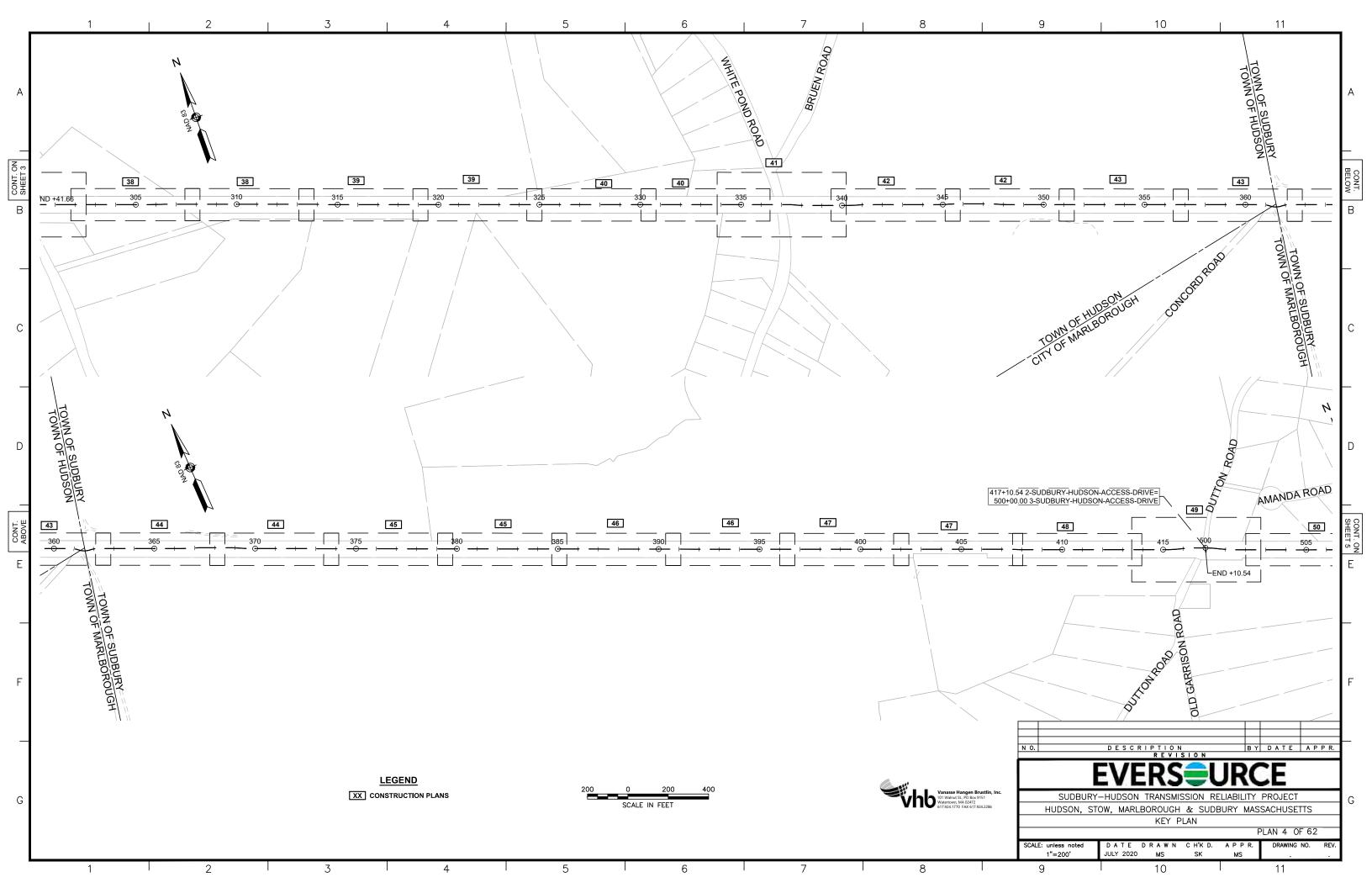


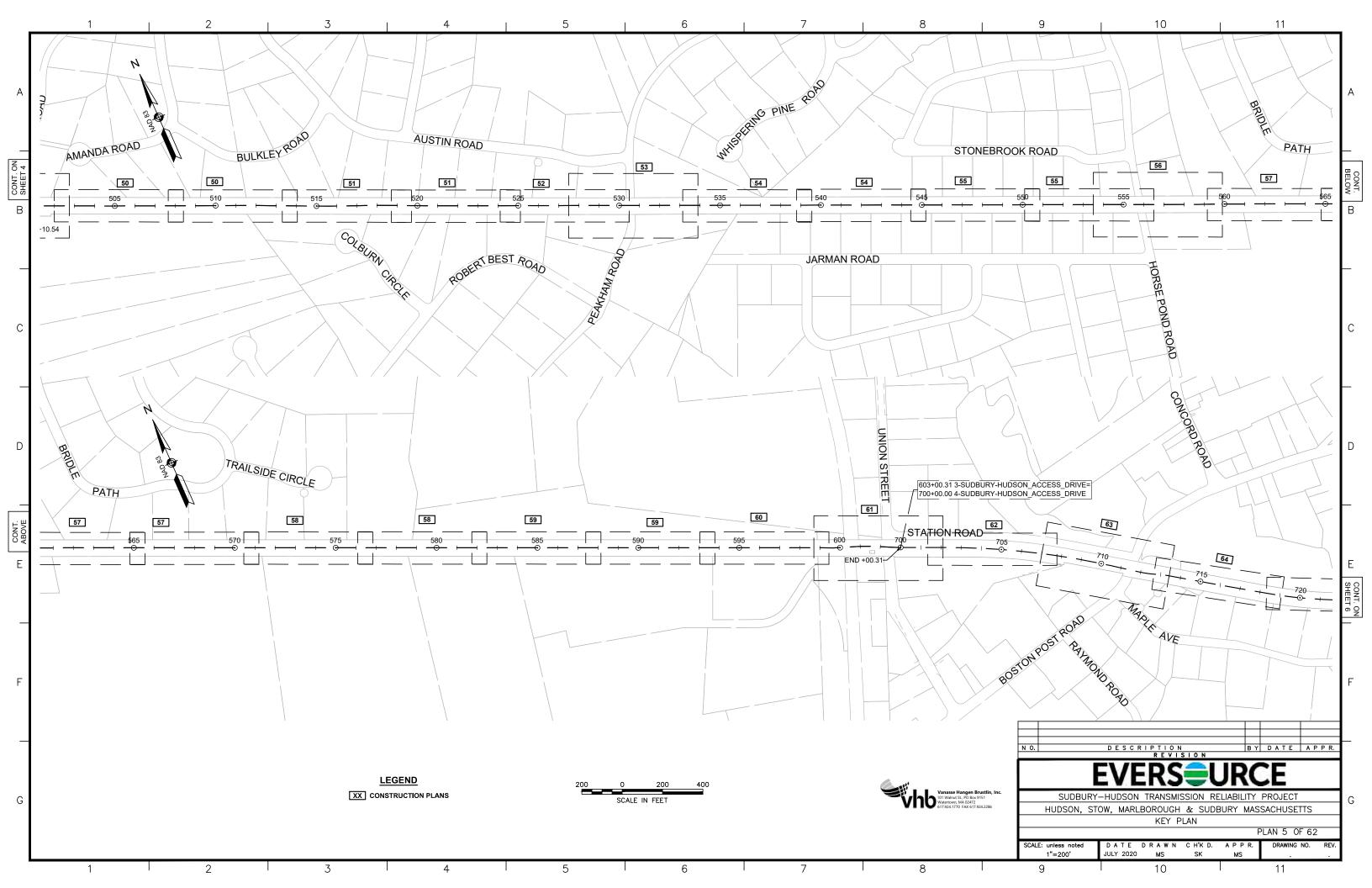
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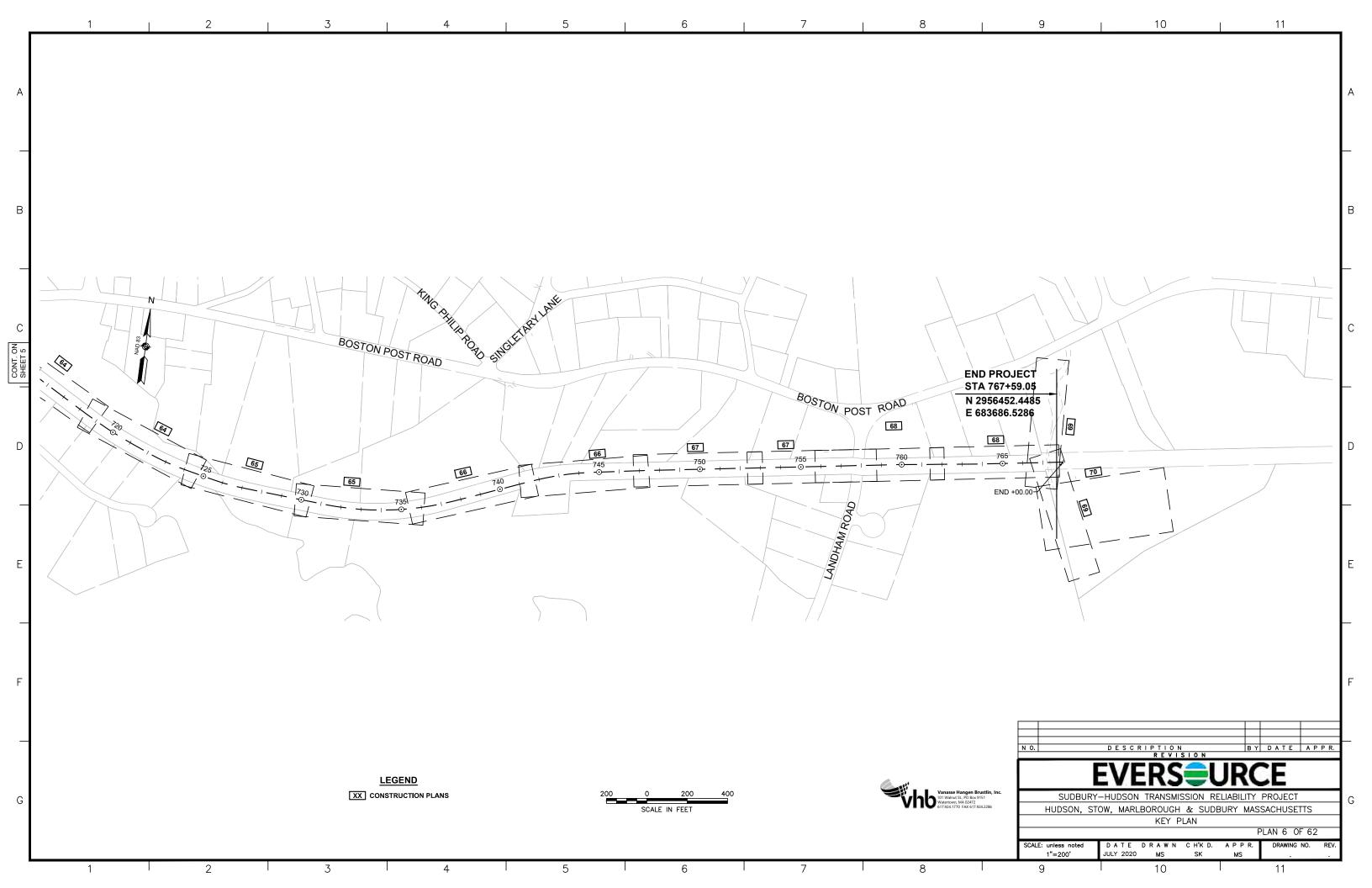


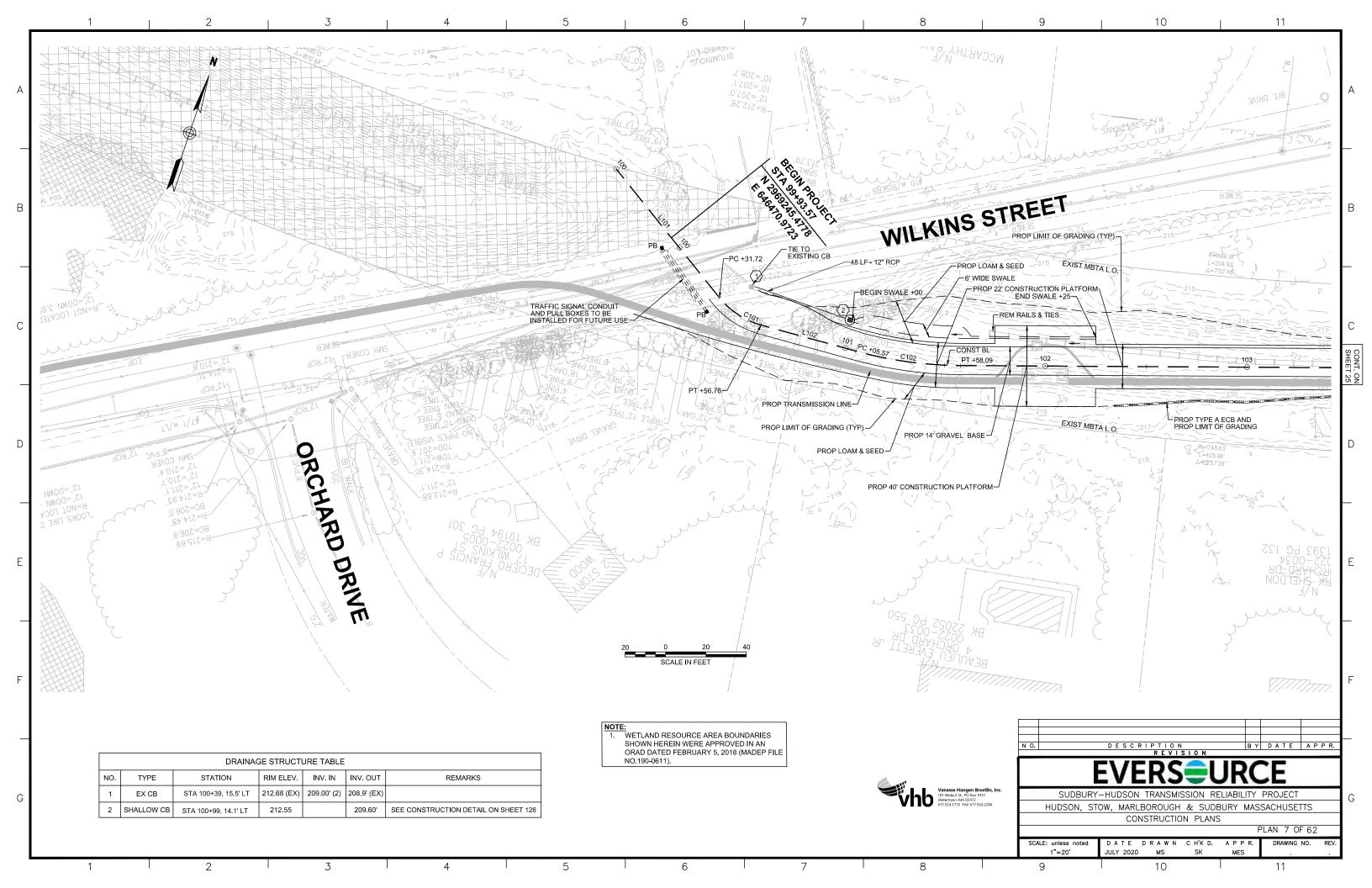


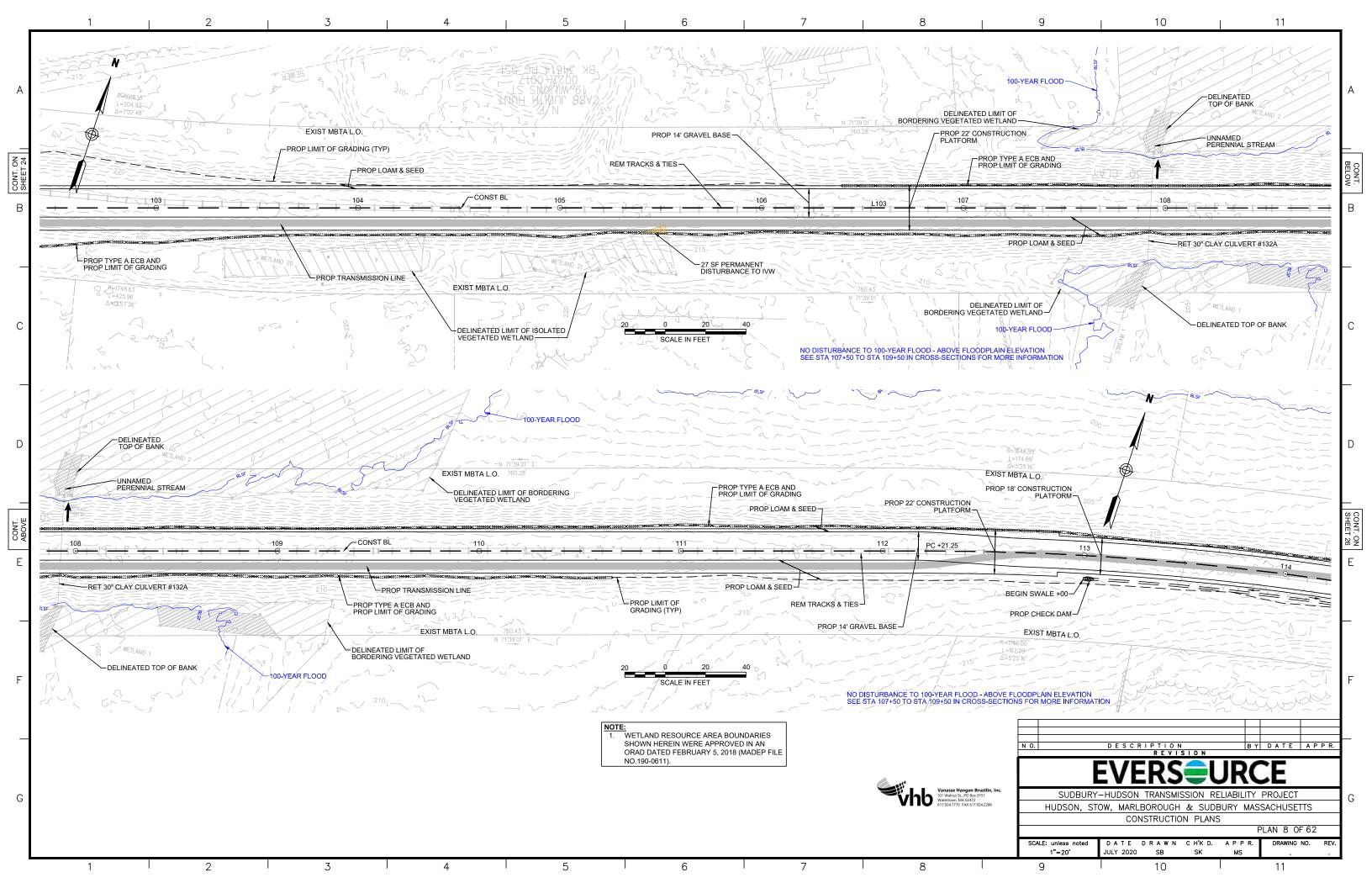


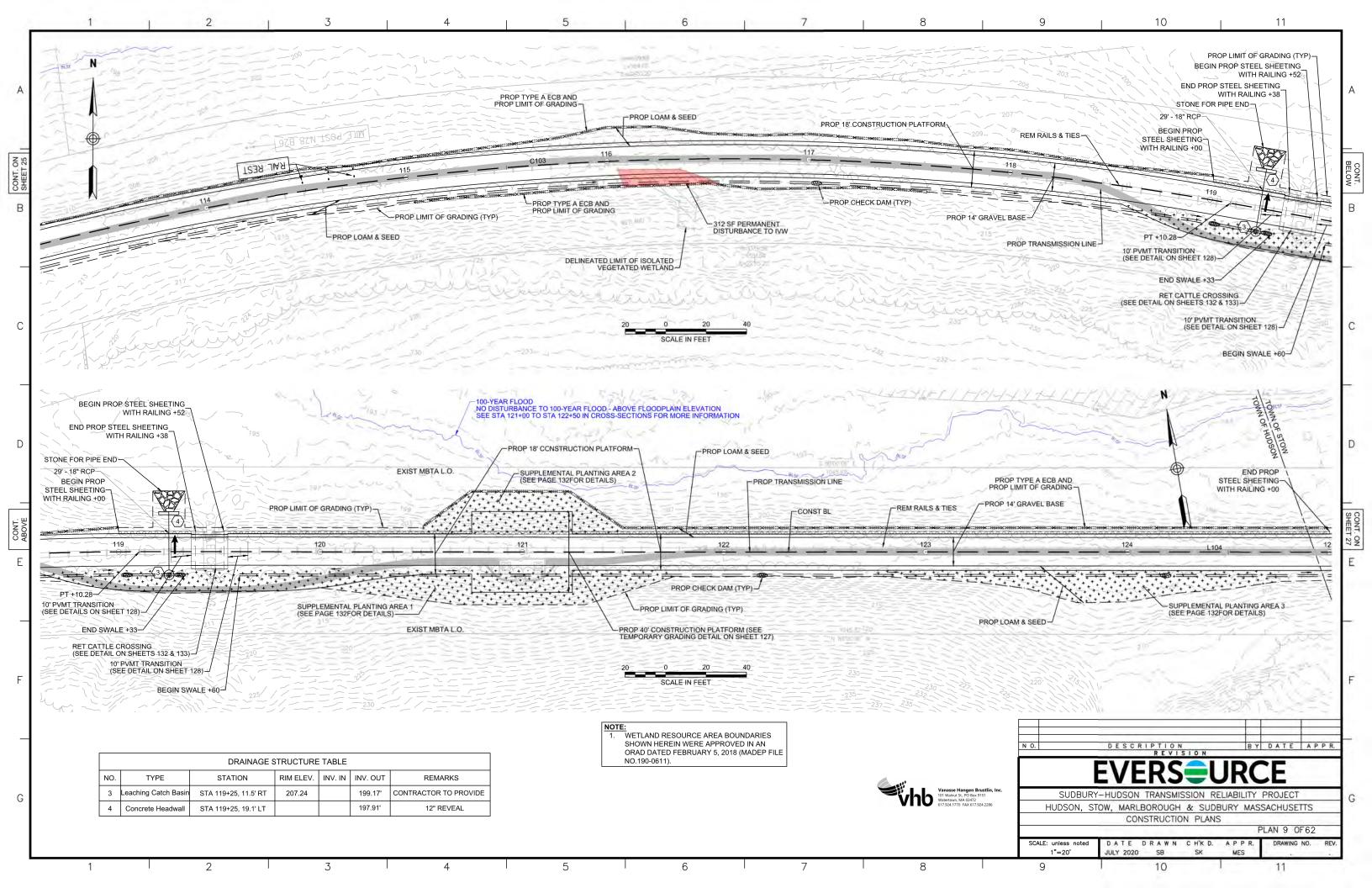


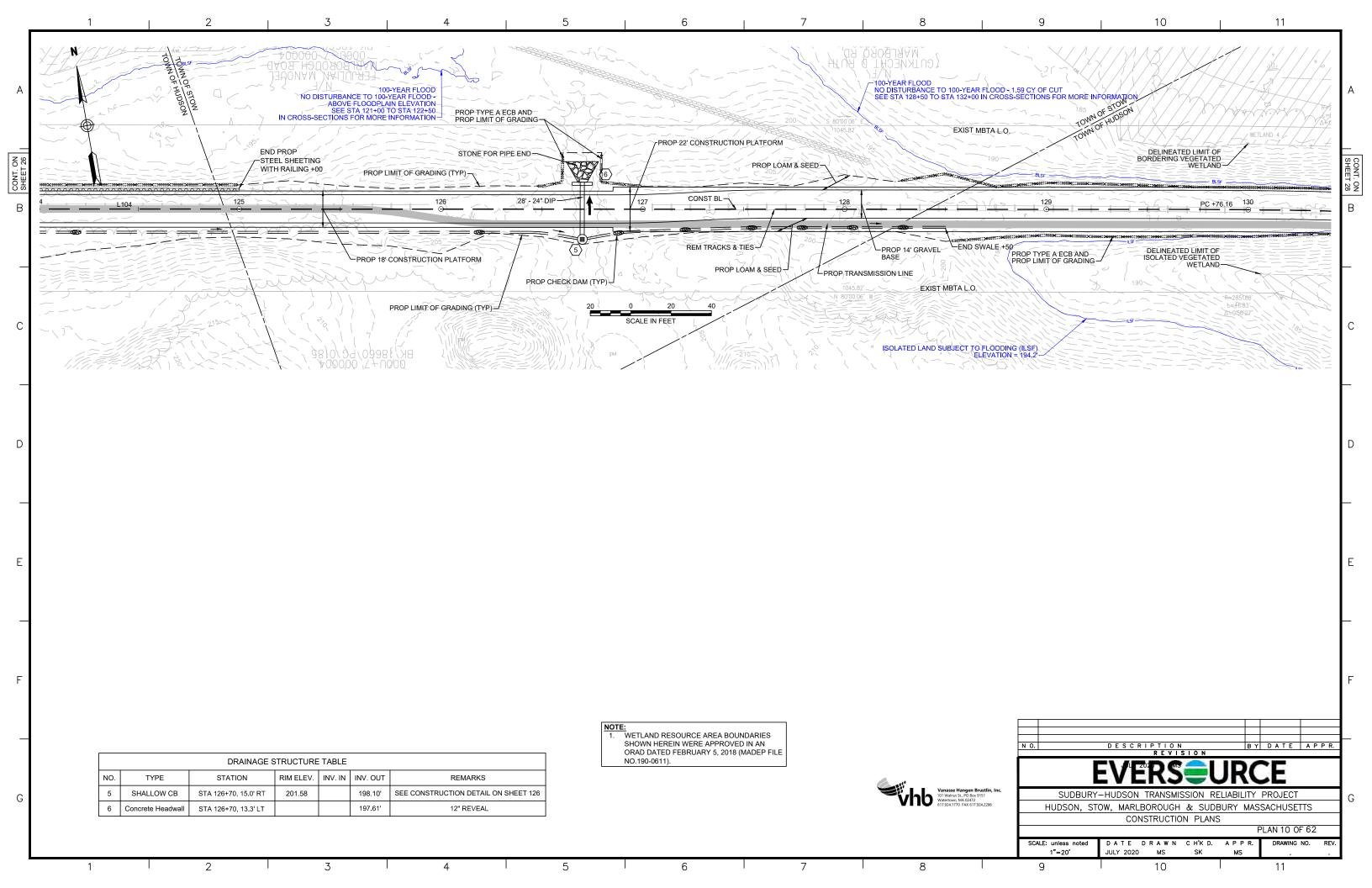


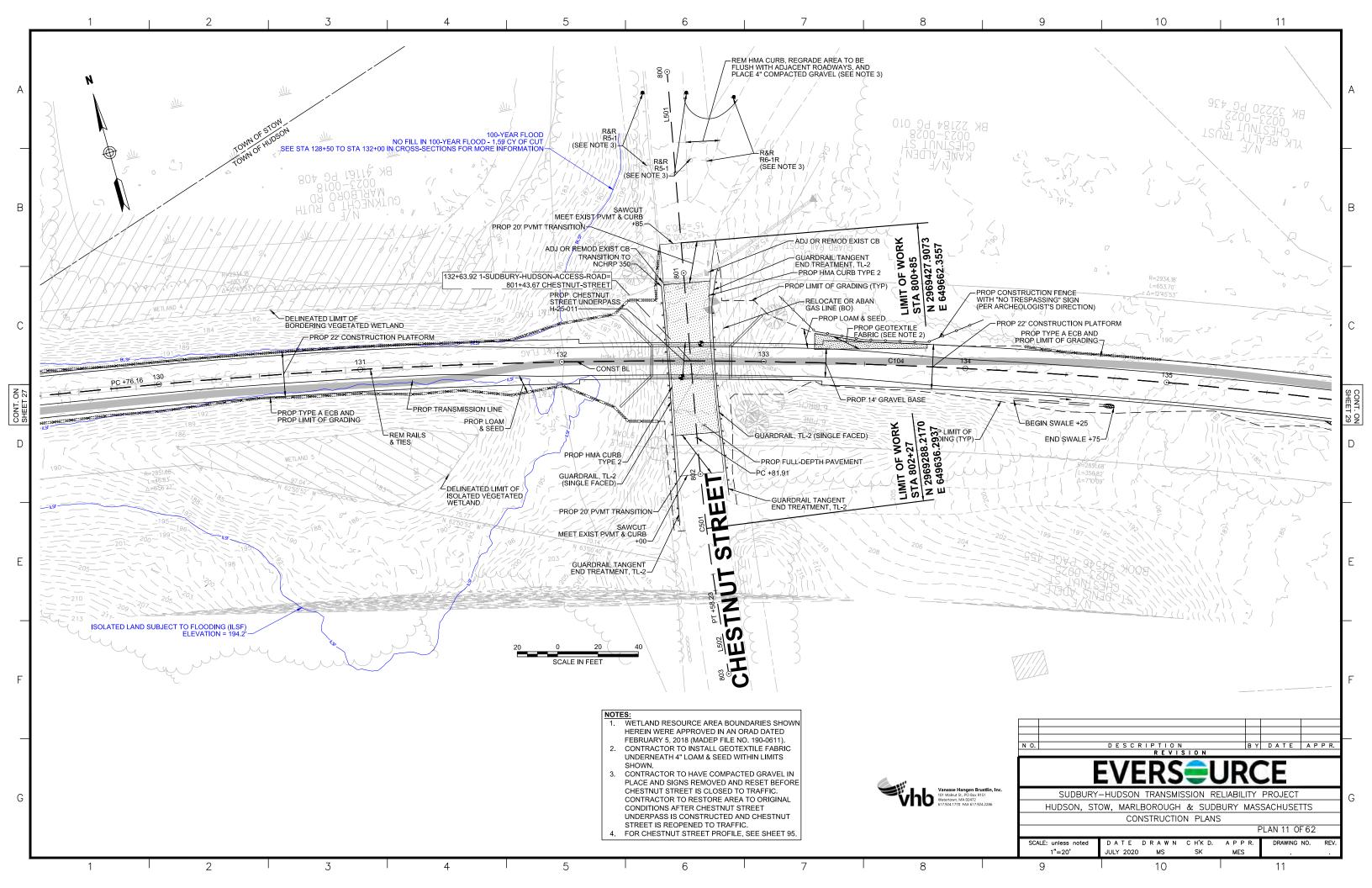


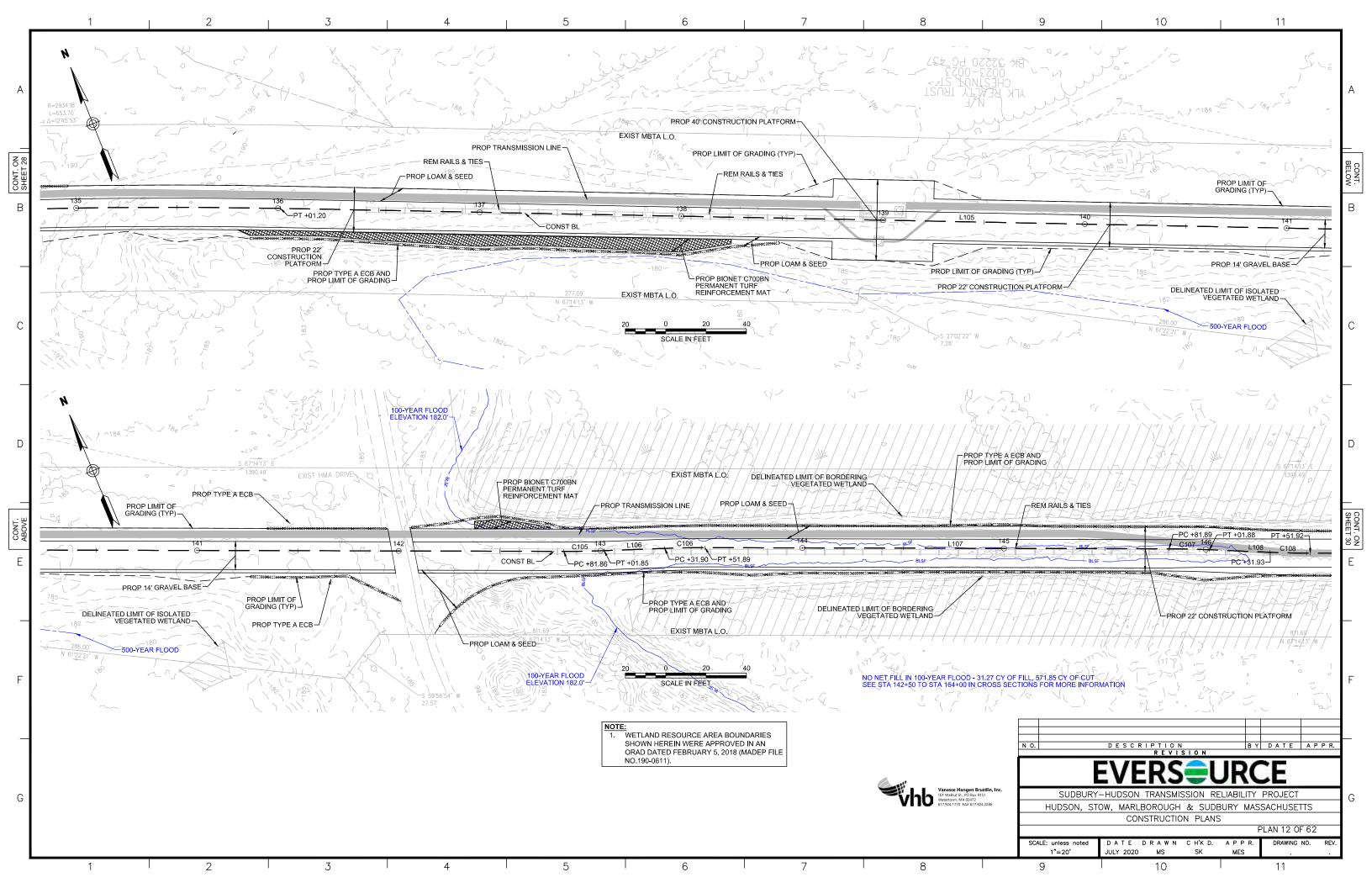


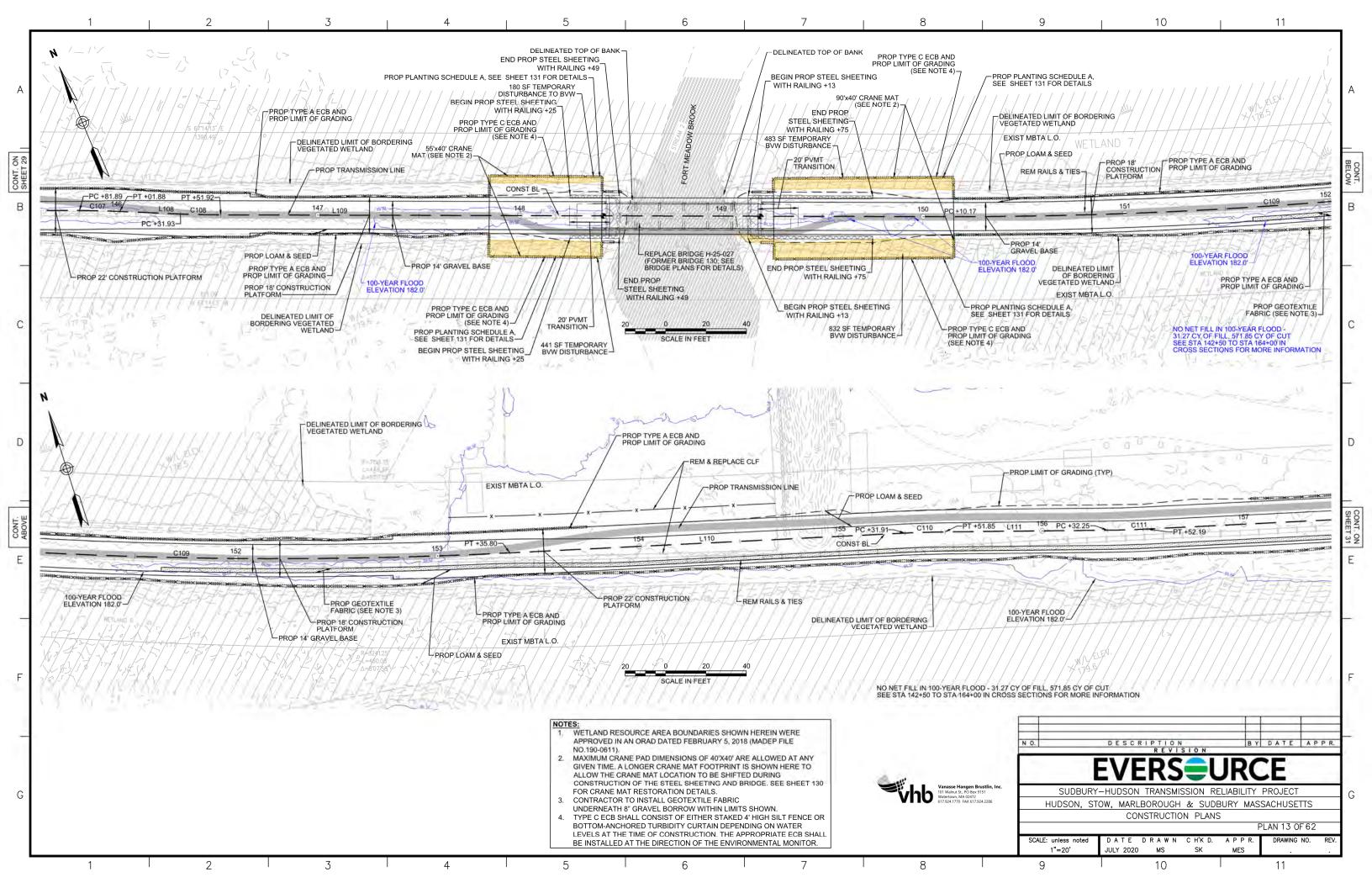


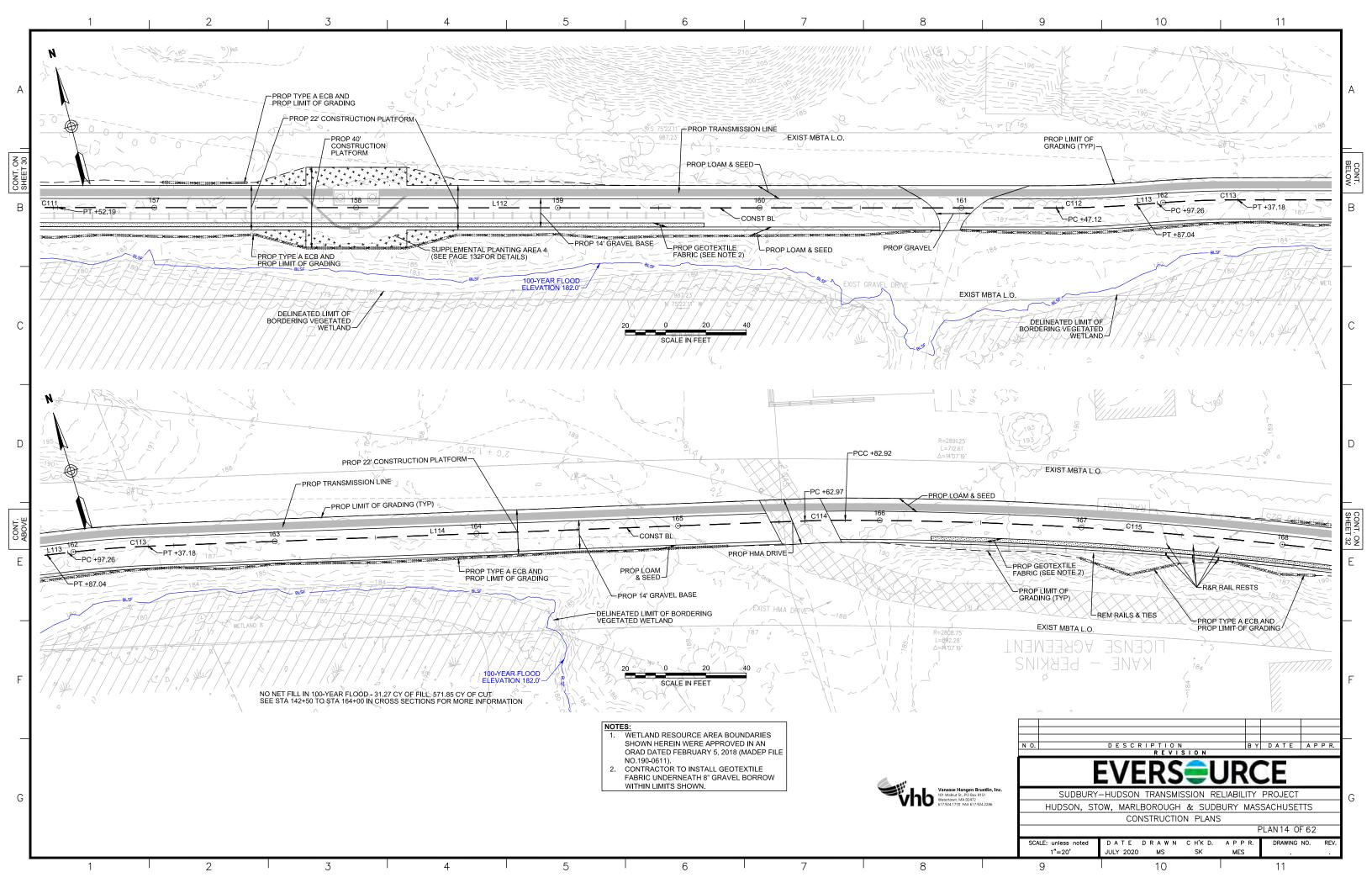


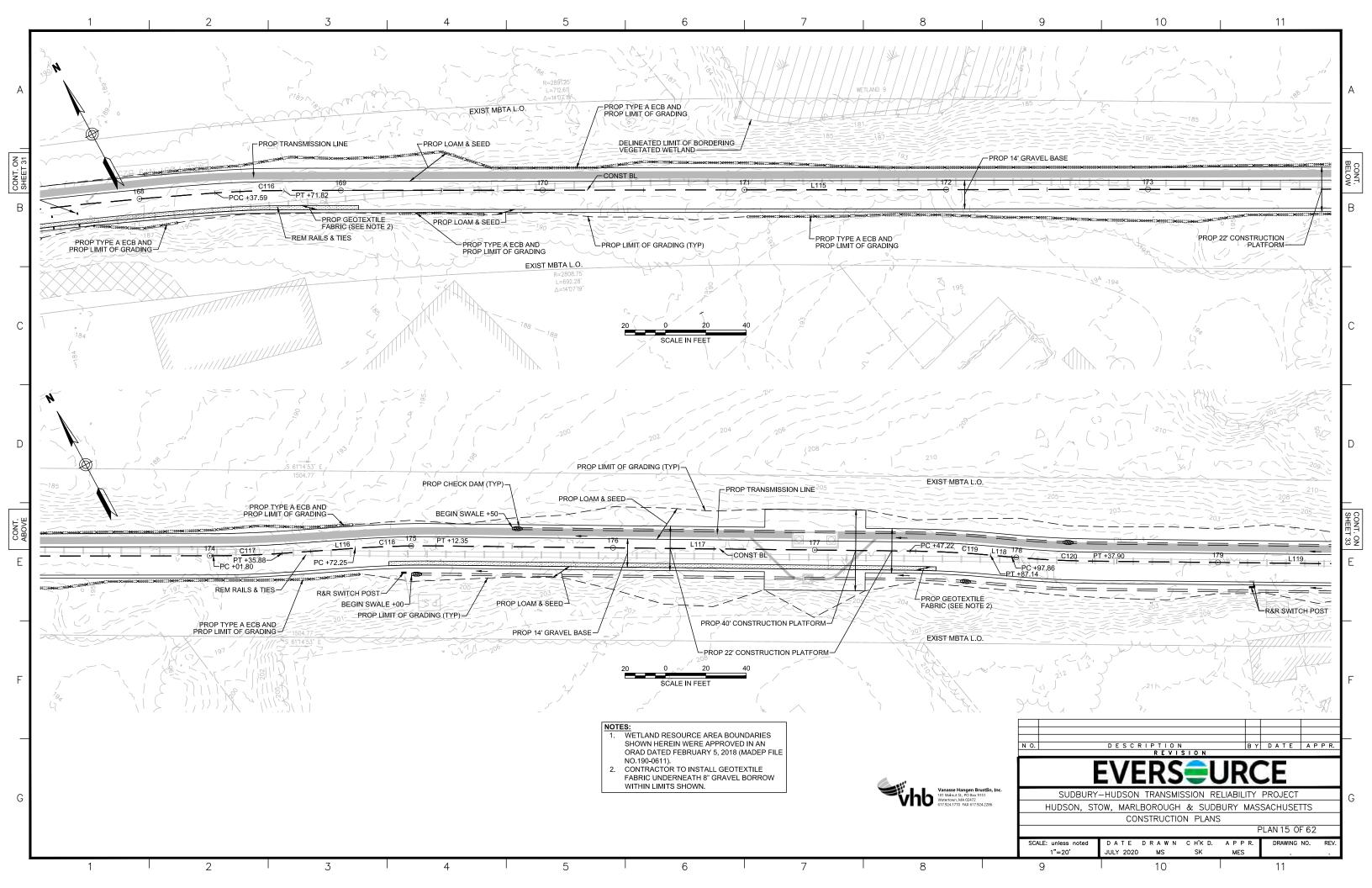


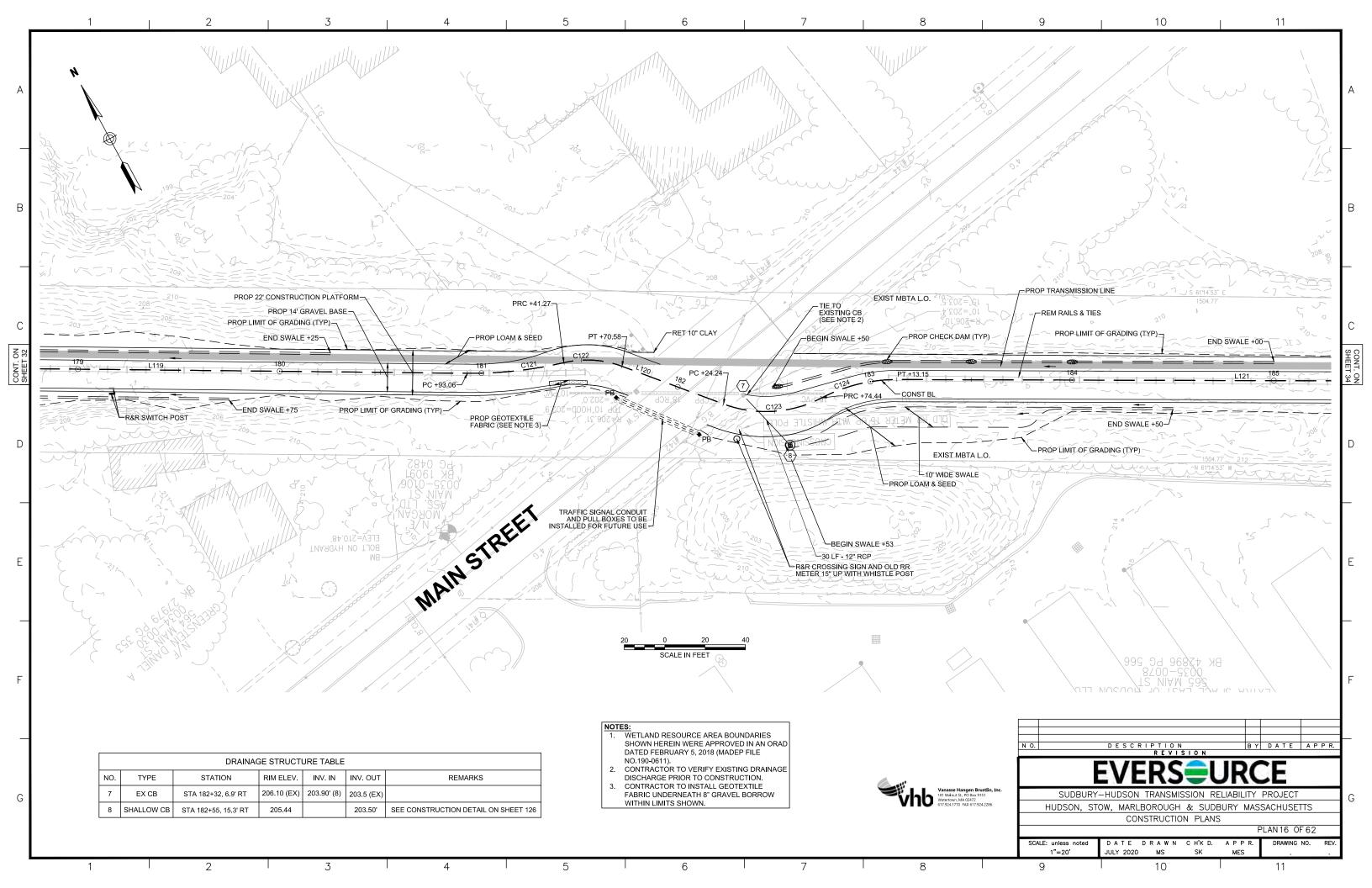


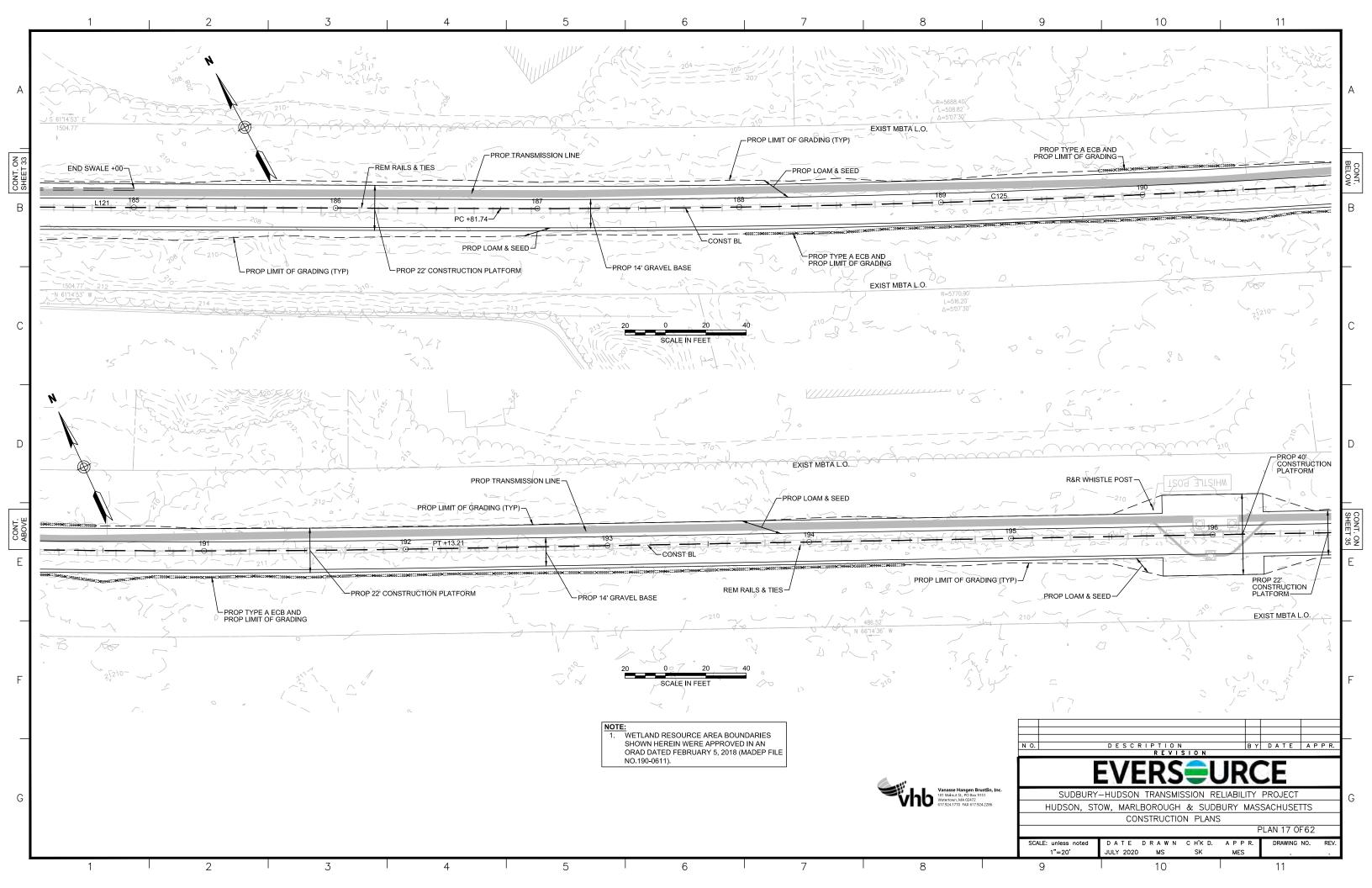


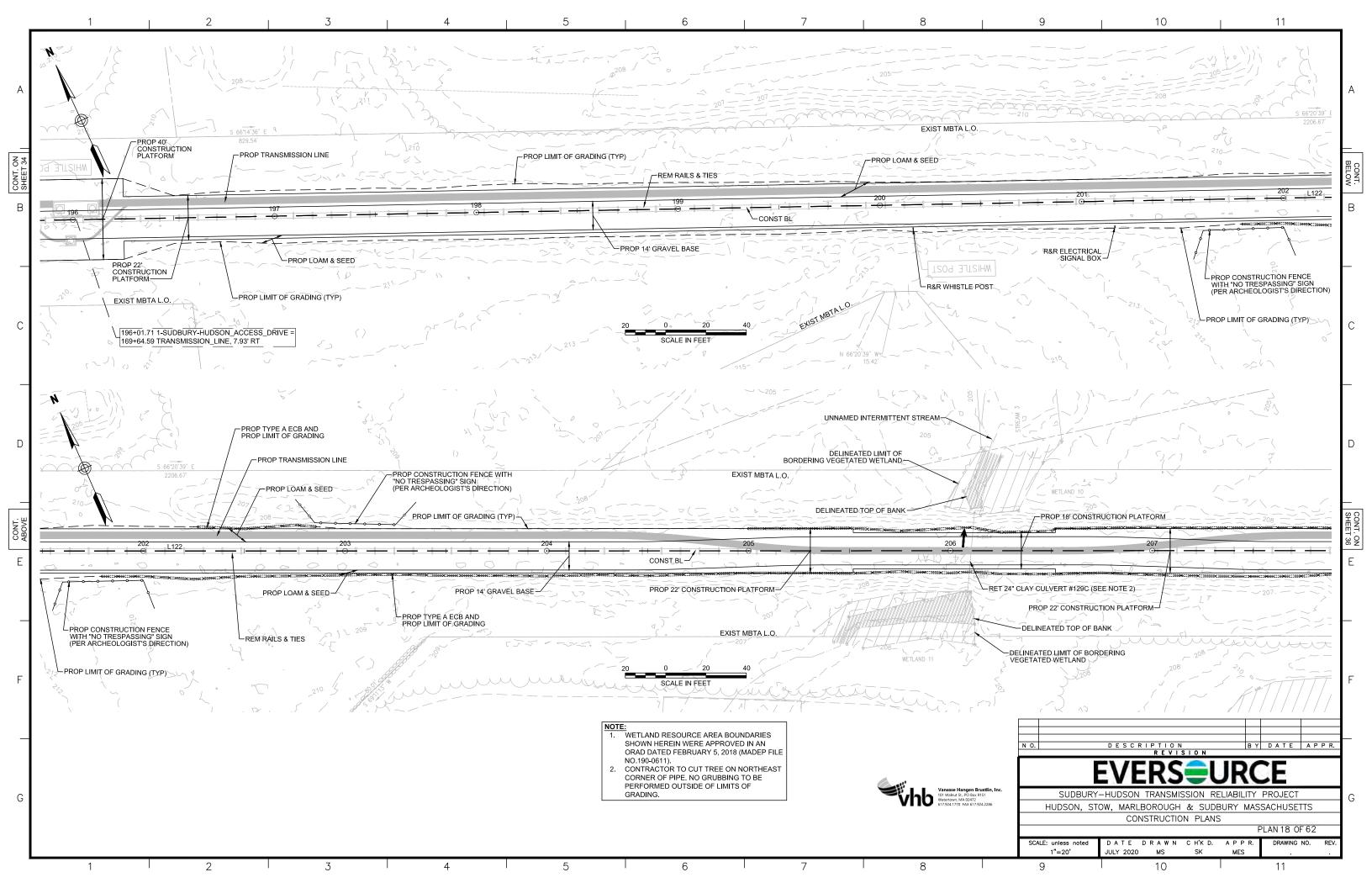


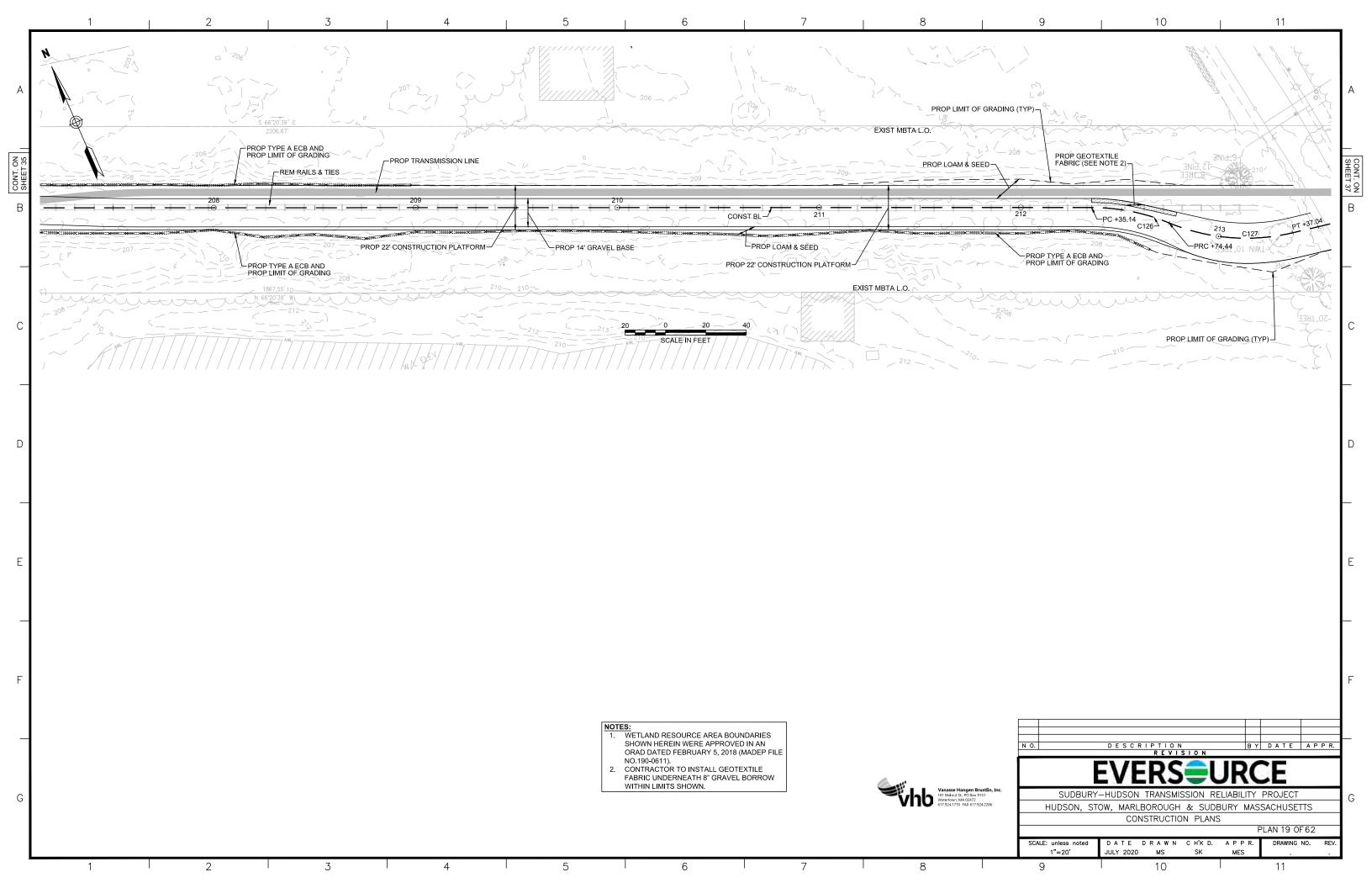


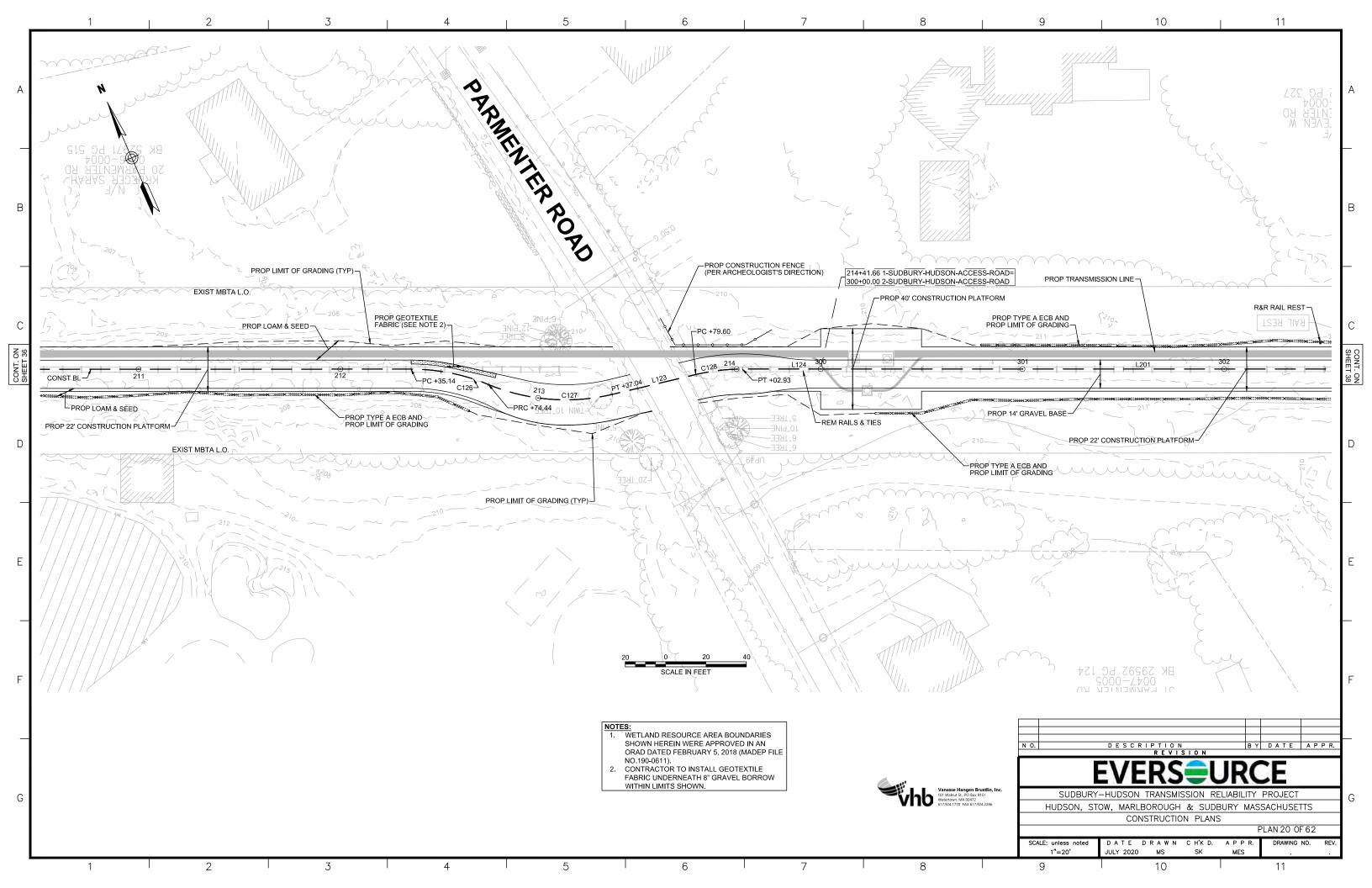


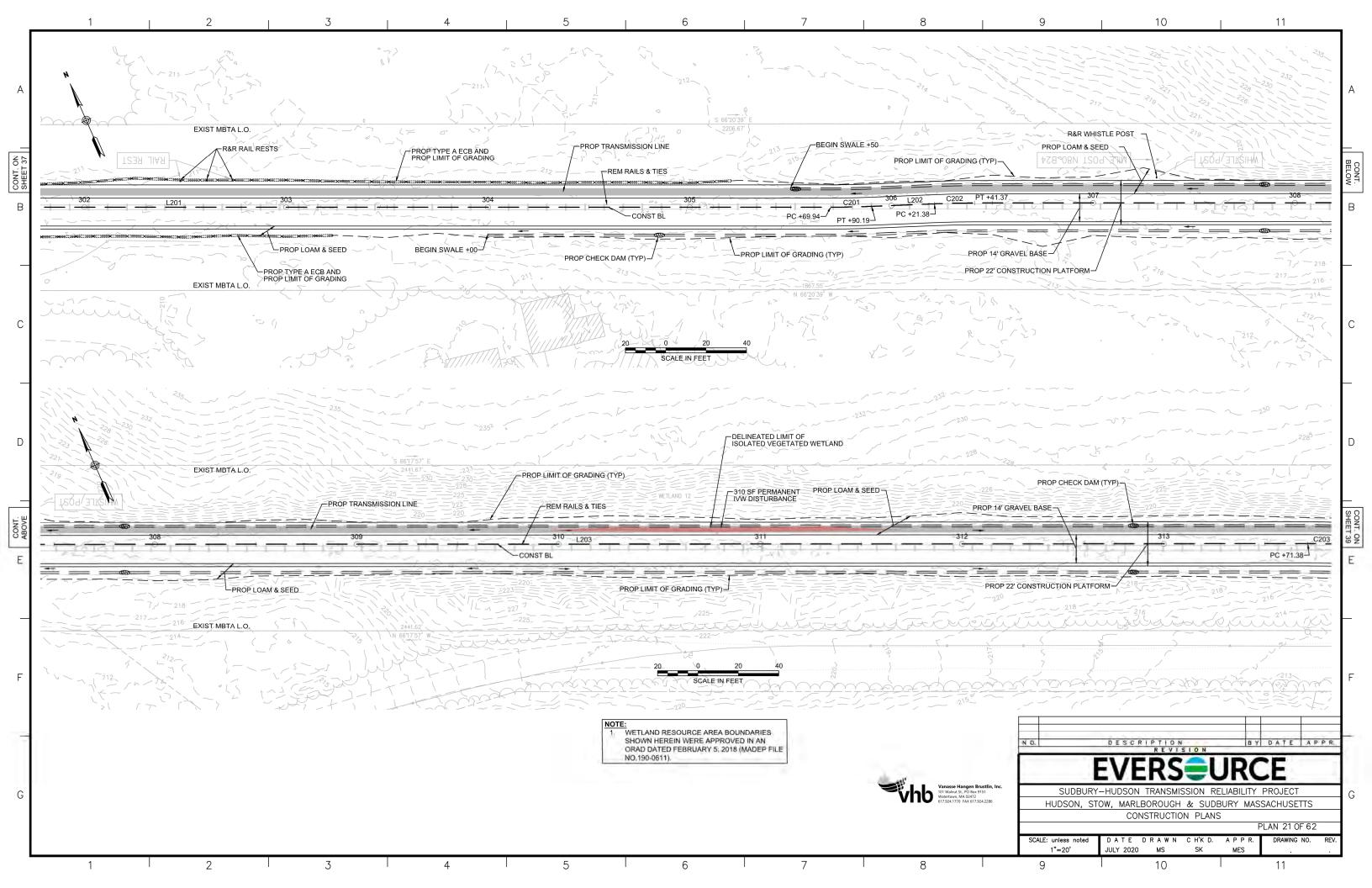


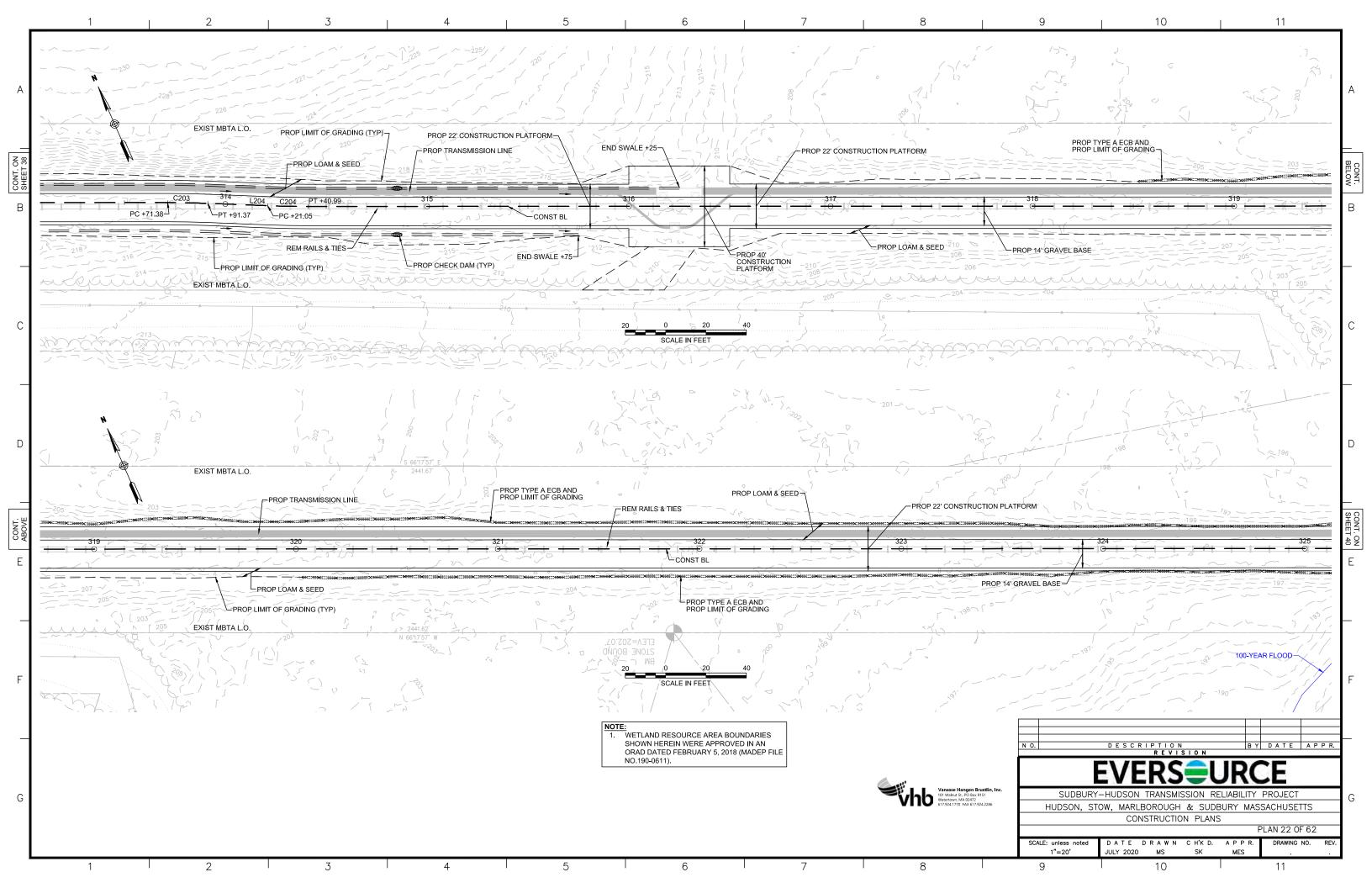


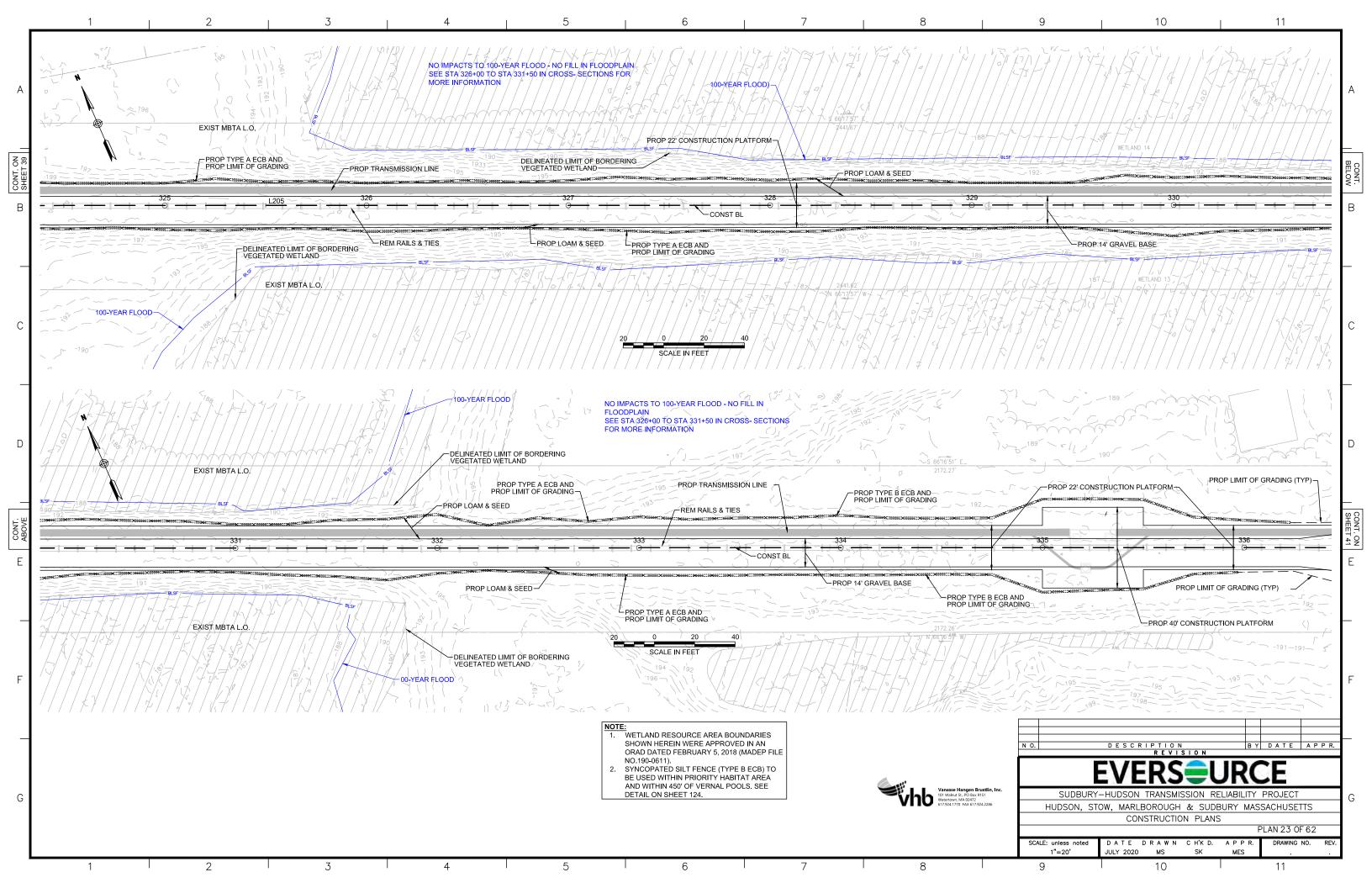


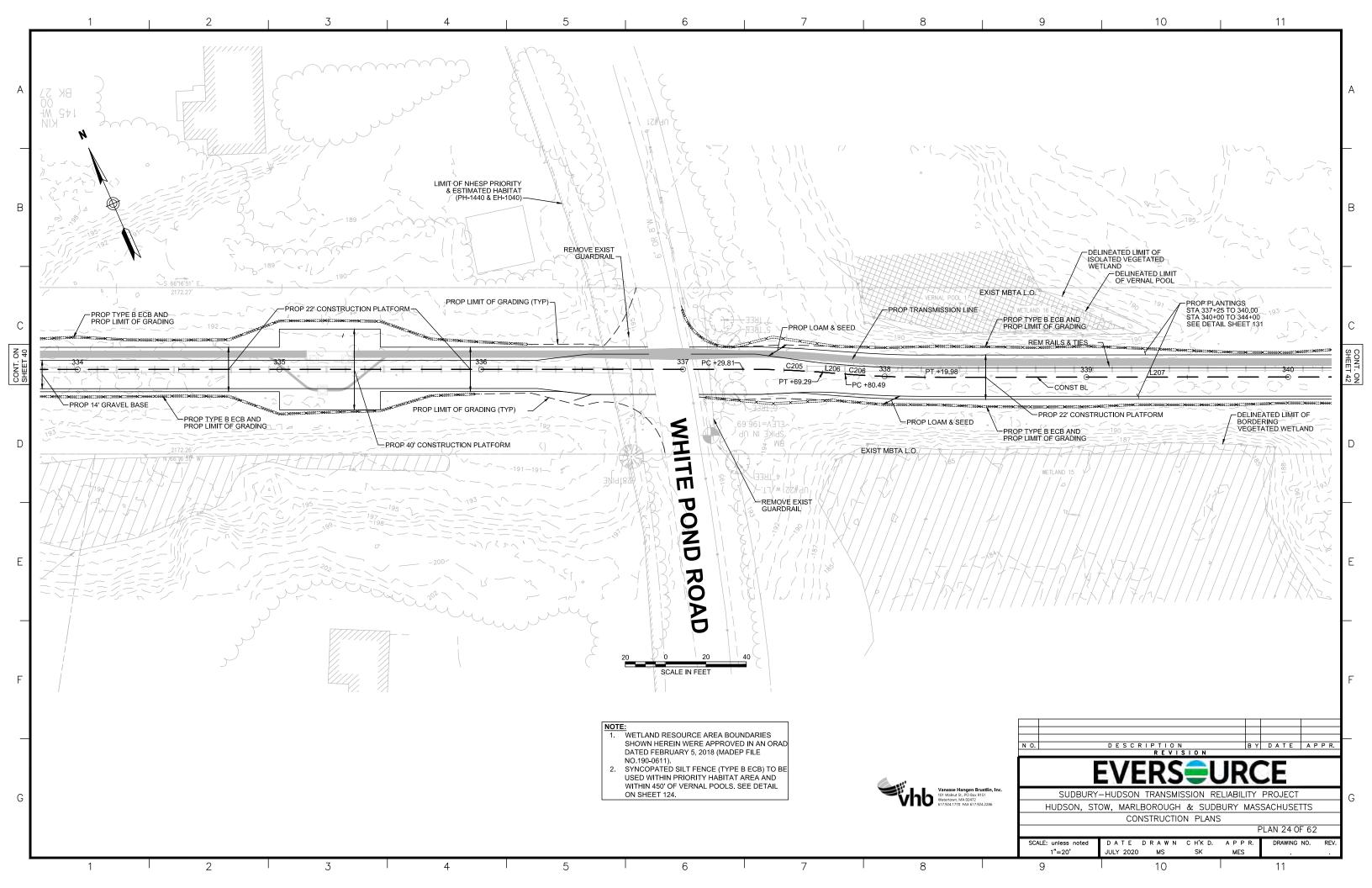


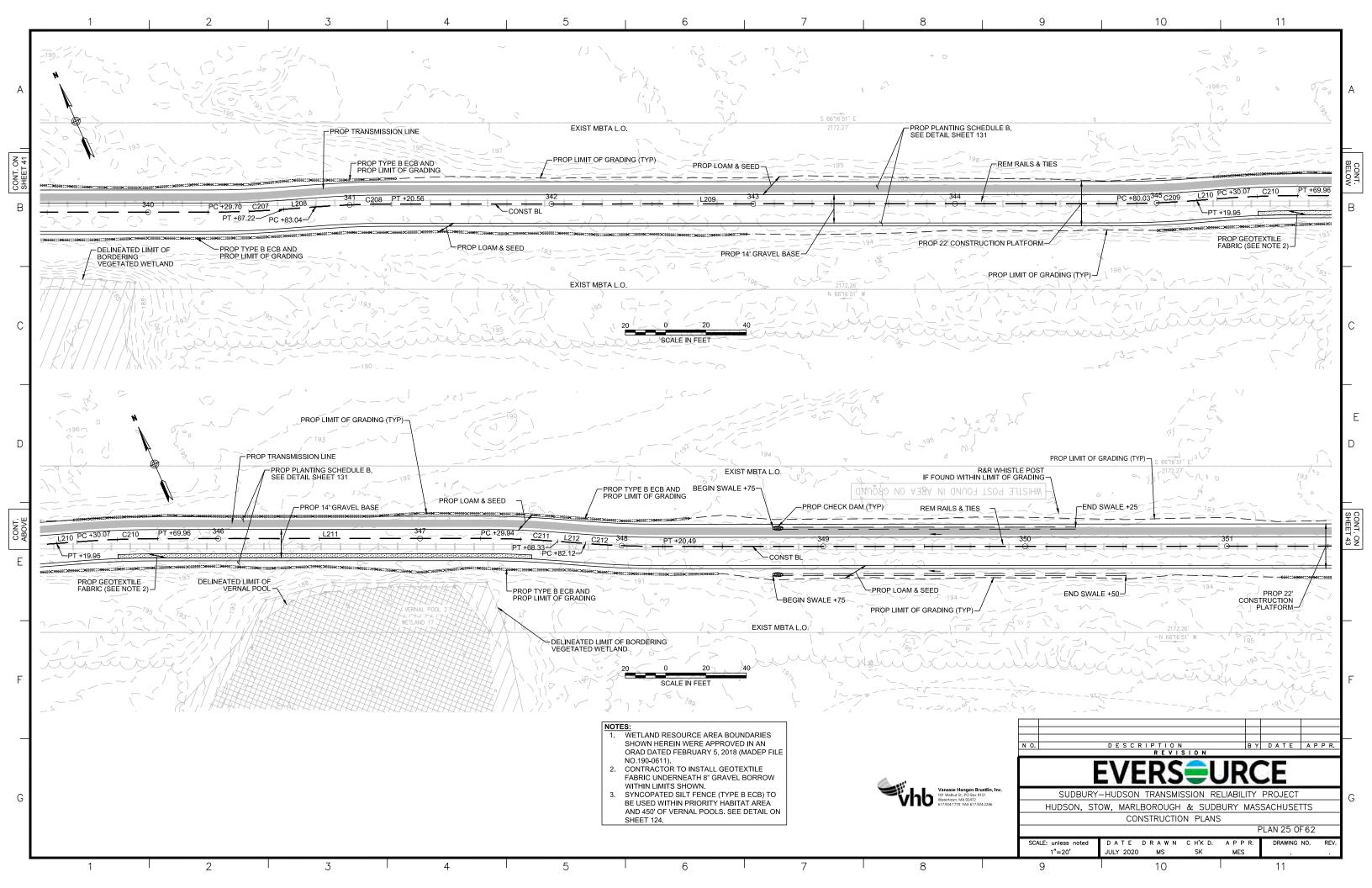


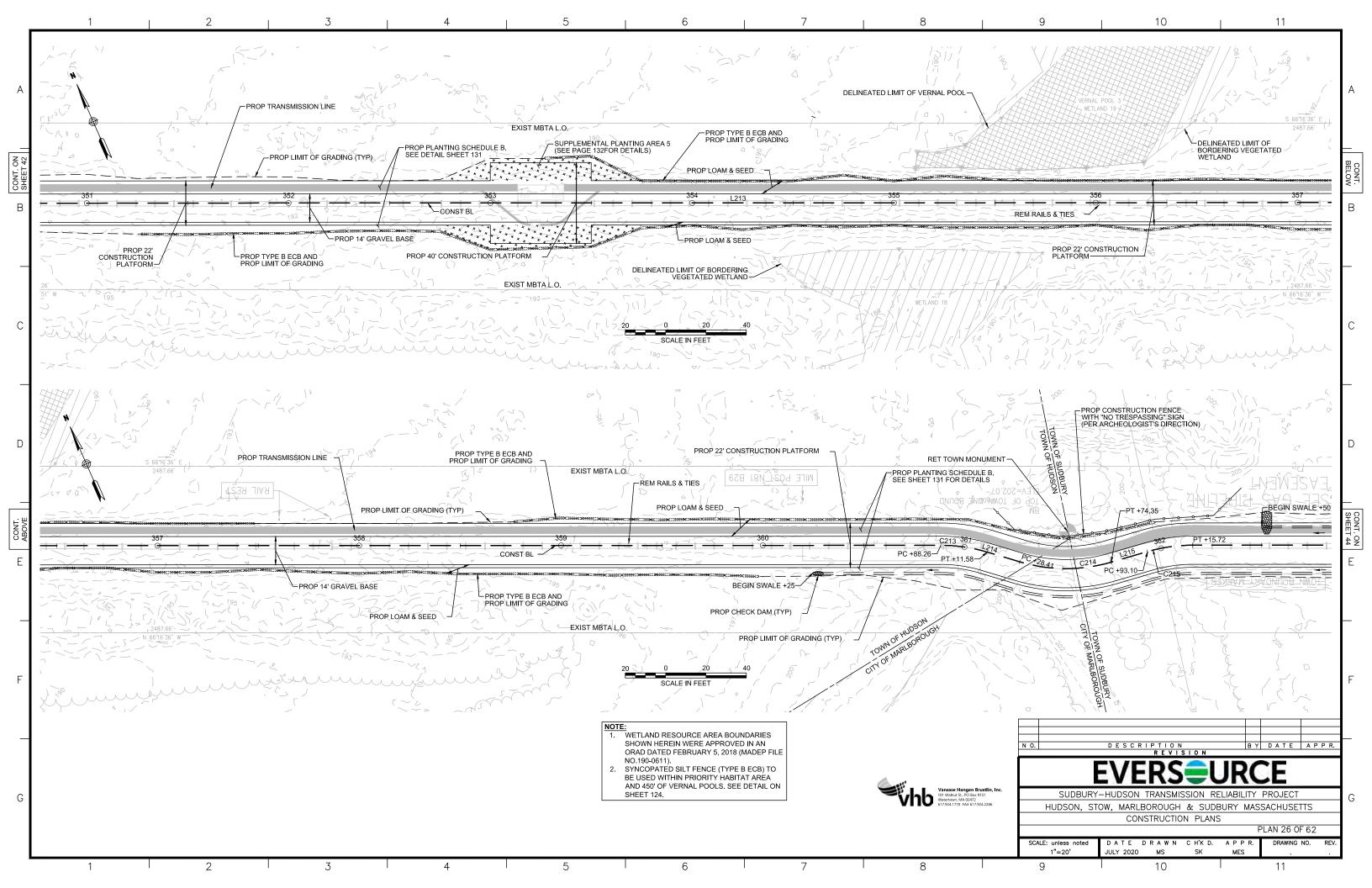


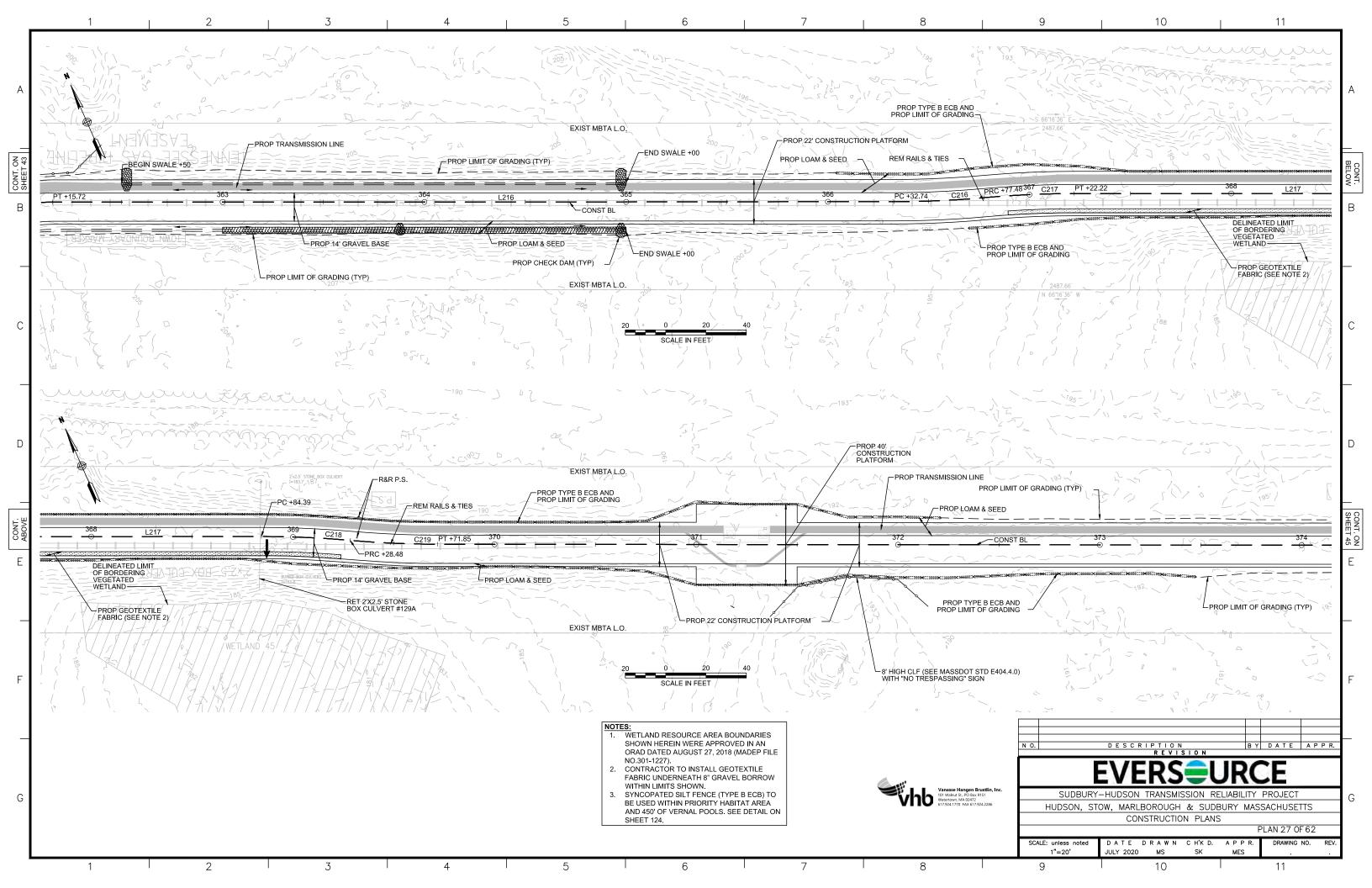


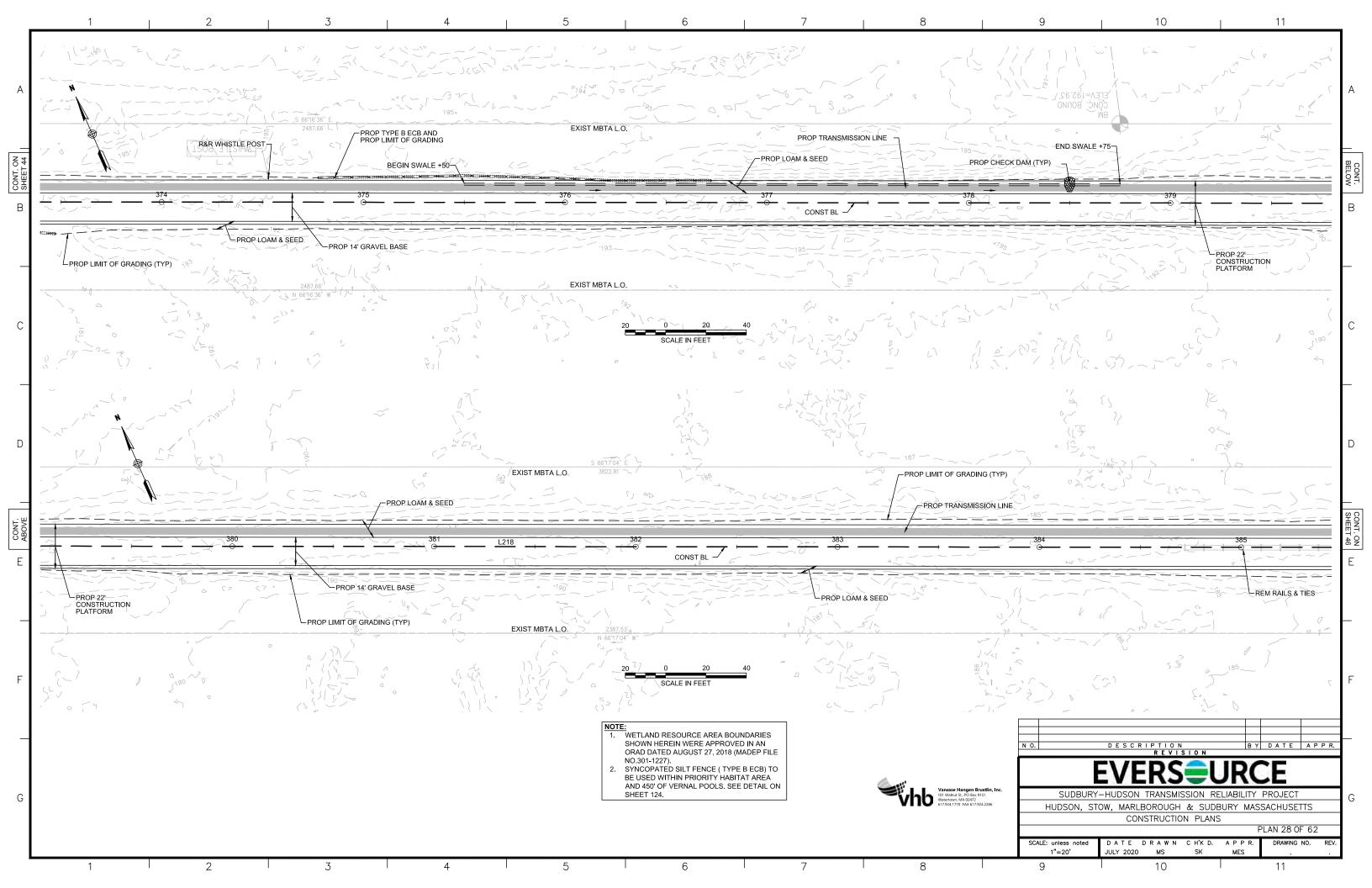


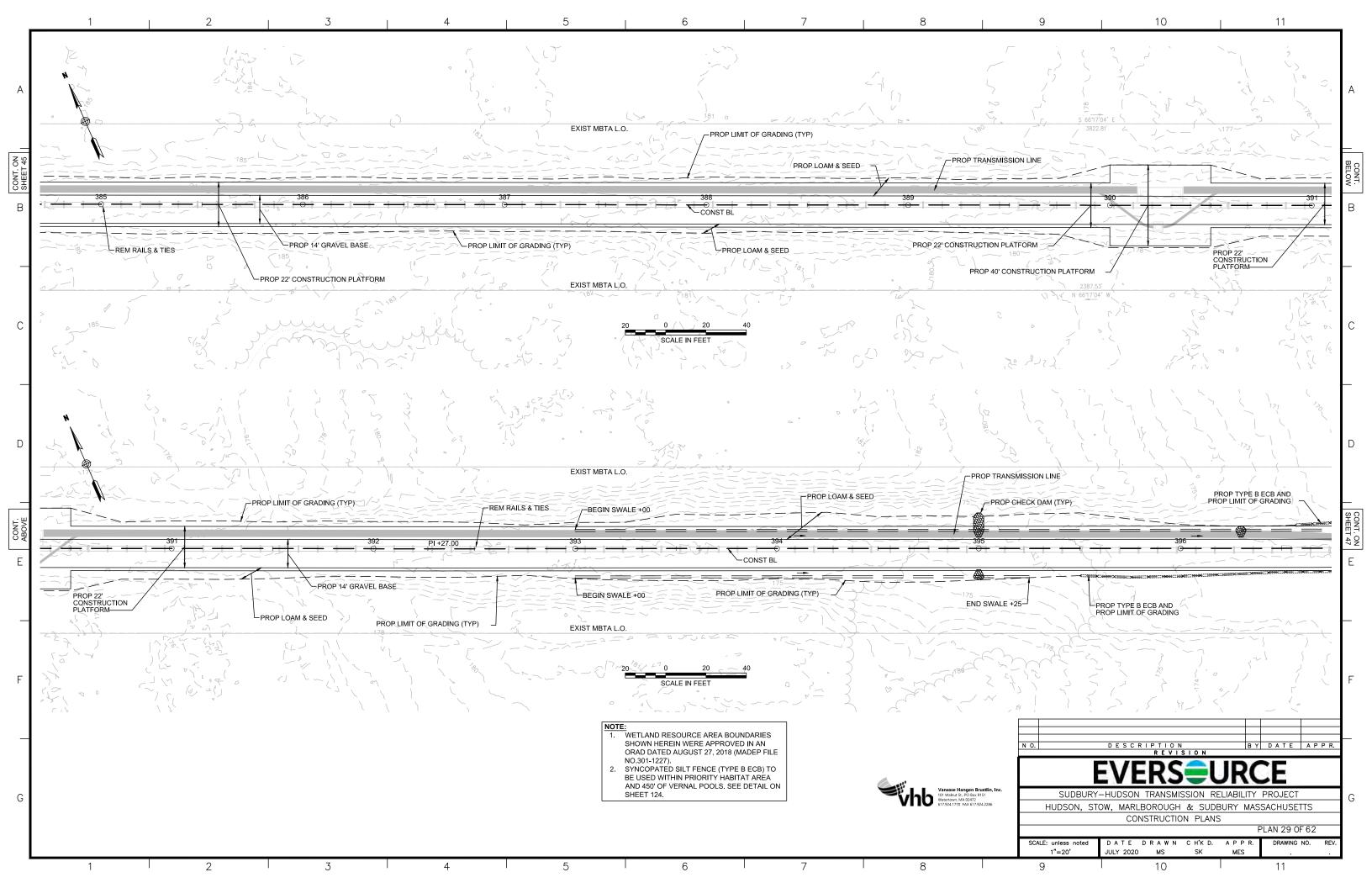


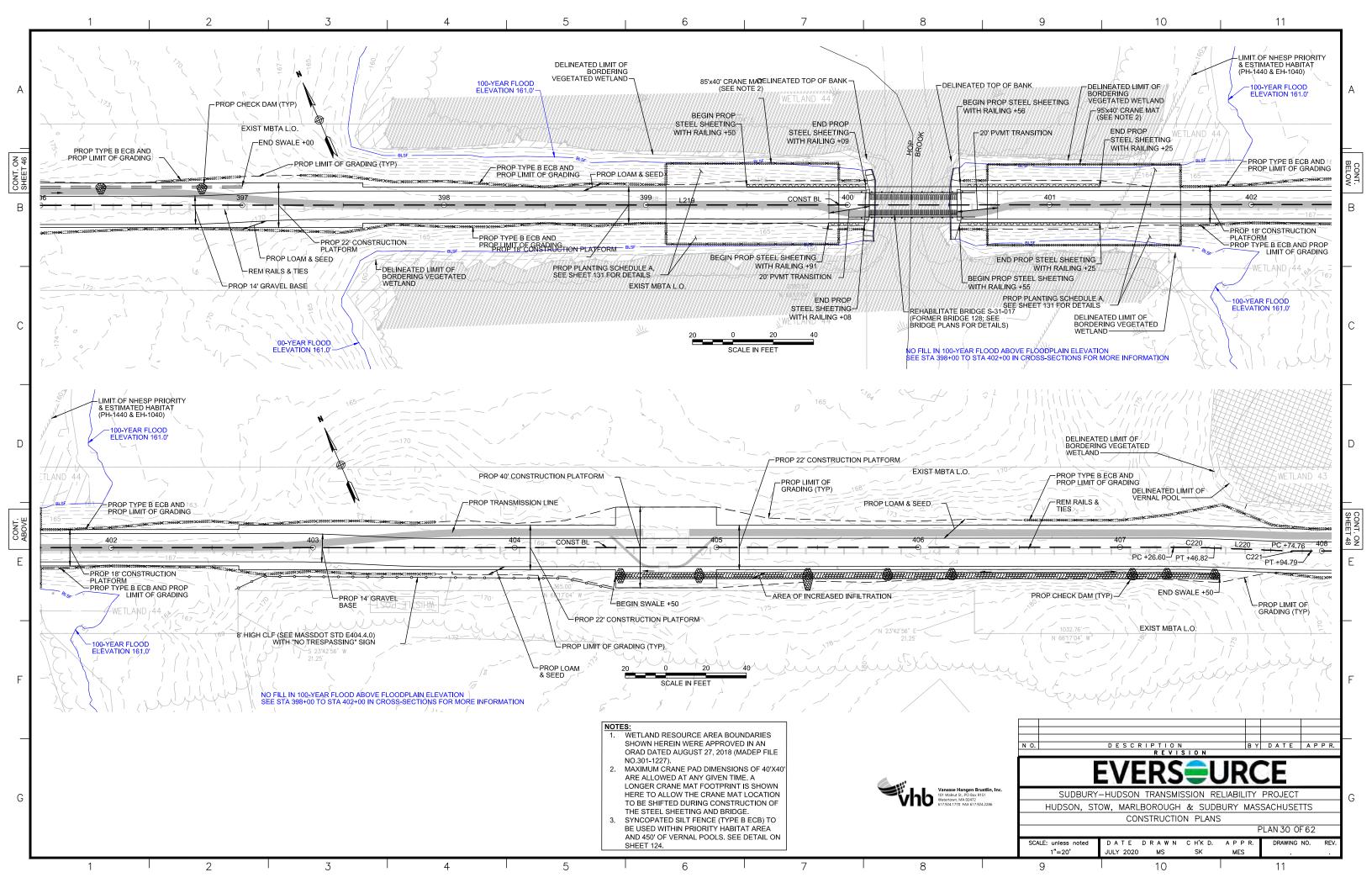


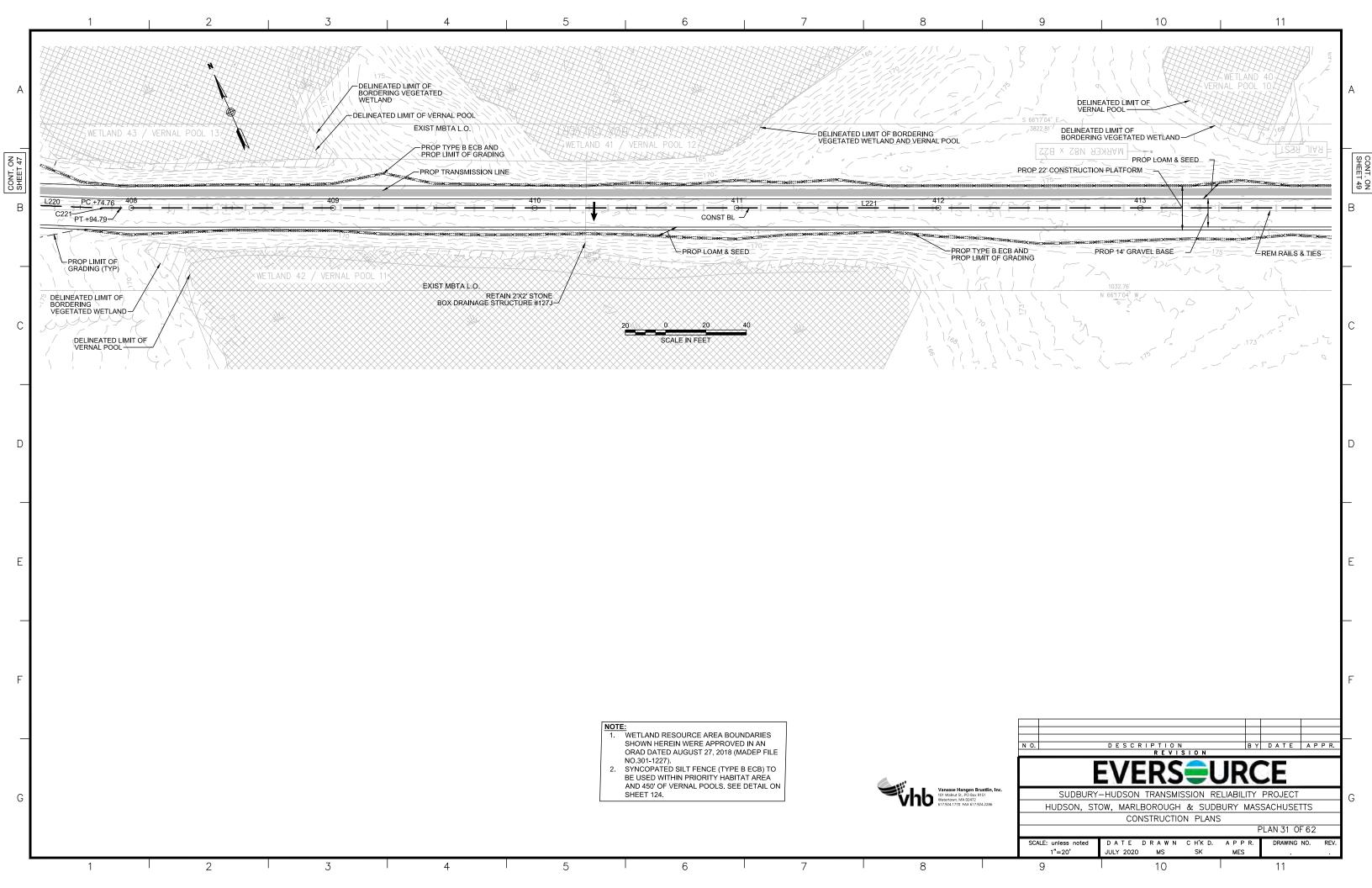


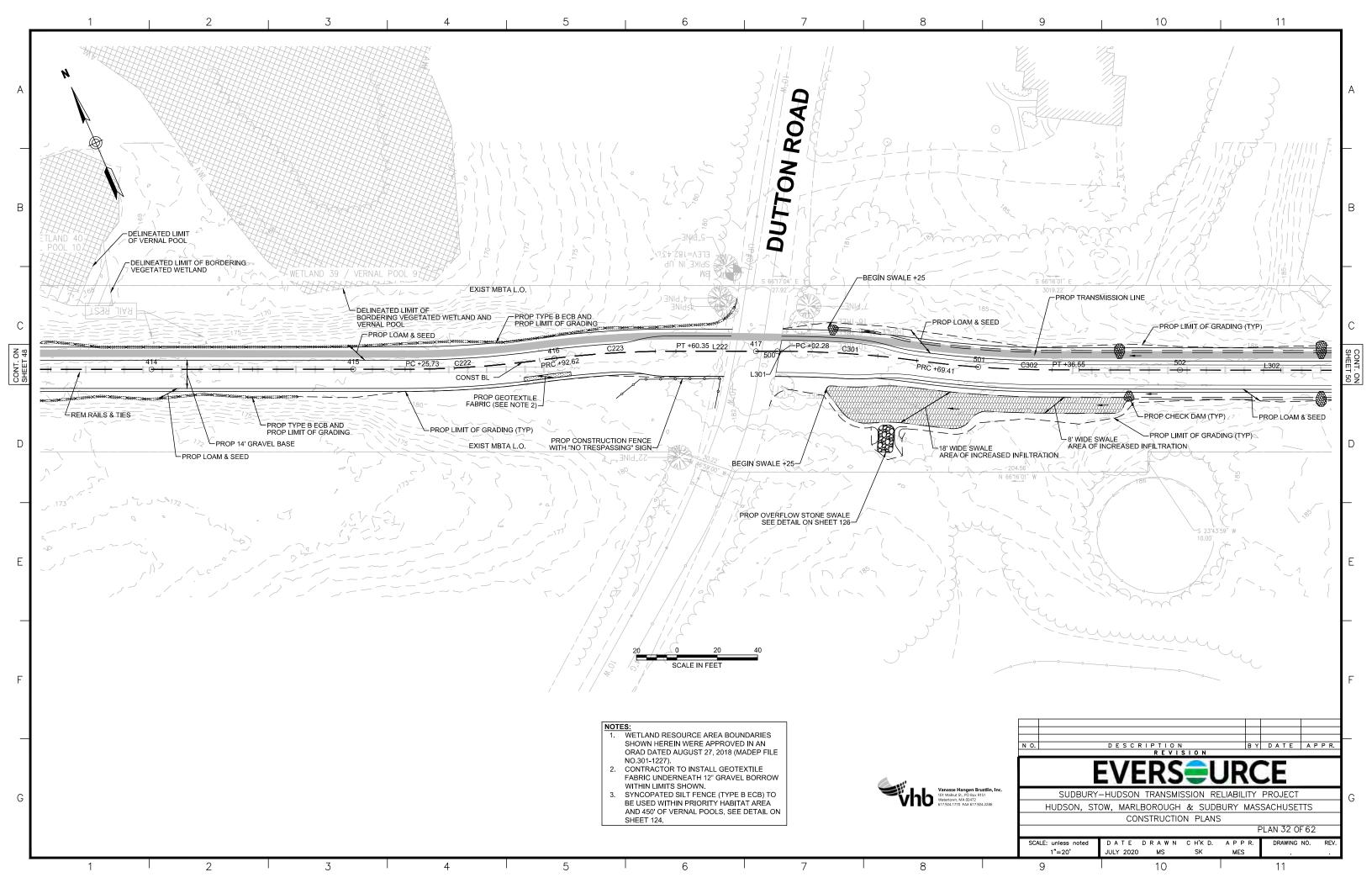


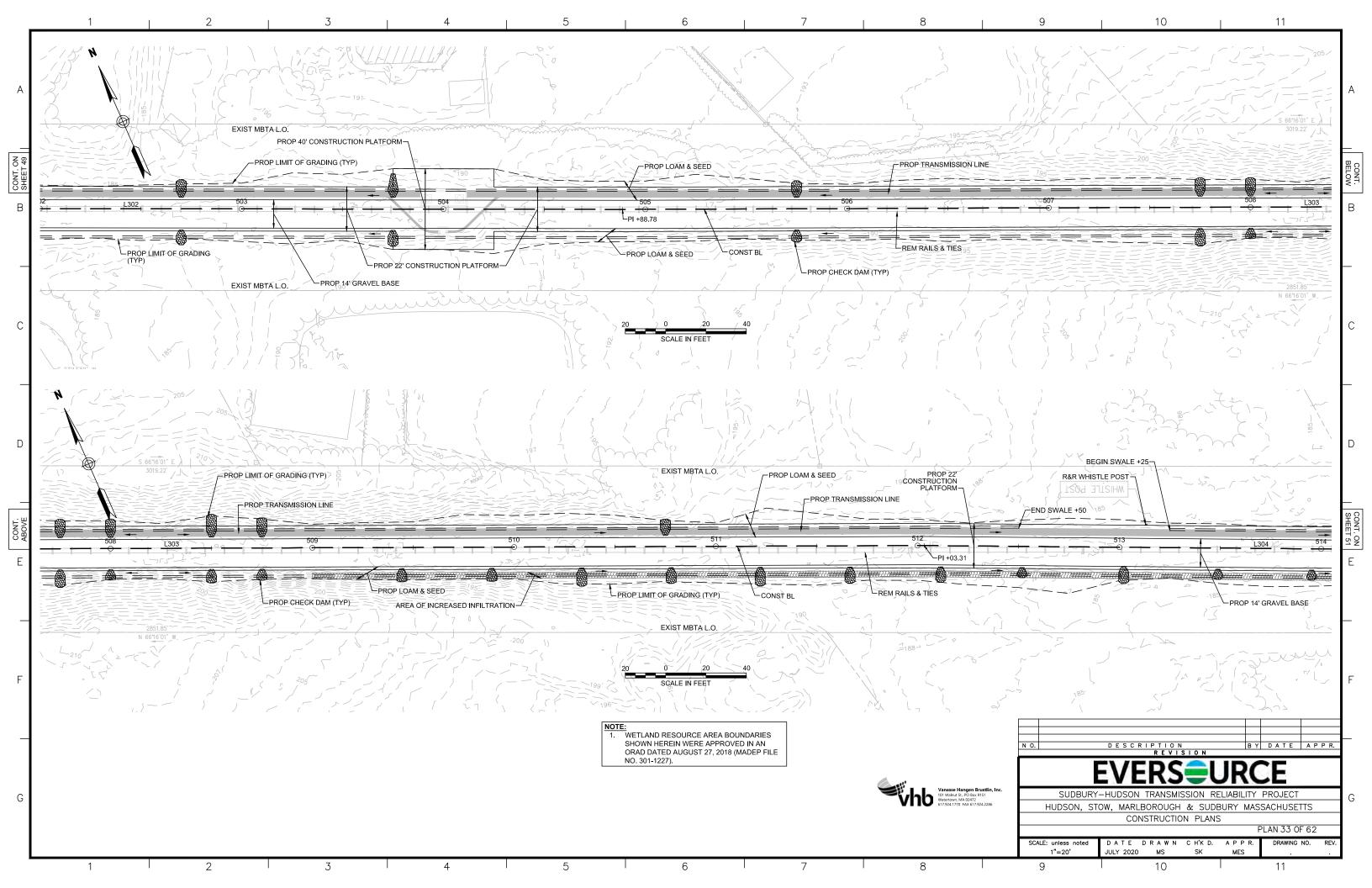


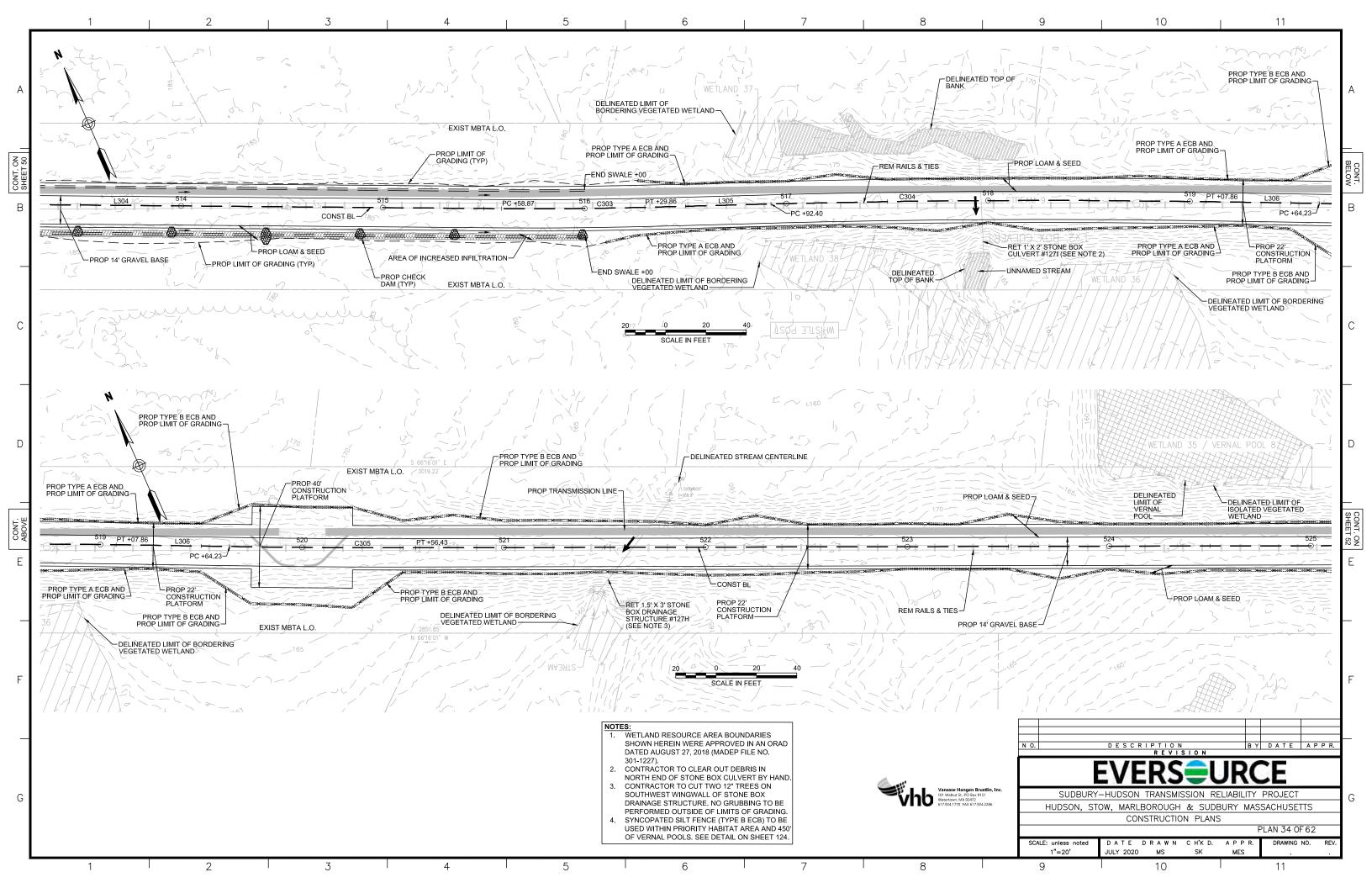


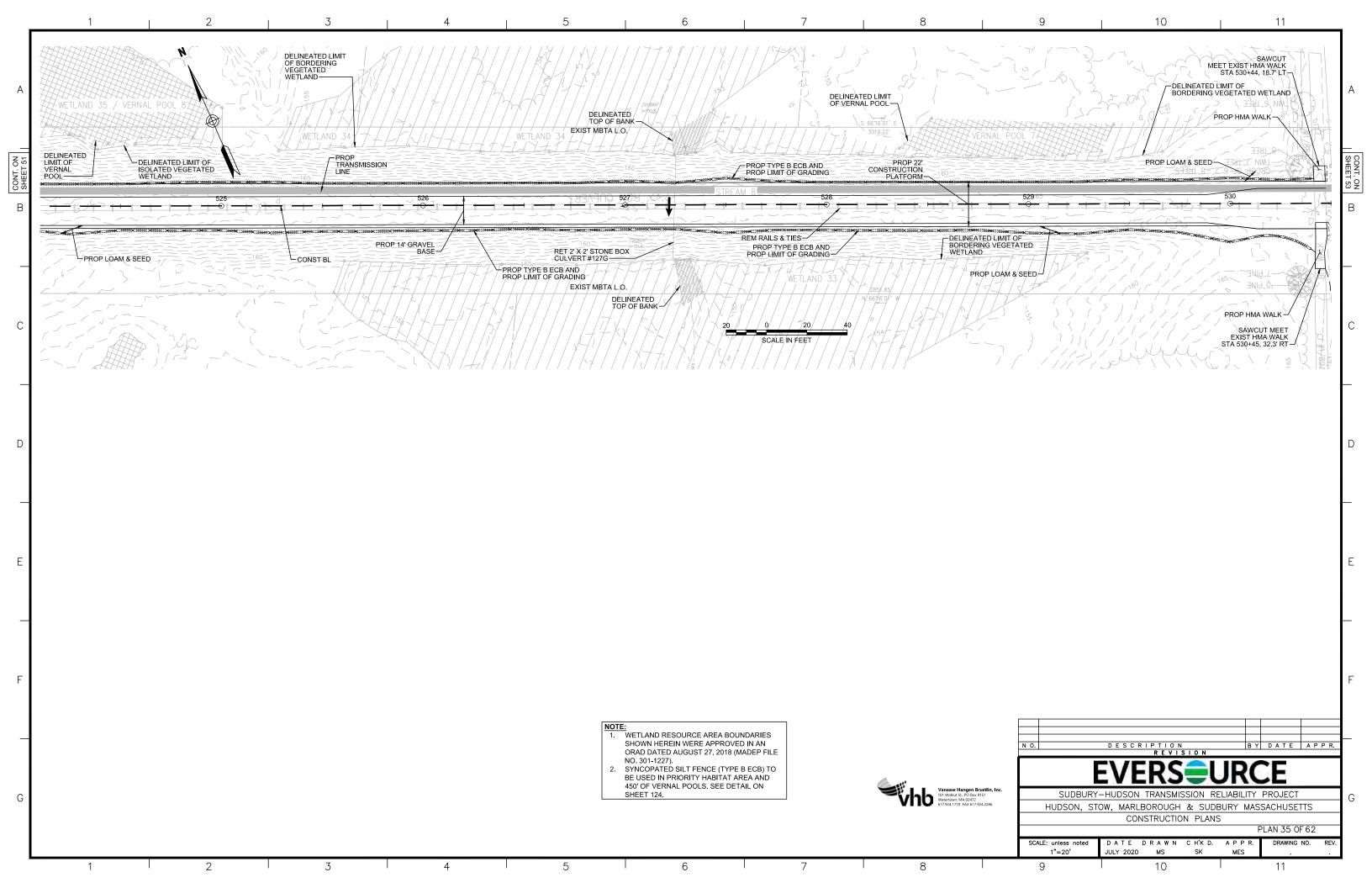


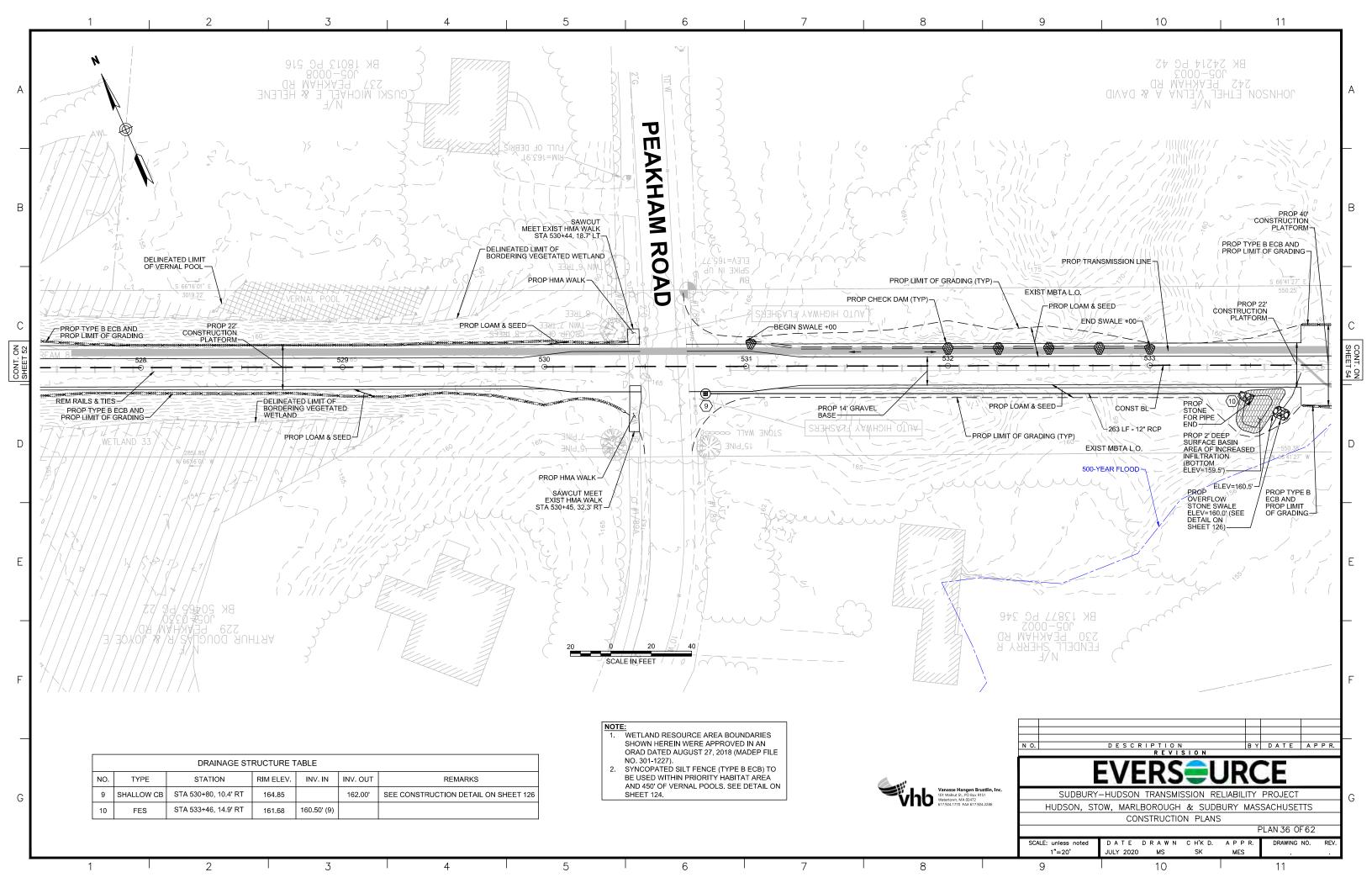


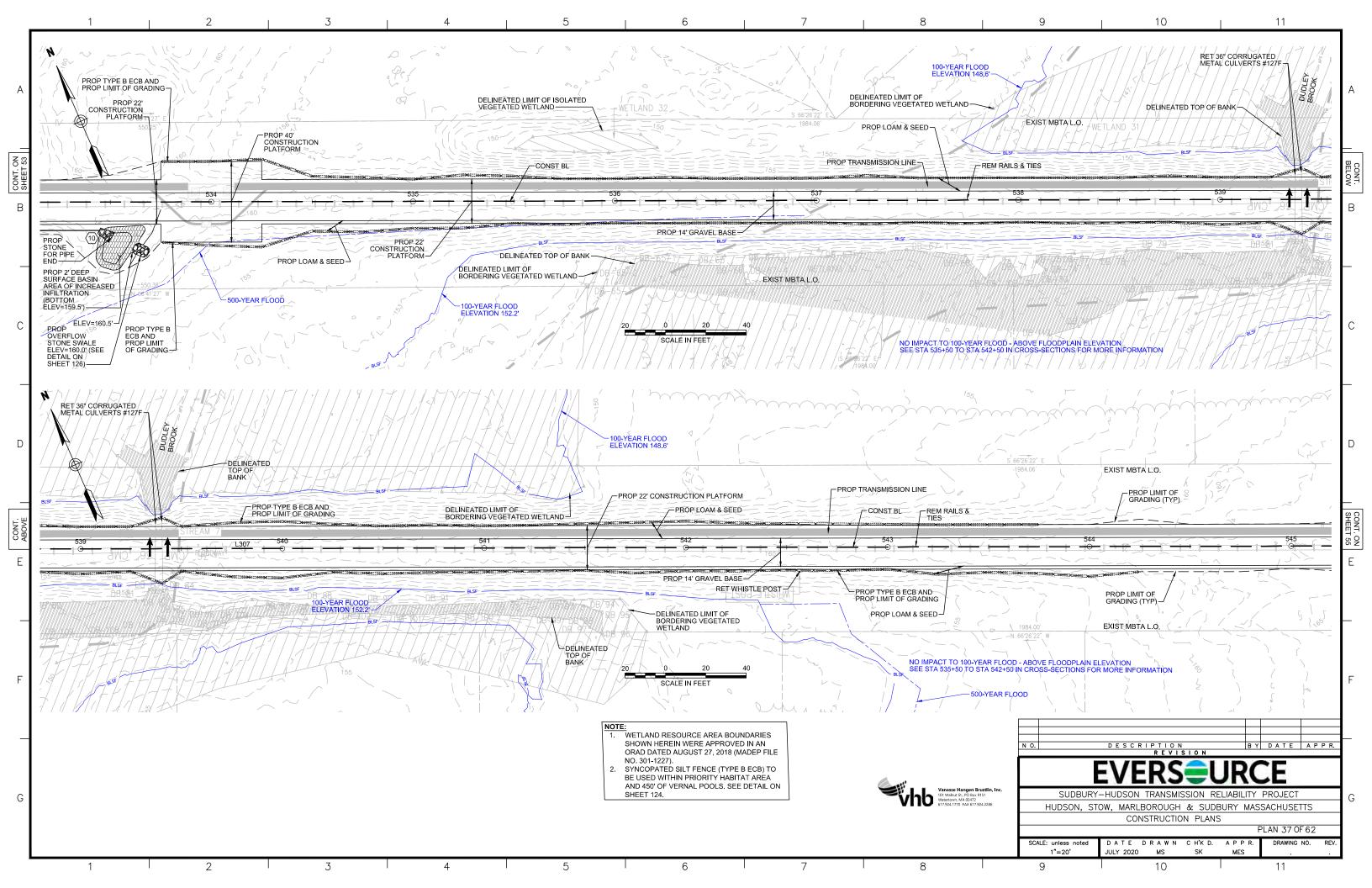


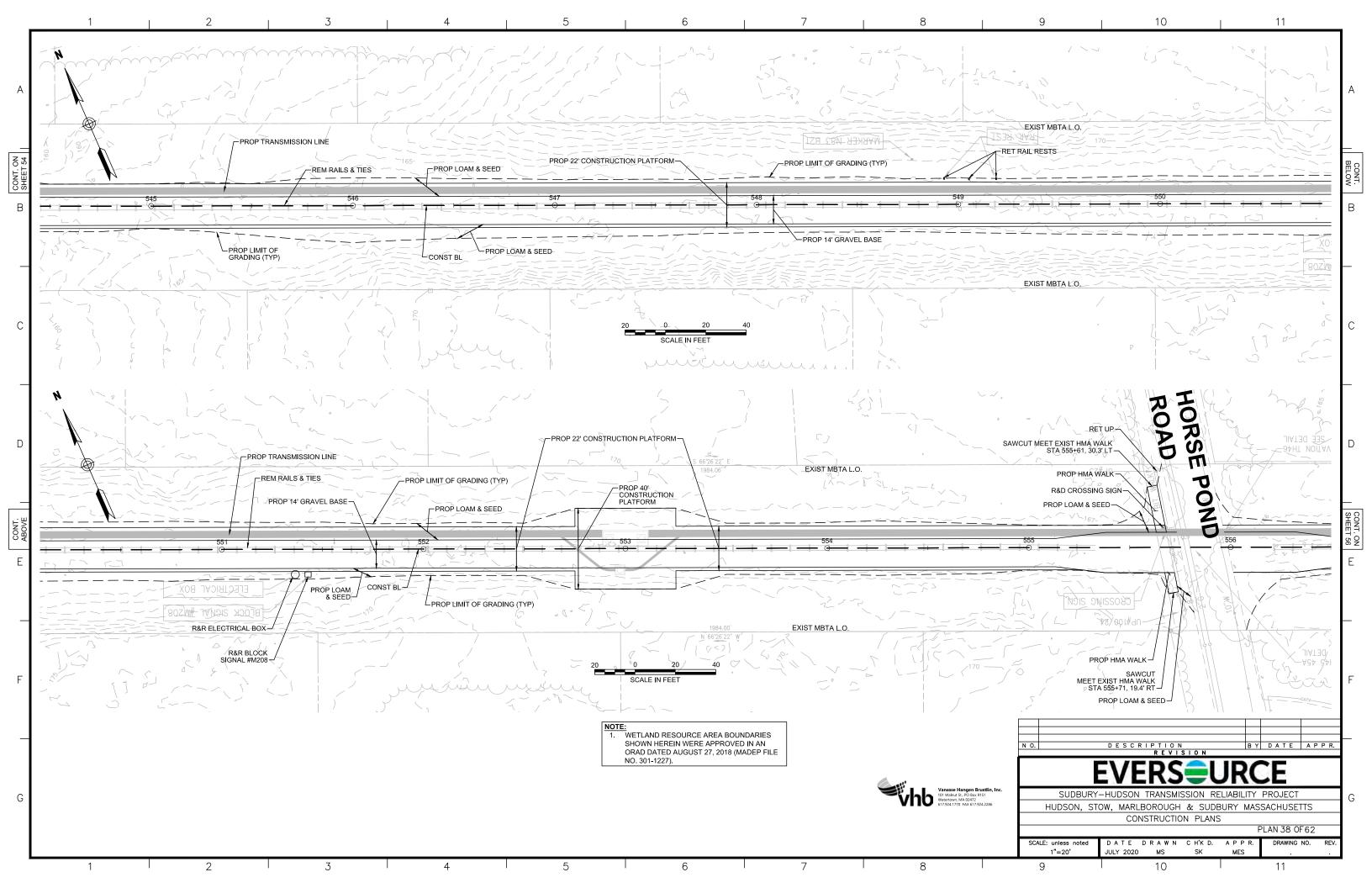


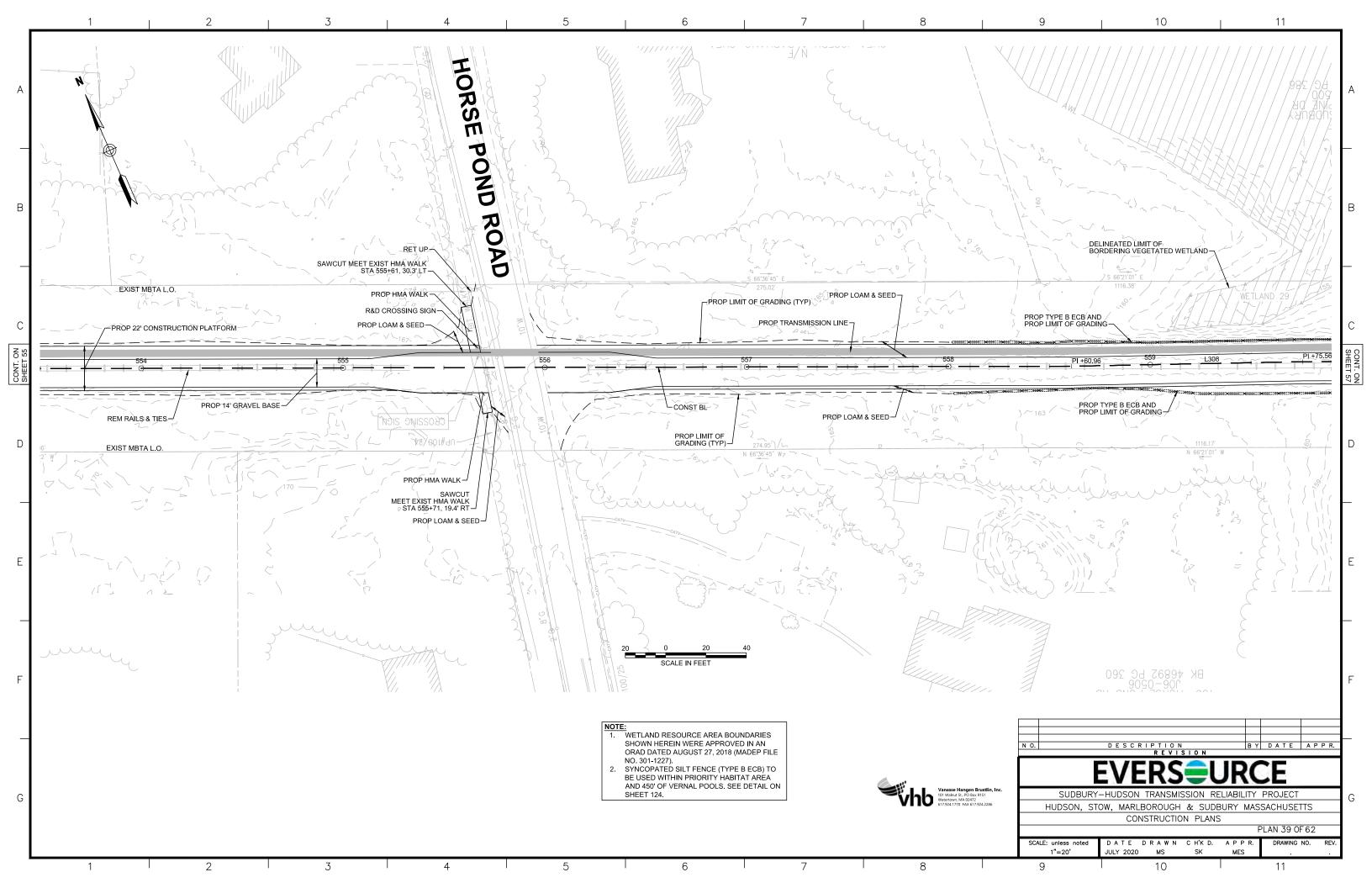


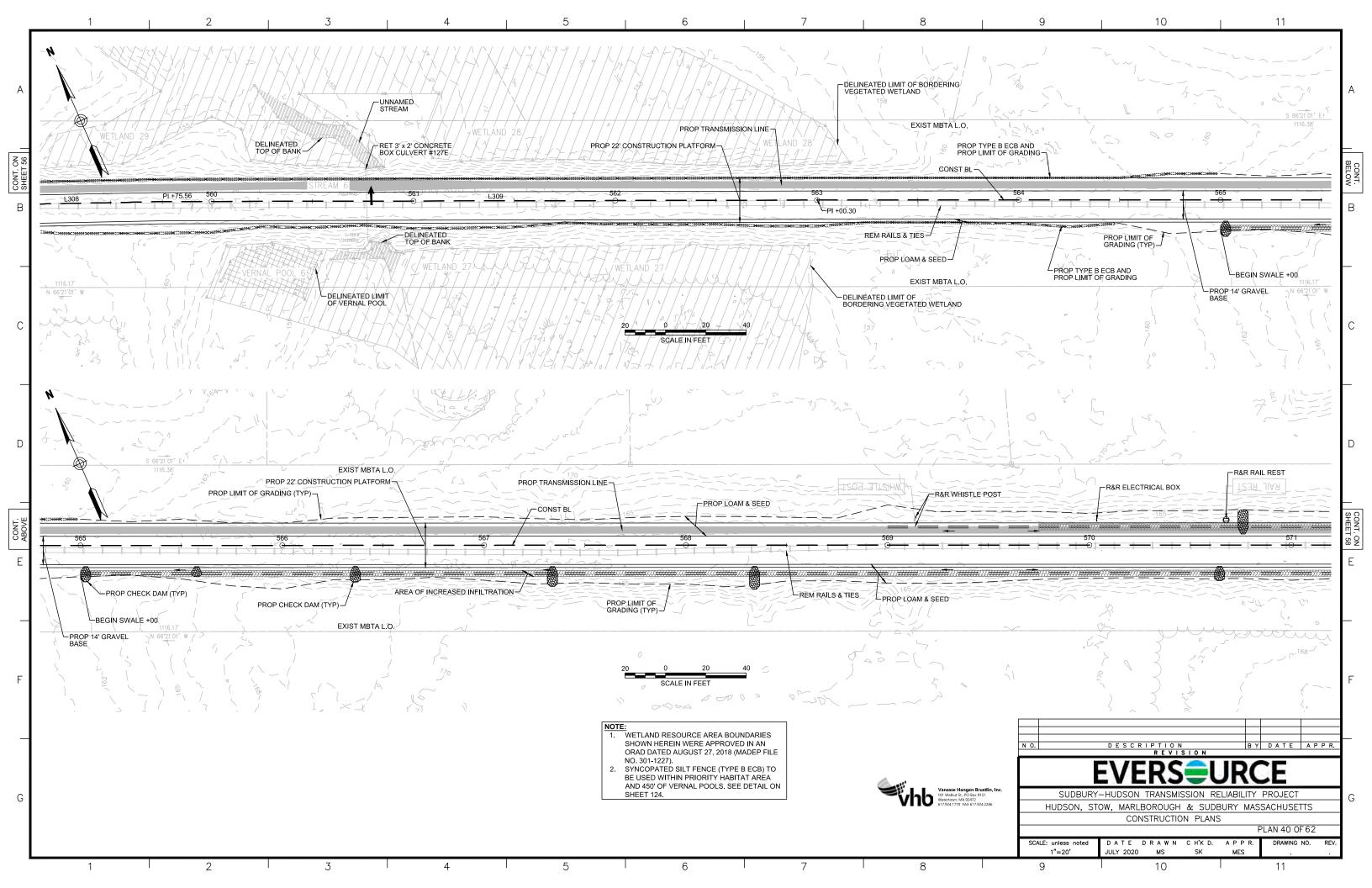


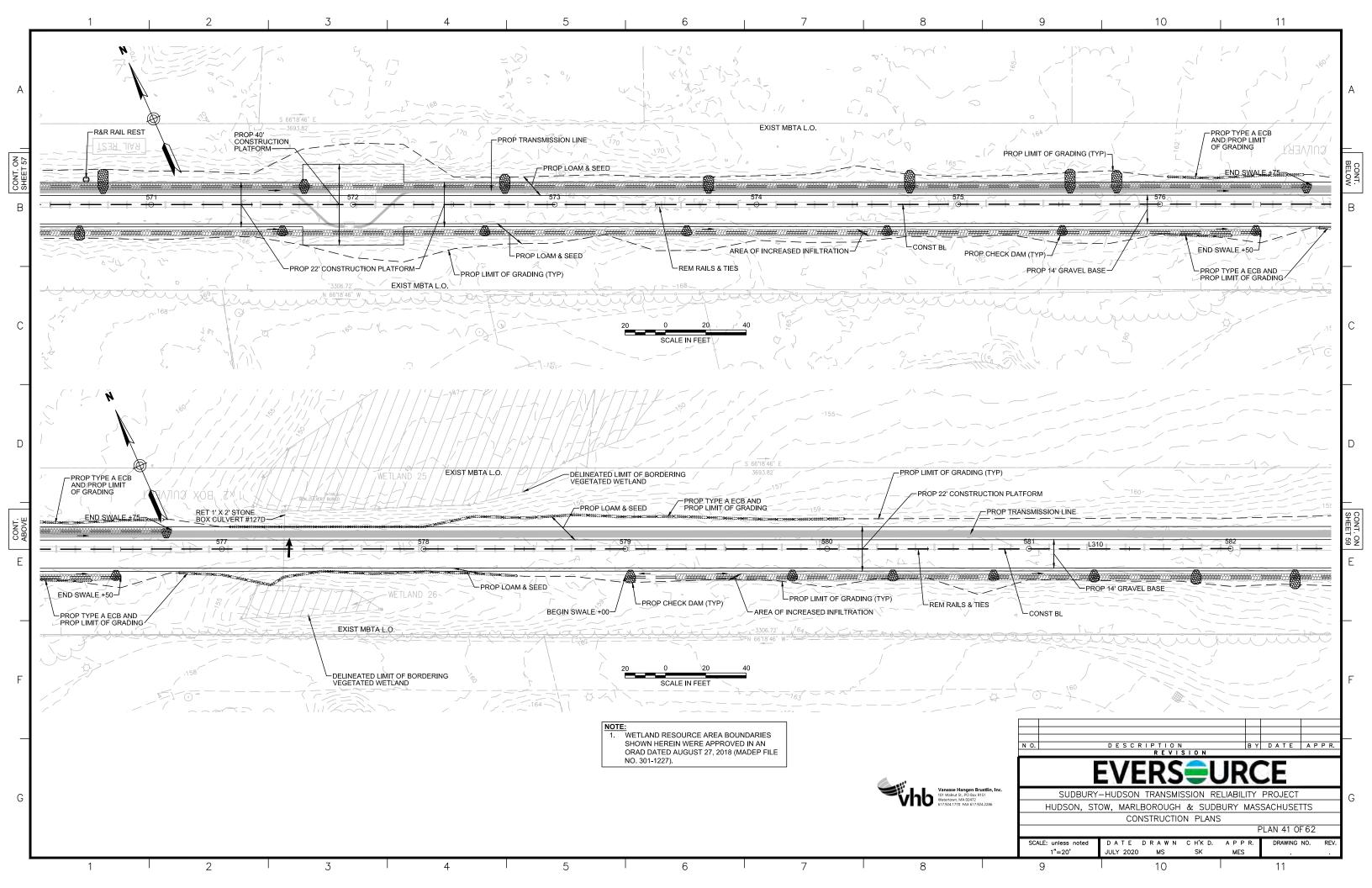


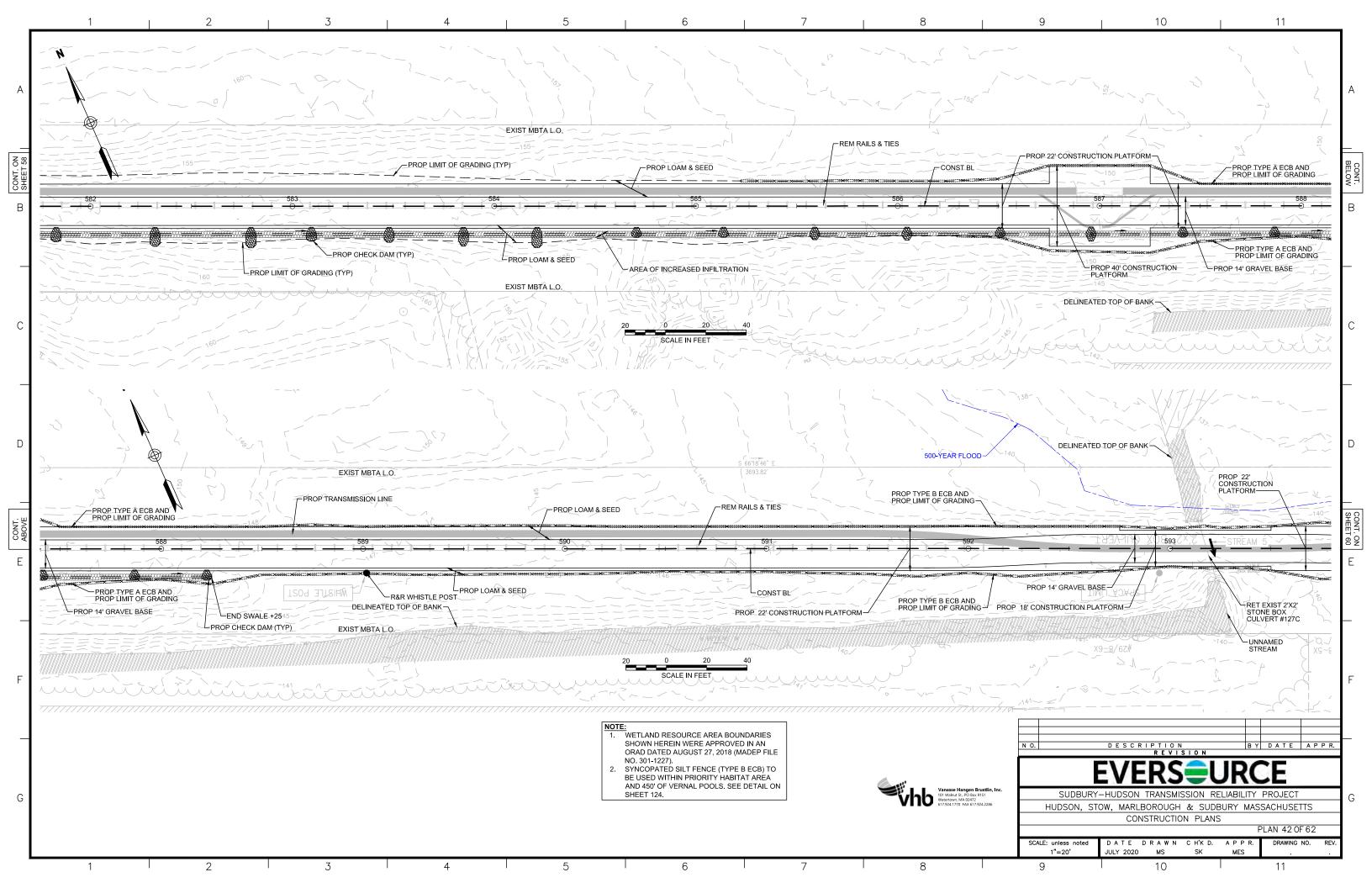


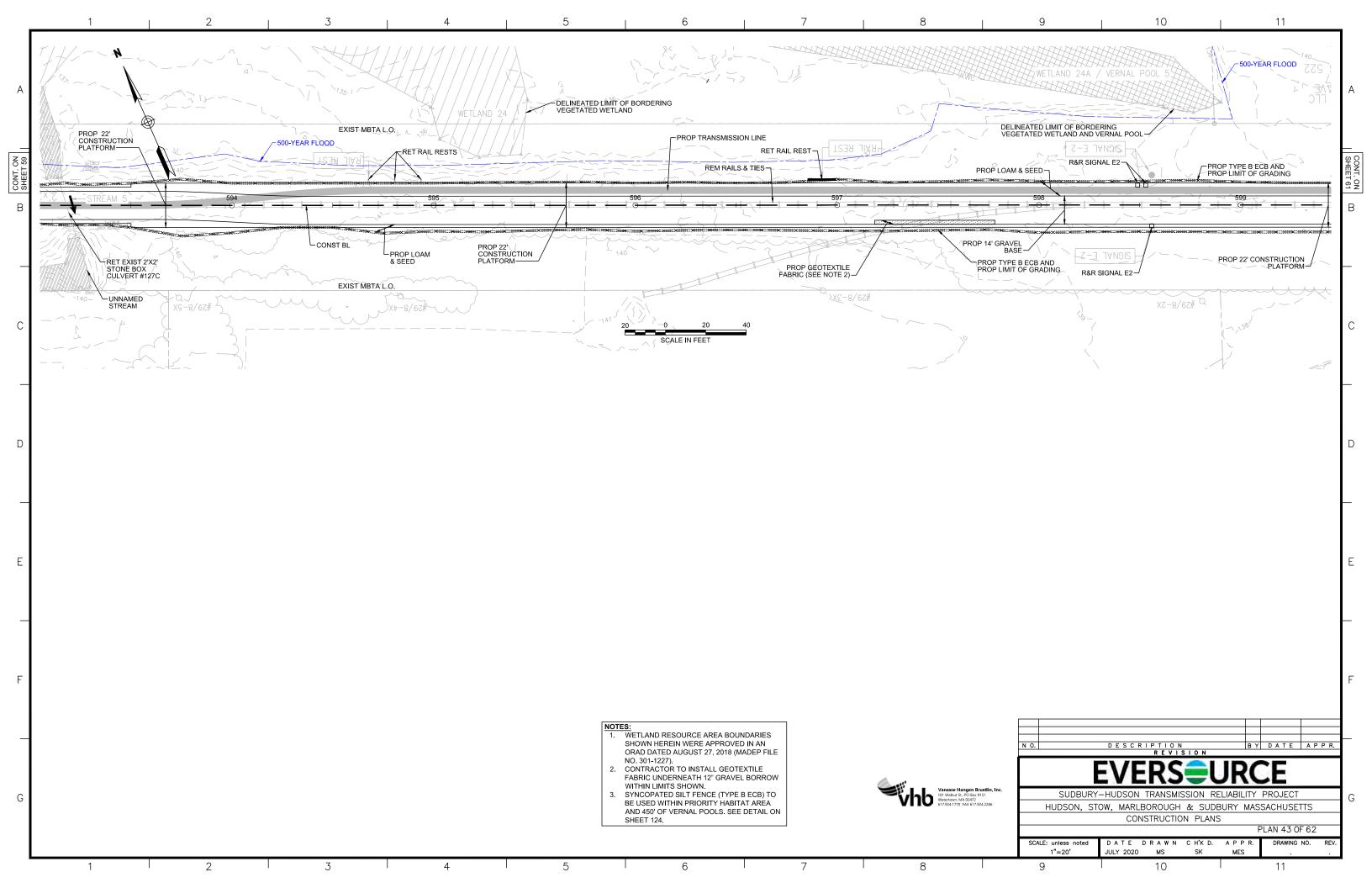


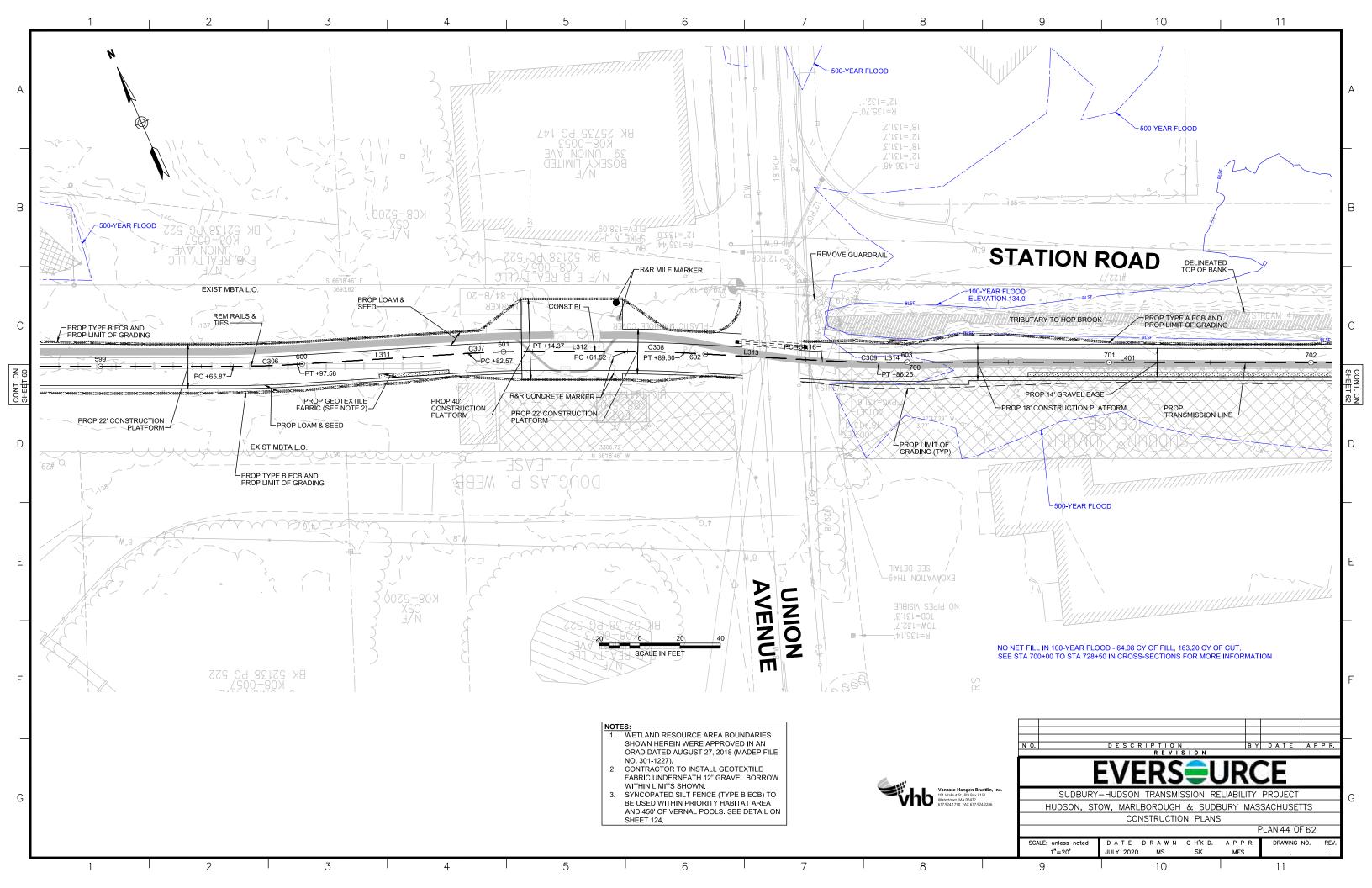


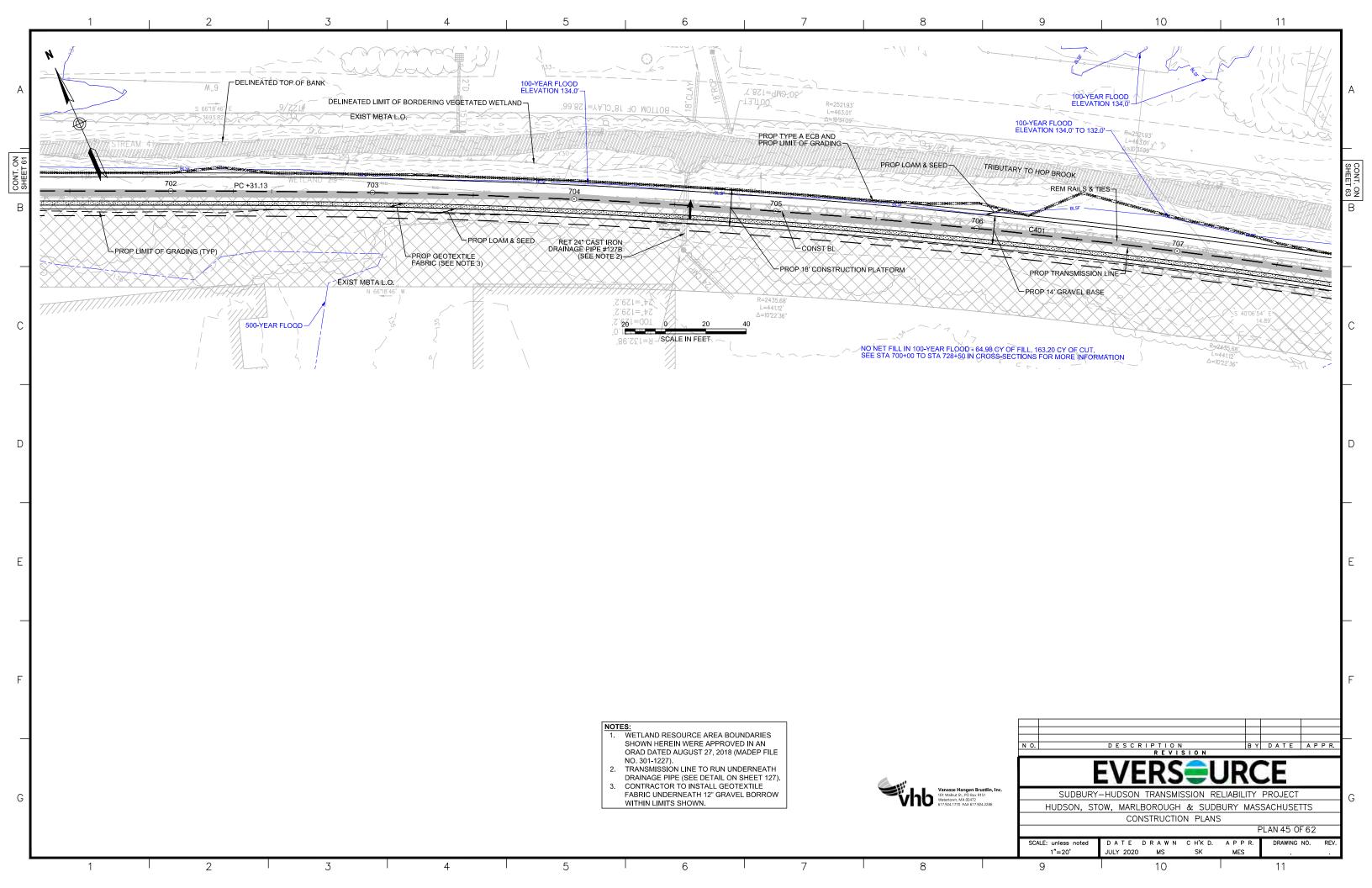


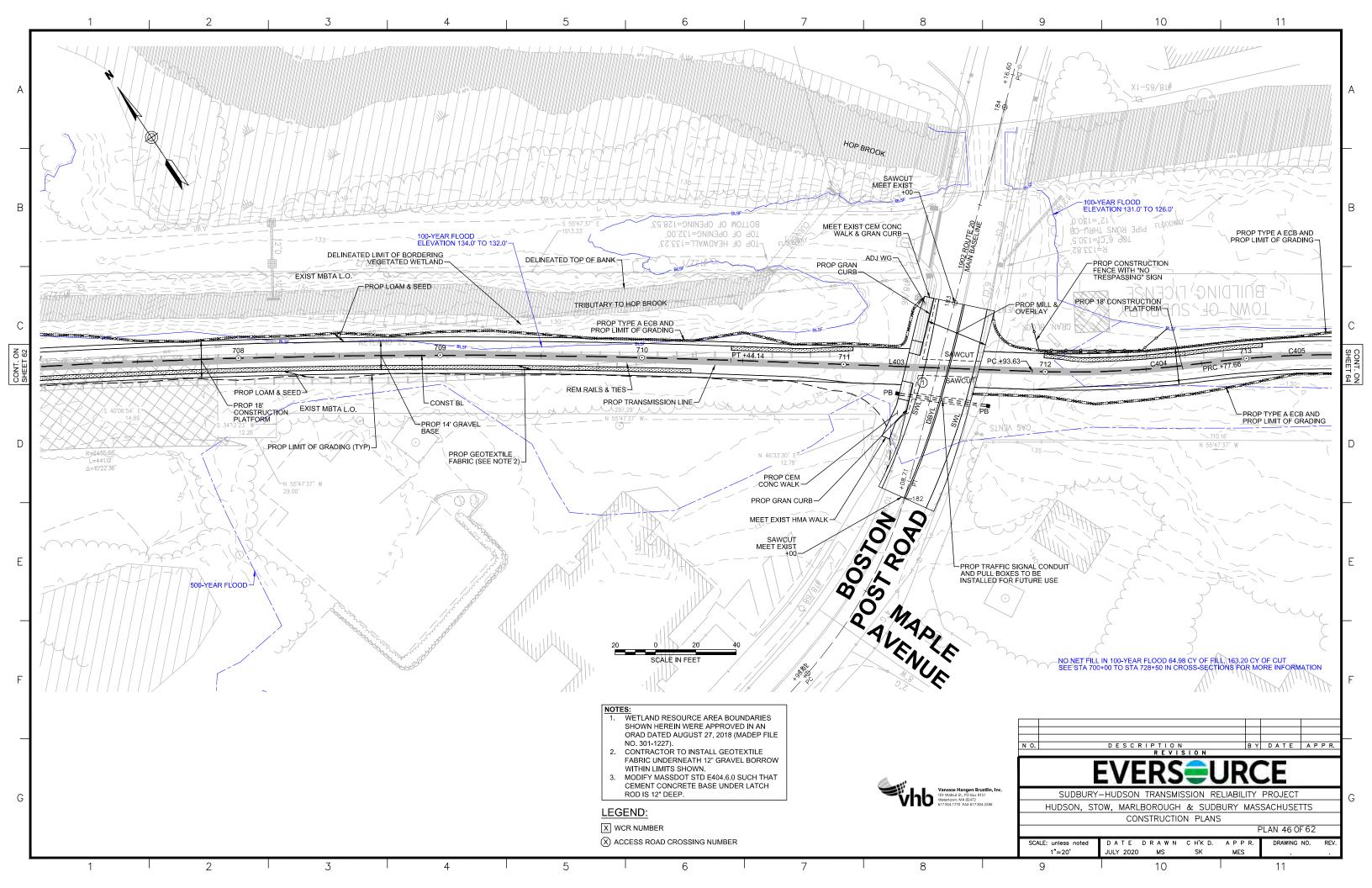


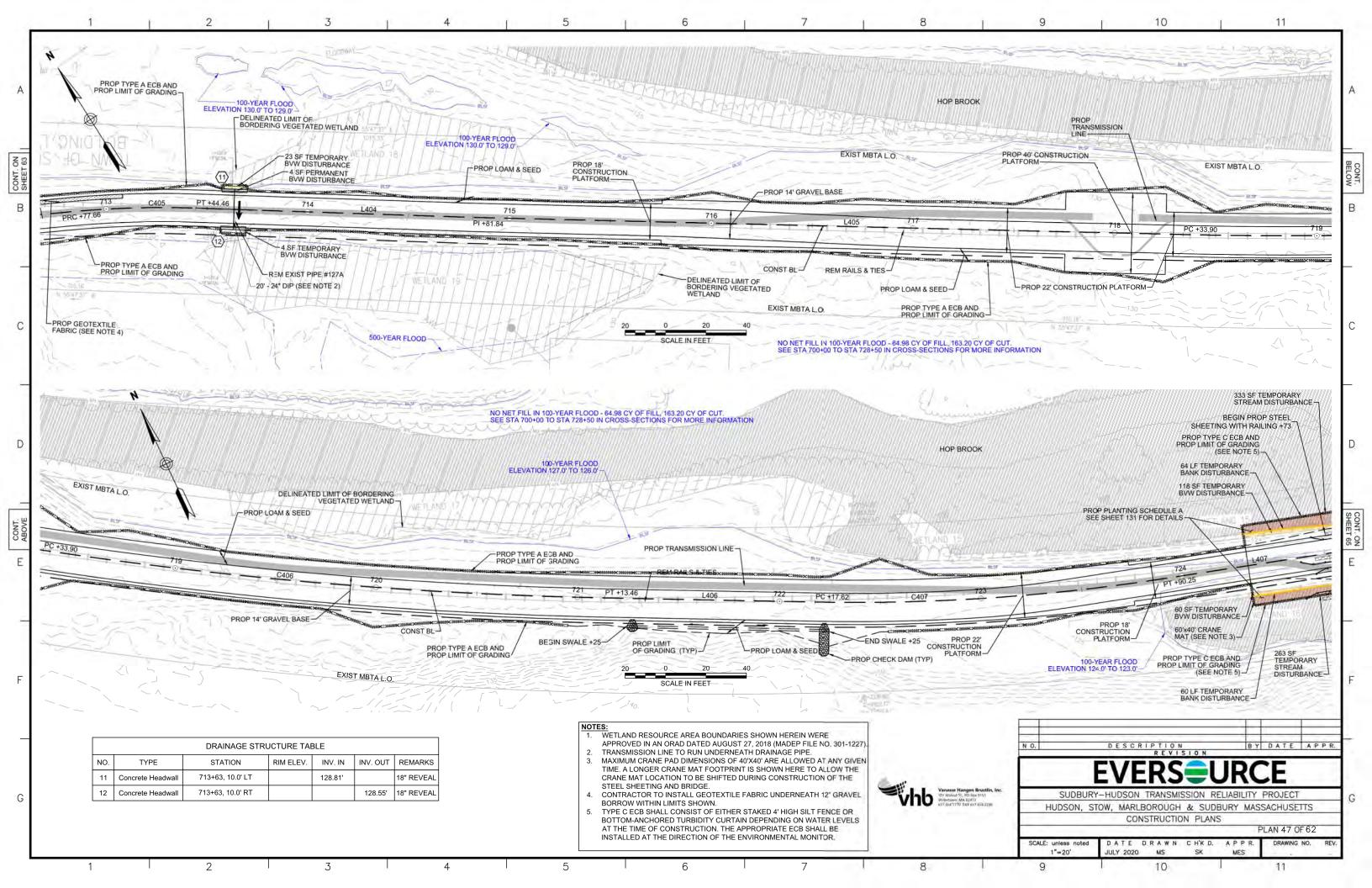


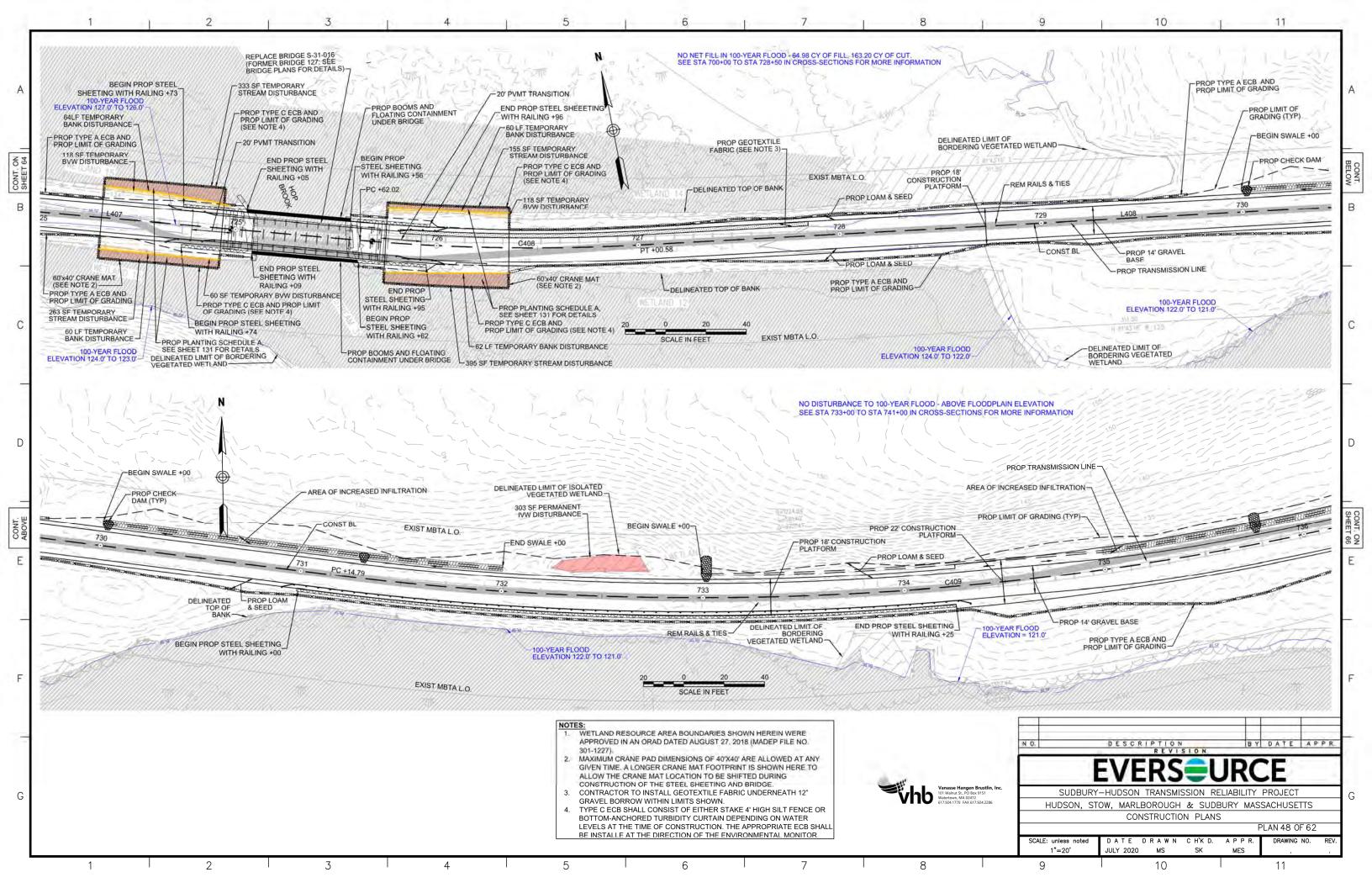


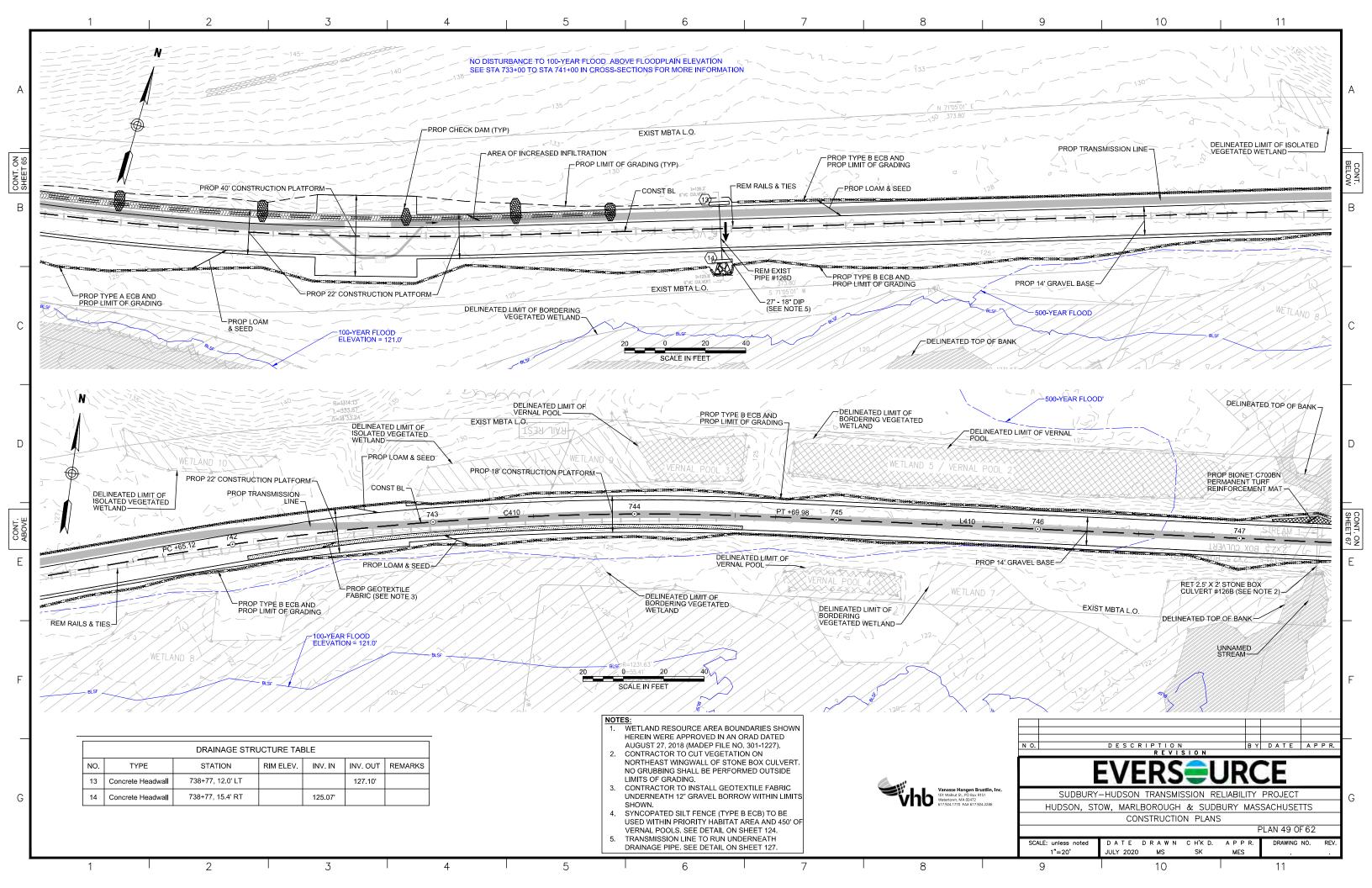


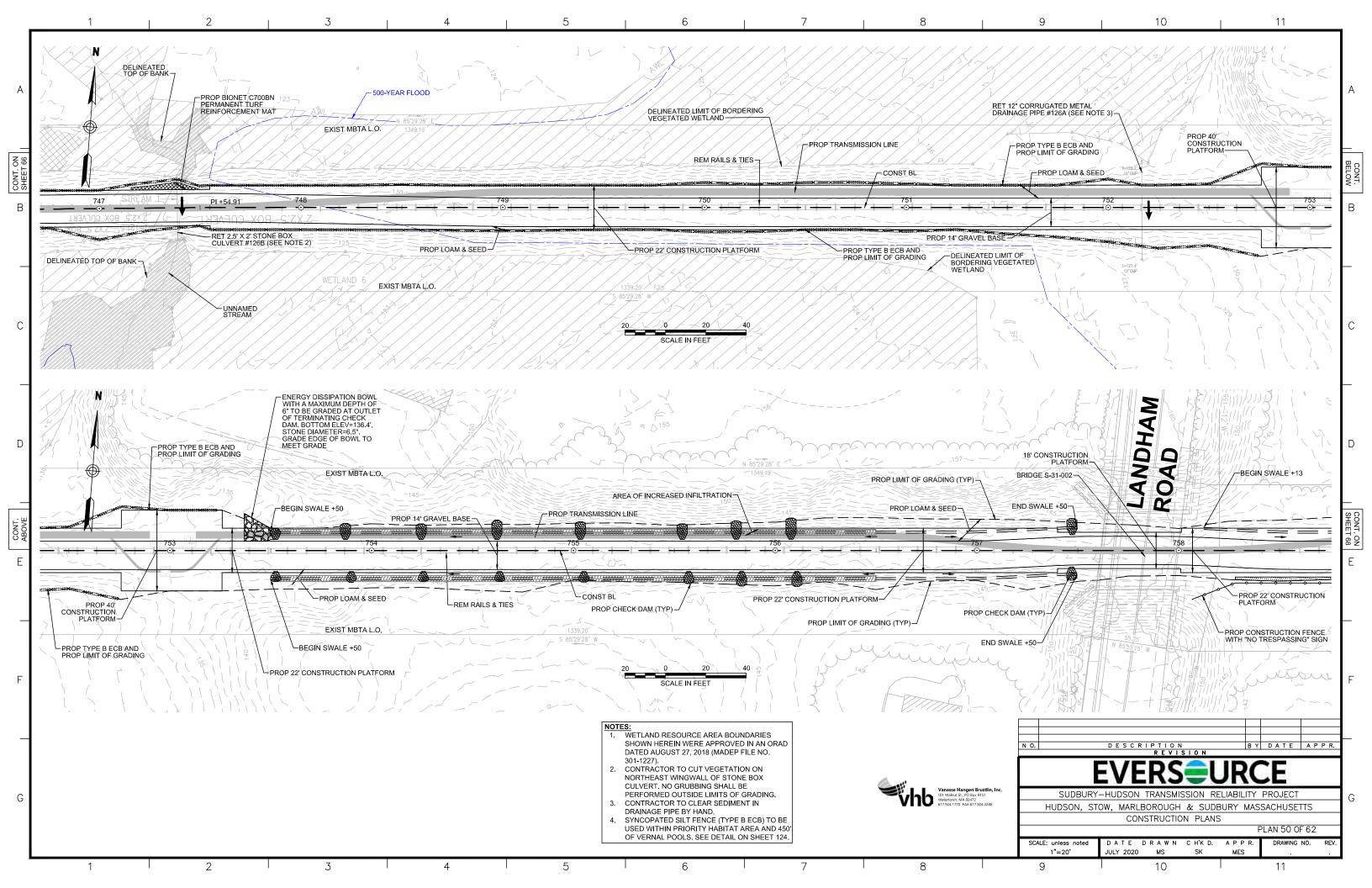


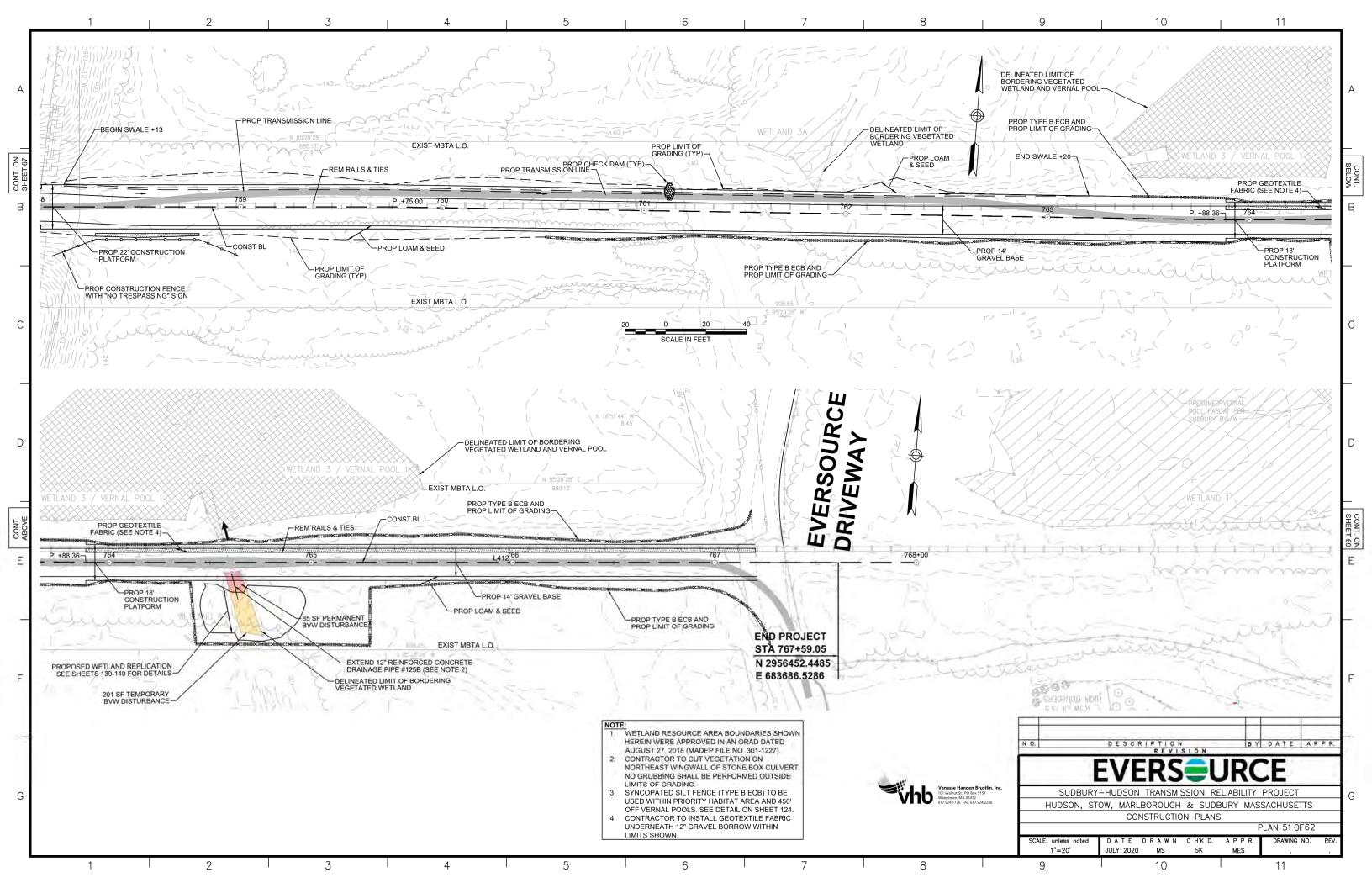


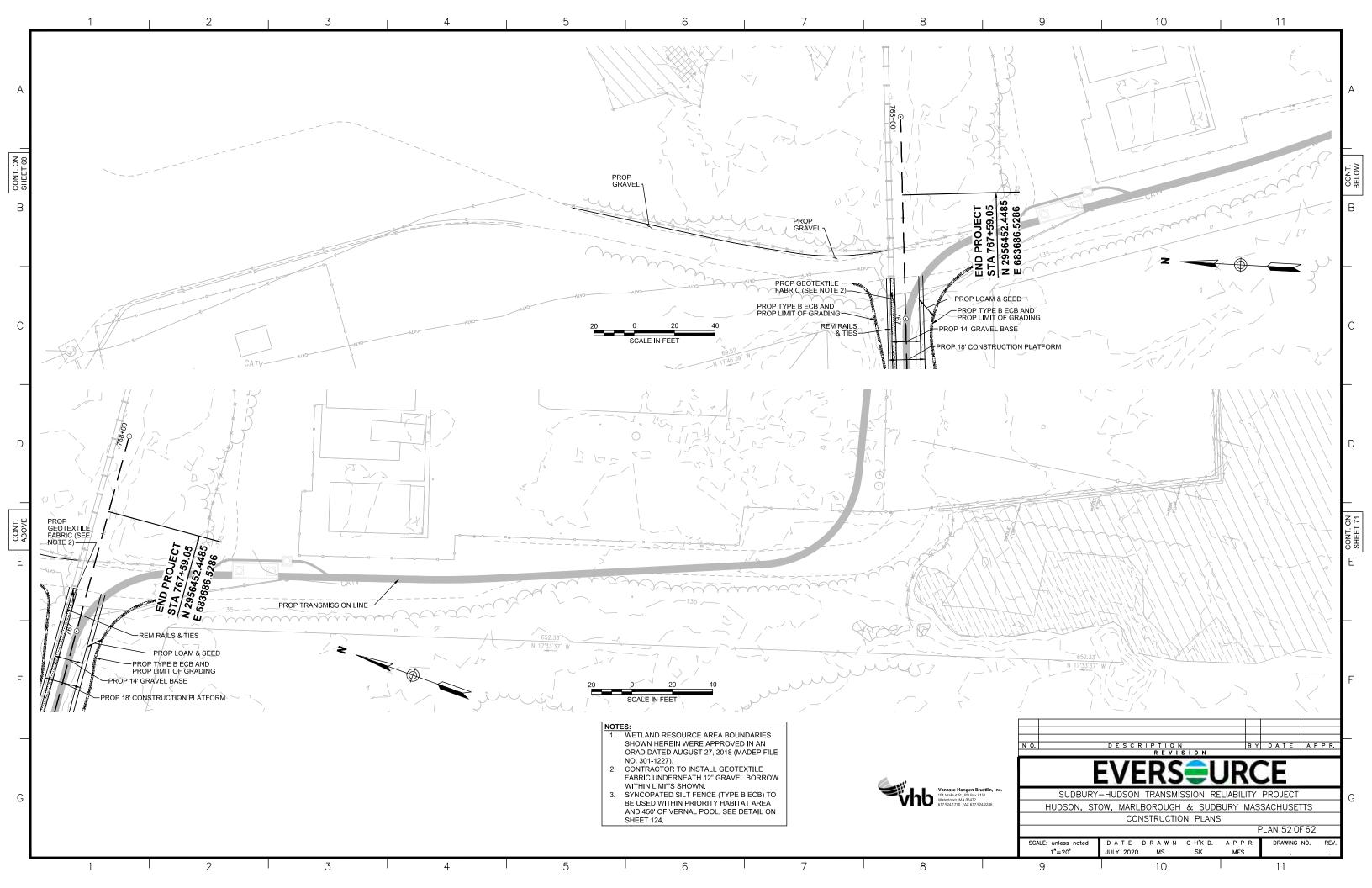


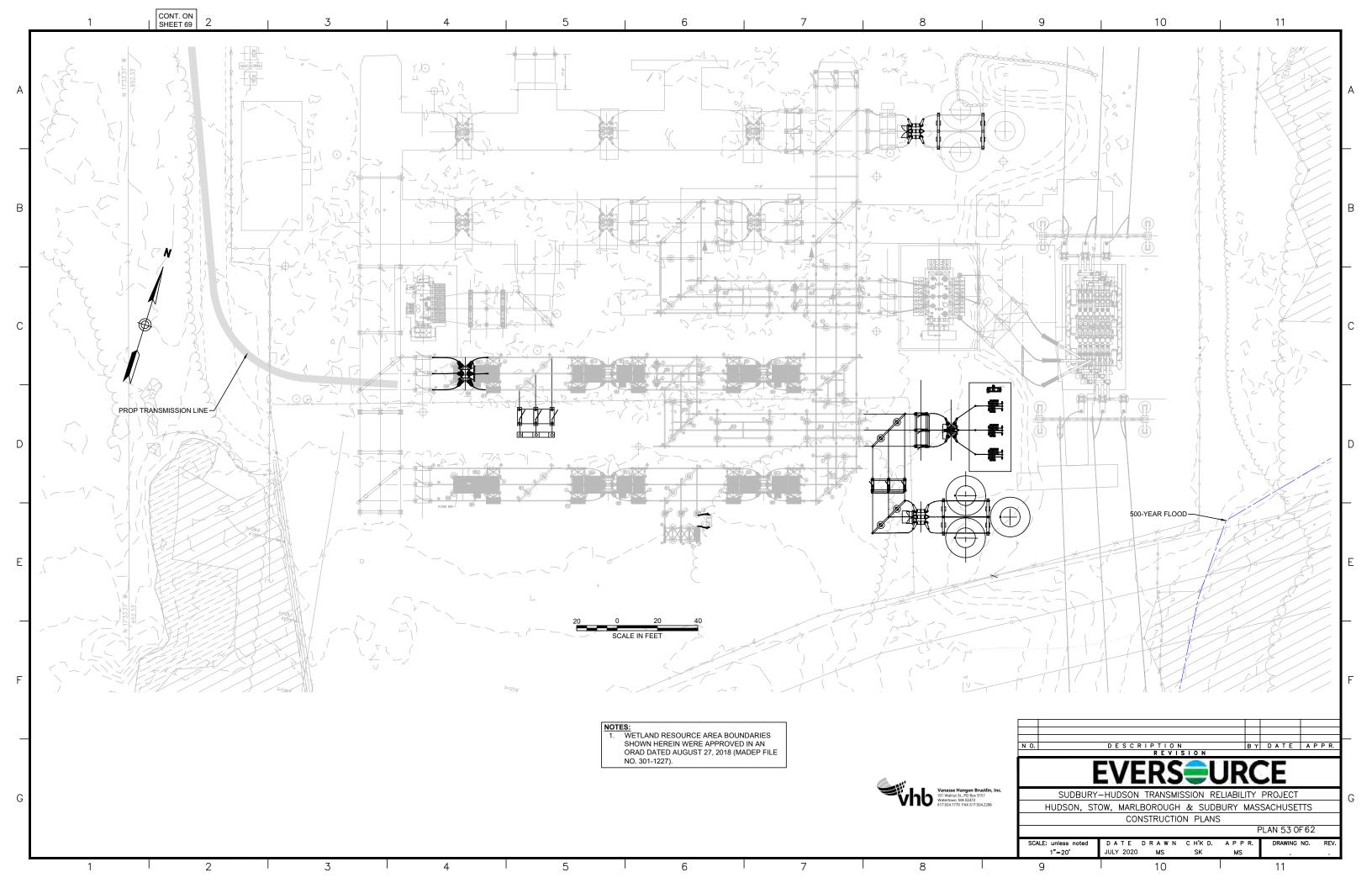


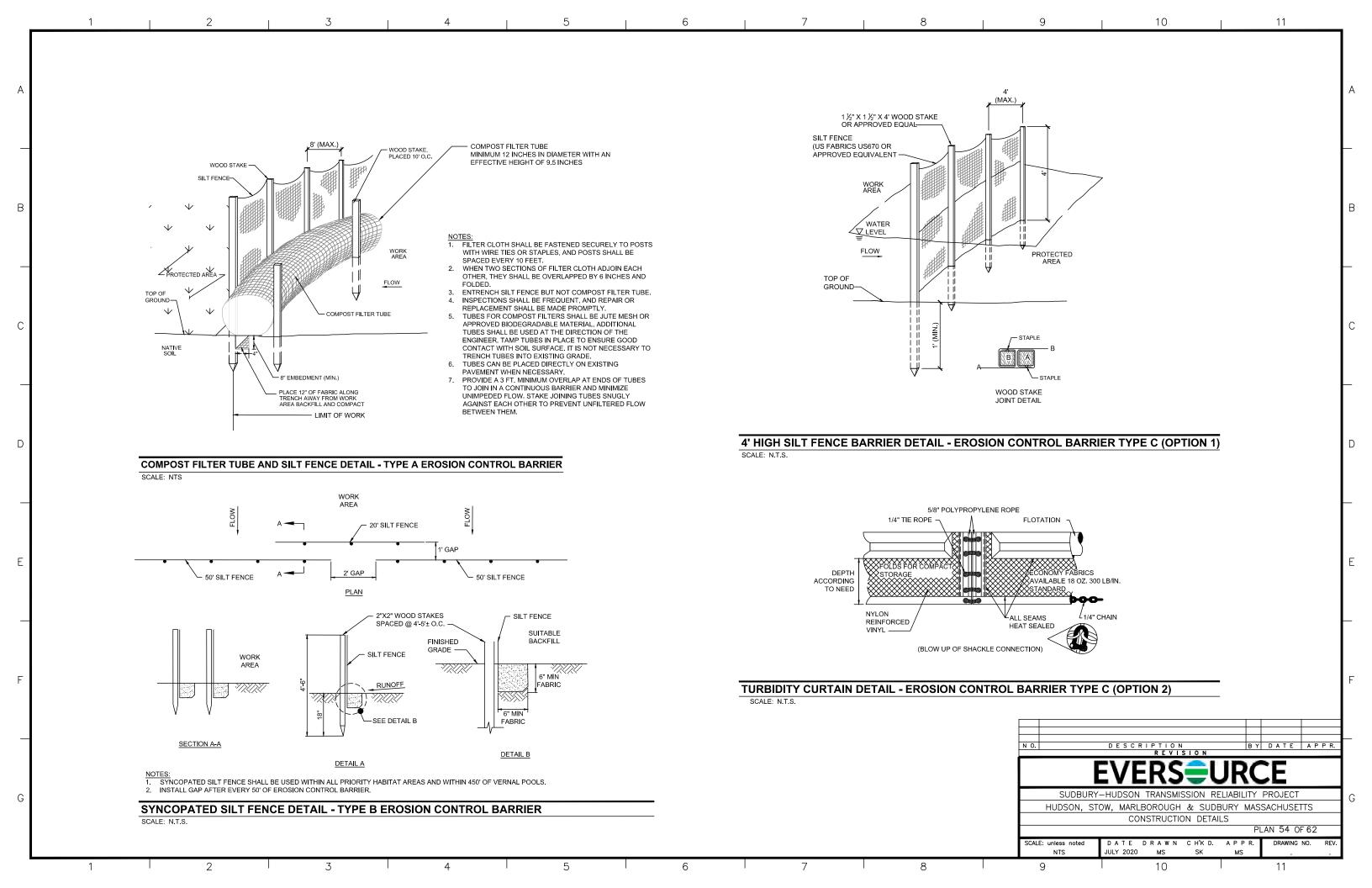


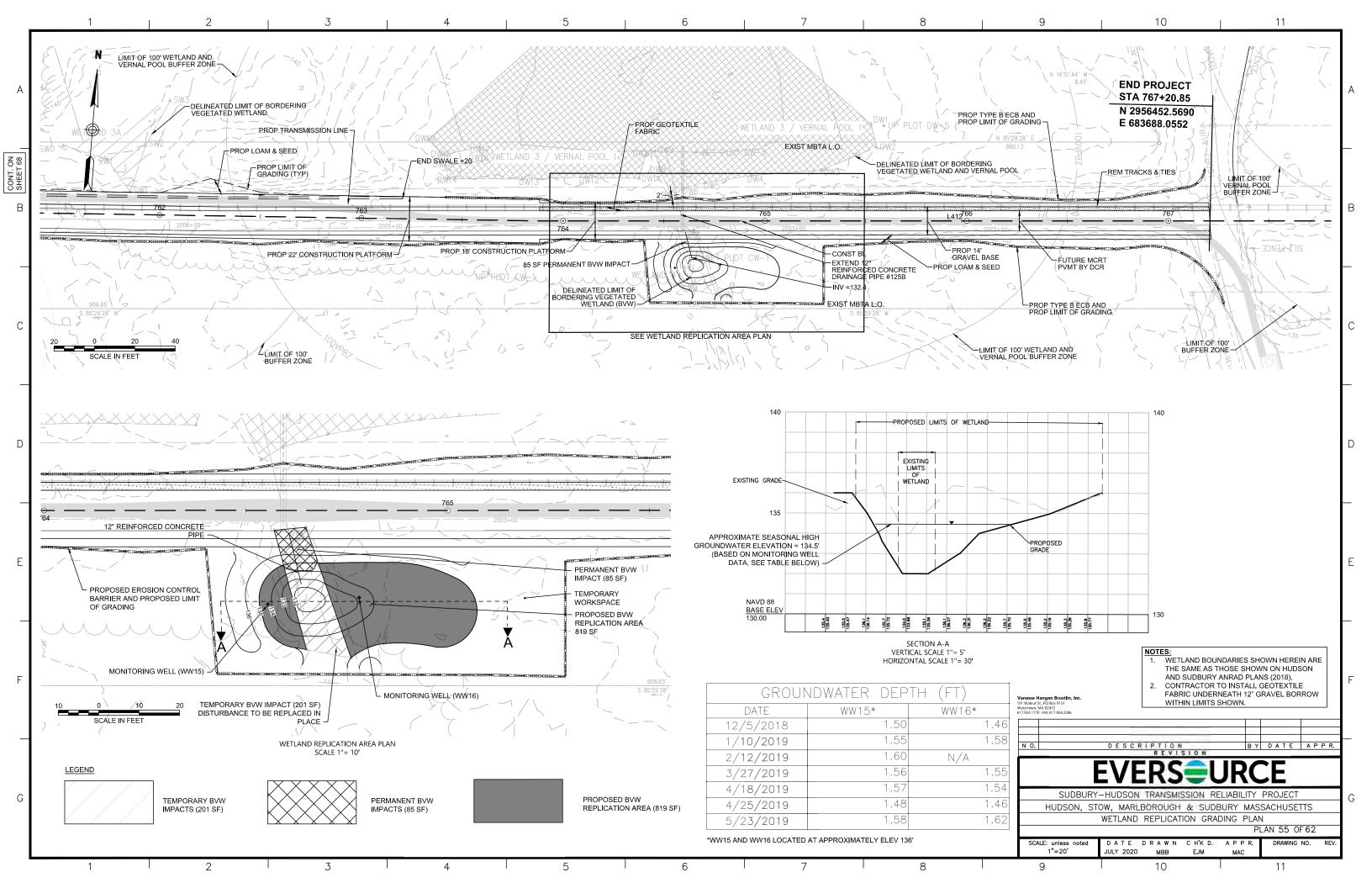


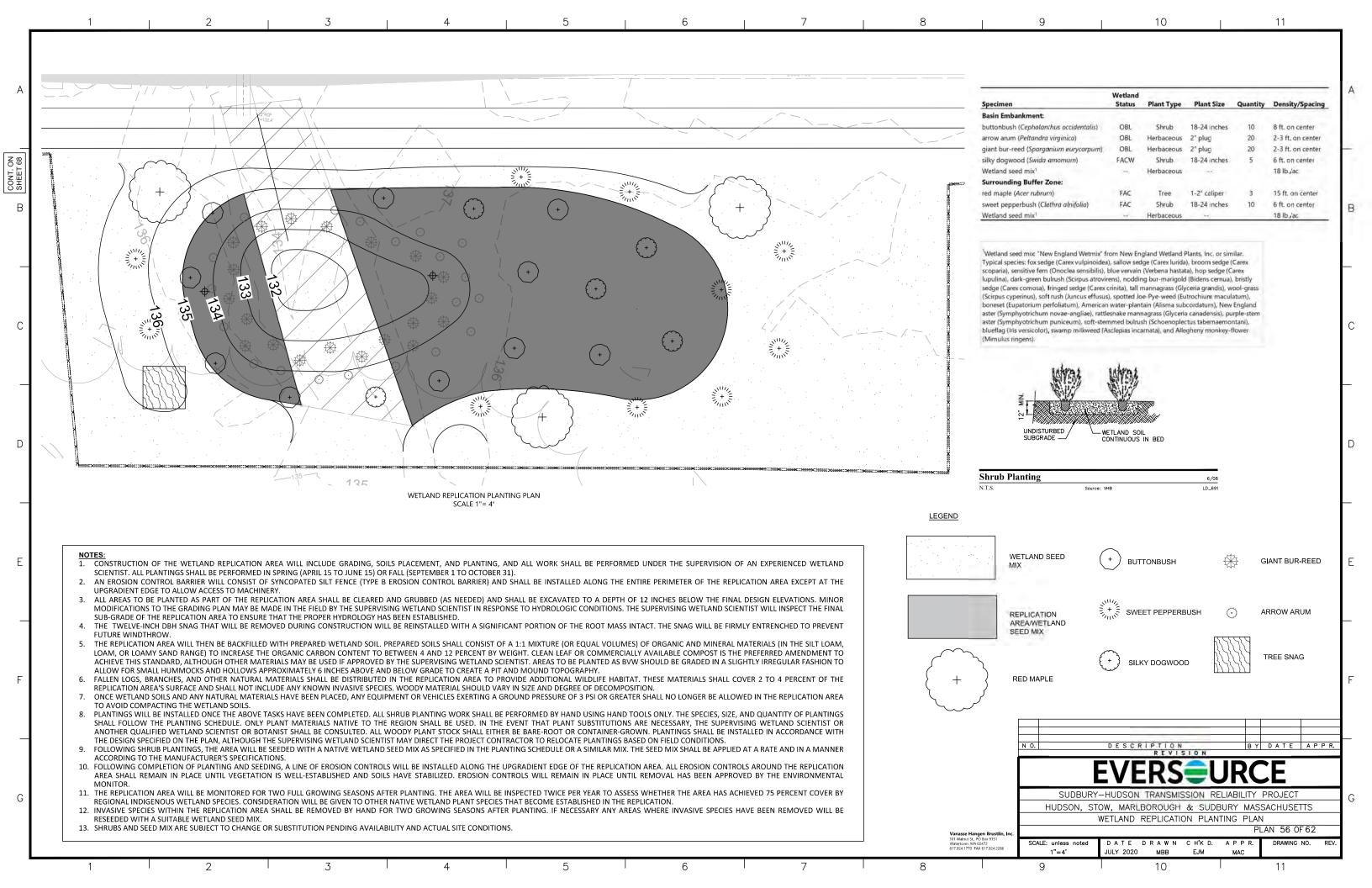


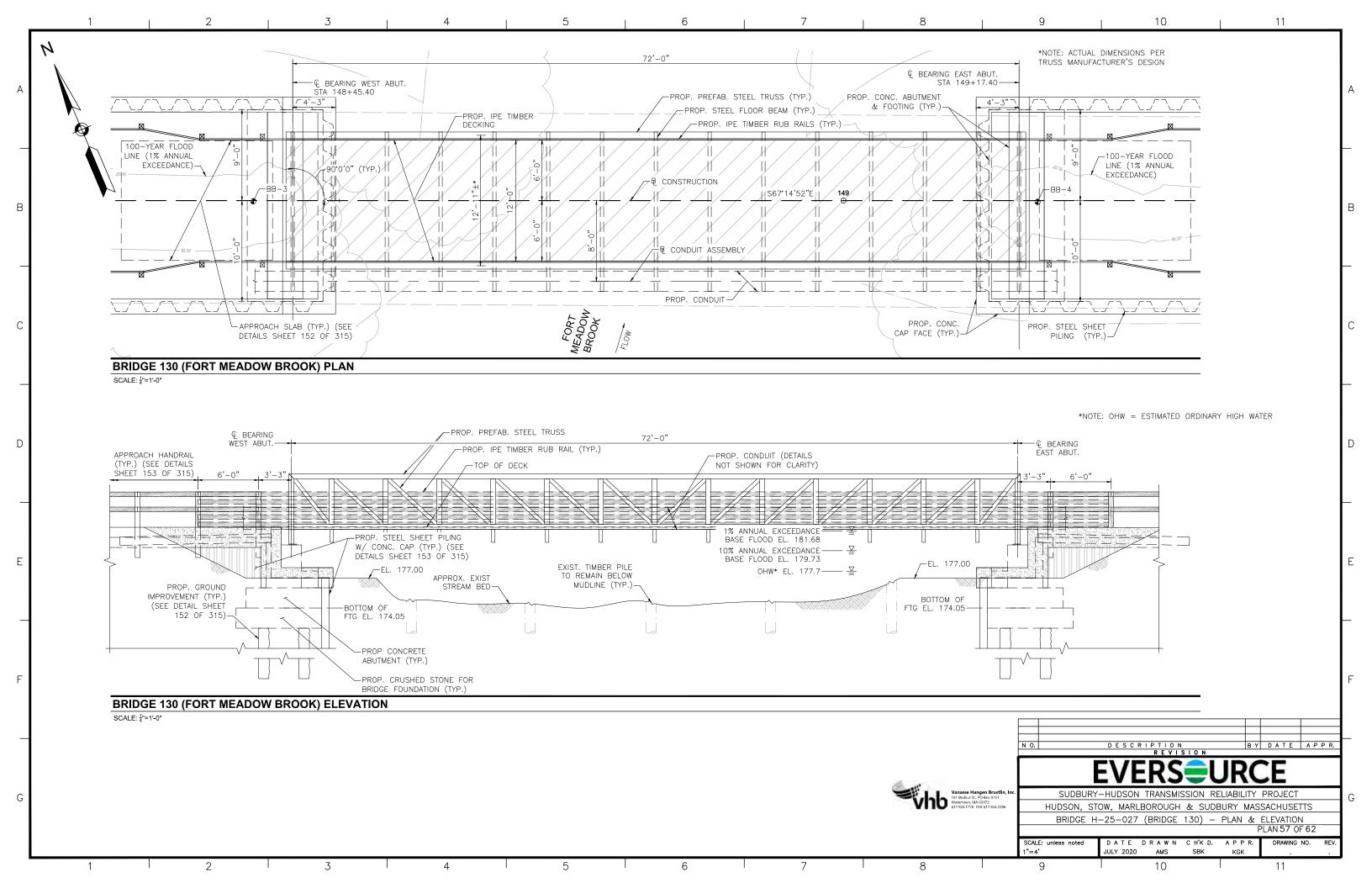


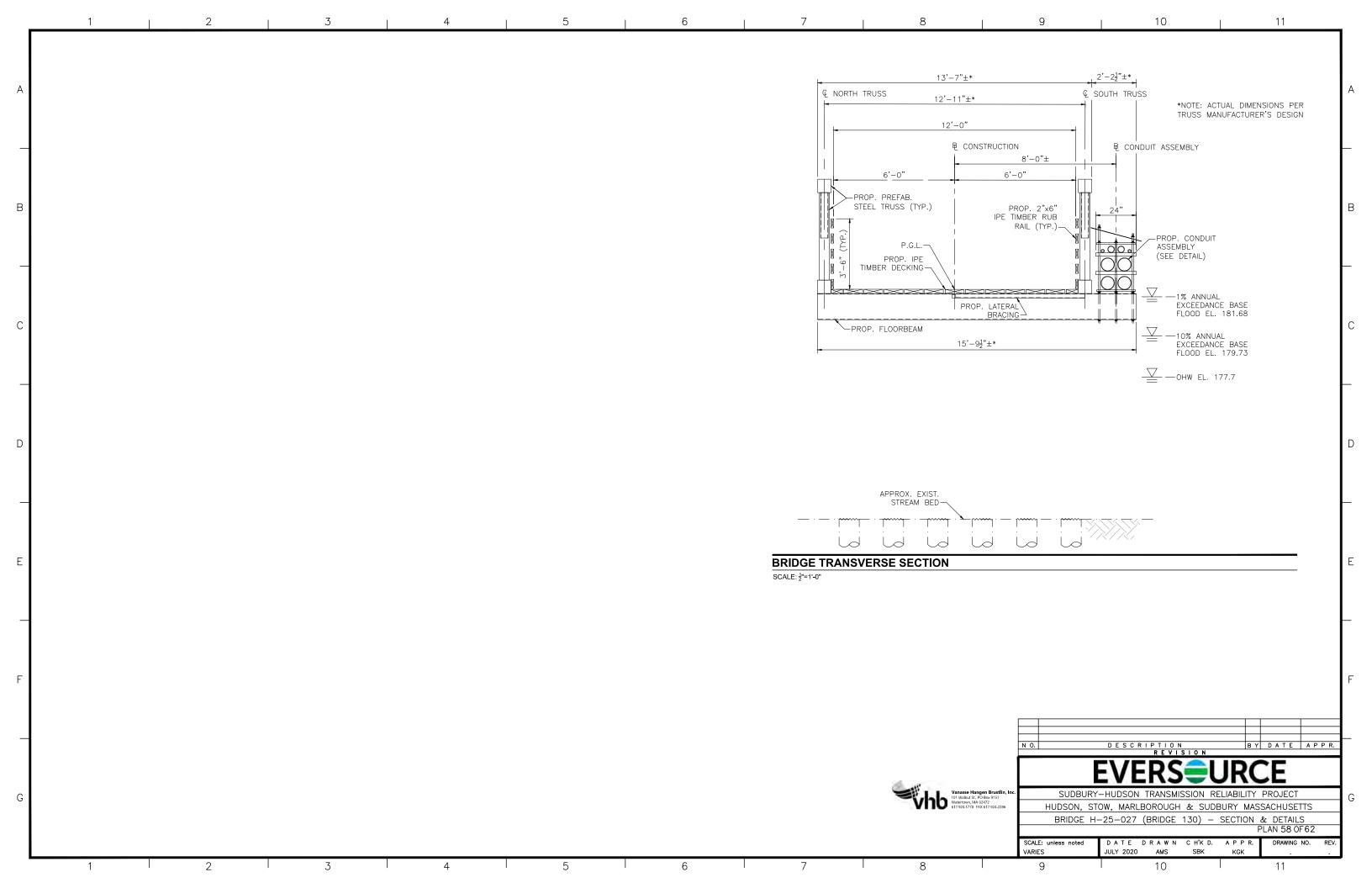


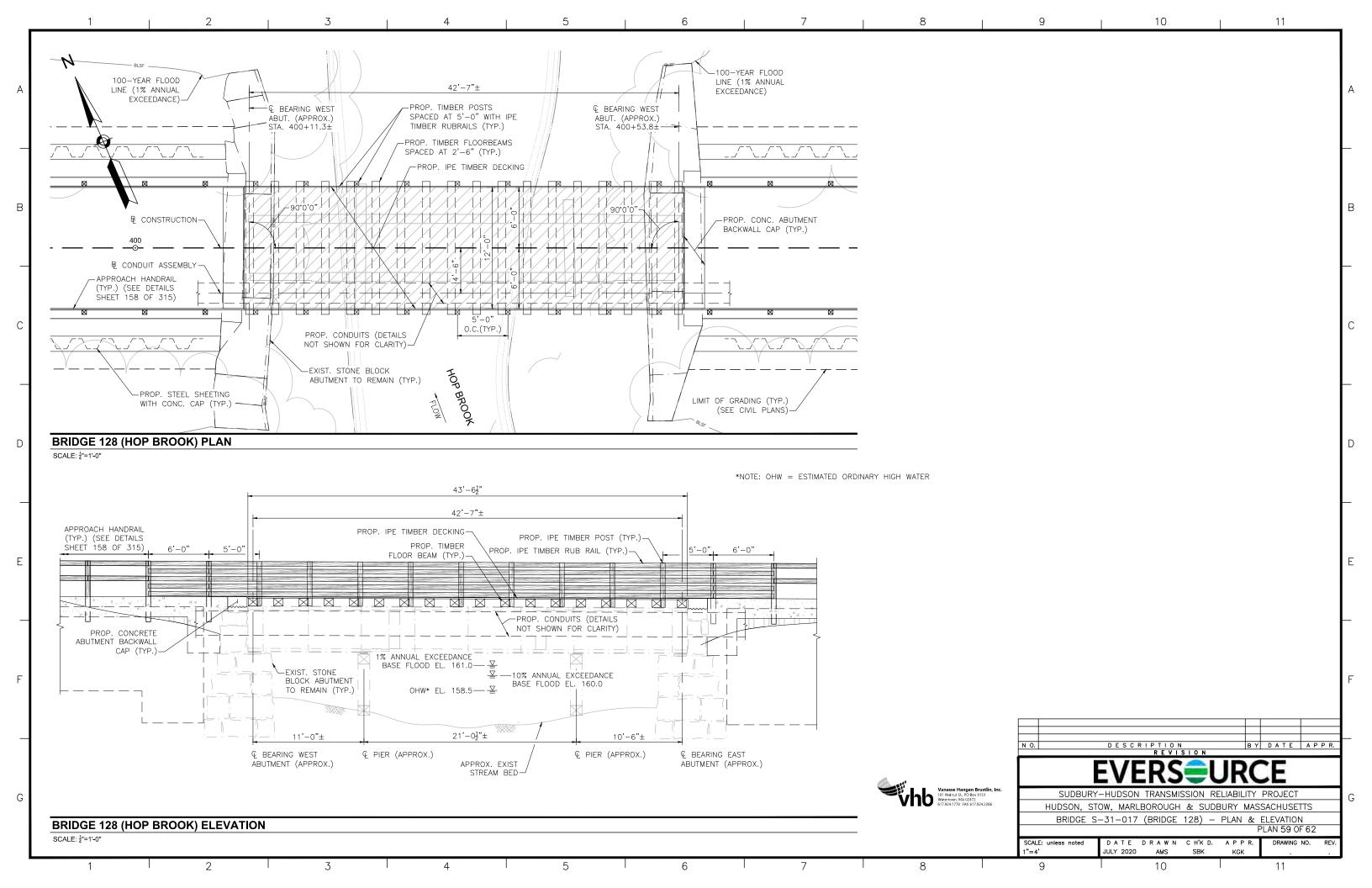


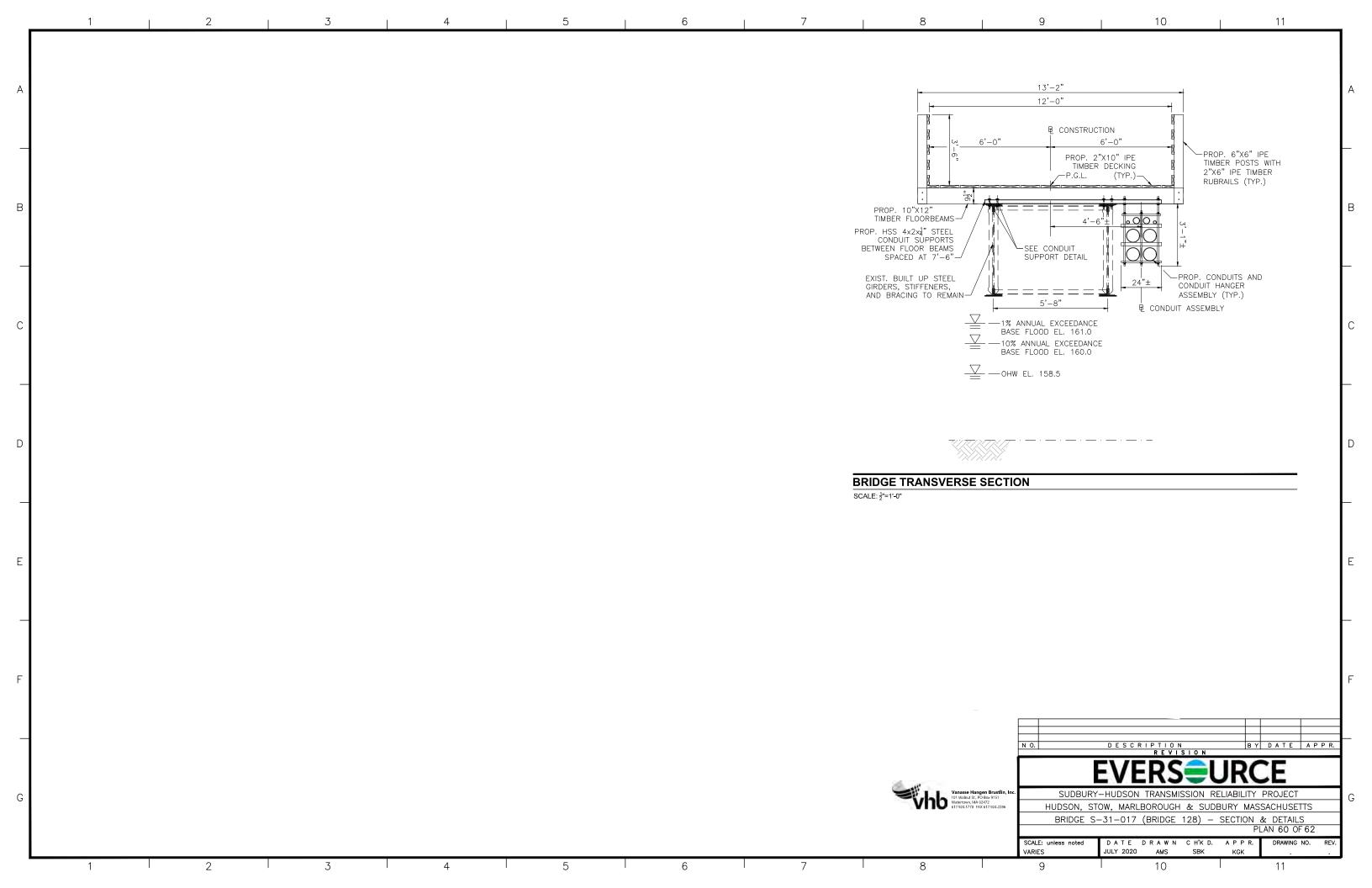


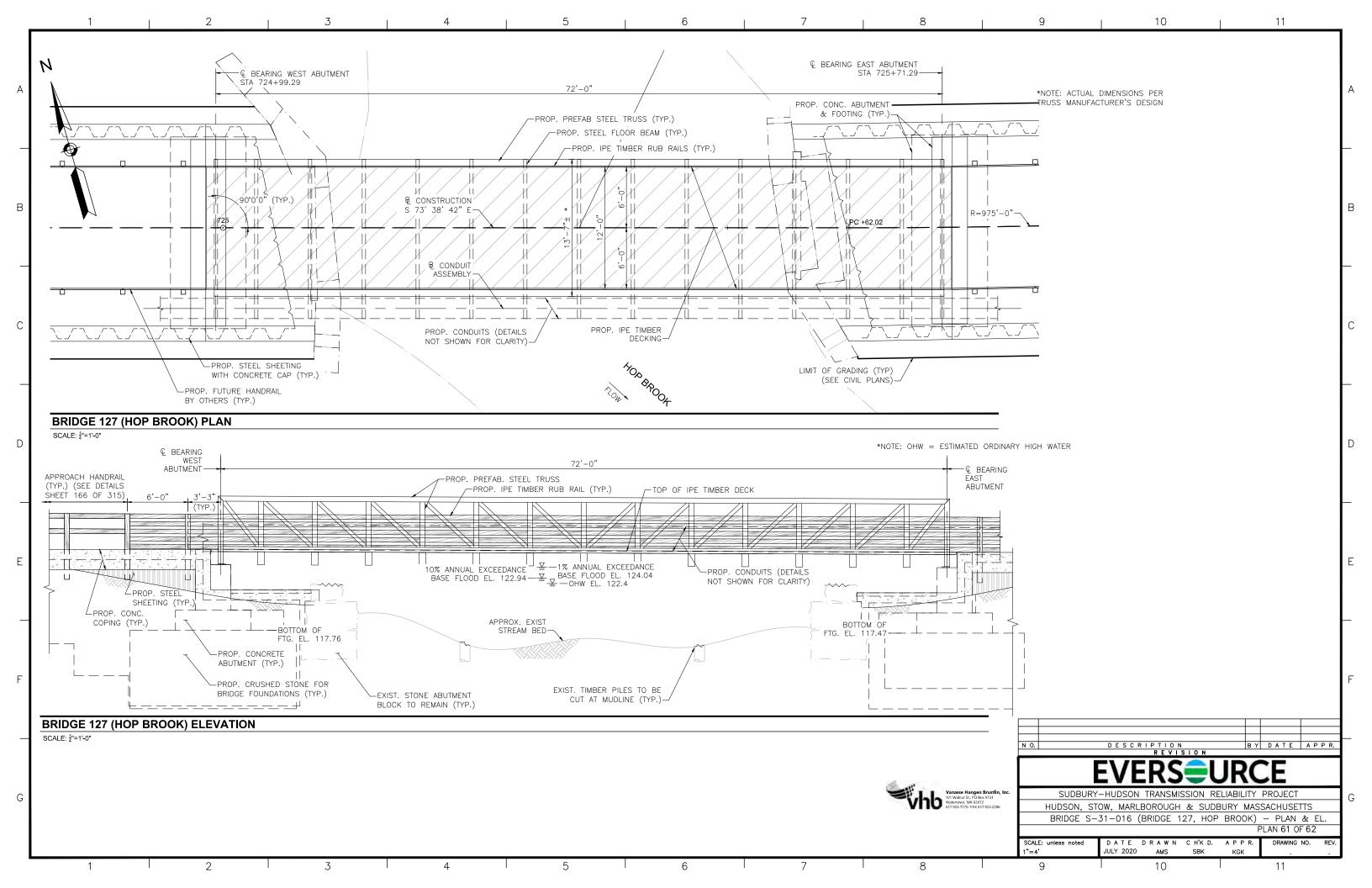


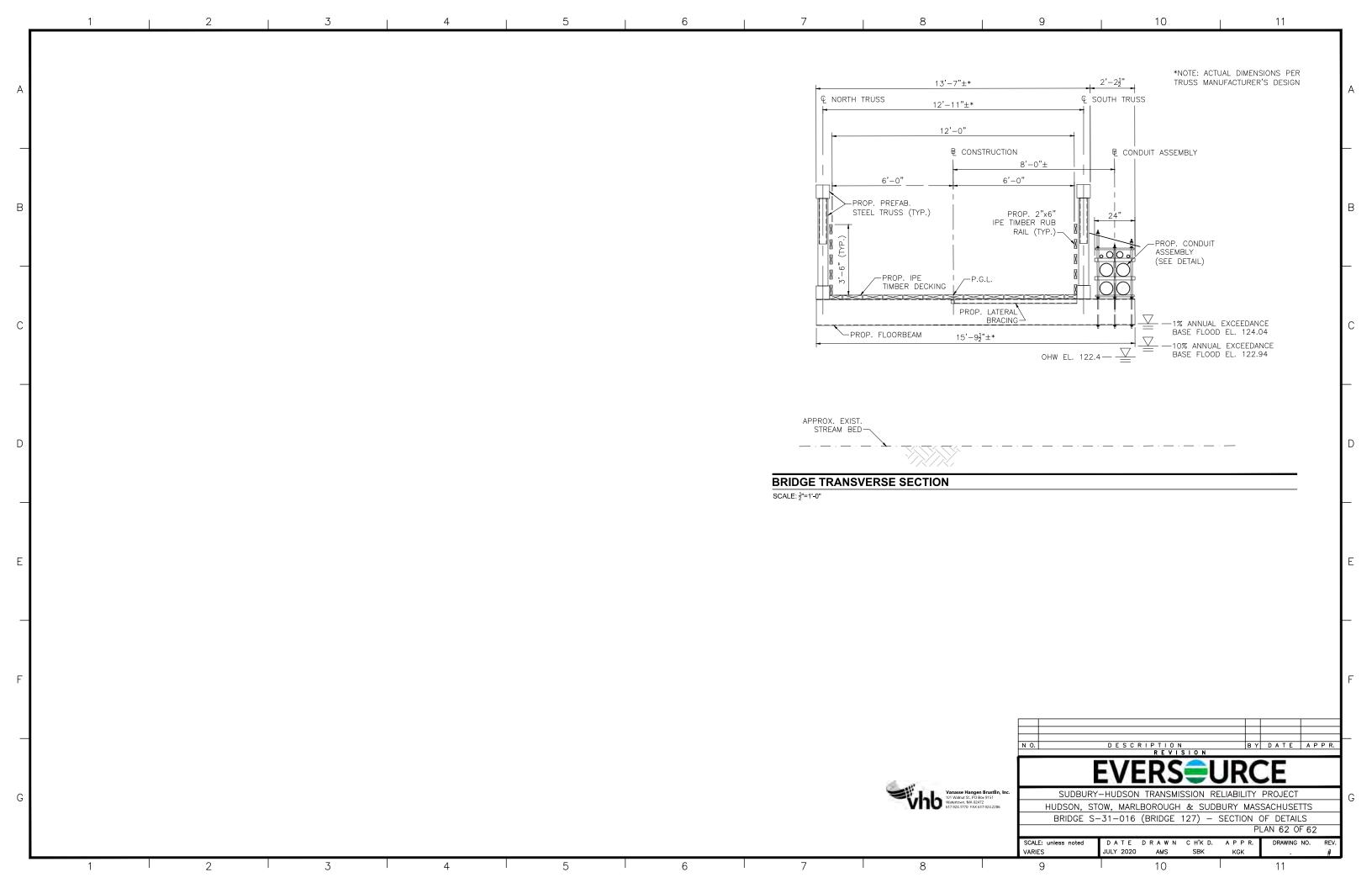


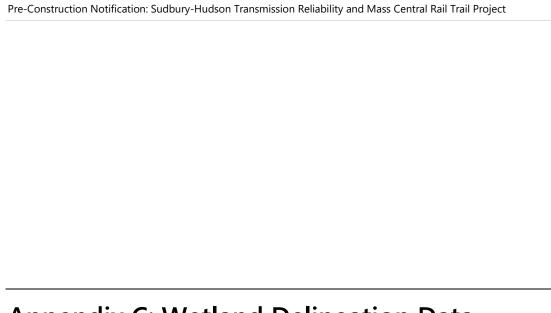












Appendix C: Wetland Delineation Data Sheets

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Hudson: Wetland 3

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Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/ Middlesex Sampling Date: 9-5-17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Wet AW-8
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
	cal relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0-3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat:	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Paxton fine sandy loam	NWI classification: PEM
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year	? Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly dis	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally proble	
	ampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)	
Small manmade wetland in railroad ditch and hillside bank cut. Transec	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) X Water-Stained Leave	
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Ode	or (C1) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizosphere	es on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced	d Iron (C4) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)Recent Iron Reductio	n in Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)Other (Explain in Ren	
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No X Depth (inche	es):
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inche	es):
Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inche	es): Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos,	previous inspections), if available:
Domesto	
Remarks:	
Located partially in railroad swale.	

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	% Cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1.				Number of Dominant Species
2				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:(A)
3				Total Number of Dominant
4				Species Across All Strata:(B)
5				Percent of Dominant Species
6.				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
7.				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)				OBL species x 1 =
1.				FACW species x 2 =
2				FAC species x 3 =
2				FACU species x4 =
1				UPL species x 5 =
5.				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
		=Total Cover		X 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
1. Impatiens capensis	55	Yes	FACW	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2. Scirpus cyperinus	20	Yes	OBL	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
3. Epilobium ciliatum	20	Yes	FACW	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4. Typha latifolia	5	No	OBL	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
5.				1
6.				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
_				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
8.				
9.				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
· -				diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
10.	-			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
11.				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
12				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless
	100	=Total Cover		of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:30)				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
1.				height.
2				Hydranhytia
3.				Hydrophytic Vegetation
4				Present? Yes X No No
		=Total Cover		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separ	ate sheet.)			
` .	,			

Sampling Point: Wet AW-8

SOIL Sampling Point Wet AW-8

		the de	-			ator or co	onfirm the absence o	f indicators.)
Depth	Matrix	0/		x Featur		. 2	- .	Б
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 2/1	30	5YR 4/6	10	<u>C</u>	<u>M</u>	Loamy/Clayey	Grav. Sandy loam, ^AC, rail ballast
	2.5Y 3/2	30						and fill at bank cut.
	5Y 4/2	30						
¹ Type: C=Co	ncentration, D=Deple	tion, RN	/I=Reduced Matrix, N	/IS=Mas	ked Sand	Grains.	² Location: F	PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil In	ndicators:						Indicators f	or Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (•		Polyvalue Belo		ce (S8) (LRR R,		uck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	pedon (A2)		MLRA 149B	,	. /I DD D			rairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black His			Thin Dark Surfa					ucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S Loamy Mucky	-		-		rk Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	Layers (A5) Below Dark Surface	(Δ11)	Loamy Gleyed			X K, L)		rk Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) nganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	rk Surface (A12)	(A11)	Depleted Matrix		12)			nt Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	ucky Mineral (S1)		X Redox Dark Su		:6)			podic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	eyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark					ent Material (F21)
Sandy Re			Redox Depress					allow Dark Surface (F22)
	Matrix (S6)		Marl (F10) (LR		,			Explain in Remarks)
Dark Surf								,
3Indicators of	hydrophytia vagatatic	on and w	votland bydralogy my	ust ha ni	ocent iii	aloog digt	urbad ar problematic	
	ayer (if observed):	on and v	retiand hydrology mic	ist be bi	eseni, ui	iless dist	urbed or problematic.	
Type:	None within 1	4 inche	s					
Depth (in	ches):						Hydric Soil Prese	nt? Yes X No
Remarks: Hydric soils d also present.	etermination was bas	sed on p	rofessional judgeme	nt. Distu	ırbed bar	ık cut and	d rail ballast fill. Strong	y vegetative and hydrology indicators

Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/Middlesex Sampling Date: 9/5/17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Wet AW-8
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
• • • •	relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope %: 30
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 2969620.66	Long: 648051.50 Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Paxton fine sandy loam	NWI classification: UPL
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distur	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No X	within a Wetland? Yes No _X
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (I	
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) And Deposits (B15)	Moss Trim Lines (B16) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Marl Deposits (B15) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (
Sediment Deposits (B2) Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres of	
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Inc.	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in	
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remar	 · · · · · · ·
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches): Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	
	: Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No _X
(includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	ovigue inenactione) if available:
Describe Necorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial priotos, pre	inspections), if available.
Remarks:	

	A I I	D 1 1	In all a skala				
Tree Stratum (Plot size:30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:			
·				Number of Dominant Species			
				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:1 (A)			
				Total Number of Dominant			
				Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)			
	•			··			
	_			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20.0% (A/B			
·	. —			Prevalence Index worksheet:			
	-	-Tatal Cavan					
		=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:15)			OBL species0 x 1 =0			
Populus tremula	15	Yes	FAC	FACW species 10 x 2 = 20			
Rubus allegheniensis	15	Yes	FACU	FAC species 25 x 3 = 75			
. Betula populifolia	10	No	FAC	FACU species 110 x 4 = 440			
. Ulmus americana	10	No	FACW	UPL species 0 x 5 = 0			
. Quercus rubra	5	No	FACU	Column Totals: 145 (A) 535 (B			
				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.69			
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
· - <u>-</u>	 55	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation			
lank Chrahima (Diataina)		- Total Cover					
lerb Stratum (Plot size: 5)				2 - Dominance Test is >50%			
. Solidago canadensis	50	Yes	FACU	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹			
. Rubus idaeus	20	Yes	FACU	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporti			
Phytolacca americana	20	Yes	FACU	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)			
l				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)			
i				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must			
i.	-			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.			
	•			Definitions of Vegetation Strata:			
·	-			Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height			
·	-			diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height			
0				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH			
1				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.			
2				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardles			
	90	=Total Cover		of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.			
Voody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft i			
·				height.			
<u>. </u>							
3.	<u>-</u>			Hydrophytic Vegetation			
	•						
		=Total Cover					
•	-	Tabal Ossar		Present? Yes No X			

SOIL Sampling Point Wet AW-8

	-	o the dep				ator or co	onfirm the absence of i	ndicators.)
Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (maint)	%	Color (moist)	x Featur %	es Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
(inches)	Color (moist)	70	Color (moist)	70	Туре	LUC	rexture	Remarks
0-15	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Sandy Loam
			_					
			_					
			_					
			_					
¹Type: C=Co	ncentration, D=Deple	etion RM:	=Reduced Matrix M	MS=Mas	ked Sand	Grains	² l ocation: Pl =	Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I						. 0		Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol ((A1)		Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ce (S8) (I	LRR R,		(A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	ipedon (A2)	-	MLRA 149B		, , ,	·		rie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black His			Thin Dark Surfa	ace (S9)	(LRR R	, MLRA 1		xy Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
Hydroger	n Sulfide (A4)	-	High Chroma S	Sands (S	511) (LRF	R K, L)	Polyvalue l	Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
Stratified	Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky	Mineral	(F1) (LR F	R K, L)	Thin Dark	Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
Depleted	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Loamy Gleyed	Matrix (F2)		Iron-Manga	anese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Depleted Matri	x (F3)			Piedmont I	Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
Sandy M	ucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su	ırface (F	6)		Mesic Spo	dic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)	_	Depleted Dark	Surface	(F7)		Red Paren	t Material (F21)
Sandy Re	edox (S5)		Redox Depress	sions (F	8)		Very Shallo	ow Dark Surface (F22)
Stripped	Matrix (S6)		Marl (F10) (LR	R K , L)			Other (Exp	olain in Remarks)
Dark Sur	face (S7)							
2								
		on and we	etland hydrology mu	ıst be pr	esent, ur	nless dist	urbed or problematic.	
	.ayer (if observed):							
Type:	Rubbl							
Depth (in	ches):	15					Hydric Soil Present?	? Yes <u>No X</u>
								Field Indicators of Hydric Soils,
Version 7.0, 2	2015 Errata. (http://w	ww.nrcs.u	sda.gov/Internet/F	SE_DOC	CUMENT	S/nrcs14	2p2_051293.docx)	

Hudson: Wetland 6

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Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/Middlesex Sampling Date: 9/5/17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Wet AW-22
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local	relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 2969358.00	Long: 649514.91 Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Freetown muck	NWI classification: PFO
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distur	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Expansive PEM floodplain wetland	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
X Surface Water (A1) X Water-Stained Leaves (I	
X High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) Aut B provide (B45)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (Oxidized Rhizospheres of	
Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Sediment Deposits (B2) Presence of Reduced Inc.	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in	
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remar	
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes X No Depth (inches):	: 12
Water Table Present? Yes X No Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes X No Depth (inches):	
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	evious inspections), if available:
Remarks:	

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. 2.				Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:4 (A)
3. 4.				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:4(B)
5. 6.				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:100.0%(A/B)
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				OBL species x 1 =
1. Frangula alnus	10	Yes	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
2.				FAC species x 3 =
3.				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals:(A)(B)
6.				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	10	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)				X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
Persicaria pensylvanica	20	Yes	FACW	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2. Bidens frondosa	15	Yes	FACW	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
3. Urtica dioica	15	Yes	FAC	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4. Lythrum salicaria	8	No	OBL	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
5. Lythrum salicaria	5	No	OBL	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
6. Impatiens capensis	3	No	FACW	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
7. Cirsium muticum	2	No	OBL	Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
8.				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in
9.				diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
10.				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
11.				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
12.				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless
	68	=Total Cover		of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:) 1.				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
1				noight.
3.				Hydrophytic
4.				Vegetation Present? Yes X No
T		=Total Cover		105 <u>X</u> No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separ	rata shoot)	- Total Govel		
	,			

Sampling Point: Wet AW-22

SOIL Sampling Point Wet AW-22

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe	to the de	oth needed to docu	ument t	he indica	tor or co	onfirm the absence of ir	ndicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Featu				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-30	2.5Y 3/1	100					Muck	sapric
								<u>'</u>
								_
¹ Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Depl	letion RM	=Reduced Matrix N	/IS=Mas	ked Sand	Grains	² l ocation: PI =	Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil		,						Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
X Histosol			Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ice (S8) (I	RR R.		(A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	pipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B		(00) (1			rie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surf	,) (LRR R	MLRA 1		y Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	n Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S					Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	d Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky	-		-		Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
	d Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed			,,		anese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	ark Surface (A12)	()	Depleted Matri		(- –)			Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su		- 6)			dic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		—— Depleted Dark		-			t Material (F21)
	Redox (S5)		Redox Depress					ow Dark Surface (F22)
	Matrix (S6)		 Marl (F10) (LR	,	,			lain in Remarks)
	rface (S7)			, ,			` '	,
	,							
³ Indicators o	f hydrophytic vegetat	ion and w	etland hydrology mu	ust be p	resent, ur	ıless dist	urbed or problematic.	
	Layer (if observed):			·			·	
Type:	,							
Depth (ii	nches).						Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No
, ,							,	<u> </u>
Remarks:	m is rovised from No	rthcontrol	and Northoast Pag	ional Si	ınnlomon	Vorsion	2.0 to include the NPCS	Field Indicators of Hydric Soils,
	2015 Errata. (http://w							ried indicators of riguite soils,
1 0.0.0	2010 211 atai (111 pii/11						-poo.200.40 <i>0</i> //	

Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/ Middlesex Sampling Date: 9-6-17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Up AW-22
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Bank Cut/Railroad ROW Local	
	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Freetown muck	NWI classification: UPL
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distur	<u></u>
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
	T
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No Yes No X	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No_X_
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)	
Old bank cut adjacent to wetland in abandoned railroad ROW. Transect is	located between flags AW-22 and AW-23.
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (I	B9) Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C(C1) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres of	on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iro	on (C4) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in	n Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remar	ks) Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	evious inspections), if available:
Remarks:	

Solute Cover 30 20	Dominant Species? Yes Yes	Status FAC FACU	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species
20	Yes	EACH	
		FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:3 (A)
			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)
			opecies Across Air Otrata
			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60.0% (A/E
			Prevalence Index worksheet:
50 :	=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
			OBL species 0 x 1 = 0
30	Yes	FAC	FACW species 0 x 2 = 0
30	Yes	FACU	FAC species 65 x 3 = 195
10	No	FACU	FACU species 60 x 4 = 240
			UPL species 0 x 5 = 0
			Column Totals: 125 (A) 435 (I
			Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.48
			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
70 :	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
			X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
5	Yes	FAC	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
			4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporti
			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
			Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
			Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in
			diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of heigh
			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
			Harle All back and a constant and a lands are constlete
5	=Total Cover		Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardles of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
			Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft
			height.
			Hydrophytic Vegetation
			Present? Yes X No No
			<u> </u>
	30 30 10 70 5	30	30

SOIL Sampling Point Up AW-22

Profile Desc Depth	ription: (Describe) Matrix	to the dep		ıment tl x Featur		ator or co	onfirm the absence of	f indicators.)
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-12	2.5Y 2.5/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	Gravelly sandy loam fill, ^AC
12-20	7.5YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Gravelly sandy loam fill, ^AC2
					<u> </u>			
		<u> </u>			<u> </u>			
¹Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Depl	letion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, M	1S=Mas	ked Sand	Grains.	² Location: P	L=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Black His Hydroge Stratified Depleted Thick Da Sandy M Sandy G Sandy R Stripped Dark Sur	(A1) sipedon (A2) stic (A3) n Sulfide (A4) I Layers (A5) I Below Dark Surface ork Surface (A12) lucky Mineral (S1) leyed Matrix (S4) edox (S5) Matrix (S6) face (S7)		Polyvalue Belo MLRA 149B Thin Dark Surfa High Chroma S Loamy Mucky I Loamy Gleyed Depleted Matrix Redox Dark Su Depleted Dark Redox Depress Marl (F10) (LR) ace (S9) Bands (S Mineral (Matrix (x (F3) Inface (F Surface Sions (F8 R K, L)	(LRR R 611) (LRI (F1) (LRI F2) 66) (F7)	, MLRA 1 R K, L) R K, L)	2 cm Mu Coast Pr 49B) 5 cm Mu Polyvalu Thin Dar Iron-Mar Piedmon Mesic Sp Red Pare Very Sha	or Problematic Hydric Soils ³ : ack (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B) rairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R) acky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R) acky Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L) ack Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) aganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R) at Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B) action (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B) action Material (F21) allow Dark Surface (F22) xplain in Remarks)
Type:	Layer (if observed): None within	20 inches						
Depth (ir	nches):						Hydric Soil Preser	nt? Yes No_X_
	m is revised from No 2015 Errata. (http://w							CS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils,

Hudson: Wetland 7

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Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/ Middlesex Sampling Date: 9-6-17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Wet BW-67
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slight Hillside Local	relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope %: 0-3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat:	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Gravel pit	NWI classification: PSS
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distur	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No	ii yes, optional wetiand Site ID.
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)	
LIVERALOSV	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) X Water-Stained Leaves (
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturation (A3) — Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
X Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres	
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced In	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in	
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remar	
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No _X Depth (inches)	: <u> </u>
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches)	:
Saturation Present? Yes X No Depth (inches)	: 12 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	evious inspections), if available:
Remarks:	

Trace Characteristic (Distriction 20	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Daminana Tast wallshad
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	% Cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. Acer rubrum	50	Yes	FAC	Number of Dominant Species
2.				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:6 (A)
3.				Total Number of Dominant
4		· 		Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)
5		·		Percent of Dominant Species
6				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)
7.				Prevalence Index worksheet:
	50	=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				OBL species x 1 =
1. Frangula alnus	50	Yes	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
2. Clethra alnifolia	30	Yes	FAC	FAC species x 3 =
3. Salix bebbiana	10	No	FACW	FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals:(A)(B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7.				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	90	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)				X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
Onoclea sensibilis	40	Yes	FACW	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2. Clethra alnifolia	25	Yes	FAC	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
3. Frangula alnus	20	Yes	FAC	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4. Typha latifolia	5	No	OBL	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
5.				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
6.				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
7.				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
8.				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in
9.				diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
10.				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
11.				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
12.				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless
	90	=Total Cover		of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)		•		Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
1.				height.
2.				
3.				Hydrophytic
4.				Vegetation Present? Yes X No
		=Total Cover		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separ	rate sheet)	•		
Tremarks. (Include prioto humbers here of oir a separ	rate sneet.)			

Sampling Point: Wet BW-67

SOIL Sampling Point Wet BW-67

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe t	o the de	pth needed to docu	ıment tl	he indica	ator or co	onfirm the absence o	f indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Featur				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 3/3	100						A horizon
2-8	2.5Y 4/3	95	10YR 5/8	5	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Gravelly sandy loam, Bw horizon
8-15	2.5Y 5/2	60	10YR 5/8	10	С	M	Loamy/Clayey	Gravelly sandy loam, Bg horizon
			2.5Y 5/3	30	С	M		
¹Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, M	IS=Mas	ked Sand	Grains.	² Location: P	L=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators:						Indicators for	or Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ce (S8) (LRR R,	2 cm Mu	ıck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
Histic Ep	pipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B)			Coast P	rairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surfa	ace (S9)	(LRR R	, MLRA 1	49B)5 cm Mu	icky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	n Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S			-		e Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	l Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky I			R K, L)		rk Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
	d Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Loamy Gleyed		F2)			nganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	ark Surface (A12)		X Depleted Matrix					nt Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su					podic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark					ent Material (F21)
	ledox (S5)		Redox Depress		8)			allow Dark Surface (F22)
	Matrix (S6)		Marl (F10) (LR	R K, L)			Other (E	xplain in Remarks)
Dark Su	rface (S7)							
³ Indicators o	f hydrophytic vegetati	on and w	etland hydrology mu	ıst be pr	esent, ur	nless dist	urbed or problematic.	
	_ayer (if observed):							
Type:	None within	15 inches	<u> </u>					
Depth (ir	nches):						Hydric Soil Presei	nt? Yes X No
Remarks:		41	and North and David				0.04	OO Field by die sterne of Undeie Oeile
	m is revised from Noi 2015 Errata. (http://w		_					CS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils,
V 0101011 7.0,	2010 Errata: (http://w		aoda.gov/interriet/1 c	JL_D00	JOINLIN	0/11/05 1-4	2p2_001200.d00x)	

Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/ Middlesex Sampling Date: 9-6-17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Up BW-67
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	al relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope %: 0-3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat:	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name:	NWI classification: UPL
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distu	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problem	
	mpling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No X	within a Wetland? Yes No _X
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	(B9) Drainage Patterns (B10) Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Aduatic Faulia (B13) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor	
Sediment Deposits (B2) Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres	
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced I	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction	<u> </u>
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Rema	
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
	.).
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches	
(includes capillary fringe)	Wettand Hydrology Fresent: Fes No _X
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, p.	revious inspections) if available:
Booking Hoost and Batta (ottodin gaage, memoring Holl, dental principe, p	ionodo mopostionoj, il divalidado.
Remarks:	

ree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Developmen Test werelinback
	% Cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
Betula populifolia	40	Yes	FAC	Number of Dominant Species
2. Pinus strobus	20	Yes	FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:5 (A)
3				Total Number of Dominant
				Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)
i				Percent of Dominant Species
).				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 71.4% (A/B)
·				Prevalence Index worksheet:
	60	=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:15)				OBL species0 x 1 =0
. Frangula alnus	30	Yes	FAC	FACW species 20 x 2 = 40
. Clethra alnifolia	30	Yes	FAC	FAC species135 x 3 =405
Betula populifolia	10	No	FAC	FACU species 25 x 4 = 100
Populus grandidentata	5	No	FACU	UPL species 20 x 5 = 100
i				Column Totals: 200 (A) 645 (B)
)				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.23
·				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
_	75	=Total Cover	_	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Herb Stratum (Plot size:5				X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
. Onoclea sensibilis	20	Yes	FACW	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
Clethra alnifolia	15	Yes	FAC	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
s. Frangula alnus	10	No	FAC	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
. Celastrus orbiculatus	10	No	UPL	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
i.				1 .
j.				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
·.				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
3.				
).				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
0.		i		
1.				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
2.				
<u></u>	55	=Total Cover		Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Voody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)		10101 0010.		
. Celastrus orbiculatus	10	Yes	UPL	Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
				noight.
				Hydrophytic
·		. ——		Vegetation Present? Yes X No
	10	=Total Cover		Flescht: 165 A NO
	IU			

SOIL Sampling Point Up BW-67

Depth	Matrix			x Featur		0. 0.	onfirm the absence of i	•
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10YR 3/3	100	, , ,				Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, A horizon
3-7	10YR 4/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, Bw1 horizon
7-12	10YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, Bw2 horizon
12-16	10YR 5/4	98	7.5YR 4/6	2	С	М	Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, Bw3 horizon
		<u> </u>	_					
			_					
		 -						
			_					
1 _{Tyrnov} C=C			-Daduard Matrix N		Lod Con		² l continue DL -	-Dara Lining M-Matrix
Hydric Soil	oncentration, D=Depl	etion, Rivi	=Reduced Matrix, N	15=IVIAS	ked Sand	i Grains.		=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol			Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ce (S8) (LRR R,		(A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	pipedon (A2)	•	MLRA 149B		, , ,	·		irie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surf		-		49B) 5 cm Muck	ky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	n Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S					Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	d Layers (A5)	(4.4.4)	Loamy Mucky			R K, L)		Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
	d Below Dark Surface ark Surface (A12)	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed Depleted Matri		F2)			anese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R) Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	fucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su	` '	:6)			odic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark	,	,			nt Material (F21)
Salidy C		•	Redox Depress	sions (F	8)		Very Shall	ow Dark Surface (F22)
	ledox (S5)							
Sandy R Stripped	Matrix (S6)		 Marl (F10) (LR	R K , L)			Other (Exp	olain in Remarks)
Sandy R Stripped				R K, L)			Other (Exp	olain in Remarks)
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui	Matrix (S6) rface (S7)	ion and we	Marl (F10) (LR		esent III	nless dist		olain in Remarks)
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sun 3Indicators of	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati	ion and we	Marl (F10) (LR		esent, u	nless dist	Other (Expurbed or problematic.	olain in Remarks)
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sun 3Indicators of	Matrix (S6) rface (S7)		Marl (F10) (LR		resent, u	nless dist		olain in Remarks)
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui Indicators of	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within		Marl (F10) (LR		resent, ui	nless dist		
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches):	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr			urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present	? Yes <u>No X</u>
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches):	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes <u>No X</u>
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sul 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes <u>No X</u>
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sul 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes <u>No X</u>
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sul 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sul 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes <u>No X</u>
Sandy R Stripped Dark Sui 3Indicators of Restrictive I Type: Depth (ir Remarks: This data for	Matrix (S6) rface (S7) f hydrophytic vegetati Layer (if observed): None within nches): m is revised from No	16 inches	Marl (F10) (LR	ust be pr	pplemen	t Version	urbed or problematic. Hydric Soil Present 2.0 to include the NRCS	? Yes No_X_

Hudson: Wetland 12

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Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/ Middlesex Sampling Date: 9-12-17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Wet AW-160
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
	relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0-3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat:	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Deerfield loamy sand	NWI classification: PSS
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturb	` `
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 3' wid rail ditch in bank cut. Transect is between flags 159 and 160.	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) X Water-Stained Leaves (B	B9) X Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor ((C1) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres of	on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iro	on (C4) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction ir	n Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) — Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remark	
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No _X Depth (inches):	: <u></u> _
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	: <u></u> _
Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):	: Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	evious inspections), if available:
Remarks: 3' wide rail ditch in bank cut.	

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	
ree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	% Cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
				Number of Dominant Species
	' <u>'</u>			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)
				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)
·	·			
				Percent of Dominant Species
·				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B Prevalence Index worksheet:
		=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
apling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:15)				OBL species x 1 =
Frangula alnus	20	Yes	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
				FAC species x 3 =
				FACU species x 4 =
				UPL species x 5 =
				Column Totals: (A) (B
				Prevalence Index = B/A =
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	20	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
erb Stratum (Plot size: 5)				X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
<u> </u>	10	Voc	FAC	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
Frangula alnus		Yes		
Vaccinium corymbosum	10	Yes	FACW	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supportine data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
Symplocarpus foetidus	5	No	OBL	
Urtica dioica	2	No	FAC	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
·				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
·				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
·				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in
				diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height
D	' <u>-</u>			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
1.				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
2.	-			
	27	=Total Cover		Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardles of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
/oody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)		Total Gover		
				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft i
·	-			height.
·				Hydrophytic
				Vegetation
				Present? Yes X No No
·				

SOIL Sampling Point Wet AW-160

Profile Desc Depth	cription: (Describe to Matrix	to the de		ument t l x Featur		ator or co	onfirm the absence o	f indicators.)
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, A horizon
6-15	10YR 4/3	65	10YR 4/4	20	С	М	Loamy/Clayey	Sandy loam, BC horizon
			7.5YR 5/8	5	С	М		
1			2.5Y 5/1	10	D	M		
¹Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Depl	etion RM	======================================	JS=Mas	ked San	d Grains	² I ocation: P	L=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil		ouon, rui	Troduced Matrix, I	vic ivido	nou our	a Graino.		or Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ce (S8) (LRR R,	2 cm Mu	ick (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
Histic Ep	oipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B	3)			? Coast Pi	rairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black Hi			Thin Dark Surf				5 cm Mu	icky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	n Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S			-		e Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky			R K, L)		rk Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed		F2)			nganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	ark Surface (A12)		Depleted Matri		-0)			nt Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark St					podic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	sleyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark					ent Material (F21) allow Dark Surface (F22)
	ledox (S5) Matrix (S6)		Redox Depres Marl (F10) (LR		0)			xplain in Remarks)
	rface (S7)		Wan (1 10) (E R	I., L)			X Other (E	Apiair ii Remarks)
		ion and w	etland hydrology mi	ust be pi	resent, u	nless dist	urbed or problematic.	
	Layer (if observed):	4 <i>C</i> in abou						
. , , ,	None within	15 inches	<u> </u>					
Depth (ir	nches):						Hydric Soil Preser	nt? Yes X No
Remarks:								
	n within historic +/-15 t materials with abun			arent ma	ateriais. <i>I</i>	Atypicai s	oli morphology. Dark o	organic rich A horizon forming over
gidolai paron	t materiale with aban	idani rode	Ammorphilo rodiaroo.					

Project/Site: Sudbury-Hudson	City/County: Hudson/Middlesex Sampling Date: 9/12/17
Applicant/Owner: Eversource Energy	State: MA Sampling Point: Up AW-160
Investigator(s): A. Finamore, S. Donohue	Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Railroad Slope Cut Local	relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope %: 25
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Long: Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Paxton fine sandy loam	NWI classification: UPL
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year?	Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly distur	<u> </u>
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problems	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sam	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No X	within a Wetland? Yes No X
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Railroad cut sideslope	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3)Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (
Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Oxidized Rhizospheres Presence of Reduced In	
<u> </u>	
l <u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<u> </u>	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remark Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	rks) Microtopographic Relief (D4) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
<u> </u>	AO-Neulial Test (D3)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No X Depth (inches)	
Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches)	
Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches)	:0 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No _X
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, pre	evious inspections), ii available.
Remarks:	
Tromano.	

Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	
% Cover	Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
20	Yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species
20	Yes	FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
10	Yes	FAC	Total Number of Dominant
			Species Across All Strata: 8 (B)
			Percent of Dominant Species
			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25.0% (A/B
			Prevalence Index worksheet:
50	=Total Cover		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
)			OBL species0 x 1 =0
15	Yes	FAC	FACW species 0 x 2 = 0
15	Yes	FACU	FAC species 25 x 3 = 75
10	Yes	FACU	FACU species 88 x 4 = 352
5	No	FACU	UPL species 0 x 5 = 0
			Column Totals: 113 (A) 427 (B
			Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.78
			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
45	=Total Cover		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
			2 - Dominance Test is >50%
8	Yes	FACU	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
			4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supportin
			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
			Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
			Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in
			diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height
			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
			and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
			Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardles:
8	=Total Cover		of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
)	•		Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
10	Yes	FACU	height.
			Hydrophytic
	· .		
			Vegetation Present? Yes No X
	20 20 10 50 15 15 10 5 45	20 Yes 20 Yes 10 Yes 10 Yes 50 =Total Cover 15 Yes 15 Yes 10 Yes 5 No 45 =Total Cover	20 Yes FACU 20 Yes FACU 10 Yes FAC 50 =Total Cover 15 Yes FACU 10 Yes FACU 5 No FACU 45 =Total Cover 8 Yes FACU 9 Yes FACU 10 Yes FACU 11 Yes FACU 12 Yes FACU 13 Yes FACU 14 Yes FACU 15 Yes FACU 16 Yes FACU 17 Yes FACU 18 Yes FACU 19 Yes FACU 10 Yes FACU 11 Yes FACU 12 Yes FACU 13 Yes FACU 14 Yes FACU 15 Yes FACU 16 Yes FACU 17 Yes FACU 18 Yes FACU 19 Yes FACU 10 Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 10 Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes

SOIL Sampling Point Up AW-160

	ription: (Describe t	o the de	=			tor or co	onfirm the absence of indicators.)	
Depth	Matrix			x Featur		. 2		
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture Remarks	
0-4	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey sandy loam	
4-8	10YR 4/4	100					Sandy loamy sand	
8-15	10YR 4/6	100					Sandy loamy sand	
							·	
¹Type: C=Cd	oncentration, D=Depl	etion RN	M=Reduced Matrix N	AS=Mas	ked Sand		² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil		otion, rai	T Troduced WidthX, II	no mas	Roa Garie	Clairio.	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soi	ls ³ :
Histosol			Polyvalue Belo	w Surfa	ce (S8) (I	LRR R,	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA	
	pipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B		, , ,	,	Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K,	
Black Hi			Thin Dark Surf	ace (S9)) (LRR R	, MLRA 1		-
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		High Chroma S	Sands (S	611) (LRF	R K, L)	Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR	K, L)
Stratified	l Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky	Mineral	(F1) (LR	R K, L)	Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)	
Depleted	l Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Loamy Gleyed	Matrix (F2)		Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LR	R K, L, R)
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)		Depleted Matri	x (F3)			Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (M	LRA 149B)
Sandy M	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su	urface (F	⁻ 6)		Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 1	45, 149B)
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark	Surface	(F7)		Red Parent Material (F21)	
Sandy R	edox (S5)		Redox Depress	sions (F	8)		Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)	
Stripped	Matrix (S6)		Marl (F10) (LR	R K, L)			Other (Explain in Remarks)	
Dark Sui	face (S7)						_	
³ Indicators of	f hydronhytic vegetati	on and w	etland hydrology mu	ist he nr	esent ur	nlace diet	turbed or problematic.	
	_ayer (if observed):	on and v	retiand hydrology me	ast be pi	CSCIII, UI	11033 0131	tarbed of problematic.	
Type:	none obs	erved						
Depth (ir	nches):						Hydric Soil Present? Yes N	lo_X_
Remarks:								
			-				2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydri	c Soils,
Version 7.0,	2015 Errata. (http://w	ww.nrcs.	usda.gov/Internet/FS	SE_DOC	CUMENT	S/nrcs14	2p2_051293.docx)	

Hudson: Wetland 21

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