

Wilmington Selectboard Special Meeting
Thursday, June 27 at 8:15 am

1. Visitors, Public Comment, Changes to agenda
2. The Selectboard to discuss the Route 9 Water/Sewer Expansion Project
 - The Selectboard to discuss the Groundwater Availability Study from Hoffer Consulting. The Selectboard to possibly approve next steps.
3. 1% Local Option Tax Fund
 - The Selectboard to possibly approve the request from the Town up to \$20,000 for a website redesign
 - The Selectboard to possibly approve the 1% request from Twin Valley Elementary School in the amount of \$48,200 for a new playground.
 - The Selectboard to possibly approve the 1% request from Wilmington Works in the amount of \$125,000 for a façade program
4. Howe Field (10 minutes)
 - The Selectboard to discuss the use of Howe Field
5. Other business

HOFFER CONSULTING INC.

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Jefferson P. Hoffer, PG
Groundwater Availability Studies
Hydrogeologic Site Investigations
Groundwater Supply Development

June 10, 2024

Scott A. Tucker
Wilmington Town Manager
2 East Main Street
Wilmington, VT 05363
via tucker@wilmingtonvt.us

Re: Report on Groundwater Availability Study, Town of Wilmington, Vermont

Dear Mr. Tucker:

Hoffer Consulting Inc. (HCI) is pleased to offer this report on a groundwater availability study conducted for the Town of Wilmington.

We understand the Town plans to extend water and sewer service along Route 9 to the east of the current service area. HCI was retained by the Town to assess the possibility of developing a Town well in the vicinity of the proposed water-line expansion. Figure 1 shows the study area, which includes lands to the east along Route 9 to Shearer Hill Road and south along Route 100 to Dix Road.

We analyzed existing well log data and geologic maps to assess well yields in the study area. Additionally, we reviewed environmental data to identify any current or potential sources of groundwater contamination that could restrict the siting and permitting of a municipal well. Although we conducted a brief windshield survey of the study area, we did not collect any subsurface data or verify the locations of existing water wells.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The yields of existing bedrock wells in and near the study area indicate that the local bedrock aquifer can sustain a municipal well or wells with a safe yield of 20 to 40 gallons per minute, which would provide 14,400 to 28,800 gallons per day.
- To obtain a source permit for a municipal well, the 200-foot isolation zone around a well must be owned by the Town or controlled through a warranty easement deed.
- Six potential well sites on five different parcels are identified that show the most promise based on their proximity to the proposed service area and accessibility from existing roads. The Town can contact these landowners (and possibly others not identified by HCI) to see if any may be willing to sell land or grant easements to the Town for a municipal well. If willing landowners are identified, we recommend executing purchase and sales agreements prior to initiating the permitting process or drilling a well.
- Geological well siting techniques can then be used to compare possible sites and pinpoint specific well locations. Once the well site(s) have been identified, and purchase and sales agreements with the land owners have been signed, the state permitting process can begin with the submission of a Source Permit Application to the Agency of Natural Resource's Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division.

Drinking Water Sources in Vermont

Drinking water sources for municipal water systems include either surface water or groundwater. Surface water sources must be filtered and treated to remove microbiological threats and other contaminants. Groundwater sources typically require less expensive treatment as the water is partially filtered when rain water and snowmelt infiltrate through soil layers to underlying aquifers.

The ideal site for a groundwater source meets the following criteria.

- Favorable aquifer in terms of both quantity and water quality
- Adequate recharge for long-term sustainability
- Remote from potential sources of contamination
- Minimal potential for interference/impact on existing water supplies
- Reasonably close to users and infrastructure (water lines, electricity, etc.)

In Vermont, groundwater is accessible from either stratified-drift (sand and gravel) or fractured-bedrock aquifers. Sand and gravel aquifers are typically found within river valleys and can provide larger volumes of water compared to bedrock aquifers. Municipal wells completed in sand and gravel aquifers often produce over 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm), while 100 gpm is considered a high yield for a bedrock well. Most large communities in Vermont that use groundwater rely on large-diameter wells completed in sand and gravel aquifers.

Although the bedrock aquifer is less productive than most sand and gravel aquifers, it is present throughout all of Vermont. Unlike sand and gravel aquifers where water is stored within the pore spaces between gravel and sand grains, bedrock aquifers store and transmit water through cracks and fractures. The yield of a well drilled into bedrock depends upon the size and number of water-bearing fractures penetrated by the drill hole. Wells drilled into the bedrock in Vermont typically have enough yield to meet the needs of an individual house. Higher yields for commercial and municipal water systems are possible when wells intercept many interconnected fractures and/or larger fracture zones. Many smaller municipal water systems in Vermont rely on bedrock wells.

Potential Aquifers in the Study Area

Figure 2 illustrates the location of the study area on the USGS topographic map for the region. The study area is situated within the Beaver Brook watershed, which drains westward toward its confluence with the North Branch of the Deerfield River.

The mapped surficial geology of the study area is displayed on Figure 3 and includes till, bedrock exposures, and outwash (sand and gravel) deposits along the stream valley of Beaver Brook. These outwash sand and gravel deposits often serve as aquifers capable of supporting high-yielding wells.

Figure 4 illustrates the bedrock geology of the study area, which consists of granites, gneisses and schists. These are ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks that comprise the spine of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont.

Water Well Records

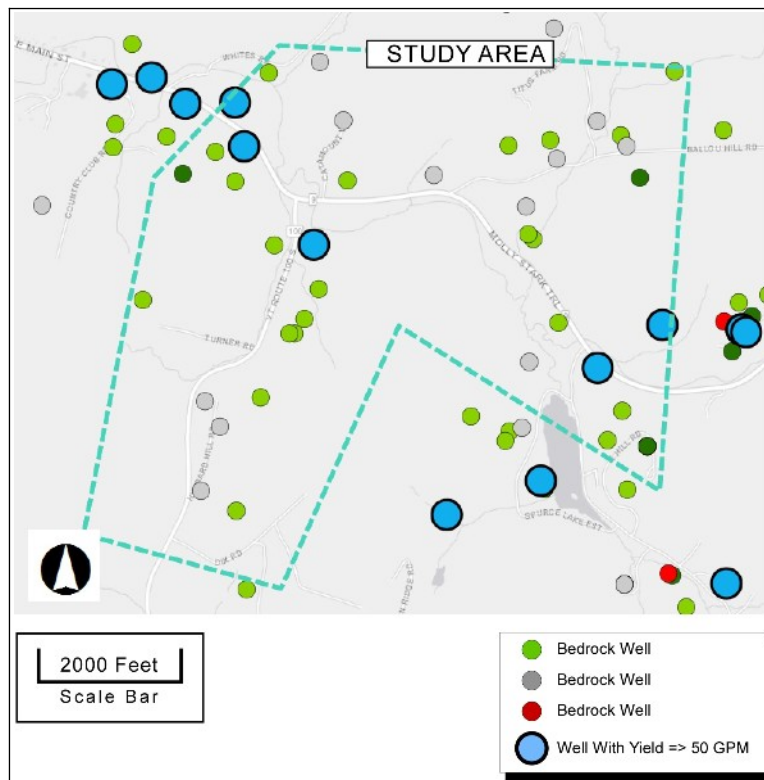
The state of Vermont has maintained a database of private and public wells drilled since 1966, and this data is available on the Vermont Natural Resources Atlas¹ (Atlas). The well logs provide information on the type and thickness of materials penetrated by the well, the well construction details and total depth, and the drillers estimated yield in gpm. The Atlas identifies 40 wells within the study area (see Figure 5), and data for these wells are summarized in Table 1.

Gravel Wells

Even though geologic maps indicate the possible presence of a sand and gravel aquifer in the study area, none of the 40 wells in the study area are completed as gravel wells. Figure 6 shows the location and geologic logs for wells drilled in areas mapped as sand and gravel. While many of the logs show over 50 feet of overburden materials above the bedrock, most of the logs describe the overburden as "hardpan" which indicates till and not outwash sand and gravel deposits. While there may be isolated areas within the study area where gravel wells could be developed, there does not appear to be a continuous or thick sand/gravel aquifer in the study area.

Bedrock Wells

The drillers yield for the 40 bedrock wells in the study area range from zero to 100 gpm. Below is a map of bedrock wells in and near the study area as shown in the Atlas. The larger blue dots are for wells with yields of 50 gpm or greater. There appears to be a cluster of wells with yields of 50 gpm or greater along Route 9 near the northwest extent of the study area.



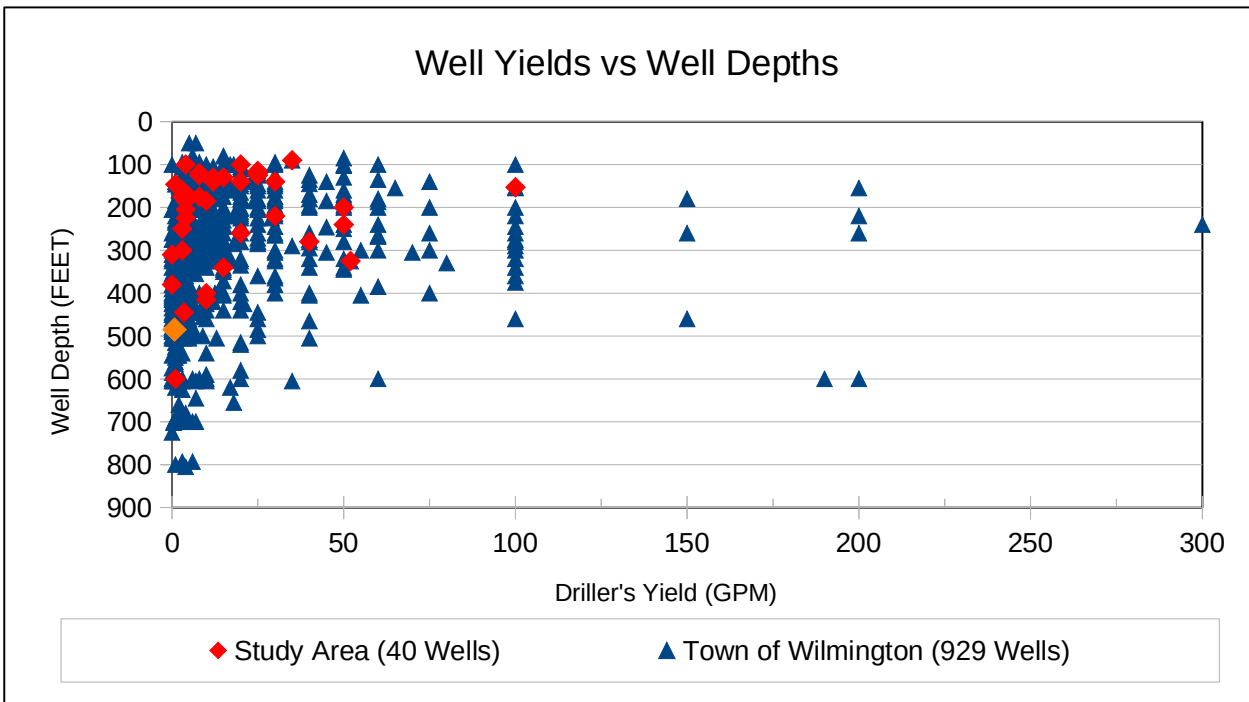
¹<https://anrmaps.vermont.gov/websites/anra5/>

Below is a summary of drillers yields and total drilled depths for the 40 study area bedrock wells compared to the entire Town, the county, and all of Vermont.

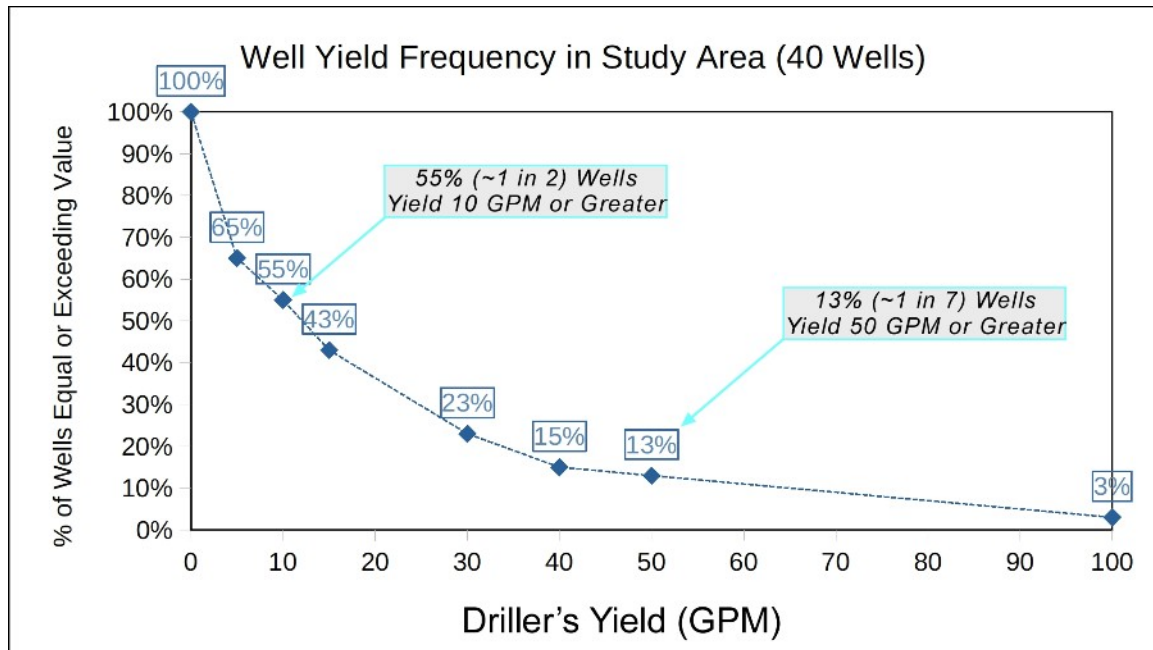
| BEDROCK WELL YIELDS (GPM) | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Study Area | Town of Wilmington | Windham County | State of VT |
| N = | 40 | 929 | 11020 | 92315 |
| Maximum = | 100 | 300 | 402 | 1200 |
| Mean = | 17.9 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 13.76 |
| Median = | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 |

| BEDROCK WELL DEPTHS (FEET) | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Study Area | Town of Wilmington | Windham County | State of VT |
| N = | 40 | 947 | 11020 | 92315 |
| Minimum = | 90 | 50 | - | - |
| Maximum = | 600 | 805 | 1600 | 1765 |
| Mean = | 226 | 303 | 272 | 293 |
| Median = | 185 | 280 | 250 | 260 |

This data shows that the average yields for bedrock wells in the study area and the Town of Wilmington exceed county and state-wide averages. On average, the well depths are also shallower in the study area. Below is a chart of well yields versus well depths for the study area (red diamonds) and the Town of Wilmington (blue triangles).



Below is a chart illustrating the frequency of well yields in the study area. It shows that approximately 1 in 2 wells have a drillers yield of 10 gpm or more, and about 1 in 7 wells have a yield of 50 gpm or greater.



These data suggest that the likelihood of drilling a well with a yield of 50 gpm or greater is relatively low, approximately 1 in 7. Most of the wells in the study area were drilled for single family homes or small businesses. Well drillers typically do not drill much deeper than the first water-bearing fracture that has enough water (around 5 gpm) to meet the needs of a typical house or small business. Drilling deeper may increase the chances of hitting additional fracture zones and obtaining an even higher yield.

In addition, the majority of these wells were likely drilled at a location chosen based on prescribed setback distances from a septic system, structure, stream, road, etc. Hydrogeologists use several techniques to choose well-drilling sites that can increase the likelihood of drilling into water-bearing fracture zones. If a large enough area of land is available, these techniques include evaluating fracture patterns in bedrock outcrops, conducting fracture-trace analysis, and performing geophysical surveys.

The well log data indicates that the local bedrock aquifer has the capacity to meet the demands of a municipal water system requiring 14,000 to 28,800 gallons per day (safe well yield of 20 to 40 gpm).

In our experience, the safe yield determined for municipal wells through controlled pumping tests is usually around 50% of the well drillers yield. This means that to achieve a safe yield of 40 gpm, a well with a drillers yield of 80 gpm would be needed. Depending on the size of land available for well placement, and whether geological techniques are utilized to locate drilling targets, it may be necessary to drill more than one well to reach the desired yield.

Water Quality Data

There is limited data available on the water quality of the bedrock aquifer in the study area. There are five regulated water systems in the study area, as listed below, which provide some data on water quality.

| WSID | SYSTEM NAME | SYSTEM TYPE | FACILITY NAME | PERMITTED YIELD | WELL TYPE |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| VT0001944 | WHITE HOUSE | NC | WELL #2 | | Drilled |
| VT0001944 | WHITE HOUSE | NC | WELL #1 | | Drilled |
| VT0021180 | WILMINGTON HOUSE OF PIZZA (Inactive) | NC | WELL 1 | | Drilled |
| VT0020838 | DEERFIELD VALLEY HEALTH CENTER | NTNC | DUG WELL | 1 GPM | Dug Well |
| VT0021560 | HONORA-WILMINGTON | NP | WELL 1 | 4 GPM | Drilled |

HCI downloaded and reviewed available water quality data for these water systems². Table 2 summarizes parameters that were detected but does not include parameters that were reported as “below detection limits” by the laboratory. The data for the Deerfield Valley Health Center water system provides the most comprehensive data for the study area. The source of water for this water system is reported as a “dug well” but based on our research it is more likely a bedrock well housed in a well pit constructed with concrete well tiles. The source may in fact be the bedrock well drilled for Martin Brown in 1968 with a drillers yield of 100 gpm which is listed on Table 1. This well’s location provided in the ANR Atlas is the same as the Deerfield Valley Health Center parcel.

The current water quality data for these water systems does not show any of the typical water quality issues found in Vermont bedrock wells that can require treatment, such as iron, manganese, arsenic, and nitrate. However, there is no data on naturally-occurring radionuclides such as uranium, gross alpha, or radium. The Deerfield Valley Health Center source has been tested twice for per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) and none were found.

In conclusion, the existing water quality data for the bedrock aquifer in the study area is somewhat limited but does not indicate any specific water quality concerns or problems.

Existing and Potential Sources of Contamination

To identify existing sources of groundwater contamination in the study, we used the Waste Management layer of the Atlas to locate landfills, hazardous waste sites, above ground and underground storage tanks, and hazardous waste generators. The database includes a hazardous waste site at the White House Inn, where a 5,000-gallon heating oil tank was removed in 2003 and evidence of soil and groundwater contamination was found. The extent of contamination was investigated and monitored until 2010 when the State designated the site as SMAC’d (site management activity completed). The Deerfield Valley Health Center is identified as a hazardous waste generator, but there is no evidence of any release or impact on the environment.

Other potential sources of groundwater contamination in the area include wastewater disposal systems and roads, which have the potential to impact groundwater from fuel spills or excessive road salting. There do not appear to be any large-scale agricultural lands in the study area that could pose a risk of groundwater contamination from fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides.

²<https://anrapp.vermont.gov/dwlibrary/>

Potential Well Siting Areas

Ideally, municipal wells are developed in locations that are remote from known or potential sources of contamination, but relatively close to the service area. The minimum required land area for a public community source well is a 200-foot isolation zone, which is a circular area of nearly 3 acres. The study area contains many large parcels where wells could potentially be located. Figure 8 identifies the larger parcels in the study area. While some of these parcels include residences or commercial buildings, the majority of land within these parcels is undeveloped. However, several of these parcels include areas of steep terrain with no existing access roads and are quite far from the proposed service area along Route 9 and Route 100.

To narrow down potential locations for a municipal well, we conducted a map exercise to identify parcels near the proposed service area that could accommodate a 200-foot isolation zone. Figure 9 displays six theoretical well sites on parcels close to the proposed service area, that appear to be easily accessible from main roads. Below is a comparison/ranking of these six sites based on their proximity to the service area, proximity to potential sources of contamination, groundwater favorability based on topographic setting, and the potential for interference on existing water supplies.

| <i>HCI Site ID</i> = | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Parcel ID #</i> = | 2122059 | 2121095.1 | 2122063 | 902004 | | 2122068 |
| <i>Current Owner</i> = | Lopez | Arbor Realty | VT 211 | Bezmalinovic | | Mack |
| Proximity to Proposed Water Line | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Proximity to Potential Sources Of Contamination | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Favorable Topographic Setting (Valley bottom, base of slope?) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Potential for Interference on Existing Water Supplies? | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 |

Graded From 1 to 3 (1 is less favorable, 3 is more favorable)

The preliminary ranking indicates that these sites are generally similar, although sites D and E may be slightly more favorable. Below is a discussion of each potential well site.

Site A – This 22.6-acre parcel includes a house at a lower elevation with an upland area of undeveloped but accessible land. The uplands are remote from potential sources of contamination. The site is at a relatively high elevation, which is less favorable from a groundwater supply standpoint.

Site B – This 5.5-acre undeveloped parcel is located near the end of the current water line. It is also close to several high-yielding wells, and in a favorable topographic setting. However, the parcel is not large enough to maintain a 200-foot isolation zone around a well. Therefore, an easement would be required from the adjoining property owner to the east, the White House Inn property. Since Site B is next to Route 9 and Whites Road, and downslope from the White House Inn, it is more susceptible to potential sources of contamination compared to other well sites.

Site C- This 13.1 acre parcel is located off Route 9 with a large commercial building. The uplands above the building consist of undeveloped woodlands. This site is relatively remote from potential sources of contamination, and is relatively near several high-yielding bedrock wells.

Site F and E – Both of these sites are located on an 88-acre undeveloped parcel that includes frontage along Route 9 and access from Route 100. These sites are favorable from a topographic standpoint for groundwater availability, as they are located near the base of steeper slopes, and are close to an existing high-yielding well. Additionally, both these sites are relatively remote from potential sources of contamination.

Site F – This site is on a 15.3 acre parcel with frontage along the northern side of Route 9. The site has a limited amount of area that can support a 200-foot isolation.

Next Steps

If the Town decides to pursue a municipal water source, the initial step is to find landowners who may be willing to sell land or grant easements for a Town well. We recommend starting with the parcels identified as sites A – F. However, the Town may have knowledge of other nearby parcels or landowners that may also be considered.

If one or more willing landowners are identified, the specific sites or land areas available can be evaluated by a hydrogeologist and engineer. If the conditions are favorable, the Town can negotiate a purchase and sales agreement with the landowner prior to starting the permitting process or drilling a well.

If a sufficient land area is available, geological techniques can be implemented to select well sites that have the best potential to drill high yielding wells.

Once a specific drilling site or sites have been identified and an agreement is obtained, the permitting process can be started by submitting a Source Permit Application to the Vermont Drinking Water & Groundwater Protection Division. The permitting process is discussed in detail in the enclosed Appendix A.

Cost Estimate for Source Development

Based on our experience with recent and similar projects, we estimate the cost range to install, test, and permit a bedrock well source to be between \$75,000 and \$125,000. This range includes drilling of two wells, and testing and permitting one well. Please note that these costs do not cover expenses such as land purchase, road construction, electricity installation, pump house construction, purchase of a permanent pump and controls, treatment, and water lines.

To discuss this report, please e-mail jeffhoffer@charter.net or call me at 802-738-9238.

Sincerely,
HOFFER CONSULTING INC.



Jefferson P. Hoffer, PG
Senior Hydrogeologist

c: Wayne Elliott, PE, Aldrich + Elliott, PC

TABLES

TABLE 1
Well Log Data for the 40 Wells Identified In The Study Area, Wilmington, VT

| Well Report # | Well Tag # | Owner First Name | Owner Last Name | Date Drilled | WELL TYPE | YIELD (gpm) | WELL DEPTH (ft) | STATIC WATER LEVEL (ft) | OVERBURDEN THICKNESS (ft) | CASING LENGTH (ft) | Location Method | E911 ADDRESS | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | Well Reason Code | Driller | Comments | Geologic Log |
|---------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 373 | | Dorothy | Turner | 05/25/1987 | Bedrock | 0 | 310 | 30 | 5 | 13 | screen digitized | | 42.8568 | -72.85995 | Provide additional supply | Lynde | | 0-5 soil, 5-200 gray granite, 200-250 green schist, 260-285 pink qtz, 285-310 granite |
| 31368 | 31368 | Douglas | Pike | 08/23/2005 | Bedrock | 0 | 380 | | ? | 7 | E911 Address | 56 Hubbard Hill Road | 42.85304 | -72.8568 | Hydrofracture | Green Mtn | Tested for 1/2 hour @ 1 quart per min. | 265-380' gray rock |
| 52988 | 52988 | Kathleen | Brochin | 01/16/2017 | Bedrock | 0.75 | 485 | 12 | 6 | 40 | GPS location | 83 East Hill Rd | 42.85138 | -72.8344 | New Supply | Lynde | | 0-6' clay, 6-208 gray 206-406' white, 406-485' green |
| 5 | | Peter | Mirasola | 09/12/1966 | Bedrock | 1 | 146 | | 15 | 75 | screen digitized | | 42.8561 | -72.85178 | | Carlson & Lundin | Yield test data - 1.5 gpm at 146 ft. | 0-15' clay, 15-146' soft shale |
| 56020 | 56020 | Tony | Hurley | 08/27/2014 | Bedrock | 1 | 600 | | 2 | 40 | GPS location | 175 VT Route 9 | 42.86147 | -72.85727 | New Supply | Frost Well & Pumps | | 0-12' sand, 12-20' hardpan, 20-40' gray schist, 40-600' gray and black schist |
| 15 | | Fred | Lopez | 12/10/1966 | Bedrock | 3 | 160 | | ? | 60 | screen digitized | | 42.85555 | -72.85227 | | Frost Inc. | | 0-50' packed sand/boulders, 50-58' hardpan, 58-160' brown & white bedrock |
| 22 | | Jack | Berkley, Jr. | 06/06/1966 | Bedrock | 3 | 250 | | 21 | 21 | screen digitized | | 42.85596 | -72.83891 | | Frost Inc. | Yield test data - 3 gpm at 250 ft. | 0-21' gravel, 21-350' granite |
| 263 | | Lilian | Hart | 10/21/1983 | Bedrock | 3 | 175 | | 11 | 20 | E911 Address | | 42.85451 | -72.84039 | | Green Mtn | water at 60', water at 115' | 0-11' clay, 11-175' gray bedrock |
| 5834 | 37510 | | Aron & Son Construction | 11/10/1997 | Bedrock | 3 | 300 | 20 | 1 | 30 | screen digitized | | 42.84899 | -72.85521 | New Supply | A&W | | no log |
| 31736 | 31736 | Bill | Labonte | 09/20/2005 | Bedrock | 3.5 | 445 | 20 | 2 | 40 | E911 Address | 19 Titus Farm Lane | 42.86342 | -72.83694 | New Supply | Lynde | | 0-20' hardpan, 20-350' dark brown bedrock, 350-445' green bedrock |
| 227 | | JOHN | BOYD | 07/15/1981 | Bedrock | 4 | 205 | 20 | 3 | 18 | screen digitized | | 42.85905 | -72.84017 | | Lynde | METHOD OF SEALING CASING: OVERSIZE HOLE. | 0-3' topsoil, 3-205' gray granite & qtz |
| 265 | | Milton | Sparrow | 09/06/1983 | Bedrock | 4 | 100 | | 36 | 50 | screen digitized | | 42.85923 | -72.84042 | | Northeast | | |
| 497 | 208-167-93 | Frank | Aldrich | 11/19/1993 | Bedrock | 4 | 185 | 18 | 4 | 57 | screen digitized | | 42.8652 | -72.85357 | New Supply | Lynde | | 0-40' hardpan, 40-195' bedrock |
| 2926 | 255 | | MIRANDO & MARZELLI | 10/11/1996 | Bedrock | 4 | 225 | 15 | 4 | 20 | screen digitized | | 42.8516 | -72.83641 | New Supply | Wrag | | 0-4' gravel, 4-225 light/dark bedrock |
| 448 | 52 | Bruce | Wazorko | 07/05/1991 | Bedrock | 5 | 175 | 6 | 9 | 20 | E911 Address | | 42.86249 | -72.83544 | New Supply | Lynde | This well not total clear when drilled, will pump. | 0-9' sand/gravel, 9-175' soft shale |
| 30 | | John P. | Curry | 08/02/1968 | Bedrock | 8 | 175 | | ? | 50 | screen digitized | | 42.85318 | -72.83399 | | Frost Inc. | | 0-42' gravel/hardpan, 42 - 175' gray schist |
| 93 | | Jan | Hood | 07/28/1971 | Bedrock | 8 | 125 | | 2 | 20 | screen digitized | | 42.86119 | -72.85528 | | Wragg | | 2-20' dark gray, 20-125' light gray |
| 385 | 211 | Robert | Hall, c/o Crafts Inn | 08/10/1988 | Bedrock | 8 | 120 | | 11 | 20 | screen digitized | | 42.86251 | -72.84142 | New Supply | Green Mtn | casing length is 20.4' | 0-11' hardpan, 11-30' brown rock, 30-110' green, 110-120 white pink granite |
| 179 | | ROBERT | DORNBERG | 06/13/1977 | Bedrock | 10 | 185 | 10 | 11 | 20 | screen digitized | | 42.86256 | -72.83302 | | Lynde | PILOT HOLE 9' IN BEDROCK | 0-15' clay, 15-146' gray granite |
| 455 | 208-35-92 | William | Mack | 05/27/1992 | Bedrock | 10 | 415 | 15 | 3 | 23 | E911 Address | | 42.86344 | -72.8498 | New Supply | Lynde | Suggest hydrofracking. Done 05/28/92 | 0-3' gravel, 3-415' bedrock |
| 504 | 7-673 | CATHY | VEGA | 09/12/1994 | Bedrock | 10 | 400 | | 22 | 40 | screen digitized | | 42.86228 | -72.85627 | Replace existing supply | Frost | | 0-22' gravel/water, 22 - 400' gray schist white seam |
| 8 | | Richard | Cuttings | 09/01/1966 | Bedrock | 12 | 130 | 30 | 3 | 42 | screen digitized | | 42.85269 | -72.83568 | | Frost | Water level during yield test - 125 ft. | 100-130' gray schist |
| 5720 | 56G | GARY | HENRY | 07/25/1997 | Bedrock | 12 | 140 | | 67 | 80 | screen digitized | | 42.85555 | -72.85252 | New Supply | Cushing | OVERFLOWS AT 1 GPM. | |
| 62 | | Paul E. | Years | 06/17/1970 | Bedrock | 15 | 130 | | 4 | 10 | screen digitized | | 42.8572 | -72.85105 | | Frost | | 0-4' sand, 4-130 schist |
| 31369 | 31369 | John | Curry | 08/24/2005 | Bedrock | 15 | 340 | | ? | ? | E911 Address | 11 Hubbard Hill Road | 42.84974 | -72.85701 | Hydrofracture | Green Mtn | | 170-190' gray, 190-191' tan, 191-340' gray |
| 274 | | John | Lawson | 09/24/1984 | Bedrock | 20 | 100 | | 1 | 30 | screen digitized | | 42.85883 | -72.85328 | | Northeast | | 0-10' sand, 10-25' hardpan, 25-30' gravel, 30-100' bedrock |
| 520 | 111E | BARBARA | WOLFSON | 07/24/1995 | Bedrock | 20 | 140 | 8 | 4 | 50 | screen digitized | | 42.86121 | -72.84958 | Replace existing supply | Cushing | | 0-30' sand/boulders, 30-40' hardpan, 40-140' black granite |
| 26186 | 26186 | | Builders Partners | 05/17/2004 | Bedrock | 20 | 260 | | ? | 20 | screen digitized | Ballou Hill Road | 42.86272 | -72.83932 | New Supply | Cushing | Big fracture @ 240 ft | 0-260' green granite, frax @ 240' |
| 142 | | Fred | Skwirut (Builder) | 02/01/1975 | Bedrock | 25 | 125 | 5 | ? | 15 | screen digitized | | 42.86289 | -72.83573 | | Lynde | Water level during yield test - 90 ft., Yield test data - 25 gpm at 100 ft. | 10-50' gray granite, 50-125' shale & qtz |
| 412 | 11 | Robert L. | Covey | 10/15/1988 | Bedrock | 25 | 115 | 8 | 43 | 53 | E911 Address | | 42.86142 | -72.84522 | New Supply | Lynde | | 0-43' hardpan, 43-115 gray granite |
| 451 | 31 | Frank & Susan | Merrick | 07/26/1991 | Bedrock | 25 | 120 | | 12 | 20 | E911 Address | | 42.86202 | -72.83898 | New Supply | Green Mtn | casing length is 20' 4" | 0-12' hardpan, 12-100' gray bedrock, 100-120' green bedrock |
| 482 | 35/93 | James | Hughes | 06/19/1993 | Bedrock | 30 | 220 | | 88 | 101 | E911 Address | | 42.86025 | -72.84055 | New Supply | Green Mtn | | 0-88' gravel and hardpan, 88-188' green rock, 188-220 gray rock |
| 22683 | 22683 | Gary | Henry | 06/10/2003 | Bedrock | 30 | 140 | 10 | 66 | 80 | E911 Address | Hubbard Hill Rd | 42.85211 | -72.85605 | New Supply | Cushing | | 0-10' brown clay till, 10-66' grey clay till, 66-140 grey granite |
| 57685 | 57685 | Stacy and Robin | Ames | 07/28/2020 | Bedrock | 35 | 90 | 4 | 46 | 60 | GPS location | 105 Ballou Hill Road | 42.86133 | -72.83477 | New Supply | Parker | | 0-46' brown silt and clay, 46-90' gabbro |
| 19569 | 19569 | Richard | Seymour | 05/22/2006 | Bedrock | 40 | 280 | | 63 | 81 | E911 Address | White Road | 42.86561 | -72.85098 | New Supply | Green Mtn | | 0-63 till, 63-95 gray, 95-140 green, 140-240 gray, 240-245 green, 245-280 gray |
| 444 | | Ken Boos | Wilmington White House | 08/02/1977 | Bedrock | 50 | 200 | 40 | 110 | 128 | screen digitized | | 42.8641 | -72.85529 | Replace existing supply | Lynde | Yield Test: also compressed air | 0-110' hardpan, 110-200 hard gray rock & qtz |
| 11076 | 11076 | SHANON | HEISHMAN | 05/22/2000 | Bedrock | 50 | 240 | 2 | 4 | 55.6 | E911 Address | 449 RT 9 E | 42.85428 | -72.83692 | New Supply | Green Mtn | | 0-40' sand/gravel, 40-240' gray bedrock |
| 27710 | 27710 | John | Boyd | 11/26/2003 | Bedrock | 50 | 240 | | 6 | 20 | E911 Address | 58 Ruth Way | 42.85587 | -72.83364 | New Supply | Frost Inc. | pump setting 220' | |
| 31717 | 31717 | Honora | Winery & Vineyard Inc. | 07/01/2005 | Bedrock | 52 | 325 | 40 | 22 | 40 | screen digitized | 211 Vt Rte 9 East | 42.86248 | -72.85483 | New Supply | Lynde | LINER - 110' (4' AB, PV) | 0-22' sand and gravel, 22-325' bedrock |
| 44 | | MARTIN | BROWN | 10/22/1968 | Bedrock | 100 | 153 | 20 | 85 | 88 | screen digitized | | 42.85884 | -72.8513 | | Green Mtn | YIELD TEST: 30 GPM @ 50'. | 0-85' grey hardpan, 85-153' grey granite ss streaks |

| | | | | | |
|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| n= | 40 | 40 | 20 | 34 | 38 |
| Min = | 0 | 90 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Max = | 100 | 600 | 40 | 110 | 128 |
| Mean = | 18.0 | 226.2 | 16.7 | 23.3 | 43.4 |
| Median = | 10 | 185 | 15 | 10 | 40 |

Hoffer Consulting Inc.
06/02/2024

TABLE 2
Summary of Water Quality Data for Regulated Water Systems in the Study Area, Wilmington, VT

| Deerfield Valley Health Center, Wilmington, VT WSID #20838 | | | | | | Drinking Water Standard (USEPA MCL) | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Date | Analyte | Concentration | Units | Sample Point | Facility ID | | | |
| 07/15/08 | ALKALINITY, TOTAL | 70 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 77 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 70 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 76 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 68 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 63 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 62 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 65 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 62 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 04/18/22 | | BARIUM | 0.076 | MG/L | EP002 | | TP001 | 2.0 mg/L |
| 05/09/16 | 0.082 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/20/13 | 0.083 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/04/10 | 0.08 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/04/07 | 0.078 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/13/04 | 0.21 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 06/20/01 | 0.078 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 07/15/08 | CALCIUM | 25 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 39 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 29 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 36 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 29 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 24 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 23 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 24 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 24 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 04/04/07 | | CHROMIUM | 0.0015 | MG/L | EP001 | | WL001 | 0.1 mg/L |
| 07/15/08 | COLOR | 3 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 15 color units | | |
| 07/15/08 | CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM | 250 | UMHO/ CM | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 236 | UMHO/ CM | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 212 | UMHO/ CM | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 213 | UMHO/ CM | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | | 212 | UMHO/ CM | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 234 | UMHO/ CM | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 234 | UMHO/ CM | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 233 | UMHO/ CM | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 233 | UMHO/ CM | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 04/18/22 | | FLUORIDE | 0.19 | MG/L | EP002 | | TP001 | 4 mg/L |
| 05/06/19 | 0.23 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/09/16 | 0.25 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/04/10 | 0.2 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/04/07 | 0.23 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/13/04 | 0.17 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 06/20/01 | 0.205 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 07/15/08 | 63 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 07/15/08 | 63 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 96 | | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 05/30/07 | 72 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 91 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 72 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | | |
| 07/15/08 | HYDROGEN SULFIDE | 0 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 04/18/22 | IRON | 0.1 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | 0.3 mg/L | | |
| 05/09/16 | | 0.04 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 07/15/08 | | 0.13 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | MAGNESIUM | 1.9 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 1.9 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 1.9 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | | 1.9 | MG/L | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 04/04/07 | MANGANESE | 0.0006 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 0.05 mg/L | | |
| 04/04/07 | NICKEL | 0.000775 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 0.1 (VT Health Advisory) | | |
| 04/04/23 | NITRATE | 0.11 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | 10 mg/L | | |
| 04/18/22 | | 0.081 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | | | |
| 05/10/21 | | 0.099 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | | | |
| 07/06/20 | | 0.11 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | | | |
| 06/08/20 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP002 | TP001 | | | |
| 05/06/19 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/11/15 | | 0.11 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/14/14 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/20/13 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/17/12 | | 0.73 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/10/06 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/13/04 | | 0.1 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 04/07/03 | | 0.3 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 07/15/08 | | PH | 6.83 | SU | EP001 | | WL001 | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| 07/15/08 | | | 6.8 | SU | EP001 | | WL001 | |
| 05/30/07 | 7.32 | | SU | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 6.99 | | SU | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 7.22 | | SU | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 05/30/07 | 6.95 | | SU | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | 7.3 | | SU | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | 7.3 | | SU | EP001 | WL001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | 7.3 | | SU | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 10/17/06 | 7.4 | | SU | LC001 | DS001 | | | |
| 04/04/07 | SELENIUM | 0.001 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 0.05 mg/L | | |
| 07/15/08 | TDS | 0.3 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 500 mg/L | | |
| 04/04/07 | THALLIUM, TOTAL | 0.0004 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 0.002 mg/L | | |

| White House, Wilmington, VT WSID #1944 | | | | | | Drinking Water Standard (USEPA MCL) |
|--|-----------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Date | Analyte | Concentration | Units | Sample Point | Facility ID | |
| 9/14/2015 | CHLORIDE | 7.0 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 250 mg/L |
| 9/14/2015 | | 7.0 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 9/14/2015 | MANGANESE | 0.044 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 0.05 mg/L |
| 9/14/2015 | PH | 8.0 | SU | EP001 | WL001 | 6.5 to 8.5 |
| 9/14/2015 | SODIUM | 6.4 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | N/A |
| 8/11/2010 | NITRATE | 0.09 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | 10.0 mg/L |
| 2/25/2009 | | 0.11 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 12/19/2007 | | 0.06 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 2/22/2005 | | 0.0292 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 2/22/2005 | | 0.0292 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 6/2/2004 | | 0.0385 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 6/2/2004 | | 0.0385 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |
| 3/7/2002 | | 0.81 | MG/L | EP001 | WL001 | |

Source: <https://anrweb.vt.gov/DEC/DWGWP/SearchWS.aspx>

FIGURES

FIGURE 1
Study Area for Groundwater Availability Evaluation
Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

- Waterbody
- River Area
- Stream
 - Stream
 - Intermittent Stream
- Roads
 - Interstate
 - US Highway; 1
 - State Highway
 - Town Highway (Class 1)
 - Town Highway (Class 2,3)
 - Town Highway (Class 4)
 - State Forest Trail
 - National Forest Trail
 - Legal Trail
 - Private Road/Driveway
 - Proposed Roads
- Town Boundary

1: 24,000
May 31, 2024

1,219.0 0 610.00 1,219.0 Meters
 WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 2000 Ft. 1cm = 240 Meters
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NOTES

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FIGURE 2
Study Area for Groundwater Availability Evaluation
Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

Legend area containing a large white space, likely reserved for a legend that is not visible in this image.

NOTES

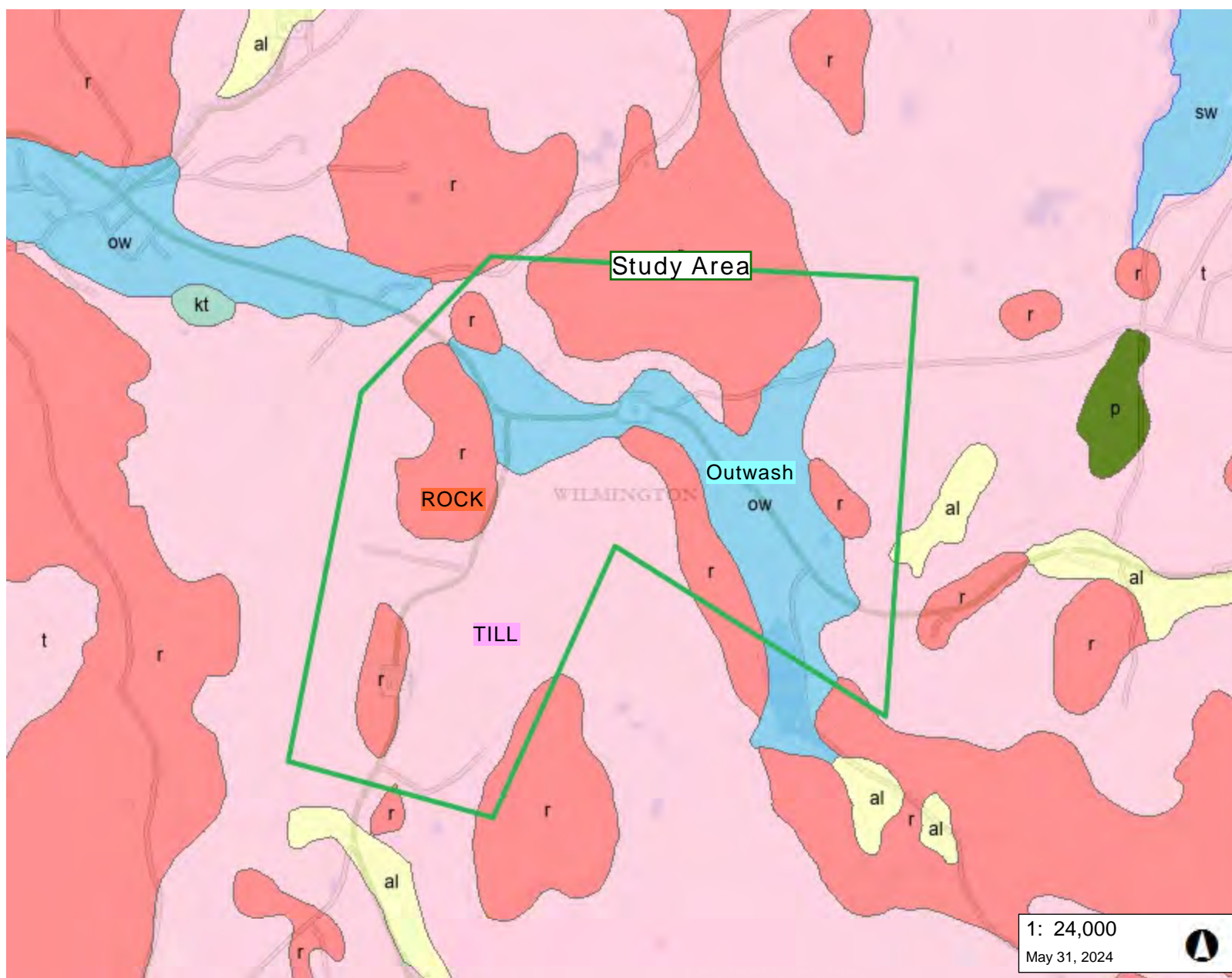
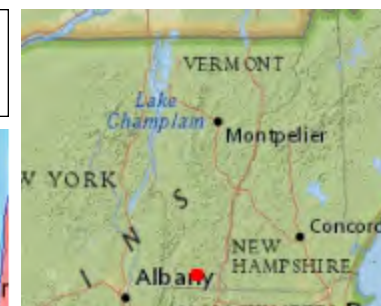
Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas By Hoffer Consulting Inc.

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WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 8333 Ft. 1cm = 1000 Meters
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FIGURE 3
Surficial Geology In The Study Area, Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

Surficial Geology (Lithology)

- till
- terminal moraine
- moraine
- isolated kame
- kame terrace
- kame moraine
- outwash
- esker
- eolian sand
- lake gravel
- beach gravel
- delta gravel
- delta
- lake sand
- pebbly sand
- boulders in sand
- delta sand
- silt, silty clay, and clay
- varved clay
- boulders in clay
- wave-washed till
- fluvial gravel
- fluvial sand
- alluvium
- marine beach gravel
- marine sand

1: 24,000
May 31, 2024



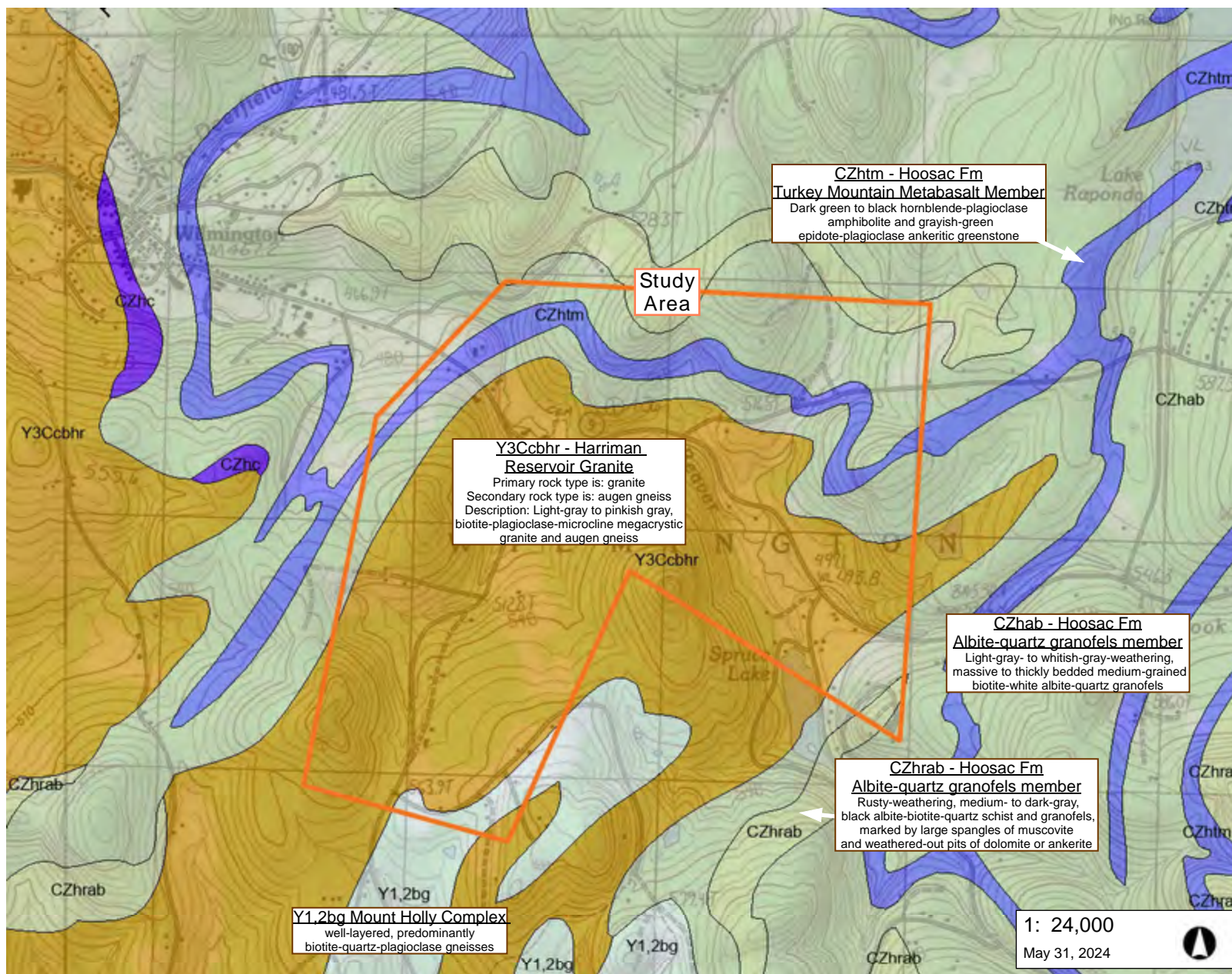
NOTES

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1,219.0 0 610.00 1,219.0 Meters
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FIGURE 4
Bedrock Geology, Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

Bedrock Faults and Contacts

- concealed contact
- contact
- - - - - dashed contact
- fault
- - - - - fault ?
- high angle fault
- normal fault
- scratch boundary
- strike slip fault
- ▲ thrust fault open barb
- ▲ thrust fault solid barb
- <all other values>

Bedrock Outcrops (polygon)

- 1:24,000
- 1:62,500

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas by Hoffer Consulting Inc.

1,219.0 0 610.00 1,219.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 2000 Ft. 1cm = 240 Meters

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1: 24,000
May 31, 2024


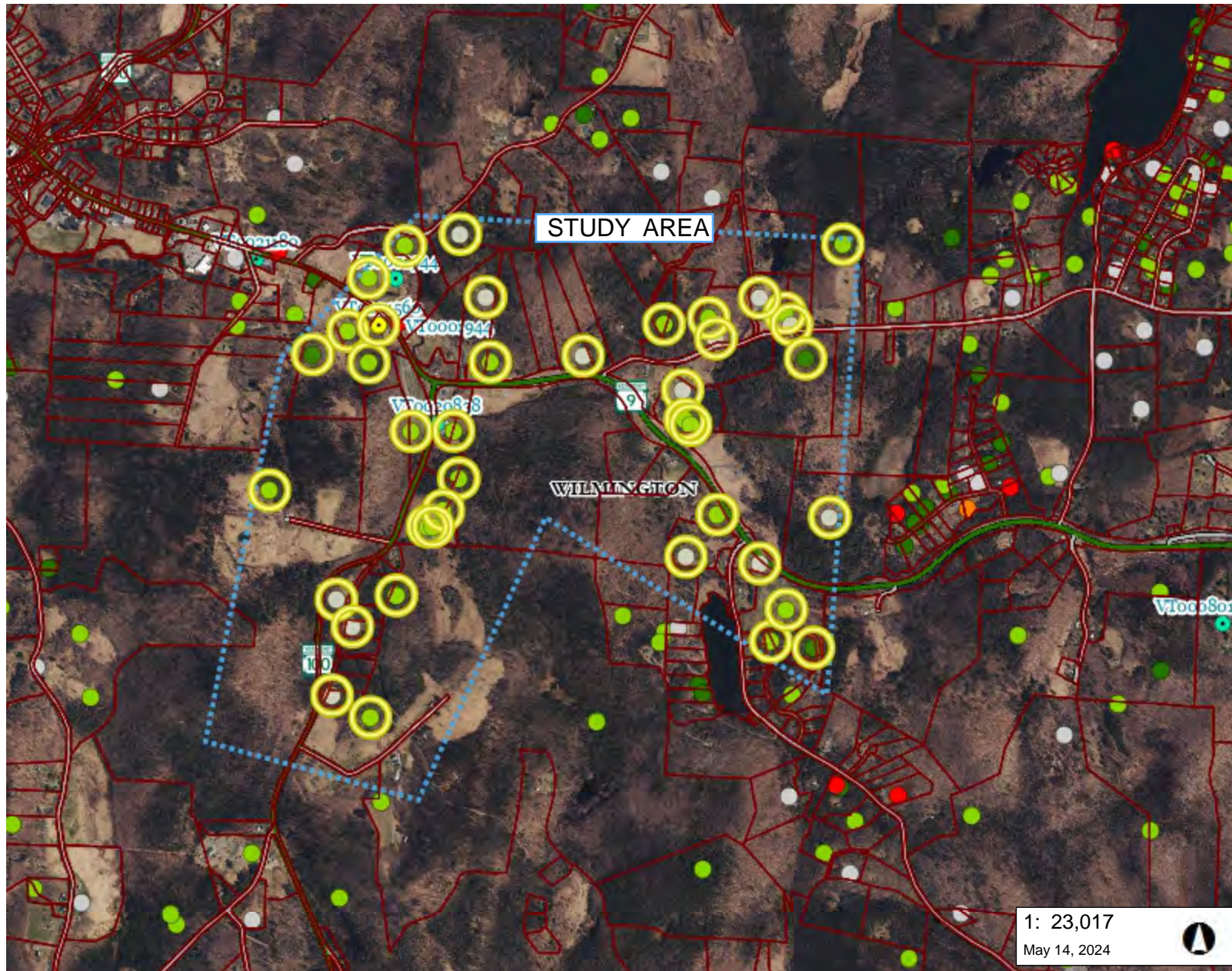


FIGURE 5
Existing Wells Within The Study Area,
Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

Public Water Sources

- Active
- Inactive
- Proposed
- Active Non-Public, Previously Perr
- Inactive Non-Public, Previously Per

Private Wells

- GPS Located
- Screen Digitized
- E911 Address Matched
- Welldriller/Clarion
- Unknown Location Method
- Incorrectly Located

Parcels (standardized)

Roads

- Interstate
- US Highway; 1
- State Highway
- Town Highway (Class 1)
- Town Highway (Class 2,3)
- Town Highway (Class 4)
- State Forest Trail
- National Forest Trail
- Legal Trail
- Private Road/Driveway
- Proposed Roads

Town Boundary

1: 23,017
May 14, 2024

1,169.0 0 584.00 1,169.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 1918 Ft. 1cm = 230 Meters

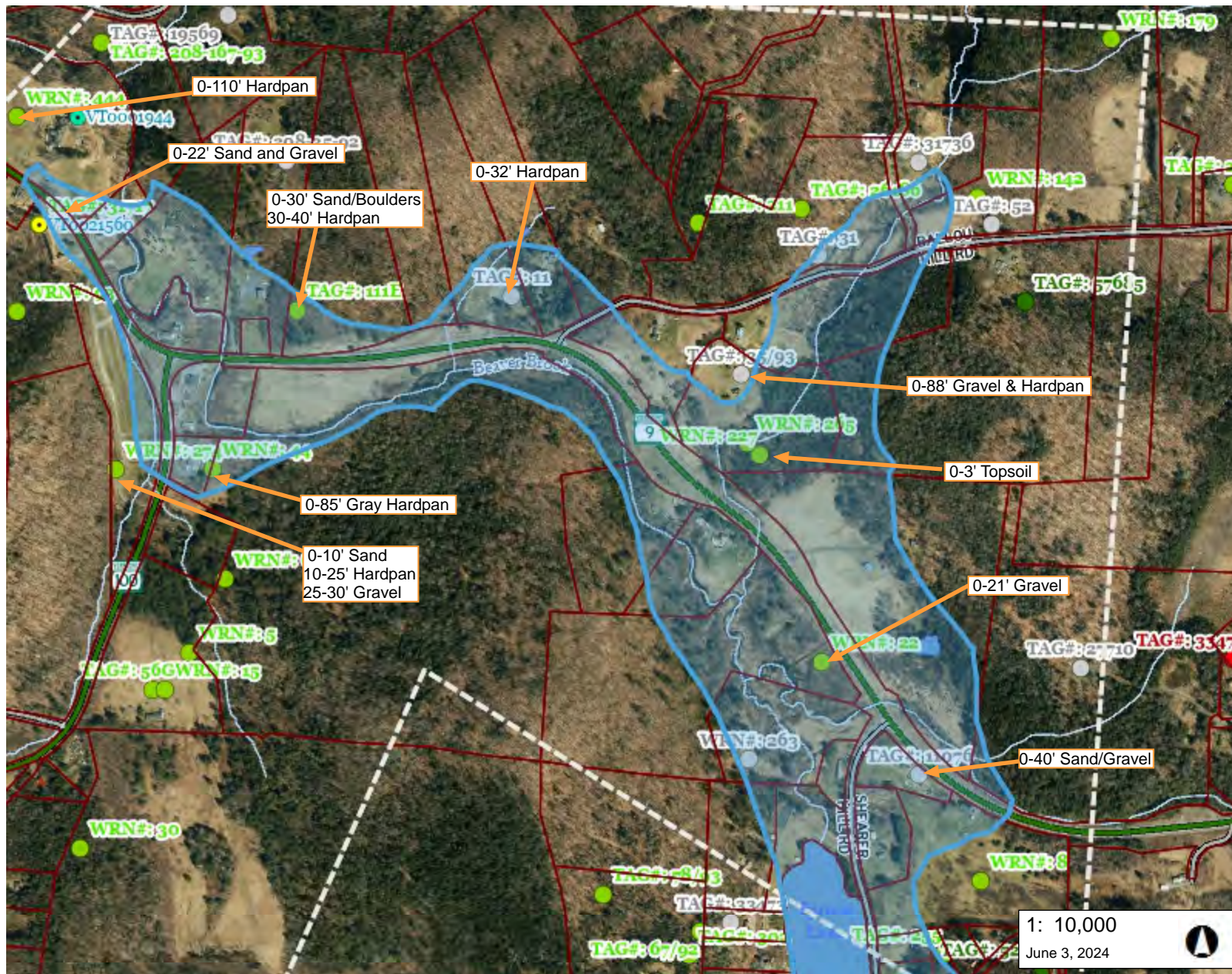
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NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas by Hoffer Consulting Inc.

FIGURE 6
Description of Overburden Materials for Water Wells Drilled in Areas Mapped as Sand and Gravel, Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

Public Water Sources

- Active
- Inactive
- Proposed
- Active Non-Public, Previously Perr
- Inactive Non-Public, Previously Per

Private Wells

- GPS Located
- Screen Digitized
- E911 Address Matched
- Welldriller/Clarion
- Unknown Location Method
- Incorrectly Located

Parcels (standardized)

Waterbody

Stream

- Stream
- Intermittent Stream

0-21' Gravel

Water Well Location and Log of Materials Above Bedrock

1: 10,000
June 3, 2024

508.0 0 254.00 508.0 Meters
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 833 Ft. 1cm = 100 Meters
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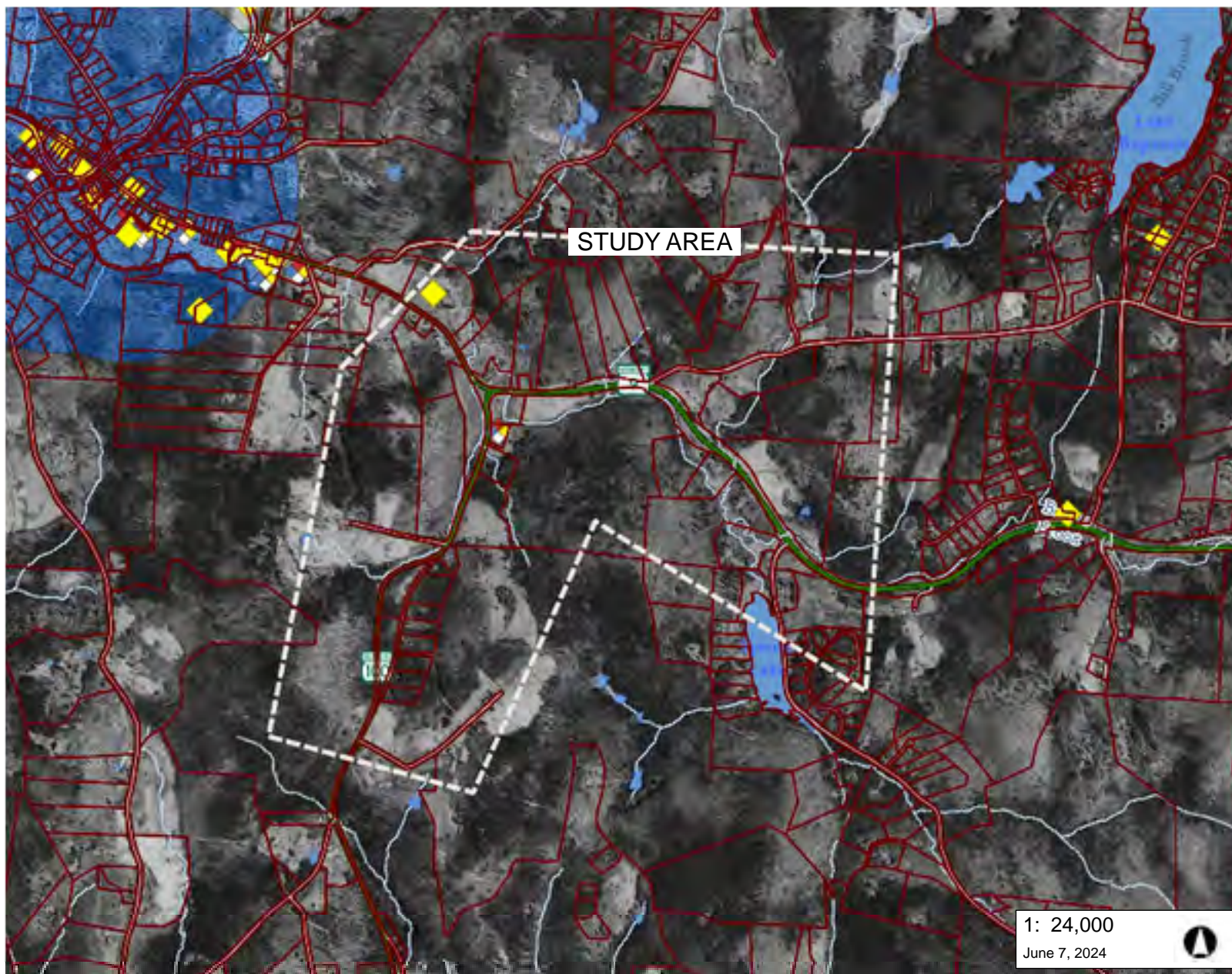
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NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas by Hoffer Consulting Inc.



FIGURE 7
 Location of Hazardous Waste Sites and Hazardous Waste Generators
 in the Study Area, Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

- PFAS Results (Waste Manage**
- ◆ Hazsite, Non-Detect
 - ◆ Hazsite, Below Standard
 - ◆ Hazsite, Detected-No Standards
 - ◆ Hazsite, Above Standard
 - Residuals, Non-Detect
 - Residuals, Below Standard
 - Residuals, Detected-No Standards
 - Residuals, Above Standard
 - ▲ Solid Waste, Non-Detect
 - ▲ Solid Waste, Below Standard
 - ▲ Solid Waste, Detected-No Standard
 - ▲ Solid Waste, Above Standard
 - Waste Water, Non Detect
 - Waste Water, Below Standard
 - Waste Water, Detected-No Standa
 - Waste Water, Above Standard
- Landfills**
- ▲ OPERATING
 - ▲ CLOSED
- ◆ Hazardous Site
 - ◆ Hazardous Waste Generators
 - Aboveground Storage Tank
 - Underground Storage Tank (w
 - Dry Cleaner
 - Urban Soil Background Areas
 - Parcels (standardized)

1: 24,000
 June 7, 2024

1,219.0 0 610.00 1,219.0 Meters
 WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 2000 Ft. 1cm = 240 Meters
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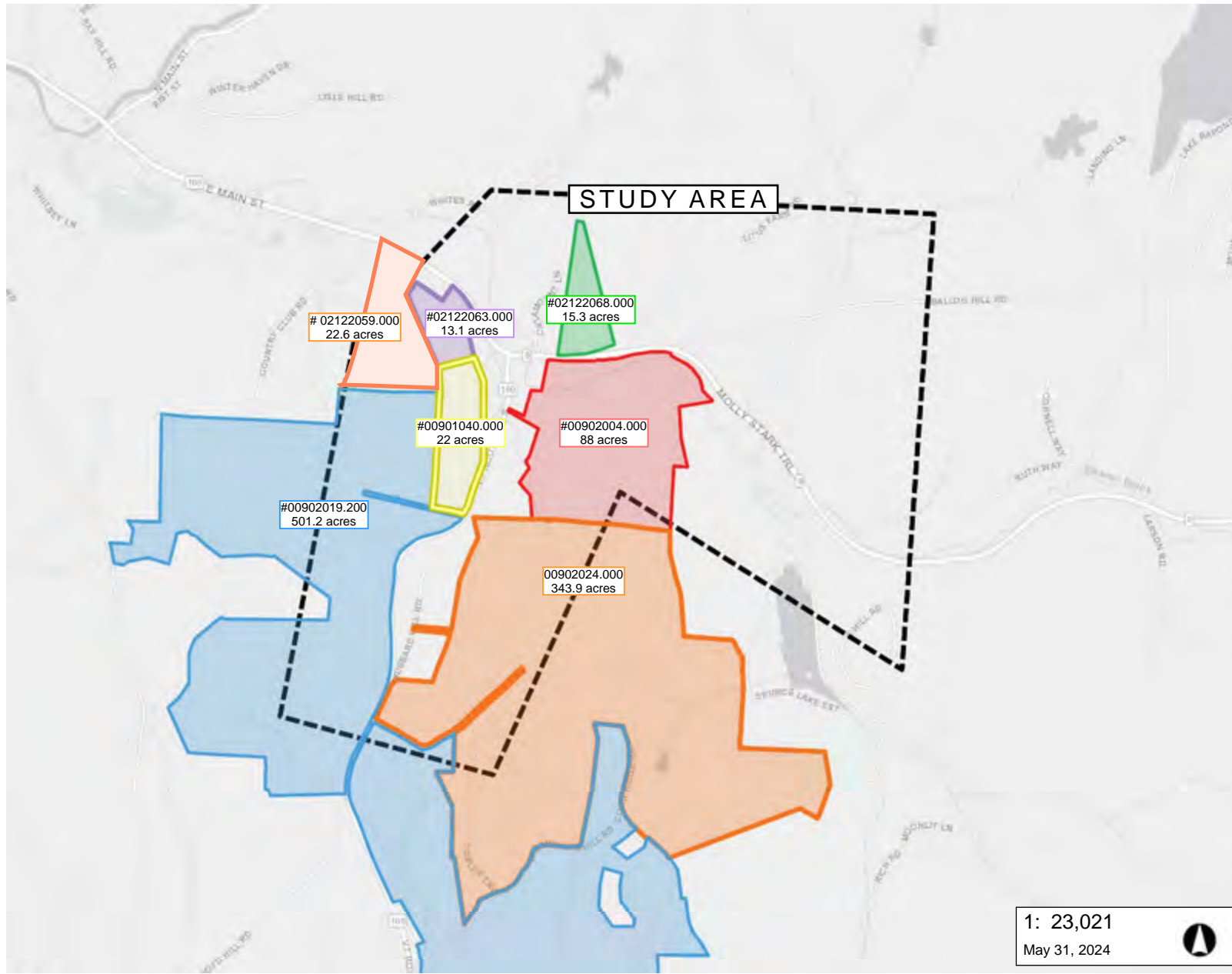
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NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas by Hoffer Consulting Inc. on June 7, 2024.



FIGURE 8
Large Parcels in the Study Area,
Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

#00902004.000 = tax map parcel ID
88 acres

1: 23,021
May 31, 2024



NOTES

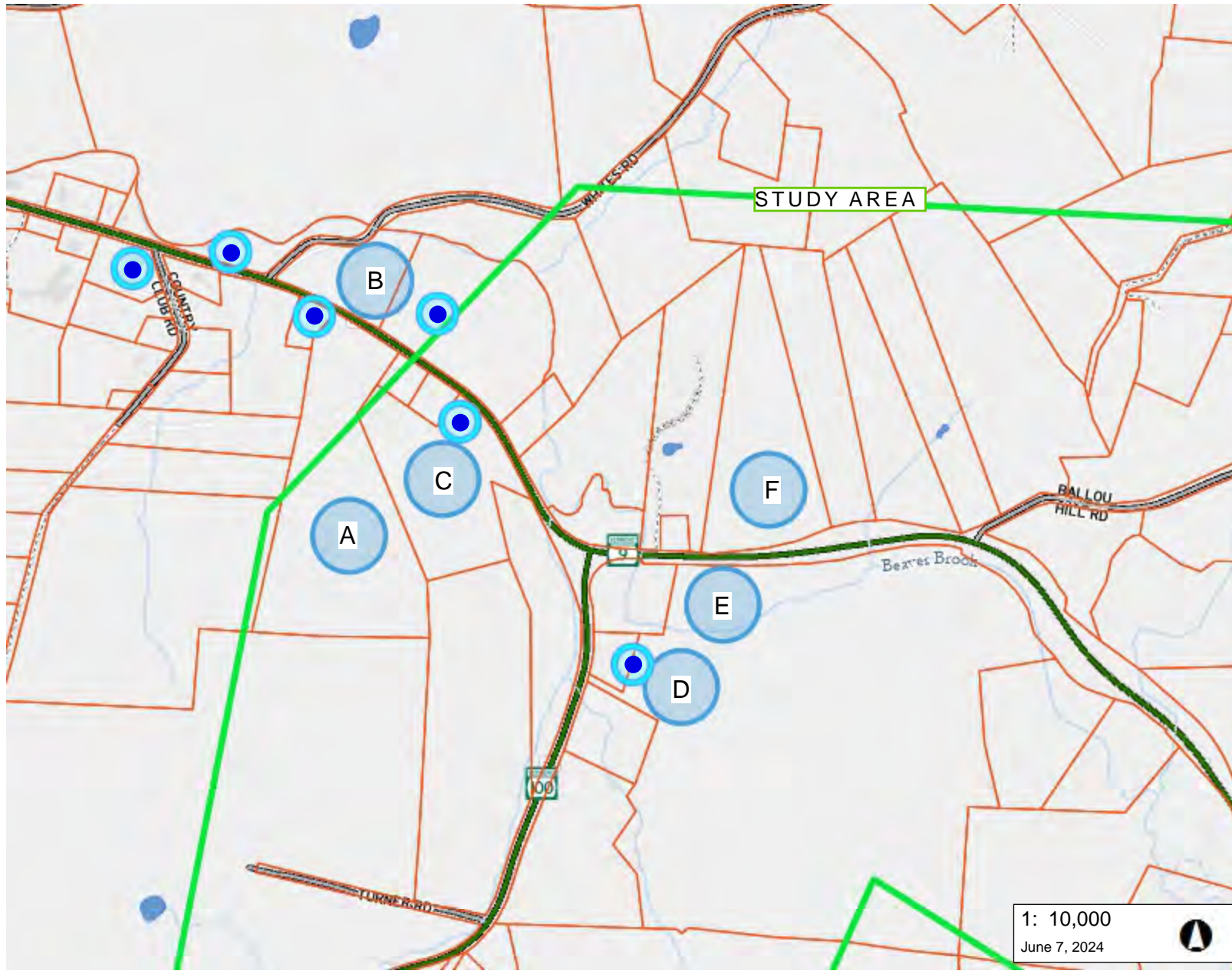
Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas by Hoffer Consulting Inc.

1,169.0 0 584.00 1,169.0 Meters





WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 1918 Ft. 1cm = 230 Meters
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FIGURE 9
 Potential Bedrock Well Sites With 200-Foot Isolation Zones
 Town of Wilmington, Vermont



LEGEND

-  Parcels (standardized)
-  Waterbody
-  Stream
-  Stream



potential well siting area with 200-foot radius



existing bedrock well with ≥ 50 gpm driller's yield

1: 10,000
 June 7, 2024



NOTES

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508.0 0 254.00 508.0 Meters
 WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 833 Ft. 1cm = 100 Meters
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Re: Report on Groundwater Availability Study, Town of Wilmington, Vermont

APPENDIX A
Permitting Process for Municipal (Public Community Water System) Wells

Source Permitting Steps for Public Community Water Sources

The permitting and regulatory requirements to develop a well to serve a public community water system are prescribed in the Vermont Water Supply Rule (WSR). Prospective water sources are evaluated against six criteria including the site, source construction, water quantity, water quality, interference on existing water supplies, and source protection issues.

The water system must own or control a 200-foot radius of land around each source, where permissible land uses are limited to source operation and maintenance, playgrounds, ball fields, tennis courts, seasonal light duty roads, conservation zones, controlled usage of potassium and phosphorous fertilizers, and other uses which have the approval of the Secretary of the ANR. Prohibited uses within the 200-foot isolation zone include the application of nitrogen, pesticides, and herbicides, buildings other than those necessary for the water system, parking of motor vehicles, chemical or fuel storage (except chemicals for water treatment or natural gas/propane), swimming pools, salted or paved roads, septic tanks and wastewater disposal systems, sewer lines, and any other activities which may contaminate the water source. Source construction must conform to the WSR well construction standards, which include grouting (sealing) to prevent surface water migration, and the type of materials used in the well materials (casing and well screen).

The water quantity available from a prospective source is evaluated against the WSR's definition of "safe yield", which is defined as follows.

The source shall be capable of 180 days of pumping at the average day demand rate followed by a peak of 3 or 7 days of pumping at the maximum day demand rate without dewatering the source. The 7 day duration of maximum day demand pumping shall be applied to water systems serving developments constructed for the purpose of accessing recreational and resort areas. The 3 day duration of maximum day demand pumping is applied to all other water systems. Peaking duration is evaluated by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis. The maximum safe yield shall not be greater than the pump rate of the constant discharge test, except on a case-by-case basis where a 10% increase may be granted when supported by appropriate documentation.

Potential source interference must be evaluated as part of the yield evaluation for a new public community source. Existing public and private water supplies must remain able to continue to meet their demands with the pumping of the new community source. Alternatives to remedy source interference problems include connecting the affected water supply to the new water source, deepening/replacing the affected water source, or developing additional storage capacity for the affected water source.

Water quality requirements include a lengthy list of microbiological, chemical (naturally occurring and man made), and radiological parameters. In addition, certain sources are subject to evaluate whether or not the source is at risk of being "under the direct influence of surface water" and therefore subject to filtration and disinfection requirements. In the absence of qualifying for an exemption, the Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) must be performed on the source to assess its vulnerability to surface water influence.

Source protection requirements include the delineation of Source Protection Area (SPA) zones of the new source. Zone 1 is a default 200-foot isolation zone around the source. Zone 2 is the area surrounding the well where there will be probable impacts from potential sources of contamination, and is defined by the well's contributing area as determined by hydrogeologic data

and WSR numerical standards. Zone 2 is regarded as the remaining drainage or recharge area where contaminants have the potential to reach the source. A two-year time of travel (TYTOT) area must also be defined to provide adequate protection from pathogen threats resulting from onsite disposal of sewage.

A Source Protection Plan (SPP) is required to minimize risks from existing and potential sources of contamination within the defined SPA.

The source approval process begins with the submission of a Source Permit Application from the applicant and their engineer and hydrogeologist. The application initiates the source permitting process and includes a description of the project, details on the proposed source construction and expected yield, identifies adjoining landowners, and identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the source. The proposed site is visited by VT Drinking Water and Ground Water Protection (DWGWP) personnel, and the DWGWP initiates a public notice of the proposed source to solicit comments and/or a request for a public hearing. Once the applicant receives site approval, the source well(s) can be constructed. Once the new source is constructed, a Source Testing Review Form must be submitted by the applicant's hydrogeologist to the DWGWP. The source testing submittal includes an outline of the proposed pumping tests and other special studies required by the DWGWP. The plan must include for the interference monitoring of all existing water sources in an area defined by the DWGWP on the basis of the proposed pumping test rate. For instance, pumping test rates over 100 gpm require a 120 hour constant-rate test and an interference monitoring radius of 3000 feet. Upon receipt of approval from the DWGWP, the applicant can proceed with the testing.

The results of the source testing are compiled into a Source Evaluation Report, which is reviewed by the DWGWP for completeness and compliance with pertinent regulations. A proposed Source Protection Area must also be submitted for review and approval by the DWGWP. The DWGWP initiates a second public notification period, including a mailing to all landowners within the SPA, to solicit comments and/or a request for a public hearing prior to approving the SPA. After the public notice process, the DWGWP provides the applicant with either a Source Permit containing any required permit conditions or a letter of denial. Once the source is connected to the water system, the source becomes a permitted component of the water system's infrastructure, and is referenced in the water system's Permit to Operate.

Once the Source Permit is obtained, the water system's engineer must obtain a Construction Permit and then an Operating Permit.

Requests For Funding Through the 1% Local Option Tax Fund

Name of Person/Organization/Business/Committee

Date of Request 6/24/24

Contact person, phone numbers, mailing and email address

Jessica DeFrancesco

Amount of Request and Date Funding Needed

\$20,000

Describe in detail the purpose and specific use of the funding

Website re-design

Please provide a financial breakdown of your project/request.

Briefly describe the need for the funding and any other information that can support the application.

The current town website is 10 years old; we will do a full re-design of all pages and create a more modern and user-friendly site. We will bring the site into ADA compliance as well.

Signature of Applicant

Date 6/24/24

Requests For Funding Through the 1% Local Option Tax Fund

Name of Person/Organization/Business/Committee

Chris Walling on behalf of Twin Valley Elementary School/TVUUSD

Date of Request

June 12, 2024

Contact person, phone numbers, mailing and email address

Chris Walling – 802-451-6701

18 Murdock Lane. Whitingham, VT 05361

Clw1222@hotmail.com

Amount of Request and Date Funding Needed

Any amount that the Town of Wilmington deems reasonable from it's 1% Local Option Tax Fund. The cost of this project is \$241,066. 20% - \$48,200

Describe in detail the purpose and specific use of the funding

The funding provided would go to the proposed new playground to be built on the site of the existing playground at Twin Valley Elementary School. The existing playground is out of date, out of compliance, unsafe and parts have been removed from it over the past 2 years. The playground at TVES is a community playground during non-school hours that offers all in the community a place for activity.

Please provide a financial breakdown of your project/request.

Please see attached.

Briefly describe the need for the funding and any other information that can support the application.

The cost of the playground is \$241,066. The school district is in agreement with the administration, that a new playground is needed for activity, as well as for

safety reasons. The school district is looking for any funding that the town could possibly assist with and the TVUUSD will pay the balance.

Signature of Applicant

Date

Chris Walling

June 12, 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Walling", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



Miracle Recreation Equip. Co.
 878 E. US Hwy 60
 Monett, MO 65708
 1-888-458-2752

QUOTE: R0071242099

Project: R0071_45426887498_01

Prepared For:

TWIN VALLY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 360 VERMONT ROUTE 100
 N WELLINGTON, VT 05363

Project Name & Location:

Prepared by:

PETTINELLI AND ASSOCIATES

PO BOX 5814
 BURLINGTON, VT 05402 USA
 8007758154 (phone)
 8028603112 (fax)
 PLAYGRDBOB@AOL.COM

Ship To Address:

TWIN VALLY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 360 VERMONT ROUTE 100
 N WELLINGTON, VT 05363

End User:

Quote Number: R0071242099
 Quote Date: 6/6/2024
 Valid For: 30 Days From Quote Date

PlayArea_1

Product line: KidsChoice
 Age group: 5-12

Components

| Part Number | Description | Qty | Weight | Unit Price | Total |
|-------------|--|-----|----------|------------|-----------|
| 44012R | 6' MIRACLE TIMBER 12" HIGH W/2 30" STAKES-RB | 56 | 35.00 | 101.00 | 5,656.00 |
| 4474 | GRAVITY CUBE | 1 | 700.00 | 14,451.00 | 14,451.00 |
| 4501 | CONCERTO TALL CHIMES | 1 | 130.00 | 5,945.00 | 5,945.00 |
| 4502 | CONCERTO VIBES | 1 | 135.00 | 5,929.00 | 5,929.00 |
| 4503 | CONCERTO SPIN CABASAS SMALL | 1 | 60.00 | 1,178.00 | 1,178.00 |
| 4505 | CONCERTO SPIN CABASAS LARGE | 1 | 80.00 | 1,472.00 | 1,472.00 |
| 4506 | CONCERTO 2-CONGAS | 1 | 50.00 | 2,154.00 | 2,154.00 |
| 4533 | MM DYNAMICS LAB | 1 | 395.00 | 6,814.00 | 6,814.00 |
| 4542 | CROSSWAY CLIMBER SMALL | 1 | 185.00 | 3,227.00 | 3,227.00 |
| 682A | GLIDE ALONG ACCESSIBLE | 1 | 1,100.00 | 13,475.00 | 13,475.00 |
| 682X | GLIDE ALONG STANDARD ADD-ON | 1 | 1,000.00 | 11,406.00 | 11,406.00 |
| 7145029 | SQUARE DECK (ATTACHES TO 4 POSTS) | 1 | 125.00 | 1,444.00 | 1,444.00 |
| 7145039 | 1/2 HEX FULL DECK (ATTACHES TO 4 POSTS) | 8 | 155.00 | 1,921.00 | 15,368.00 |
| 7145039 | 1/2 HEX FULL DECK (ATTACHES TO 4 POSTS) | 1 | 155.00 | 1,921.00 | 1,921.00 |
| 7145494 | 5" OD X 124" POST (4' DK) | 2 | 70.00 | 416.00 | 832.00 |
| 714553 | 5" OD X 160" POST (5'6" TO 6'6" DKS) | 4 | 90.00 | 490.00 | 1,960.00 |
| 714555 | 5" OD X 76" POST FOR FENCING & PANELS | 2 | 50.00 | 269.00 | 538.00 |
| 714572 | 5" OD X 144" POST FOR ROOF (3' DK OR LESS) | 6 | 85.00 | 416.00 | 2,496.00 |
| 714573 | 5" OD X 168" POST FOR ROOF (3'6"-5' DK) | 18 | 100.00 | 522.00 | 9,396.00 |
| 7146078 | BRAIDED CLIMBER (8' DECK) | 1 | 140.00 | 1,592.00 | 1,592.00 |
| 7146701 | CHAMII ENTRY & EXIT (5' - 6'6" DK) | 1 | 145.00 | 3,019.00 | 3,019.00 |
| 7146705 | CHAMII RIGHT SECTION | 1 | 60.00 | 716.00 | 716.00 |
| 7146706 | CHAMII LEFT SECTION | 1 | 60.00 | 716.00 | 716.00 |
| 7146707 | CHAMII LONG STRAIGHT SECTION | 1 | 60.00 | 752.00 | 752.00 |
| 7146916 | DOMES CLIMBER W/ORBS (6'6" DK) | 1 | 220.00 | 4,068.00 | 4,068.00 |
| 71469214 | SHUTTLE CLIMBER | 1 | 150.00 | 2,519.00 | 2,519.00 |
| 7146964 | ATTIC CLIMBER | 1 | 60.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| 714700 | 5' SIDE-BY-SIDE SLIDE,CANOPY (3' DK) | 1 | 120.00 | 2,294.00 | 2,294.00 |
| 71471524 | WIDGET PANEL | 1 | 60.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 |
| 71474869U | 6'6" TYP II SLIDE 360D DOME WAVE (6'&6'6"DK) | 1 | 1,518.00 | 8,337.00 | 8,337.00 |
| 7147706S | FLIPPOTAMUS SLIDE (6'6" DECK) | 1 | 3,500.00 | 6,579.00 | 6,579.00 |
| 7147721 | BONGO PERCH (STATIONARY) | 3 | 15.00 | 289.00 | 867.00 |
| 7147784 | INCL SPIDER CLIMBER (3' & 4' DK) | 1 | 85.00 | 1,195.00 | 1,195.00 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 714781 | DIP STATION | 1 | 45.00 | 454.00 | 454.00 |
| 71478666 | C-SHAPED BONGO CLIMB BTWN HEX DKS | 1 | 250.00 | 11,043.00 | 11,043.00 |
| 714787 | TOT ROCK CLIMBER (3' DK) | 1 | 110.00 | 1,623.00 | 1,623.00 |
| 714811129 | ADA SIDE STEP W/HANDHOLDS (1' DK) | 1 | 25.00 | 639.00 | 639.00 |
| 7148135 | DECK ENCL FOR OVERHEAD CLIMBERS (ONLY) | 1 | 35.00 | 671.00 | 671.00 |
| 7148135 | DECK ENCL FOR OVERHEAD CLIMBERS (ONLY) | 1 | 35.00 | 671.00 | 671.00 |
| 7148153 | VERTICAL LADDER CLIMBER (3' DK) | 1 | 100.00 | 945.00 | 945.00 |
| 71481551 | END LADDER 1' TOP RUNG FOR OH CLIMBER | 1 | 30.00 | 595.00 | 595.00 |
| 7148435 | CHINNING BAR (ONLY) | 3 | 10.00 | 226.00 | 678.00 |
| 7148465 | THERAPEUTIC HAND RINGS | 1 | 25.00 | 602.00 | 602.00 |
| 7148485 | TWISTER CLIMBER (5' DK) | 1 | 125.00 | 2,043.00 | 2,043.00 |
| 7148626 | ROOF FOR HEXAGON DECK, PERF STEEL | 4 | 540.00 | 4,990.00 | 19,960.00 |
| 71486715 | VINE CLIMBER (5' DK) | 1 | 90.00 | 1,551.00 | 1,551.00 |
| 714920595 | 12' RAMP GRND-DK 1:12, W/O PST, OPN HR | 1 | 420.00 | 5,445.00 | 5,445.00 |
| 71492159 | 12' RAMP DK TO DK 1:12, OPEN HR | 3 | 395.00 | 4,842.00 | 14,526.00 |
| 7149455 | SINGLE HORIZONTAL RAIL (ONLY) | 1 | 50.00 | 1,003.00 | 1,003.00 |
| 7149609 | ADA STAIRS BETWEEN DECKS W/2' 6" RISE | 1 | 325.00 | 4,554.00 | 4,554.00 |
| 714999Z | CUSTOMER SERVICE KIT (NO PRICE) | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 753 | MAYPOLE | 1 | 275.00 | 4,412.00 | 4,412.00 |
| 925920Z | TOUCH UP PAINT KIT - FREESTANDING (NO PRICE) | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

RiskSign_Included

Product line: Freestanding

Age group:

Components

| Part Number | Description | Qty | Weight | Unit Price | Total |
|-------------|---|-----|--------|------------|-------|
| 787Z | RISK MANAGEMENT SIGN - ENGLISH (NO PRICE) | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Additional Items

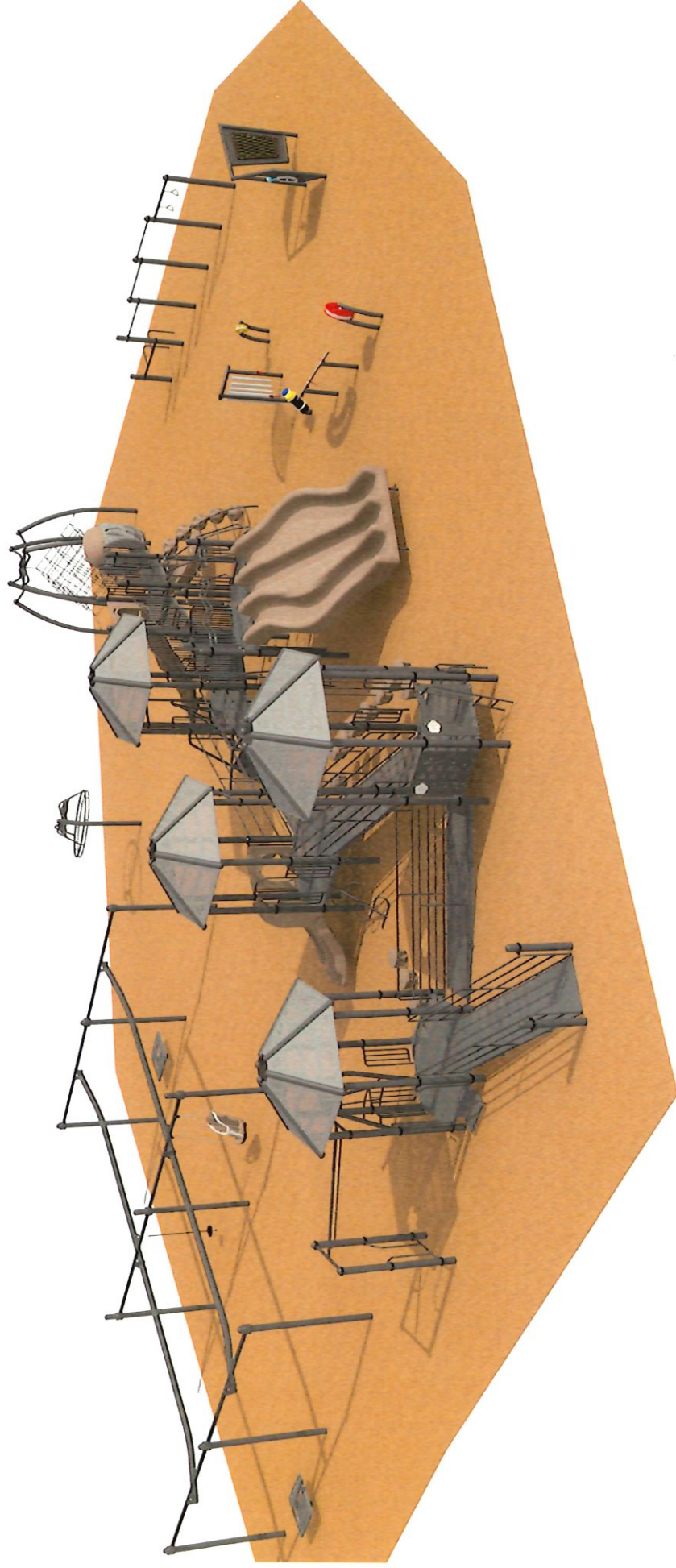
| Part Number | Description | Qty | Weight | Unit Price | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----|--------|------------|-------|
| 925961 | THUMB DRIVE 2GB - MREC | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| INSTALL BOOK | INSTALL BOOK FOR PP ORDERS | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Parts By Other

| Part Number | Description | Qty | Weight | Unit Price | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|-----|--------|------------|-----------|
| surface | wood chip surfacing | 296 | 0.00 | 36.00 | 10,656.00 |

Totals:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Equipment Weight: | 21,763.00 lbs |
| Equipment List: | \$211,731.00 |
| Discount Amount: | -\$54,000.00 |
| Equipment Price: | \$157,731.00 |
| Freight: | \$7,679.00 Code: Needed |
| Installation: | \$65,000.00 |
| Products by Other: | \$10,656.00 |
| SubTotal: | \$241,066.00 |
| Estimated Sales Tax*: | \$0.00 |
| Grand Total: | \$241,066.00 |



Requests For Funding Through the 1% Local Option Tax Fund

Name of Person/Organization/Business/Committee

Wilmington Works - Samantha Kondracki

Date of Request

6/24/2024

Contact person, phone numbers, mailing and email address

Samantha Kondracki

802-234-1433

PO Box 1577

wilmingtonworks@gmail.com

Amount of Request and Date Funding Needed

\$125,000

8/1/2024

Describe in detail the purpose and specific use of the funding

Wilmington Works and Wilmington Economic Development Consultant propose launching another round of the successful Façade Improvement Grants, which were previously conducted in 2015, 2016, and 2017. This program will be funded by the 1% Local Option Tax to help offset the costs of enhancing the façades of commercial buildings in Wilmington.

Please provide a financial breakdown of your project/request.

We are requesting \$125,000 from 1% Local Option Tax for this initiative. Wilmington Works will administer the program, with review and final approval provided by a selection committee consisting of one Select Board representative, Wilmington Economic Development Specialist, and Wilmington Works program coordinator.

Applicants can receive up to \$15,000 in grant funds and are required to provide at least 25% matching funds.

Briefly describe the need for the funding and any other information that can support the application.

Wilmington's downtown area could greatly benefit from Façades Improvement Grants to enhance its visual appeal and attract more visitors and businesses. By investing in the exterior aesthetics of local buildings, we can foster a more inviting and vibrant community atmosphere. This not only boosts property values but also supports local economic growth by encouraging tourism and support of our local businesses.

Signature of Applicant



Date

6/24/2024

Wilmington Façade Improvement Grants Proposal

Wilmington Works and Wilmington Economic Development Consultant propose launching another round of the successful Façade Improvement Grants, which were previously conducted in 2015, 2016, and 2017. This program will be funded by the 1% Local Option Tax to help offset the costs of enhancing the façades of commercial buildings in Wilmington.

We are requesting \$125,000 from 1% Local Option Tax for this initiative. Wilmington Works will administer the program, with review and final approval provided by a selection committee consisting of one Select Board Representative, Wilmington Economic Development Specialist, and Wilmington Works Program Coordinator.

Applicants can receive up to \$15,000 in grant funds and are required to provide at least 25% matching funds.

Application Process:

1. Application Submission & Review

The applicant must submit a complete Façade Application and all attachments. The committee will review the application for eligibility, and if eligible will be scored using the scoring criteria. Applications will be due August 1st, 2024, and determinations of awards will be made August 5th, 2024. All decisions made by the committee are final.

2. Façade Grant Agreement and Construction

If the application is approved by the committee, the applicant shall sign a Façade Program Grant Agreement, which is a legal agreement between the applicant and Wilmington Works outlining the conditions under which the grant will be received and administered. After the Façade Grant Agreement has been executed by all parties and the applicant has secured all required permits, the project may proceed with the obligation of Wilmington Works to reimburse cost as approved in the Agreement. In order to assure funds are available, improvements to be made under this agreement must be completed by July 15th, 2025. Extensions may be granted at the discretion of Wilmington Works (selection committee).

3. Modification of Approved Plans

If at any time during the course of carrying out the project work, the applicant finds that they are unable to substantially adhere to the work as described in the application, work should be halted and contact the Wilmington Works Program Coordinator. Depending on the extent of the changes, it may require written permission.

Approval Process:

There will be a selection committee consisting of a Select Board member, Wilmington Economic Development Consultant, and Wilmington Works Program Coordinator. The selection committee will score each application based on the scoring rubric individually. Once all of the applications have been scored by each of the three members, we will take

the average score and rank each application. From there we will go down the line and award each applicant requested funds. The scoring criteria is as follows –

Efforts:

| Item | Description | Scoring Criteria | Points |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|--------|
| Quality of the Application | Thoroughness and quality of the application, including drawings, budget, construction plans, and timeline. | | |

Strength and Impact of the Work Proposed:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Impact on the Property | The degree to which the proposed work will benefit the property, its marketability, and the public view of the building. | | |
| Impact on the Town | The degree to which the proposed work will benefit the Town, its marketability, and the public view of the town. Including the prominence in the town and nature of approaches and views of the buildings. | | |
| Quality of Work Proposed | Exemplary work as it relates to aesthetics and rehabilitation standards. Previous work of the vendor will be considered. | | |

Total Score: _____

Program Requirements:

Applicants must meet the following criteria:

- Commercial property owners (Business and Non-profits) located on Route 100 North, Route 9 East & West, South Main Street, Coldbrook Road, and East Dover Road. The property cannot be claimed as a Homestead.

- Projects include: Full façade change, siding, windows, painting, signage, roof, and landscaping.
- Projects must be on the exterior of the building and visible from the road or major parking lot.
- Projects must be on the exterior of the building and visible from the road or major parking lot.
- Projects must obtain all state and local permits if needed.
- Based on the total project cost, between \$500 and up to a maximum of \$15,000 can be reimbursed, with a required 25% cash match (In-kind is not eligible) from the commercial property owner.
- A \$ Façade funding cap is placed on property owners that own more than one property.
- Applicants must be current on all Town of Wilmington taxes
- Expenses that are payable with funding: labor costs/contractor fees, and cost of materials.
- Expenses that are not payable with funding: projects not visible from the road or major parking lot, projects that started prior to the application (1 year from application date).
- Vendors are required to present a Certificate of Liability Insurance and a W-9 Form.
- The use of local businesses for services and supplies is encouraged.

Additional Requirements:

Construction Documents

Drawings and specifications are the graphic and text descriptions of the project. Having a single, complete set of architectural drawings and specifications present to a number of prospective contractors allows an applicant to choose among comparable bids that are based upon the same expectations. Clear construction documents can also minimize costly delays and change orders. These documents also assist the Committee when reviewing your project for potential faced grant funding.

Lead Paint Abatement

For all projects involving the removal of lead paint or the potential of removing lead paint, the recipient or its agents shall utilize the services of a certified lead paint abatement contractor. The recipient and its agents shall comply with all Vermont and Federal Laws pertaining to the removal and disposal of lead paint.

Quality of Works

All work under the Façade Program shall be performed in a professional manner. Prior to the work commencing, award recipients must secure applicable Federal, State, and Town permits. All proposed and actual work must conform to all applicable rules and regulations of all regulatory agencies and bodies of Federal, State, County, and Town governments. All

completed work must pass appropriate inspection(s) of applicable reviewing agencies. The Wilmington Works Program Coordinator reserves the right to withhold the grant reimbursement payment should the final inspection reveal that work performed was not completed in a professional manner and/or is not consistent with the application or construction documents.

Reporting Requirements:

Reimbursement:

The owner shall submit documentation that will be used to track the expenditures and demonstrate financing for reimbursement for the owner or directly to the vendor providing the service/construction.

Such requests shall include the following:

- A detailed breakdown of any costs associated with the project showing amounts expensed to date and the amounts to date and the amounts then due and unpaid.
- Receipts and invoices
- Lien Waivers from each material dealer, contractor and subcontractor who has done work or has furnished materials for the project.

Disbursement:

Reimbursements, to the maximum extent possible, will be made within 30 business days of Wilmington Works Program Coordinator certifying a request is complete and accurate. No funds will be disbursed if completed work does not accurately reflect the project as submitted for approval by the Committee. No funds will be disbursed if the project does not meet all applicable codes and if work performed is not subject to an approved municipal permit.

Wilmington Works will provide the Town of Wilmington quarterly reporting on disbursement of checks to each recipient of the Façade Improvement Grants, to include business name, address, amount, and who the check was made out to.

DRAFT