





# Memorandum

DATE: February 9, 2024

TO: Chilmark Zoning Board of Appeals

FROM: Mark Manganello (LEC)

RE: Wetland Delineation at 9 Signal Hill Lane, Chilmark, MA

CC: Sourati Engineering; Chilmark Conservation Agent

This Memorandum has been prepared in response to the Chilmark Conservation Commission's letter to the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA), dated December 12, 2023 (*Conservation Commission Letter*), regarding 9 Signal Hill Lane in Chilmark (*Locus*). A copy of Mark Manganello's resume (Attachment A) is attached for the ZBA's reference. This memo references the attached *Wetland Resource Area Analysis Report* (Wetland Report) prepared by LEC, dated December 8, 2023 (Attachment B), and the *Site Plan in Chilmark, MA Prepared for Santiago Realty Trust* (*Site Plan*), prepared by Sourati Engineering, last revised February 9, 2024 (submitted to ZBA under separate cover).

## **Wetland Delineation**

LEC initially performed a wetland delineation on this property in 2021. In connection with that delineation, LEC prepared the *Wetland Report*. Based on the wetland delineation, the wetlands were surveyed and shown on the original *Site Plan* for the project. When the *Conservation Commission Letter* was received, Sourati Engineering returned to the site in January 2024 to reset the original flagging by survey. Once it was reflagged, LEC returned to the site on January 17, 2024, to review and confirm accuracy. Based on our field review, the flags were properly set, and the *Site Plan* accurately depicts the wetland boundaries and flag numbers present in the field. Additional topographic contours and setback distances have also been added to the *Site Plan*, but no changes to the project or original delineation have been made.

As shown on the *Site Plan*, the wetland located closest to the proposed project on *Locus* is identified as an Isolated Vegetated Wetland (IVW) and is delineated on the *Site Plan* with flags A1-A15 (the *A-Series IVW*). A second IVW, defined with flags B1-B8 on the *Site Plan* (the *B-Series IVW*) as well as a Bordering Vegetated Wetland (BVW), defined with wetland flags C1- C5 (the *C-Series BVW*), are located much further from the Project. In fact, only a small corner of the *A-Series Wetland* is on *Locus*. The remainder of that wetland, and the entirety of the *B-Series* and *C-Series Wetlands* are located on the abutting association property.

The *A-Series* and *B- Series IVWs* are both similar in characteristics in that they occupy shallow topographic depressions and do not contain any streams or other surficial connections to Squibnocket Pond. As shown on the *Site Plan*, there is a small four-inch-diameter pipe between wetland flags A1 and A15, extending beneath a grass pathway on the neighboring association property. Although surface water from the IVW may occasionally travel through the pipe in response to heavy precipitation events, the IVW is not connected to Squibnocket Pond by any stream channel or other waterbody. The wetland itself is separated from the

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Pond by the grass pathway maintained by the association as depicted on the *Site Plan*. As noted in the Conservation Commission letter, the wetlands shown on the *Site Plan* were previously identified on a site plan from 2013 (2013 Plan) prepared in connection with construction of the existing dwelling. At that time, the *A-Series IVW* was also identified as an IVW on the 2013 Plan. On the 2013 Plan, the IVW is larger than the IVW delineated by LEC in 2023; however, there is no corresponding data establishing how the wetlands were identified and delineated in 2013 (i.e., vegetation inventory or soil logs). LEC's delineation was based on detailed analysis of the soils and wetland vegetation, as described in the Wetland Report. We've included the MassDEP Field Data Forms with the report to support our delineation and have copied the Conservation Commission Agent on this Memorandum.

## **No Adverse Impacts from Proposed Project**

The proposed project involves construction of a small, 327 square foot addition to the existing single-family dwelling (the *Addition*). Based on the *Site Plan*, the proposed addition is 189 feet from the nearest corner of the *A-Series IVW* and well over 200 feet from the *B-Series* and *C-Series* wetlands, Squibnocket Pond, and most of the *A-series IVW* itself. Between the *A-series IVW* and the proposed *Addition*, the landscape is densely vegetated with shrubs and trees closer to the wetland and various grasses closer to the existing dwelling. The attached photographs (Attachment C) depict the conditions in the vicinity of the *Addition* and the vegetated area between the *Addition* and *A-series IVW*. The vegetated area between the *Addition* and the *A-series IVW* will not be disturbed by the project.

In my opinion, the proposed *Addition* will <u>not</u> adversely impact any of the wetlands nor Squibnocket Pond due to its proposed small size, the large setbacks between the Project and these resource areas, and the densely vegetated buffer lying between the project and these wetlands. The *Addition* is proposed in an area that is already developed with a garage, outdoor shower, and surrounding hardscape and lawn. No naturally vegetated areas seen in the photographs (Attachment C) will be disturbed. There is no evidence of adverse impacts to the wetlands or Squibnocket Pond from stormwater runoff. The surrounding landform is stable and very well-vegetated (Attachment C). The densely vegetated buffer of almost 200 feet from the *A-Series IVW*, and well over 200 feet from the remaining wetlands and the Pond, is more than sufficient to detain and infiltrate runoff from the existing dwelling, including the proposed *Addition*.

Most importantly perhaps for the Zoning Board's review under the Squibnocket Overlay District Zoning Bylaw, the proposed addition will not impact the water quality of Squibnocket Pond. It's proposed distance of well over 200 feet from the Pond, across a densely vegetated buffer zone, ensures that no surface runoff from the proposed *Addition* will reach the Pond. In addition, the owners are proposing a denitrification septic system which will reduce the daily nitrogen loads from the dwelling, even though the proposal includes two additional bedrooms. The attached letter from John R. Smith, President of KleanTu Wastewater Treatment Technologies (Attachment D), indicates that the proposed seven-bedroom NitROE® septic system will reduce total nitrogen on site by between 81% and 91% from existing conditions, which is currently serviced with a five-bedroom, traditional Title 5 septic system. With this new septic system, protection of the Pond's water quality will be significantly increased by the proposed project due to the reduction of total nitrogen from the site.

If you have any questions about the wetland delineation or project analysis reviewed in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me at 508-746-9491 or at mmanganello@lecenvironmental.com.

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# Attachment A

Mark L. Manganello Resume





## **EDUCATION**

## **Clark University**

Worcester, Massachusetts Bachelor of Arts, Geography Cartography Concentration

### **AFFILIATIONS**

Society of Wetland Scientists

Association of Massachusetts Wetland Scientists

Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions

## **EMPLOYMENT**

# LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Plymouth, Massachusetts 2002 – Present

## **KEY Environmental Services**

Rockland, Massachusetts 2000 – 2002 Wetland Specialist

## Mark L. Manganello

Senior Wetland Scientist/Asst. Director Ecological Services

Mark is responsible for management and supervision of staff and operations at LEC's Plymouth office. In addition to management responsibilities, he maintains position as senior Project Manager and Wetland Scientist, managing projects for a variety of clients, including municipal Conservation Commissions, real estate developers, engineering/surveying/architecture companies, and private homeowners and landowners. Mark's associated tasks include wetland boundary delineations, riverfront area studies, vernal pool studies, stream status determinations, rare species studies, wildlife habitat evaluations, construction monitoring, regulatory compliance analysis and permitting under the MA Wetlands Protection Act Regulations, local Bylaws, and other state and federal environmental regulations. Mark is also highly experienced with presenting projects at public hearings and onsite meetings before state and local regulators, preparation of wetland replication/restoration plans, proposal writing and budget tracking, and direct client communications. Mark has been accepted as an expert witness and provided expert testimony during a MassDEP Adjudicatory Hearing.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Stearns Meadow Water Treatment Plant, Scituate, MA
- Mass Maritime Dock Improvement Project, Bourne, MA
- MWRA Conley Terminal Berth 12 Pavement Rehabilitation Project, South Boston, MA
- Forest River Park Seawall Repair Project, Salem, MA
- MWRA Deer Island Parking Lot Project, Boston, MA
- Quincy Public Safety Complex, Quincy, MA
- Puritan Road/Great Easker Park Flood Mitigation and Ecological Resilience Project, Weymouth, MA
- Canal Street Flood Mitigation, Salem, MA
- Bridge Street Reconstruction, Salem, MA
- Commander Shea Boulevard Extension Project, Quincy, MA

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## REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

## Mass Maritime Pier Improvements Project, Bourne, MA

On behalf of Mass Maritime Academy (MMA), Mr. Manganello is providing comprehensive environmental permitting services for the Mass Maritime Academy Patriot II Dock Upgrade Project. The project involves improvements to the existing dock facilities at MMA to accommodate the new National Security Multi-Mission Vessel II training ship. LEC identified Coastal Wetland Resource Areas, provided design consultation to streamline permitting, and prepared and submitted environmental permit applications, including a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the Bourne Conservation Commission, a Chapter 91 Waterways License application, and an Environmental Assessment (EA) with NEPA.

## Conley Terminal Berth 12 Pavement Rehabilitation Project, South Boston, MA

On behalf of Massport, and in collaboration with the project engineer, Mr. Manganello provided environmental permitting services to rehabilitate a portion of the Conley Terminal container storage facility. LEC prepared and filed the Notice of Intent (NOI) application with the Boston Conservation Commission, presented the NOI to the Commission at a Public Hearing, and collaborated with Massport and the project engineer to expedite the permitting process. The NOI included a detailed project description, analysis of Wetland Resource Areas and disturbances, and analysis of relevant environmental regulations.

## Forest River Park Seawall Repair Project, Salem, MA

On behalf of the City of Salem, Mr. Manganello provided comprehensive environmental permitting services associated with a seawall reconstruction project in Salem. The project was designed to protect Forest River Park and the upgradient residential neighborhoods from coastal flood damage. LEC delineated Wetland Resource Areas and provided design consultation to streamline permitting and provided permitting services including filing a Notice of Intent Application with the Salem Conservation Commission; Environmental Notification Form with MEPA; Chapter 91 Waterways License Application with DEP; and Water Quality Certification Applications (Fill and Dredge) with DEP. The project is currently under construction.

## Deer Island Parking Lot Project, Boston, MA

Mr. Manganello completed a Coastal Wetland Resource Area delineation and prepared a Wetland Resource Area Analysis Report for a proposed expansion to the parking area at Deer Island. The project site contained a complex coastal environment with historic disturbance and multiple overlapping resource areas. In addition to identifying and describing the resource areas, the Report prepared by LEC included an analysis of potential environmental permits required for the project.

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# Attachment B

Wetland Resource Area Analysis Report, Prepared by LEC, dated December 8, 2023



[LEC File #: SEGLLC\21-338.01]



December 8, 2023

**Email** [gsourati@souratiengineering.com]

Chilmark Zoning Board of Appeals 401 Middle Road P.O. Box 119 Chilmark, MA 02535

Re: Wetland Delineation Report

9 Signal Hill Lane

Chilmark, Massachusetts

Dear Members of the Board:

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc., (LEC) has prepared a *Wetland Delineation Report* documenting the results of LEC's site evaluations at 9 Signal Hill Lane in Chilmark, Massachusetts. The purpose of the site evaluations was to review existing conditions and delineate vegetated wetlands boundaries on and adjacent to the property. The evaluation was completed in accordance with the *Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act* (M.G.L. c. 131, s. 40), and its implementing *Regulations* (310 CMR 10.00) and the *Town of Chilmark Wetland Protection Bylaw and Regulations*. This report also addresses relevant sections of the *Chilmark Zoning By-laws*.

The wetland boundaries delineated by LEC and associated Buffer Zones are depicted on the *Site Plan*, prepared by Sourati Engineering Group, LLC (SEG) dated June 2, 2023. MassDEP field data forms are included with this report (Attachment B) along with photographic documentation from the evaluation (Attachment C).

## **General Site Description**

The 130,680 square foot site (Assessor's Map 34, Parcel 1) is located southwest of Signal Hill Lane, a gravel roadway extending south/southwest from State Road toward the northeastern shoreline of Squibnocket Pond (Attachment A, Figure 1 and 2).

The site contains a single-family dwelling located close to Signal Hill Lane, with a lawn/meadow area extending around the building and downgradient toward Squibnocket Pond. There are two gravel parking areas adjacent to the dwelling extending from Signal Hill Lane. The dwelling is situated on a topographic high point on the property with moderately steep slopes extending from Signal Hill Lane and the dwelling downgradient toward the shoreline of Squibnocket Pond located off-site. The Signal Hill Homeowners

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Association owns property to the west and south between the site and Squibnocket Pond. A network of six- to ten-foot-wide grass paths extend from the site onto the association property, providing access to the water and continuing off-site to the southeast.

A densely vegetated upland thicket occupies the northern, western and southern portions of the site beyond the meadow. Vegetation in the upland thicket is dominated by sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), and winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) with scattered eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and oak saplings (*Quercus* spp.). Groundcover includes various goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.). Numerous entanglements of Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*), grape (*Vitis* spp.), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) are also located within the upland thicket plant community.

A small portion of an Isolated Vegetated Wetland (IVW), located primarily off-site on the association property, extends onto the western portion of the site, as depicted on the *Plans*. Additional off-site vegetated wetlands delineated by LEC on the association property include another IVW, a Bordering Vegetated Wetland (BVW), a small Coastal Beach, and Salt Marsh fringing along the shoreline of Squibnocket Pond.

## Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program Designation

According to the 15<sup>th</sup> Edition of the *Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas* (effective August 1, 2021) published by the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), the site is within a Priority Habitat of Rare Species (Attachment A, Figure 4). The site is not within Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife and does not contain any Certified Vernal Pools or Potential Vernal Pools.

## Floodplain Designation

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Community Panel#25007C0158J, dated July 20, 2016 (Attachment A, Figure 3), a V-Zone (el. 14.0) is located along the shoreline of Squibnocket Pond in the vicinity of the site. According to DEP's manual, *Applying the Massachusetts Coastal Wetland Regulations*, "where A-Zone's such as these are not mapped, the V-Zone will extend to the designated ground elevation that corresponds to the V-Zone BFE on the FIRM." This V-Zone constitutes the boundary of Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage (LSCSF).

## Soil Survey Mapping

PLYMOUTH, MA

According to the NRCS Plymouth County Websoil Survey, the area surrounding the dwelling is mapped as Nantucket Loamy Sand, while the remainder of the site is mapped as Eastchop Loamy Sand (Attachment A, Figure 5). Eastchop soils are described as "very deep, gently sloping, excessively drained soil in broad areas on outwash plains and on low hills in areas of glacial lake deposits." Soils were evaluated throughout the densely vegetated upland areas using a hand-held soil auger. The typical non-

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hydric soil profile contained dark brown A-Horizon (10YR 2/1) with a bright orange Bw-Horizon (10YR 4/6) consistent with the soil survey.

## **Wetland Boundary Determination Methodology**

On December 2, 2021, LEC conducted a site evaluation to identify and characterize existing protectable Wetland Resource Areas located on or adjacent to the site. LEC returned to the site on May 23, 2023 to review existing conditions and confirmed the accuracy of the 2021 delineation.

The IVW and BVW boundaries were confirmed by observing existing plant communities, the presence or absence of hydric soils, and hydrologic indicators in accordance with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) handbook, *Delineating Bordering Vegetated Wetlands under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act* (September 2022), the *Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England* (2019), and the criteria set forth in 310 CMR 10.55. The boundaries of Salt Marsh and Coastal Dune were determined based on the applicable definitions in the *Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act*.

## **Isolated Vegetated Wetland**

PLYMOUTH, MA

WAKEFIELD, MA

According to the Bylaw [3.02 (1)(a)], Vegetated Wetlands are freshwater wetlands, classified as wet meadows, marshes, swamps and bogs. They are usually areas where the topography is relatively flat, or areas of sheet flow on moderate slopes, and where the soils are perennially saturated. The ground and surface water regime and the vegetational community which occur in each type of freshwater wetland are specified in Section 3.02(1)(c) below. Freshwater wetlands also include: disturbed areas such as, but not limited to, filled or devegetated wetlands where the substrate is composed of hydric soils.

Two IVWs were identified near the property, delineated with wetland flags numbered A1-A15 and B1-B8. A small portion of the A-series IVW extends onto the western portion of the property. The B-series IVW is located off site to the west/southwest. The IVWs have formed in shallow depressions in the landscape which contain small areas of shallow standing water during the spring hydroperiod. Vegetation in the IVWs includes dense clusters of winterberry, sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, and arrowwood. Groundcover species include skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), cinnamon fern (*Osumunda cinnamomea*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* spp.). A MassDEP field data form was completed along the boundary of the IVW to document vegetation, hydrology, and soil conditions in the wetland and the adjacent upland (Attachment B).

The IVWs do not contain a sufficient water column to provide Vernal Pool habitat or meet the definition of Isolated Land Subject to Flooding (ILSF). There are no streams connecting the IVWs to Squibnocket Pond and no other evidence of surface water flow from these IVWs to Squibnocket Pond. As a result, the jurisdictional Buffer Zone to the IVWs is 100 feet under the *Chilmark Wetland Protection Bylaw and Regulations* and the *Chilmark Zoning By-laws*. According to Article 12.3 (c) of the *Zoning By-law*, the buffer zone within which the Conservation Commission may claim jurisdiction is increased from 100-feet

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to 200-feet for streams and wetlands draining to the Pond. As described above, the IVW's do not contain streams and do not drain to the Pond; therefore, the applicable jurisdictional Buffer Zone for the Conservation Commission is 100 feet.

## Off-Site Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW)

According to the Act Regulations [310 CMR 10.55(2)], BVW is defined as: freshwater wetlands which border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes...Bordering Vegetated Wetlands are areas where the soils are saturated and/or inundated such that they support a predominance of wetland indicator plants...The boundary of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland indicator plants and saturated or inundated conditions exist.

A BVW is located off-site to the south on association property. Only the portion of the BVW located closest to the site was delineated with flags C1-C5. LEC confirmed that the wetland extends west toward Squibnocket Pond and "Borders" on the Pond. However, no internal streams were observed and there is no evidence of a surface water connection to Squibnocket Pond. Vegetation within the BVW is similar to the species identified in the IVWs. One to four inches of surface water was present in portions of the BVW amidst dense colonies of skunk cabbage. As described above, the BVW does not contain streams and does not drain to the Pond; therefore, the applicable jurisdictional Buffer Zone for the Conservation Commission is 100 feet.

## **Off-Site Salt Marsh**

Salt Marsh is defined at 310 CMR 10.32 to mean a coastal wetland that extends landward up to the highest high tide line, that is, the highest spring tide of the year, and is characterized by plants that are well adapted to or prefer living in, saline soils. Dominant plants within salt marshes are salt meadow cord grass (Spartina patens) and/or salt marsh cord grass (Spartina alterniflora). A salt marsh may contain tidal creeks, ditches and pools.

Salt Marsh extends along the shoreline of Squibnocket Pond off-site on the association property. The Salt Marsh is a narrow fringing band of vegetation, intermingled with sandy areas which abruptly transitions into upland thicket conditions described above. Salt marsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) are the dominant species in the marsh. Sandy areas in between the patches of Salt Marsh may also be protected as Coastal Beach.

## **Off-site Coastal Dune**

PLYMOUTH, MA

WAKEFIELD, MA

Coastal Dune is defined at 310 CMR 10.28 (2) as any natural hill, mound or ridge of sediment landward of a coastal beach deposited by wind action or storm overwash. Coastal dune also means sediment deposited by artificial means and serving the purpose of storm damage prevention or flood control.

A small Coastal Dune area is located on association property along the shoreline of Squibnocket Pond. The area is used for temporary storage of small watercrafts and for access to the Pond. Vegetation

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appears to be occasionally mowed and includes American beachgrass (*Ammophila brevilugulata*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), and other grasses.

## Summary

As requested, LEC conducted a site evaluation to identify and delineate vegetated wetlands boundaries at 9 Signal Hill Lane. LEC demarcated the boundary of an IVW which extends onto the western portion of the property. BVW, IVW, Salt Marsh, and Coastal Dune are located off-site on Signal Hill Homeowners Association property to the west of the site. The IVW is not protected or regulated under the *Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act Regulations* (310 CMR 10.00) but is protected under the *Chilmark Wetlands Protection Bylaw*. Offsite resource areas including BVW, Salt Marsh, and Coastal Dune are jurisdictional under the *Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act Regulations* and the *Chilmark Wetlands Protection Bylaw*. Based on the *Chilmark Wetlands Bylaw* and *Chilmark Zoning By-law*, the jurisdictional Buffer Zone to the IVWs and BVW is 100 feet.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with these services. If you have any questions or require additional information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Mark L. Manganello

Assistant Director of Ecological Services

Attachments

PLYMOUTH, MA WAKEFIELD, MA WORCESTER, MA RINDGE, NH EAST PROVIDENCE, RI

# Attachment A

Locus Maps
Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map
Figure 2: Aerial Orthophoto Map
Figure 3: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
Figure 4: NHESP Map
Figure 5: Soil Map

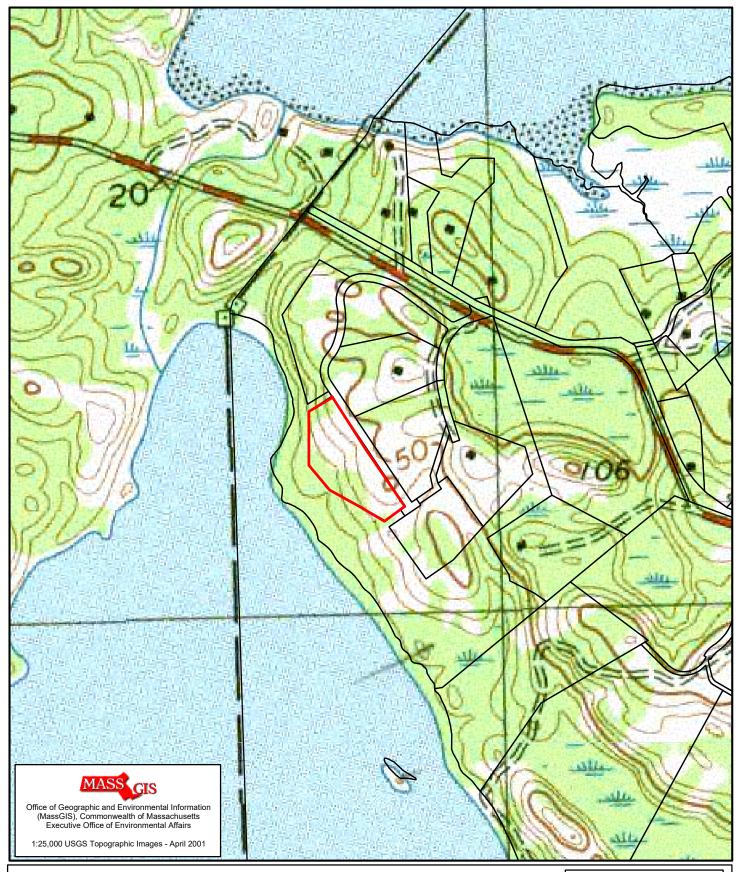
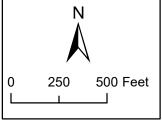




Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map

9 Signal Hill Lane Chilmark, MA

July 22, 2021



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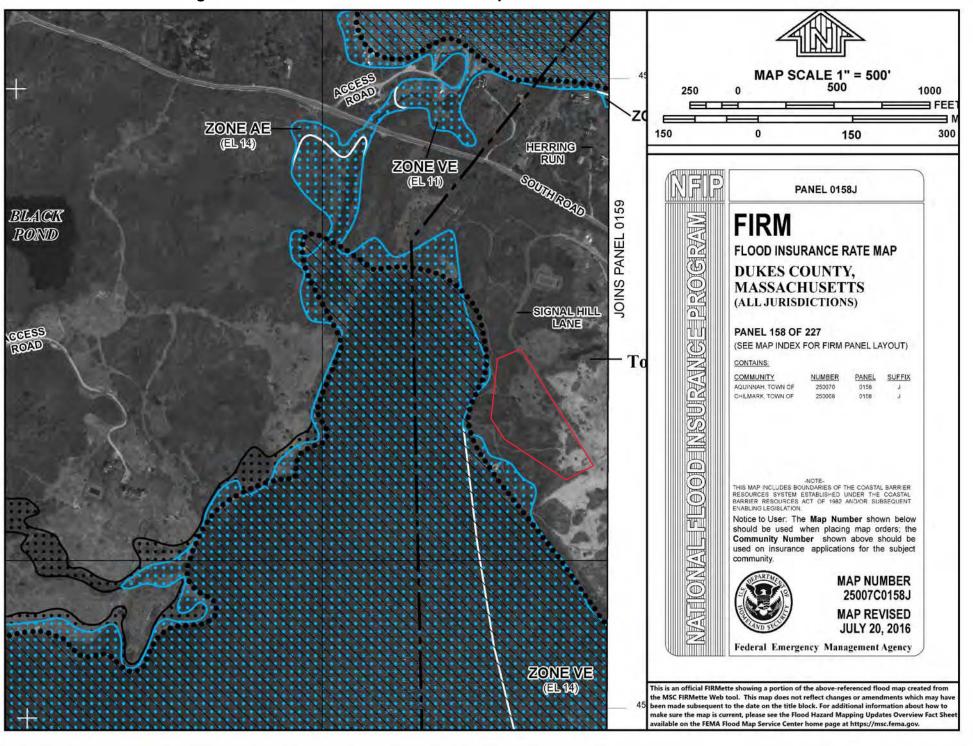


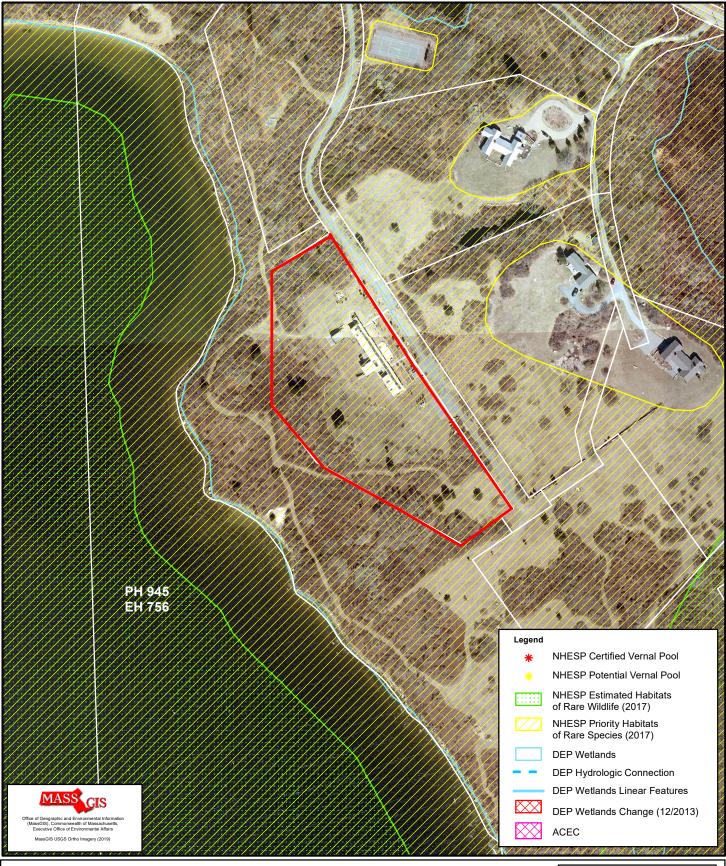
# **Aerial Orthophoto Map**

9 Signal Hill Lane Chilmark, Massachusetts



Figure 3: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map





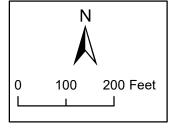


Wakefield, MA 781.245.2500

Figure 4: NHESP Map

9 Signal Hill Lane Chilmark, MA

July 22, 2021



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### MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

#### **Special Point Features**

Blowout

Borrow Pit 

36 Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

**Gravelly Spot** 

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot 0

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

â Stony Spot

00 Very Stony Spot

Spoil Area

Wet Spot

Other Special Line Features

### Water Features

Δ

Streams and Canals

### Transportation

Rails ---

Interstate Highways

**US Routes** 

Major Roads

Local Roads

### Background

Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20.000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dukes County, Massachusetts Survey Area Data: Version 17, Jun 11, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Nov 5. 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# **Map Unit Legend**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
285C	Eastchop loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	4.7	60.0%
382C	Nantucket sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	3.0	38.5%
607	Water, saline	0.1	1.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		7.8	100.0%

# Attachment B

Bordering Vegetated Wetland Determination Forms

## **BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND DETERMINATION FORM**

Project/Site: 9 Signal Hill Lane	City/Town: Chilmark	Sampling Date: May 23, 2023_	
Applicant/Owner: Santiago Realty Trust	Sampling	Point or Zone: Transect 1, Plot 2	
Investigator(s): Mark Manganello	Latitude	/ Longitude: 41 19' 33.45" N/70 46' 59.17"W	
Soil Map Unit Name: Eastchop Loamy Sand	NWI or D	EP Classification: Freshwater Forested/Shrub	
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the	site typical for this time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in Remarks)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or	Hydrology significantly disturbed	? (If yes, explain in Remarks)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or	Hydrology naturally problematic?	? (If yes, explain in Remarks)	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma	ap and photograph log showing samplin	g locations, transects, etc.	
Wetland vegetation criterion met?	Yes No Is the Sam		
Hydric Soils criterion met? Wetlands hydrology present?	Yes No within a W	/etland?	
	YesNo		
Remarks, Photo Details, Flagging, etc.: Sampling location on upland side of	of IV/W located partially off site. V	ony dones thisket conditions	
Sampling location on upland side (	of tww located partially off-site.	ery derise triicket coriditions.	
HYDROLOGY			
Field Observations:			
Surface Water Present?	Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Water Table Present?	Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Saturation Present (including capillary fr	inge)? Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators			
Reliable Indicators of Wetlands	Indicators that can be Reliable with	Indicators of the Influence of Water	
Hydrology	Proper Interpretation		
Water-stained leaves	Hydrological records	Direct observation of inundation	
Evidence of aquatic fauna	Free water in a soil test hole	Drainage patterns	
Iron deposits Algal mats or crusts	Saturated soil Water marks	Drift lines Scoured areas	
Oxidized rhizospheres/pore	Moss trim lines	Sediment deposits	
linings			
Thin muck surfaces	Presence of reduced iron	Surface soil cracks	
Plants with air-filled tissue	Woody plants with adventitious	Sparsely vegetated concave	
(aerenchyma)	roots	surface	
Plants with polymorphic leaves Plants with floating leaves	Trees with shallow root systems Woody plants with enlarged	Microtopographic relief Geographic position (depression,	
Hydrogen sulfide odor			
Remarks (describe recorded data from s	tream gauge, monitoring well, aerial pho	otos, previous inspections, if available):	
IVW occurpies a shallow topograp			
the shoreline of a Salt Pond. The	•	•	

This form is only for BVW delineations. Other wetland resource areas may be present and should be delineated according to the applicable regulatory provisions.

# **VEGETATION** – Use both common and scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum	Plot size 30-feet				
		Indicator	Absolute	Dominant?	Wetland
		Status	% Cover	(yes/no)	Indictor?
Common name	Scientific name				(yes/no)
1. Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	FACU	20.5	Yes	No
2. Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
3.				_	
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.				_	
9.					
		31.0 = T	otal Cover		
Shrub/Sapling Stratum	Plot size 15-feet				
		Indicator	Absolute	Dominant?	Wetland
		Status	% Cover	(yes/no)	Indictor?
Common name	Scientific name		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(),,	(yes/no)
Sweet Pepperbush	Clethra alnifolia	FAC	20.5	Yes	Yes
2. Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum	FAC	20.5	Yes	Yes
3. Virginia Rose	Rosa virginiana	FACU	3.0	No	No
4.					
5.					†
6.				_	-
7.					
8.					-
9.					
		44.0 = T	otal Cover	I	
Herb Stratum	Plot cizo 5 feet				
nero stratum	Plot size 5 feet	la dia atau	۸ ام ممال	D i + 2	<b>14</b> /2412.24
		Indicator	Absolute	Dominant?	Wetland
Common namo	Scientific name	Status	% Cover	(yes/no)	Indictor?
Common name  1. Sweet Pepperbush	Scientific name Clethra alnifolia	FAC	20.5	Yes	(yes/no) No
Sweet repperbusin     Black Cherry seedling	Prunus serotina	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
Goldenrod	Solidago spp.	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
4. Raspberry	Rubus spp.	FACU	3.0	No	No
Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	FACU	3.0	No _	No
6.	r armonocissus quinquetona	1 700	0.0	INO	No
7.					No
8.					No
9.				_	No
10.				_	No
11.					No
12.				<del> </del>	No
14.		47.5 = T	otal Cover		TINO
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	Ctar COVEI		

## **VEGETATION** – continued.

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot size N/A	_			
		Indicator Status	Absolute % Cover	Dominant? (yes/no)	Wetland Indictor?
Common name	Scientific name				(yes/no)
1.					
2.					T
3.					T
4.					T
		<u>0.0</u> = T	otal Cover	_	_

Rapid Test: Do all dominant species have an indicator status of OBL or FACW? Yes No No							
<u>Dominance Test</u> :	Number of dominant species	Number of dominant speci wetland indicator plants	es that are	Do wetland indicator plants make up ≥ 50% of dominant plant species?			
	7	3		YesNo			
Prevalence Index:		Total % Cover (all strata)	Multiply by:	Result			
	OBL species		X 1	= 0.00			
	FACW species		X 2	= 0.00			
	FAC species		X 3	= 0.00			
	FACU species		X 4	= 0.00			
	UPL species		X 5	= 0.00			
	Column Totals	(A) 0		(B)0			
	Prevalence Index	B/A =		Is the Prevalence Index ≤ 3.0?			
				YesNo			
Wetland vegetation	Wetland vegetation criterion met? Yes No						

## **Definitions of Vegetation Strata**

Tree -Woody plants 3 in. (7.62 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height Shrub / Sapling -Woody plants less than 3 in. (7.62 cm) DBH and greater than or equal to 3.3 ft. (1 m) tall Herb -

All herbaceous (non-woody plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.3 ft. (1 m) tall

All woody vines greater than 3.3 ft. (1 m) in height Woody vines -

<b>Cover Ranges</b>				
Range	Midpoint			
1-5 %	3.0 %			
6-15 %	10.5 %			
15-25 %	20.5 %			
26-50 %	38.0 %			
51-75 %	63.0 %			
76-95 %	85.5 %			
96-100 %	98.0 %			

# SOIL

Profile Desc	Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators)								
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Locatio	n <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
4.00	10 YR 2/1	0.0%		0.0%				SL	A Horizon
4.00	10 YR 3/3	0.0%		0.0%				SL	Bw1 Horizon
8.00	10 YR 4/6	0.0%		0.0%				SL	Bw2 Horizon
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
		0.0%		0.0%					
¹Type: C=Con	centration, D=Dep		M=Reduced Matri		asked San	d Grains	<sup>2</sup> Lo	cation: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix
	ndicators (Check								oblematic Hydric Soils
Histosol	(A1)		Polyv	alue Bel	low Surfa	ce (S8)		2 cm Muck (	A10)
Histic Ep	oipedon (A2)		Thin	Dark Sur	face (S9)			5 cm Mucky	Peat or Peat (S3)
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Loam	ny Mucky	y Mineral	(F1)		Dark Surface	e (S7)
Hydroge	en Sulfide (A4)		Loam	ny Gleye	d Matrix (	(F2)		Polyvalue Be	elow Surface (S8)
Stratifie	d Layers (A5)		Depl	eted Ma	trix (F3)			Thin Dark Su	rface (S9)
Deplete	d Below Dark Su	rface (A:	l1) 🔲 Redo	x Dark S	urface (F	7)		] Iron-Mangar	nese Masses (F12)
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)		Depl	eted Dar	k Surface	· (F8)		Mesic Spodi	c (A17)
Sandy N	lucky Mineral (S	1)						Red Parent I	Material (F21)
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4	)						Very Shallow	v Dark Surface (TF12)
Sandy R	edox (S5)						<u> </u>	_	de Explanation in
Stripped	d Matrix (S6)							Remarks)	
	rface (S7)								
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed	l) Typ	oe:			De	pth	(inches):	
	ot located on u oundary.	upland	side of IVW.	Topogi	raphy sl	opes ge	ently	upgradient	from the wetland
<b>Hydric Soils</b>	criterion met?		Yes	No	<b>/</b>				

## **BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND DETERMINATION FORM**

Project/Site: 9 Signal Hill Lane	City/Town: Chilmark	Sampling Date: May 23, 2023_	
Applicant/Owner: Santiago Realty Trust	Sampling	Point or Zone: Transect 1, Plot 2	
Investigator(s): Mark Manganello	Latitude	/ Longitude: 41 19' 33.45" N/70 46' 59.17"W	
Soil Map Unit Name: Eastchop Loamy Sand	NWI or D	EP Classification: Freshwater Forested/Shrub	
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the	site typical for this time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in Remarks)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or	Hydrology significantly disturbed	? (If yes, explain in Remarks)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or	Hydrology naturally problematic?	? (If yes, explain in Remarks)	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma	ap and photograph log showing samplin	g locations, transects, etc.	
Wetland vegetation criterion met?	Yes No Is the Sam		
Hydric Soils criterion met? Wetlands hydrology present?	Yes No within a W	/etland?	
	YesNo		
Remarks, Photo Details, Flagging, etc.: Sampling location on upland side of	of IV/W located partially off site. V	ony dones thisket conditions	
Sampling location on upland side (	of tww located partially off-site.	ery derise triicket coriditions.	
HYDROLOGY			
Field Observations:			
Surface Water Present?	Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Water Table Present?	Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Saturation Present (including capillary fr	inge)? Yes No V De	pth (inches)	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators			
Reliable Indicators of Wetlands	Indicators that can be Reliable with	Indicators of the Influence of Water	
Hydrology	Proper Interpretation		
Water-stained leaves	Hydrological records	Direct observation of inundation	
Evidence of aquatic fauna	Free water in a soil test hole	Drainage patterns	
Iron deposits Algal mats or crusts	Saturated soil Water marks	Drift lines Scoured areas	
Oxidized rhizospheres/pore	Moss trim lines	Sediment deposits	
linings			
Thin muck surfaces	Presence of reduced iron	Surface soil cracks	
Plants with air-filled tissue	Woody plants with adventitious	Sparsely vegetated concave	
(aerenchyma)	roots	surface	
Plants with polymorphic leaves Plants with floating leaves	Trees with shallow root systems Woody plants with enlarged	Microtopographic relief Geographic position (depression,	
Hydrogen sulfide odor			
Remarks (describe recorded data from s	tream gauge, monitoring well, aerial pho	otos, previous inspections, if available):	
IVW occurpies a shallow topograp			
the shoreline of a Salt Pond. The	•	•	

This form is only for BVW delineations. Other wetland resource areas may be present and should be delineated according to the applicable regulatory provisions.

# **VEGETATION** – Use both common and scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum	Plot size 30-feet				
		Indicator Status	Absolute % Cover	Dominant? (yes/no)	Wetland Indictor?
Common name	Scientific name				(yes/no)
1. Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	FACU	20.5	Yes	No
2. Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
		<u>31.0</u> = T	otal Cover		
Shrub/Sapling Stratum	Plot size 15-feet	Indicator	Absolute	Dominant?	Wetland
		Status	% Cover	(yes/no)	Indictor?
Common name	Scientific name	Status	70 COVEI	(963/110)	(yes/no)
Sweet Pepperbush	Clethra alnifolia	FAC	20.5	Yes	Yes
2. Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum	FAC	20.5	Yes	Yes
3. Virginia Rose	Rosa virginiana	FACU	3.0	No	No
4. Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum	17.00	20.5	140	140
5.	Visarram dentatam		20.5	<del> </del>	<u> </u>
6.					
7.					
8.				_	
9.				_	
J.	I	44.0 = T	otal Cover		
Hards Charles	Plant de Charl		otal cover		
<u>Herb Stratum</u>	Plot size 5 feet				
		Indicator	Absolute	Dominant?	Wetland
6	Catalification	Status	% Cover	(yes/no)	Indictor?
Common name  1. Sweet Pepperbush	Scientific name	FA0	00.5	Vac	(yes/no)
	Clethra alnifolia	FAC	20.5	Yes	No
Black Cherry seedling     Goldenrod	Prunus serotina	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
<u> </u>	Solidago spp.	FACU	10.5	Yes	No
4. Raspberry	Rubus spp.	FACU	3.0	No _	No
5. Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	FACU	3.0	No	No No
6.					
7. 8.					No No
9.				_	-
					No
10.					No
11. 12.					No No
1.7		1		1	I (M()

## **VEGETATION** – continued.

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot size N/A	-			
Common name	Scientific name	Indicator Status	Absolute % Cover	Dominant? (yes/no)	Wetland Indictor? (yes/no)
Common Greenbrier	Smilax rotundifolia		10.5		
2.				_	T
3.					
4.					$oxed{\mathbb{I}}$
	·	<u>0.0</u> = T	otal Cover		_

Rapid Test: Do all dominant species have an indicator status of OBL or FACW? Yes No							
<u>Dominance Test</u> :	Number of dominant species	Number of dominant speci wetland indicator plants	es that are	Do wetland indicator plants make up ≥ 50% of dominant plant species?			
	7	3		YesNo			
Prevalence Index:		Total % Cover (all strata)	Multiply by:	Result			
	OBL species		X 1	= 0.00			
	FACW species		X 2	= 0.00			
	FAC species		X 3	= 0.00			
	FACU species		X 4	= 0.00			
	UPL species		X 5	= 0.00			
	Column Totals	(A) 0		(B) 0			
	Prevalence Index	B/A =		Is the Prevalence Index ≤ 3.0?			
				YesNo			
Wetland vegetation criterion met? Yes No							

## **Definitions of Vegetation Strata**

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.62 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height Shrub / Sapling - Woody plants less than 3 in. (7.62 cm) DBH and greater than or equal to 3.3 ft. (1 m) tall

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.3 ft. (1 m) tall

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.3 ft. (1 m) in height

<b>Cover Ranges</b>				
Range	Midpoint			
1-5 %	3.0 %			
6-15 %	10.5 %			
15-25 %	20.5 %			
26-50 %	38.0 %			
51-75 %	63.0 %			
76-95 %	85.5 %			
96-100 %	98.0 %			

# SOIL

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators)											
Depth Matrix			F	Redox Features							
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)		%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Location <sup>2</sup>		Texture	Remarks	
4.00	10 YR 2/1	0.0%			0.0%				SL	A Horizon	
4.00	10 YR 3/3	0.0%			0.0%				SL	Bw1 Horizon	
8.00	10 YR 4/6	0.0%			0.0%				SL	Bw2 Horizon	
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
		0.0%			0.0%						
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains <sup>2</sup> Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix											
									Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils		
<del>_</del>	Histosol (A1) Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)						ce (S8)		2 cm Muck (A10)		
					Dark Sur	Surface (S9)			5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)		
Black Histic (A3)  Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)						(F1)		Dark Surface (S7)			
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)  Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)								Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)			
Stratified Layers (A5)  Depleted Matrix (F3)								Thin Dark Surface (S9)			
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)					Redox Dark Surface (F7)				Iron-Manganese Masses (F12)		
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Depleted Dark Surface (F8)									Mesic Spodic (A17)		
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)									Red Parent Material (F21)		
Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)								Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)			
Sandy Redox (S5)							Other (Include Explanation in				
Stripped	Stripped Matrix (S6)								Remarks)		
Dark Su	Dark Surface (S7)										
Restrictive Layer (if observed)   Type:											
Remarks: Plot located on upland side of IVW. Topography slopes gently upgradient from the wetland boundary.											
Hydric Soils criterion met? Yes No											

# **Attachment C**

Photographs



Photo 1: Existing home and lawn area looking north.



Photo 2: Lawn area looking west toward pond. IVWs located within thicket beyond edge of lawn.



Photo 3: Existing grass path extending from lawn off-site.



Photo 4: Vegetation in wetland near edge of grass path.



Photo 5: Dense layer of skunk cabbage within C-series wetland.



Photo 6: Typical upland thicket conditions.



Photo 7: Salt Marsh and Beach along shoreline of Pond.



Photo 8: Salt Marsh and Dune area along shoreline of Pond.

# **Attachment C**

Photographs











# Attachment D

KleanTu Wastewater Treatment Technologies Letter



John R. Smith President <u>ismith@kleantu.com</u> (412) 719-5976 - cell

February 7, 2024

Zoning Board of Appeals Town of Chilmark P.O. Box 119 Chilmark, MA 02535

RE: S426 Santiago Realty Trust, 9 Signal Hill Lane, Map 34 Parcel 1.3, Chilmark, MA

Dear Board Members,

On behalf of the Santiago Realty Trust, I am writing to you to address whether a 7-bedroom NitROE® system releases less nitrogen than the 5-bedroom standard Title 5 system currently in use.

The answer is <u>YES</u>, with between <u>81 to 91 percent</u> less total nitrogen (TN) discharged to a leach-field by using a NitROE® system to treat a 7-bedroom house compared to a 5-bedroom standard Title 5 system.

This is based on KleanTu®'s experience after testing septic tank effluents monitored on over 70 individual systems, over multiple years, resulting in an average total nitrogen (TN) in the septic tank effluent of 100 mg/l. A Title 5 leach field should remove 25% of this TN, leaving 75 mg/l going from the leach field to the groundwater.

A 5-bedroom conventional Title 5 system has a design flow rate of 550 gallons per day (gpd). From our experience, the actual flow rate is less than this. For our calculation, we used half or 275 gpd flow rate as a conservative value. Using appropriate conversion factors, the TN discharge is **5.2 pounds per month** (lb./month) for 5-bedrooms and a Title 5 system.

A NitROE® system would reduce the total nitrogen in the septic tank effluent by 90-95%, before the leach field based on the monitoring of over 70 individual systems. That is, a NitROE® system effluent, prior to a leach field, would discharge between 5 mg/l - 10 mg/l TN on average, with a septic tank effluent of 100 mg/l TN. As such, using the same calculation approach of half of the design flow rate of 385 gpd, i.e., half of 770 gpd, a 7-bedroom NitROE® system would discharge to the leach field only **0.5 - 1 lb./month** TN on average. Therefore, a NitROE® system for 7 bedrooms should reduce the TN discharge from this residence by **81-91%** over the current discharge rate of the 5-bedroom Title 5 system.

Let me know if you have questions or want more information.

Sincerely,

John Smith