

March 10, 2020

Ms. Shauna Little
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ecosystem Protection
EPA/OEP RGP Applications Coordinator
5 Post Office Square - Suite 100 (OEP06-01)
Boston, MA 02109-3912

Notice of Intent for Application of a Remediation General Permit Cumberland Farms, Inc. Property #MA8427 64 Steven Street Fall River, MA 02721

To Whom It May Concern:

Kleinfelder, on behalf of Cumberland Farms, Inc. (CFI), has prepared the enclosed Notice of Intent (NOI), included as Attachment A, for application of Remediation General Permit (RGP) for upcoming activities at Cumberland Farms, Inc. Property #MA8427, located at 64 Stevens Street in Fall River, Massachusetts. This NOI is for the discharge anticipated to be generated during temporary groundwater dewatering activities associated with the excavation required for the foundation of a 4,384 square foot convenience store, installation of a fuel dispenser area with a canopy structure, and installation of two 24,000 gallon compartmental underground storage tanks (USTs) containing either gasoline and/or diesel fuel. Refer to Attachment B for Figure 1 for a Site Location Plan, Figure 2 for a Site Plan and Proposed Construction Plan, and to Figure 3 for a NOI Extent Map.

Groundwater Characterization

Depth to water across the site has been gauged to be approximately 3.40 to 9.80 feet below ground surface. In preparation for groundwater dewatering activities, a representative groundwater sample was collected on February 7, 2020. The sample was submitted to Con-Test Analytical Laboratory of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts for analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) via EPA method 624.1, Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) via EPA method 625.1, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) via EPA method 608.3, Metals (total and dissolved) via EPA methods 200.7, 200.8, and 245.1, phenol via EPA method 420.1, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) silica gel treated HEM via EPA method 1664B, and conventional chemistry parameters (chloride, residual chloride, hexavalent chromium, pH, cyanide, ammonia, and total suspended solids). Groundwater temperature (36.7 degrees Fahrenheit) was recorded as part of groundwater sampling activities on February 7, 2020.

Based on the groundwater analytical results derived from the February 2020 groundwater sampling event, total suspended solids, total arsenic, total cadmium, total trivalent chromium, total iron, total lead, total nickel, and total zinc were detected above applicable Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBEL) and/or Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBEL). Note that



concentrations of dissolved metals were either below applicable effluent limitations and/or laboratory detection limits.

Concentrations of total residual chlorine, total PCBs, and TPH were below laboratory reporting limits, however, the laboratory reporting limits exceeded applicable TBELs and/or WQBELs. Laboratory reporting limits for total residual chlorine and total PCBs also exceeded the applicable compliance level concentrations of 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 0.5 micrograms per liter (ug/L), respectively. Results were reported to the method detection limits for these compounds, with the exception of total residual chlorine, and were not detected with method detection limits below TBELs, WQBELs and/or compliance levels. PCBs and total residual chlorine are not believed to be present within site groundwater. TPH is expected to be present based on previous soil and groundwater analytical data unrelated to RGP activities. Note that total residual chlorine has an elevated reporting limit due to matrix interference during laboratory analysis.

All appropriate groundwater analytical methodologies were implemented in conformance with Appendix VII of the Remediation General Permit (RGP). Groundwater analytical results from the February 2020 groundwater sampling event are included as Attachment C.

Receiving Water Characterization

Treated effluent will be discharged to the wetland area located at the eastern portion of the site. This area of wetland discharges to Quequechan River, located to the north.

The wetland/pond receiving water was sampled on February 7, 2020. The surface water sample was submitted to Con-Test Analytical Laboratory of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts for analysis of total metals via EPA Method 200.7, 200.8, and 245.1, ammonia via SM19-22 4500 NH3 C, and conventional chemistry parameters (hexavalent chromium via SM21-22 3500 Cr B and pH). Temperature of the wetland/pond receiving water (35.4 degrees Fahrenheit) was measured as part of the February 7, 2020 sampling activities.

The unnamed wetland/pond receiving water eventually drains to Quequechan River, waterbody identification MA61-05, which is classified as a class B waterbody within the state of Massachusetts. Receiving water analytical results are included as Attachment D.

Proposed Treatment System

A Design Flow treatment system discharge rate of 150 gallons per minute (gpm) was used to evaluate the applicable RGP discharge standards. Extracted water from the excavation activities will be initially pumped into up to two 21,000-gallon fractionation tanks.

Following settling, extracted groundwater will be treated by passage through (at minimum) 50-micron particle filters, and through liquid-phase reactive carbon vessels. Flow will be measured using an in-line flowmeter and totalizer prior to the discharge into the wetland at the eastern portion of the property.

Kleinfelder anticipates that the dewatering system will operate from approximately June 2020 through April 2021. A Work Plan for the groundwater extraction and treatment systems satisfying the requirements of Section 2.5 of the RGP will be available at the Site prior to initiating dewatering activities. See Attachment B, Figure 4 for a Treatment System Schematic.



Notice of Intent

Preparation of this NOI has included a review of the literature pertaining to Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), the Endangered Species Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act:

- Review of the Massachusetts Geographic Information Systems MassDEP Priority Resources Map (Figure 5) shows the Site is not within an ACEC.
- An "informal consultation" with the Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in a consistency letter stating that, although a threatened species may exist within the project site area (Northern Long-eared Bat or *Myotis septentrionalis*), groundwater discharge into the unnamed wetland/pond is "not likely" to result in unauthorized take of the threatened species. Furthermore, no critical habitats were found within the project defined area. The Fish and Wildlife Service consistency letter and official list of threatened and endangered species has been provided as Attachment E.
- According to the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places and the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS), the 64 Stevens Street property located in Fall River, Massachusetts is located within the Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District and is a designated part of the Fall River Multiple Resource Area (Attachment F). Based on historical information reviewed including aerial photographs, Sanborn maps and topographic maps, provided in Attachment G, the 64 Stevens Street property historically contained a building utilized as part of a local textile mill, which was demolished between 2005 and 2008. The property was developed with a bank building in 1996 until it was demolished in 2019. Based on available records and visual observation, there are no aboveground historic mill building remains located within the 64 Stevens Street property. Considering the property's re-development history and the removal of a contributing historic building from the property, the discharge activities associated with temporary dewatering of groundwater for the installation of USTs and/or other structures for a proposed fueling station would not affect the Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District or the Fall River Multiple Resource Area. Research related to the site's historical and current uses can be found in Attachment F.

The proposed treatment system has been designed to reduce contaminants of concern below the applicable effluent limits. Effluent compliance monitoring will be conducted in compliance with the RGP. Additionally, the flow rate, pH, and temperature of the effluent will be monitoring in the field and recorded.



We appreciate your assistance in processing this Notice of Intent.

Should you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (617)497-7800.

Sincerely,

KLEINFELDER

Joseph Fontaine Staff Professional Emily M. Straley Project Manager

Surly M. Stuly

cc: Mr. Matthew Young, Cumberland Farms, Inc. (file)

cc: John Brandt, Chairman, Fall River Conservation Commission (electronic)

cc: Cathy Vakalopoulos, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Surface Water Discharge Permit Program, One Winter Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02108

Attachments:

Attachment A – RGP NOI Form

Attachment B – WQBEL Calculations

Attachment C – Groundwater Laboratory Analytical Data

Attachment D – Receiving Water Laboratory Analytical Data

Attachment E – Fish and Wildlife Service Consistency Letter and Official List of Threatened and

Endangered Species

Attachment F – Historic Properties Information

Figure 1 – Locus Plan

Figure 2 – Site Plan and Proposed Construction

Figure 3 – NOI Map

Figure 4 – Treatment System Schematic

Figure 5 – MassDEP Priority Resource Map

ATTACHMENT A RGP NOI Form

II. Suggested Format for the Remediation General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI)

A. General site information:

1. Name of site:	Site address:						
	Street:						
	City:		State:	Zip:			
2. Site owner	Contact Person:						
	Telephone:	Email:					
	Mailing address:						
	Street:						
Owner is (check one): ☐ Federal ☐ State/Tribal ☐ Private ☐ Other; if so, specify:	ity: State: Zip:						
3. Site operator, if different than owner	Contact Person:						
	Telephone: Email:						
	Mailing address:						
	Street:						
	City:		State:	Zip:			
4. NPDES permit number assigned by EPA:	5. Other regulatory program(s) that apply to the site (check all that apply):						
	☐ MA Chapter 21e; list RTN(s):	□ CERCL	.A				
NPDES permit is (check all that apply: \square RGP \square DGP \square CGP	D NII Consultantan Managamant Damait an		☐ UIC Program				
☐ MSGP ☐ Individual NPDES permit ☐ Other; if so, specify:	Groundwater Release Detection Permit:	□ POTW Pretreatment					
	☐ CWA Section 404						

В.	Receiving water information:	:
1 N	lame of receiving water(s).	

1. Name of receiving water(s):	e of receiving water(s): Waterbody identification of receiving water(s): Class						
Receiving water is (check any that apply): \Box Outstar	nding Resource Water □ Ocean Sanctuary □ territor	rial sea □ Wild and Scenic R	iver				
2. Has the operator attached a location map in accord	lance with the instructions in B, above? (check one)	: □ Yes □ No					
Are sensitive receptors present near the site? (check of If yes, specify:	one): □ Yes □ No						
3. Indicate if the receiving water(s) is listed in the Stapollutants indicated. Also, indicate if a final TMDL in 4.6 of the RGP.							
4. Indicate the seven day-ten-year low flow (7Q10) of Appendix V for sites located in Massachusetts and A		the instructions in					
5. Indicate the requested dilution factor for the calculaccordance with the instructions in Appendix V for s							
6. Has the operator received confirmation from the a If yes, indicate date confirmation received:	ppropriate State for the 7Q10and dilution factor indi	cated? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐	l No				
7. Has the operator attached a summary of receiving	water sampling results as required in Part 4.2 of the	RGP in accordance with the	instruction in Appendix VIII?				
(check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No							
C. Source water information:							
1. Source water(s) is (check any that apply):							
☐ Contaminated groundwater	ntaminated groundwater ☐ Contaminated surface water ☐ The receiving water ☐ Potable water; if so, in municipality or origin:						
Has the operator attached a summary of influent	Has the operator attached a summary of influent	☐ A surface water other					
sampling results as required in Part 4.2 of the RGP in accordance with the instruction in Appendix VIII? (check one):	sampling results as required in Part 4.2 of the RGP in accordance with the instruction in Appendix VIII? (check one):	than the receiving water; if so, indicate waterbody:	☐ Other; if so, specify:				
□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No						

2. Source water contaminants:					
a. For source waters that are contaminated groundwater or contaminated surface water, indicate are any contaminants present that are not included in	b. For a source water that is a surface water other than the receiving water, potable water or other, indicate any contaminants present at the maximum concentration in accordance				
the RGP? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, indicate the contaminant(s) and the maximum concentration present in accordance with the instructions in Appendix VIII.	with the instructions in Appendix VIII? (check one): □ Yes □ No				
3. Has the source water been previously chlorinated or otherwise contains resid	dual chlorine? (check one): □ Yes □ No				
D. Discharge information					
1.The discharge(s) is a(n) (check any that apply): \Box Existing discharge \Box New	w discharge □ New source				
Outfall(s):	Outfall location(s): (Latitude, Longitude)				
Discharges enter the receiving water(s) via (check any that apply): □ Direct di	scharge to the receiving water \Box Indirect discharge, if so, specify:				
☐ A private storm sewer system ☐ A municipal storm sewer system If the discharge enters the receiving water via a private or municipal storm sew	ver system:				
Has notification been provided to the owner of this system? (check one): ☐ Ye	•				
Has the operator has received permission from the owner to use such system for obtaining permission:	or discharges? (check one): \square Yes \square No, if so, explain, with an estimated timeframe for				
Has the operator attached a summary of any additional requirements the owner	of this system has specified? (check one): \square Yes \square No				
Provide the expected start and end dates of discharge(s) (month/year):					
Indicate if the discharge is expected to occur over a duration of: \Box less than 1	2 months □ 12 months or more □ is an emergency discharge				
Has the operator attached a site plan in accordance with the instructions in D, above? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No					

2. Activity Category: (check all that apply)	3. Contamination Type Category: (check all that apply)				
	a. If Activity Category I or II: (check all that apply)				
	 □ A. Inorganics □ B. Non-Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds □ C. Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds □ D. Non-Halogenated Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds □ E. Halogenated Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds □ F. Fuels Parameters 				
 □ I – Petroleum-Related Site Remediation □ II – Non-Petroleum-Related Site Remediation 	b. If Activity Category III, IV, V, VI, VII or VIII: (check either G or H)				
 □ III – Non-Petroleum-Related Site Remediation □ III – Contaminated Site Dewatering □ IV – Dewatering of Pipelines and Tanks □ V – Aquifer Pump Testing □ VI – Well Development/Rehabilitation □ VII – Collection Structure Dewatering/Remediation □ VIII – Dredge-Related Dewatering 	□ G. Sites with Known Contamination c. If Category III-G, IV-G, V-G, VI-G, VII-G or VIII-G: (check all that apply) □ A. Inorganics □ B. Non-Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds □ C. Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds □ D. Non-Halogenated Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds □ E. Halogenated Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds □ F. Fuels Parameters	□ H. Sites with Unknown Contamination d. If Category III-H, IV-H, V-H, VI-H, VII-H or VIII-H Contamination Type Categories A through F apply			

4. Influent and Effluent Characteristics

	Known	own Known	wn	 	Infl	uent	Effluent Limitations	
Parameter	Parameter or #of Test Detection Daily	maximum	Daily average (µg/l)	TBEL	WQBEL			
A. Inorganics								
Ammonia							Report mg/L	
Chloride							Report µg/l	
Total Residual Chlorine							0.2 mg/L	
Total Suspended Solids							30 mg/L	
Antimony							206 μg/L	
Arsenic							104 μg/L	
Cadmium							10.2 μg/L	
Chromium III							323 μg/L	
Chromium VI							323 μg/L	
Copper							242 μg/L	
Iron							5,000 μg/L	
Lead							160 μg/L	
Mercury							0.739 μg/L	
Nickel							1,450 μg/L	
Selenium							235.8 μg/L	
Silver							35.1 μg/L	
Zinc							420 μg/L	
Cyanide							178 mg/L	
B. Non-Halogenated VOCs	3		•					
Total BTEX							100 μg/L	
Benzene							5.0 μg/L	
1,4 Dioxane							200 μg/L	
Acetone							7.97 mg/L	
Phenol							1,080 µg/L	

	Known	Known	_		Infl	luent	Effluent Lin	nitations
Parameter	Parameter or # of Test Detection Daily	maximum	Daily average (µg/l)	TBEL	WQBEL			
C. Halogenated VOCs								
Carbon Tetrachloride							4.4 μg/L	
1,2 Dichlorobenzene							600 μg/L	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene							320 µg/L	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene							5.0 μg/L	
Total dichlorobenzene							763 µg/L in NH	
1,1 Dichloroethane							70 μg/L	
1,2 Dichloroethane							5.0 μg/L	
1,1 Dichloroethylene							3.2 µg/L	
Ethylene Dibromide							0.05 μg/L	
Methylene Chloride							4.6 μg/L	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane							200 μg/L	
1,1,2 Trichloroethane							5.0 μg/L	
Trichloroethylene							5.0 μg/L	
Tetrachloroethylene							5.0 μg/L	
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene							70 μg/L	
Vinyl Chloride							2.0 μg/L	
D. Non-Halogenated SVO	Cs	_						
Total Phthalates							190 μg/L	
Diethylhexyl phthalate							101 μg/L	
Total Group I PAHs							1.0 μg/L	
Benzo(a)anthracene							_	
Benzo(a)pyrene							_	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene							<u> </u>	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene							As Total PAHs	
Chrysene							_	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene							_	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene								

	Known	Known				Inf	luent	Effluent Lin	nitations
Parameter	or believed absent	or believed present	# of samples	Test method (#)	Detection limit (µg/l)	Daily maximum (µg/l)	Daily average (µg/l)	TBEL	WQBEL
Total Group II PAHs								100 μg/L	
Naphthalene								20 μg/L	
E. Halogenated SVOCs									
Total PCBs								0.000064 µg/L	
Pentachlorophenol								1.0 μg/L	
	1			•					
F. Fuels Parameters Total Petroleum		1	1	1		1 1		<u> </u>	
Hydrocarbons								5.0 mg/L	
Ethanol								Report mg/L	
Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether								70 μg/L	
tert-Butyl Alcohol								120 μg/L in MA 40 μg/L in NH	
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether								90 μg/L in MA 140 μg/L in NH	
Other (i.e., pH, temperatur	re, hardness,	salinity, LC	50, addition	al pollutar	ats present);	if so, specify:			

E. Treatment system information

1. Indicate the type(s) of treatment that will be applied to effluent prior to discharge: (check all that apply)	
☐ Adsorption/Absorption ☐ Advanced Oxidation Processes ☐ Air Stripping ☐ Granulated Activated Carbon ("GAC")/Liquid Phase Carbon Adsorption	
☐ Ion Exchange ☐ Precipitation/Coagulation/Flocculation ☐ Separation/Filtration ☐ Other; if so, specify:	
2. Provide a written description of all treatment system(s) or processes that will be applied to the effluent prior to discharge.	
Identify each major treatment component (check any that apply):	
☐ Fractionation tanks☐ Equalization tank ☐ Oil/water separator ☐ Mechanical filter ☐ Media filter	
☐ Chemical feed tank ☐ Air stripping unit ☐ Bag filter ☐ Other; if so, specify:	
Indicate if either of the following will occur (check any that apply):	
□ Chlorination □ De-chlorination	
3. Provide the design flow capacity in gallons per minute (gpm) of the most limiting component.	
Indicate the most limiting component:	
Is use of a flow meter feasible? (check one): \square Yes \square No, if so, provide justification:	
Provide the proposed maximum effluent flow in gpm.	
Trovide the proposed maximum errident now in gpin.	
Provide the average effluent flow in gpm.	
If Activity Category IV applies, indicate the estimated total volume of water that will be discharged:	
4. Has the operator attached a schematic of flow in accordance with the instructions in E, above? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No	

F. Chemical and additive information

r. Chemical and additive information
1. Indicate the type(s) of chemical or additive that will be applied to effluent prior to discharge or that may otherwise be present in the discharge(s): (check all that apply)
□ Algaecides/biocides □ Antifoams □ Coagulants □ Corrosion/scale inhibitors □ Disinfectants □ Flocculants □ Neutralizing agents □ Oxidants □ Oxygen □
scavengers □ pH conditioners □ Bioremedial agents, including microbes □ Chlorine or chemicals containing chlorine □ Other; if so, specify:
2. Provide the following information for each chemical/additive, using attachments, if necessary:
a. Product name, chemical formula, and manufacturer of the chemical/additive; b. Purpose or use of the chemical/additive or remedial agent; c. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number for each chemical/additive; d. The frequency (hourly, daily, etc.), duration (hours, days), quantity (maximum and average), and method of application for the chemical/additive; e. Any material compatibility risks for storage and/or use including the control measures used to minimize such risks; and f. If available, the vendor's reported aquatic toxicity (NOAEL and/or LC50 in percent for aquatic organism(s)).
3. Has the operator attached an explanation which demonstrates that the addition of such chemicals/additives may be authorized under this general permit in accordance
with the instructions in F, above? (check one): \square Yes \square No; if no, has the operator attached data that demonstrates each of the 126 priority pollutants in CWA Section 307(a) and 40 CFR Part 423.15(j)(1) are non-detect in discharges with the addition of the proposed chemical/additive?
(check one): □ Yes □ No
G. Endangered Species Act eligibility determination
1. Indicate under which criterion the discharge(s) is eligible for coverage under this general permit:
□ FWS Criterion A : No endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are in proximity to the discharges or related activities or come in contact with the "action area".
□ FWS Criterion B : Formal or informal consultation with the FWS under section 7 of the ESA resulted in either a no jeopardy opinion (formal consultation) or a written concurrence by FWS on a finding that the discharges and related activities are "not likely to adversely affect" listed species or critical habitat
(informal consultation). Has the operator completed consultation with FWS? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No; if no, is consultation underway? (check one): ☐
Yes □ No
□ FWS Criterion C : Using the best scientific and commercial data available, the effect of the discharges and related activities on listed species and critical habitat have been evaluated. Based on those evaluations, a determination is made by EPA, or by the operator and affirmed by EPA, that the discharges and related activities will have "no effect" on any federally threatened or endangered listed species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the
FWS. This determination was made by: (check one) \square the operator \square EPA \square Other; if so, specify:

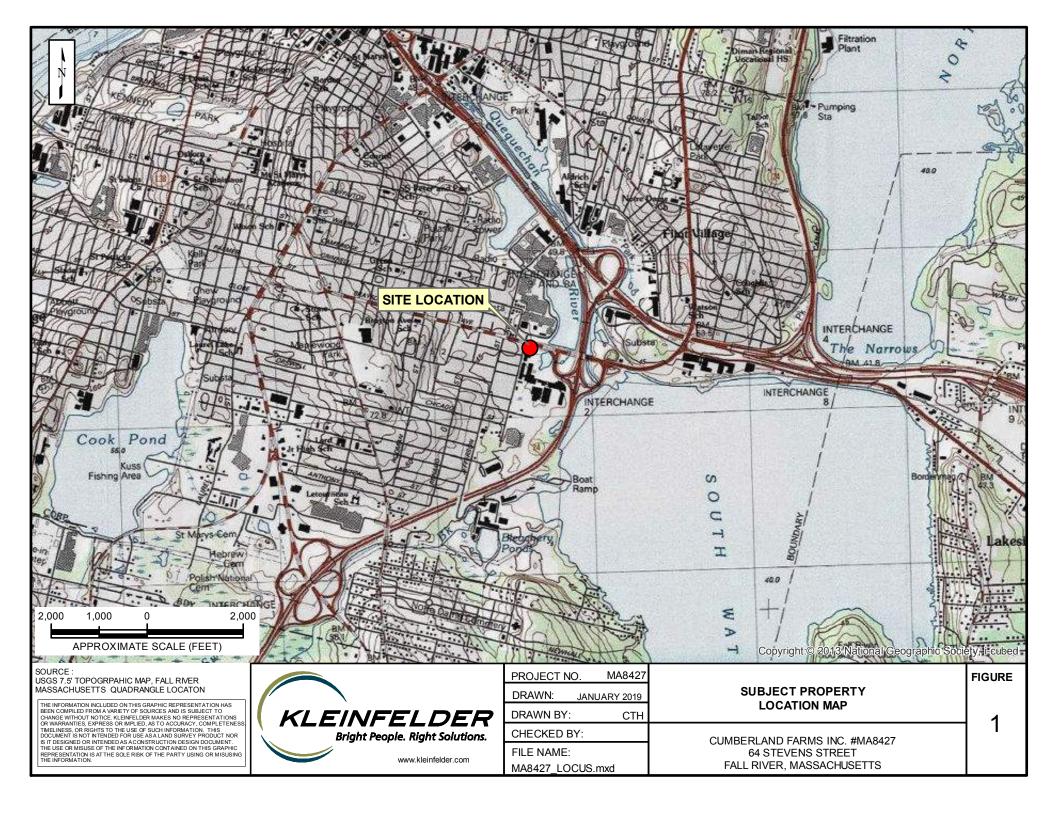
□ NMFS Criterion : A determination made by EPA is affirmed by the operator that the discharges and related activities will have "no effect" or are "not likely to adversely affect" any federally threatened or endangered listed species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of NMFS and will not result in any take of
listed species. Has the operator previously completed consultation with NMFS? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Has the operator attached supporting documentation of ESA eligibility in accordance with the instructions in Appendix I, and G, above? (check one): \square Yes \square No
Does the supporting documentation include any written concurrence or finding provided by the Services? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No; if yes, attach.
H. National Historic Preservation Act eligibility determination
1. Indicate under which criterion the discharge(s) is eligible for coverage under this general permit:
□ Criterion A : No historic properties are present. The discharges and discharge-related activities (e.g., BMPs) do not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.
☐ Criterion B: Historic properties are present. Discharges and discharge related activities do not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.
□ Criterion C : Historic properties are present. The discharges and discharge-related activities have the potential to have an effect or will have an adverse effect on historic properties.
2. Has the operator attached supporting documentation of NHPA eligibility in accordance with the instructions in H, above? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No
Does the supporting documentation include any written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (TPHO), or
other tribal representative that outlines measures the operator will carry out to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties? (check one): \Box Yes \Box No
I. Supplemental information
Describe any supplemental information being provided with the NOI. Include attachments if required or otherwise necessary.
Has the operator attached data, including any laboratory case narrative and chain of custody used to support the application? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No
Has the operator attached the certification requirement for the Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)? (check one): ☐ Yes ☐ No

J. Certification requirement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.							
BMPP certification statement:							
Notification provided to the appropriate State, including a copy of this NOI, if required.	Check one: Yes □ No □						
Notification provided to the municipality in which the discharge is located, including a copy of this NOI, if requested.	Check one: Yes □ No □						
Notification provided to the owner of a private or municipal storm sewer system, if such system is used for site discharges, including a copy of this NOI, if requested.	Check one: Yes □ No □ NA □						
Permission obtained from the owner of a private or municipal storm sewer system, if such system is used for site							
discharges. If yes, attach additional conditions. If no, attach explanation and timeframe for obtaining permission.	Check one: Yes \square No \square NA \square						
Notification provided to the owner/operator of the area associated with activities covered by an additional discharge							
$permit(s)$. Additional discharge $permit$ is (check one): \square RGP \square DGP \square CGP \square MSGP \square Individual NPDES $permit$	Check one: Yes \square No \square NA \square						
☐ Other; if so, specify:							
Signature: Matthew D. Young	ite:						
Print Name and Title:							

ATTACHMENT B

Figures



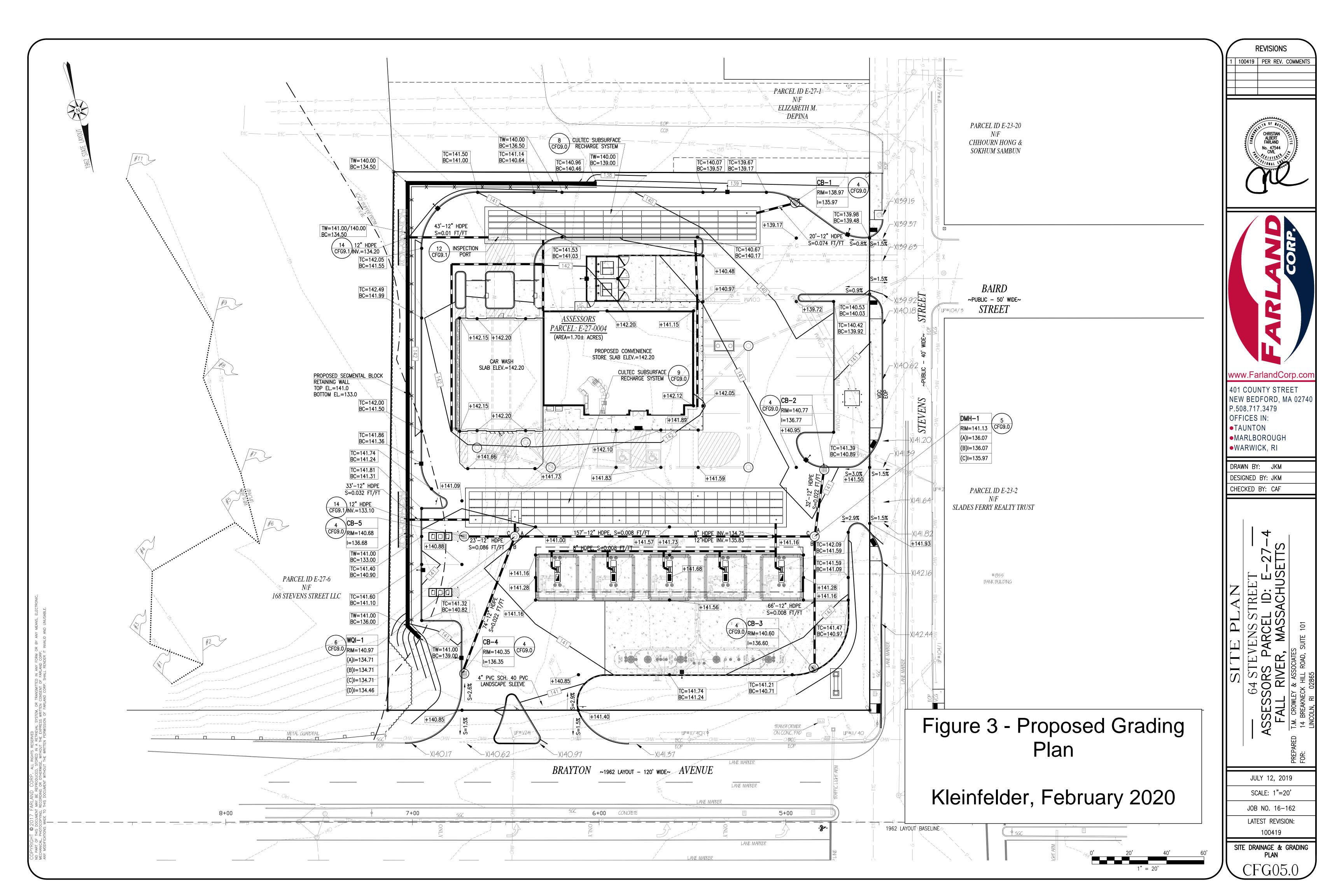




Figure 3 - NOI Figure



March 4, 2020

Wetlands

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

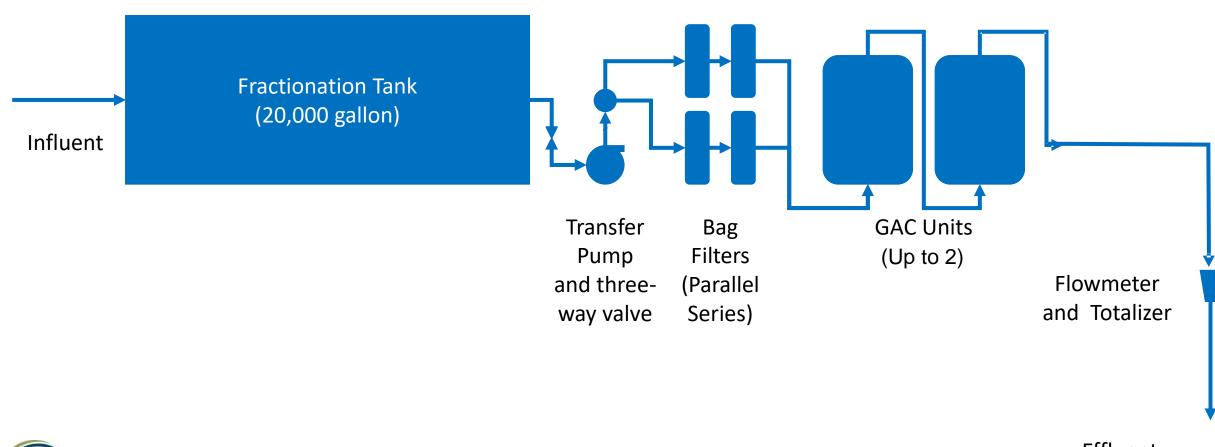
Lake

Other

Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Figure 4 Proposed Treatment System Schematic



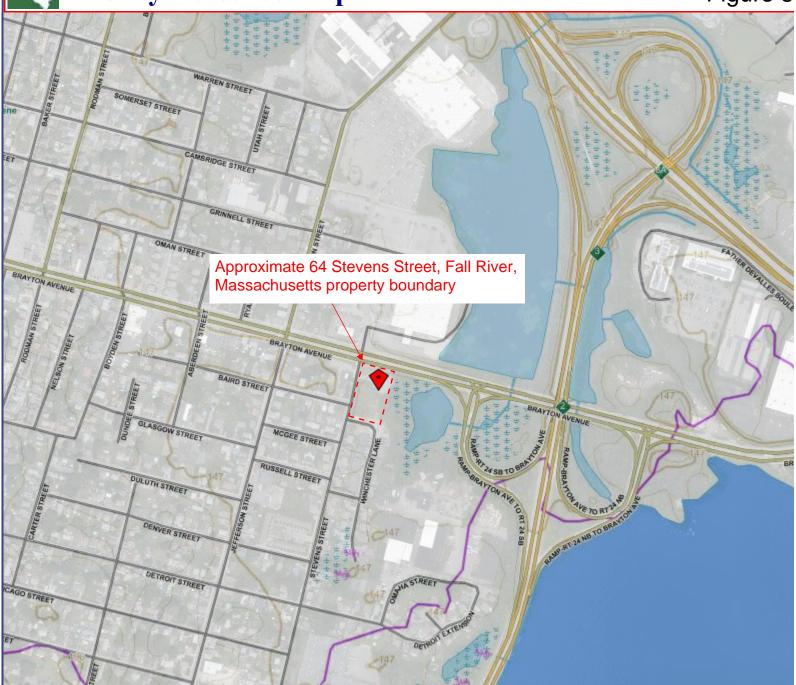


Effluent





Figure 5





Map Legend

٥	Community Ground water Well		Town and State Boundary		Surface Water Supply Watershed Boundary
0	Community Surface Water Intake		DEP Region Boundary		Public Water Supply Protection Area (Zone A)
•	Emergency Surface Water Intake		15 Meter Contour Interval		Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA)
0	Non-Community Groundwater Well		3 Meter Contour Interval		Approved Wellhead Protection Area (Zone II)
943	NHESP Certified Vernal Pool		Perennial Stream or Shoreline		Solid Waste Landfill
943	NHESP Potential Vernal Pool		Intermittent Stream	1//	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
1	School		Intermittent Shoreline		EPA Designated Sole Source Aquifer
•	Hospital		Manmade Shoreline		Protected Open Space
•	Long Term Care Residence	F111117	Ditch or Canal		Non-Potential Drinking Water Source Area: High Yield
#	Prison	n	Aqueduct		Non-Potential Drinking Water Source Area: Medium Yield
	= Pipeline		Dam		Potentially Productive High Yield Aquifer
⊩ 11	- Powerline		Channel in Water		Potentially Productive Medium Yield Aquifer
	- MBTABlue Line		Open Water		
	- MBTA Green Line		Public Water Supply Reservoir		
	MBTA Orange Line		Tidal Flat		
	- MBTARed Line	**	Inundated Area		
	- Active Rail Lines	李 李 李 李 李 李 李 李 李	Fresh Water Wetland		
	Major Highway - Limited Access		Cranberry Bog		
2	Major Road - Not Limited Access	######################################	Salt Water Wetland		
	Local Street or Road	5 5	NHESP Estimated Habitat of R	are Wildlife	

ATTACHMENT C

Groundwater Laboratory Analytical Data

March 4, 2020

Emily Straley Kleinfelder - Cambridge, MA 1 Beacon Street, Suite 8100 Boston, MA 02108

Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA

Client Job Number:

Project Number: 20192795.005

Laboratory Work Order Number: 20B0349

Enclosed are results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on February 7, 2020. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kaitlyn A. Feliciano Project Manager

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Kleinfelder - Cambridge, MA 1 Beacon Street, Suite 8100 Boston, MA 02108 ATTN: Emily Straley

REPORT DATE: 3/4/2020

PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER:

PROJECT NUMBER: 20192795.005

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

WORK ORDER NUMBER: 20B0349

The results of analyses performed on the following samples submitted to the CON-TEST Analytical Laboratory are found in this report.

PROJECT LOCATION: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA

FIELD SAMPLE #	LAB ID:	MATRIX	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	TEST	SUB LAB
MW-101	20B0349-01	Ground Water		608.3	
				624.1	
				625.1	
				EPA 1664B	
				EPA 200.7	
				EPA 200.8	
				EPA 245.1	
				EPA 300.0	
				EPA 420.1	
				SM19-22 4500 NH3 C	MA M-MA-086/CT
				SM21-22 2540D	PH-0574/NY11148
				SM21-22 3500 Cr B	
				SM21-22 4500 CL G	
				SM21-22 4500 CL G SM21-22 4500 CN E	MA M-MA-086/CT
				SWI21-22 4300 CN E	PH-0574/NY11148
				SM21-22 4500 H B	
				Tri Chrome Calc.	



CASE NARRATIVE SUMMARY

All reported results are within defined laboratory quality control objectives unless listed below or otherwise qualified in this report.

REVISED REPORT 03-04-20: The TPH result has been revised to report to the MDL.

SM21-22 4500 CL G

Qualifications:

DL-03

Elevated reporting limit due to matrix interference.

Analyte & Samples(s) Qualified:

Chlorine, Residual

20B0349-01[MW-101], B251845-DUP1

R-04

Duplicate relative percent difference (RPD) is a less useful indicator of sample precision for sample results that are <5 times the reporting limit (RL).

limit (RL).

Analyte & Samples(s) Qualified:

Chlorine, Residual B251845-BSD1

SM21-22 4500 H B

Qualifications:

H-05

Holding time was exceeded. pH analysis should be performed immediately at time of sampling. Nominal 15 minute holding time was exceeded

exceeded.
Analyte & Samples(s) Qualified:

рH

20B0349-01[MW-101]

 $The \ results \ of \ analyses \ reported \ only \ relate \ to \ samples \ submitted \ to \ the \ Con-Test \ Analytical \ Laboratory \ for \ testing.$

I certify that the analyses listed above, unless specifically listed as subcontracted, if any, were performed under my direction according to the approved methodologies listed in this document, and that based upon my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the material contained in this report is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete.

Lisa A. Worthington
Technical Representative

Lua Webblington



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds by	GC/MS	

								Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Acetone	<3.79	50.0	3.79	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	< 0.140	0.500	0.140	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Benzene	< 0.180	1.00	0.180	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	<4.17	20.0	4.17	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Carbon Tetrachloride	< 0.110	2.00	0.110	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.160	2.00	0.160	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.120	2.00	0.120	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.130	2.00	0.130	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.410	2.00	0.410	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	< 0.130	1.00	0.130	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 0.160	2.00	0.160	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,1-Dichloroethylene	< 0.320	2.00	0.320	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,4-Dioxane	<22.5	50.0	22.5	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Ethanol	<10.5	50.0	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Ethylbenzene	0.140	2.00	0.130	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	< 0.250	2.00	0.250	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Methylene Chloride	< 0.340	5.00	0.340	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Tetrachloroethylene	< 0.180	2.00	0.180	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Toluene	< 0.140	1.00	0.140	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 0.200	2.00	0.200	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.160	2.00	0.160	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Trichloroethylene	< 0.240	2.00	0.240	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Vinyl Chloride	< 0.450	2.00	0.450	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
m+p Xylene	0.430	2.00	0.300	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
o-Xylene	0.480	1.00	0.170	$\mu g/L$	1		624.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 20:12	LBD
Surrogates		% Reco	very	Recovery Limits	1	Flag/Qual				
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4		92.4		70-130					2/10/20 20:12	

Surrogates	% Recovery	Recovery Limits	Flag/Qual	
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	92.4	70-130		2/10/20 20:12
Toluene-d8	103	70-130		2/10/20 20:12
4-Bromofluorobenzene	93.6	70-130		2/10/20 20:12



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Semivolatile Organic	Compounds by GC/MS
----------------------	--------------------

							Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Benzo(a)anthracene (SIM)	< 0.053	0.053	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Benzo(a)pyrene (SIM)	< 0.11	0.11	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (SIM)	< 0.053	0.053	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (SIM)	< 0.21	0.21	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (SIM)	<1.1	1.1	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Chrysene (SIM)	< 0.21	0.21	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (SIM)	< 0.11	0.11	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (SIM)	< 0.11	0.11	μg/L	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Pentachlorophenol (SIM)	<1.1	1.1	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 12:19	RMW
Surrogates		% Recovery	Recovery Limits	s	Flag/Qual				
2-Fluorophenol (SIM)		46.5	15-110					2/14/20 12:19	
Phenol-d6 (SIM)		39.2	15-110					2/14/20 12:19	
Nitrobenzene-d5		78.4	30-130					2/14/20 12:19	
2-Fluorobiphenyl		63.4	30-130					2/14/20 12:19	
2,4,6-Tribromophenol (SIM)		84.8	15-110					2/14/20 12:19	
p-Terphenyl-d14		65.3	30-130					2/14/20 12:19	



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

			1					
						Date	Date/Time	
Results	RL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<10.5	10.5	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
<5.26	5.26	$\mu g/L$	1		625.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 17:15	KLB
	% Recovery	Recovery Limits	1	Flag/Qual				
	44.5	15-110					2/14/20 17:15	
	35.0	15-110					2/14/20 17:15	
	69.5	30-130					2/14/20 17:15	
	88.0	30-130					2/14/20 17:15	
	62.6	15-110					2/14/20 17:15	
	92.5	30-130					2/14/20 17:15	
	<5.26 <5.26 <5.26 <5.26 <10.5 <10.5 <10.5 <10.5 <10.5 <5.26 <5.26 <5.26	Results RL	Results RL Units <5.26	<5.26	Results RL Units Dilution Flag/Qual	Results RL Units Dilution Flag/Qual Method <5.26	Results RL Units Dilution Flag/Qual Method Prepared <5.26	Results RL Units Dilution Flag/Qual Method Prepared Prepared Analyzed <5.26

2/13/20 17:08

2/13/20 17:08



39 Spruce Street * East Longmeadow, MA 01028 * FAX 413/525-6405 * TEL. 413/525-2332

Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

71.6

74.7

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Tetrachloro-m-xylene [1]

Tetrachloro-m-xylene [2]

Polychlorinated Biphenyls By GC/ECD

Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Date Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst
Aroclor-1016 [1]	< 0.0929	0.101	0.0929	μg/L	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1221 [1]	< 0.0813	0.101	0.0813	$\mu g/L$	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1232 [1]	< 0.101	0.101	0.101	$\mu g/L$	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1242 [1]	< 0.0874	0.101	0.0874	$\mu g/L$	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1248 [1]	< 0.0960	0.101	0.0960	$\mu g/L$	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1254 [1]	< 0.0530	0.101	0.0530	μg/L	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Aroclor-1260 [1]	< 0.0990	0.101	0.0990	$\mu g/L$	1		608.3	2/12/20	2/13/20 17:08	WAL
Surrogates		% Reco	very	Recovery Limits	1	Flag/Qual				
Decachlorobiphenyl [1]		55.6		30-150					2/13/20 17:08	
Decachlorobiphenyl [2]		56.1		30-150					2/13/20 17:08	

30-150

30-150



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Metals Analyses (Total)

								Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Antimony	ND	1.0		μg/L	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	МЈН
Arsenic	13	0.80		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Cadmium	1.2	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Chromium	370	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Chromium, Trivalent	0.37			mg/L	1		Tri Chrome Calc.	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Copper	110	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Iron	44	0.050		mg/L	1		EPA 200.7	2/11/20	2/12/20 15:32	MJH
Lead	84	0.50		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Mercury	ND	0.00010		mg/L	1		EPA 245.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 15:02	CJV
Nickel	82	5.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Selenium	3.0	5.0	1.6	$\mu g/L$	1	J	EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Silver	ND	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Zinc	340	10		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:32	MJH
Hardness	150	1.4		mg/L	1		EPA 200.7	2/11/20	2/12/20 15:32	MJH



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Metals Analyses (Dissolved)

								Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Antimony	ND	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Arsenic	ND	0.80		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Cadmium	ND	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Chromium	ND	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:56	MJH
Chromium, Trivalent	0.0			mg/L	1		Tri Chrome Calc.	2/12/20	2/18/20 10:41	QNW
Copper	2.7	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Iron	0.15	0.050		mg/L	1		EPA 200.7	2/14/20	2/17/20 15:18	TBC
Lead	ND	0.50		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Mercury	ND	0.00010		mg/L	1		EPA 245.1	2/13/20	2/14/20 13:39	AJL
Nickel	ND	5.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Selenium	ND	5.0	1.6	$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:56	MJH
Silver	ND	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH
Zinc	ND	10		μg/L	1		EPA 200.8	2/12/20	2/12/20 19:25	MJH



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101

Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total)

Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Date Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst
Chloride	200	10		mg/L	10		EPA 300.0	2/10/20	2/10/20 23:27	IS
Chlorine, Residual	ND	1.0		mg/L	50	DL-03	SM21-22 4500 CL G	2/7/20	2/7/20 20:32	AIA
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040		mg/L	1		SM21-22 3500 Cr B	2/7/20	2/7/20 20:50	KMV
pH @17°C	6.3			pH Units	1	H-05	SM21-22 4500 H B	2/7/20	2/7/20 21:00	DMC
Phenol	0.12	0.050		mg/L	1		EPA 420.1	2/10/20	2/11/20 11:29	LL
Total Suspended Solids	3100	3.8		mg/L	1		SM21-22 2540D	2/9/20	2/9/20 14:16	LL
Silica Gel Treated HEM (SGT-HEM)	ND	7.0	3.4	mg/L	1		EPA 1664B	2/17/20	2/17/20 7:35	LL



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Dissolved)

							Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040	mg/L	1		SM21-22 3500 Cr B	2/7/20	2/7/20 20:50	KMV



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0349

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: MW-101 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:50

Sample ID: 20B0349-01
Sample Matrix: Ground Water

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total)

									Date	Date/Time	
	Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Ammonia as N		0.12	0.15	0.048	mg/L	2		SM19-22 4500 NH3 C		2/11/20 23:40	AAL
Cyanide		ND	0.005	0.001	mg/L	1		SM21-22 4500 CN E		2/11/20 14:36	AAL



Sample Extraction Data

Lab Number [Field ID]

20B0349-01 [MW-101]

LN L MILLEY		* *** **	TO	D .	
ab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
0B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252084	990	5.00	02/12/20	
Prep Method: SW-846 5030B-624.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251886	5	5.00	02/10/20	
Prep Method: SW-846 3510C-625.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252133	950	1.00	02/13/20	
Prep Method: SW-846 3510C-625.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252267	950	1.00	02/13/20	
EPA 1664B					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]		Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252359	200		02/17/20	
Prep Method: EPA 200.7-EPA 200.7					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252019	50.0	50.0	02/11/20	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252019	50.0		02/11/20	
Prep Method: EPA 200.7 Dissolved-EPA 200.7					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252315	50.0	50.0	02/14/20	
Prep Method: EPA 200.8-EPA 200.8					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252020	50.0	50.0	02/11/20	

Batch

B252079

Initial [mL]

50.0

Final [mL]

50.0

Date

02/12/20



Sample Extraction Data

20B0349-01 [MW-101]

Prep Method: EPA 245.1-EPA 245.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251903	6.00	6.00	02/10/20	
D. W. J. L. ED. 245 1 D. J. L. ED. 245 1					
Prep Method: EPA 245.1 Dissolved-EPA 245.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252178	6.00	6.00	02/13/20	
Prep Method: EPA 300.0-EPA 300.0					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251952	10.0	10.0	02/10/20	
EPA 420.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251878	50.0	50.0	02/10/20	
SM21-22 2540D					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]		Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251868	130		02/09/20	
SM21-22 3500 Cr B					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251850	50.0	50.0	02/07/20	
SM21-22 3500 Cr B					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252325	50.0	50.0	02/07/20	
SM21-22 4500 CL G					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B251845	100	100	02/07/20	
SM21-22 4500 H B					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]		Date	

B251846

50.0

02/07/20



Sample Extraction Data

Prep Method: EPA 200.8-Tri Chrome Calc.

Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Date
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252020	50.0	02/11/20

Prep Method: EPA 200.8 Dissolved-Tri Chrome Calc.

Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Date
20B0349-01 [MW-101]	B252079	50.0	02/12/20



QUALITY CONTROL

Spike

Source

%REC

RPD

Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS - Quality Control

Reporting

Analyte	Result	Limit	Units	Level	Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	Limit	Notes
satch B251886 - SW-846 5030B										
Slank (B251886-BLK1)				Prepared & A	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
cetone	ND	50.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
ert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	ND	0.500	μg/L							
enzene	ND	1.00	μg/L							
ert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	ND	20.0	$\mu g/L$							
arbon Tetrachloride	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
,2-Dichloroethane	ND	2.00	μg/L							
is-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	1.00	μg/L							
1-Dichloroethane	ND	2.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
1-Dichloroethylene	ND	2.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
,4-Dioxane	ND	50.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
thanol	ND	50.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
thylbenzene	ND	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
fethylene Chloride	ND	5.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
etrachloroethylene	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
oluene	ND	1.00	$\mu g/L$							
1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
richloroethylene	ND	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
inyl Chloride	ND	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
+p Xylene	ND	2.00	$\mu g/L$							
Xylene	ND	1.00	μg/L							
urrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	23.1		μg/L	25.0		92.4	70-130			
urrogate: Toluene-d8	25.5		$\mu g/L$	25.0		102	70-130			
urrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	23.8		$\mu g/L$	25.0		95.3	70-130			
CS (B251886-BS1)				Prepared & A	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
cetone	220	50.0	$\mu g/L$	200		112	70-160			
rt-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	20	0.500	$\mu g/L$	20.0		102	70-130			
enzene	20	1.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		101	65-135			
rt-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	250	20.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$	200		126	40-160			
arbon Tetrachloride	20	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		98.5	70-130			
2-Dichlorobenzene	20	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		101	65-135			
3-Dichlorobenzene	21	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		105	70-130			
4-Dichlorobenzene	20	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		101	65-135			
2-Dichloroethane	19	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		94.4	70-130			
is-1,2-Dichloroethylene	22	1.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		109	70-130			
1-Dichloroethane	22	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		112	70-130			
1-Dichloroethylene	18	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		89.5	50-150			
4-Dioxane	260	50.0	$\mu g/L$	200		130	40-130			
thanol	230	50.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$	200		115	40-160			
thylbenzene	20	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		98.5	60-140			
Iethyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	21	2.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		105	70-130			
Methylene Chloride	23	5.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		114	60-140			
etrachloroethylene	20	2.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		101	70-130			
oluene	19	1.00	$\mu g \! / \! L$	20.0		96.2	70-130			
1 1 Tai-blan-4ban-		2.00	μg/L	20.0		99.2	70-130			
,1,1-Trichloroethane	20	2.00	1.9 -							
,1,2-Trichloroethane	20 22	2.00	μg/L	20.0		112	70-130			



QUALITY CONTROL

Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes	
Batch B251886 - SW-846 5030B											
LCS (B251886-BS1)	Prepared & Analyzed: 02/10/20										
Vinyl Chloride	18	2.00	μg/L	20.0		91.8	5-195				
m+p Xylene	38	2.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$	40.0		96.1	70-130				
o-Xylene	19	1.00	$\mu g/L$	20.0		96.3	70-130				
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	22.7		μg/L	25.0		90.9	70-130				
Surrogate: Toluene-d8	25.7		$\mu g/L$	25.0		103	70-130				
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	24.2		$\mu g/L$	25.0		96.9	70-130				



QUALITY CONTROL

Semivolatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS - Quality Control

Analysis	D14	Reporting	11	Spike	Source	0/DEC	%REC	DDD	RPD	NI-4
Analyte	Result	Limit	Units	Level	Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Notes
Batch B252267 - SW-846 3510C				Prepared: 02	/12/20 Analy	wzod: 02/17/	20			
Blank (B252267-BLK1) Benzo(a)anthracene (SIM)) IID	0.050	па/І	Frepared, 02	/13/20 Allai	yzeu. 02/17/2	20			
	ND	0.050	μg/L							
Benzo(a)pyrene (SIM)	ND	0.10	μg/L							
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (SIM)	ND	0.050	μg/L							
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (SIM)	ND	0.20	μg/L							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (SIM)	ND	1.0	μg/L							
Chrysene (SIM) Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (SIM)	ND	0.20	μg/L							
	ND	0.10	μg/L							
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (SIM) Pentachlorophenol (SIM)	ND ND	0.10 1.0	μg/L μg/L							
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol (SIM)	86.0		μg/L	200		43.0	15-110			
Surrogate: 2-riuoropnenoi (SIM) Surrogate: Phenol-d6 (SIM)	69.1		μg/L μg/L	200		34.6	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	70.6		μg/L μg/L	100		70.6	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	59.6		μg/L μg/L	100		59.6	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol (SIM)	147		μg/L μg/L	200		73.6	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	66.4		μg/L μg/L	100		66.4	30-130			
LCS (B252267-BS1)				Prepared: 02	/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/2	20			
Benzo(a)anthracene (SIM)	39.7	1.0	μg/L	50.0		79.4	33-143			
Benzo(a)pyrene (SIM)	41.8	2.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		83.6	17-163			
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (SIM)	44.8	1.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		89.5	24-159			
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (SIM)	43.3	4.0	μg/L	50.0		86.5	11-162			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (SIM)	48.4	20	μg/L	50.0		96.8	8-158			
Chrysene (SIM)	40.3	4.0	μg/L	50.0		80.6	17-168			
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (SIM)	44.5	2.0	μg/L	50.0		89.0	10-227			
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (SIM)	45.4	2.0	μg/L	50.0		90.8	10-171			
Pentachlorophenol (SIM)	35.4	20	$\mu g/L$	50.0		70.7	14-176			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol (SIM)	95.1		μg/L	200		47.6	15-110			
Surrogate: Phenol-d6 (SIM)	80.0		$\mu g/L$	200		40.0	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	77.9		$\mu g/L$	100		77.9	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	72.3		$\mu g/L$	100		72.3	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol (SIM)	185		$\mu g/L$	200		92.6	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	64.4		$\mu g/L$	100		64.4	30-130			
LCS Dup (B252267-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/2	20			
Benzo(a)anthracene (SIM)	41.2	1.0	$\mu \text{g}/L$	50.0		82.4	33-143	3.66	53	
Benzo(a)pyrene (SIM)	43.1	2.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		86.2	17-163	3.11	72	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (SIM)	46.2	1.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		92.4	24-159	3.12	71	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (SIM)	47.6	4.0	μg/L	50.0		95.2	11-162	9.51	63	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (SIM)	50.4	20	μg/L	50.0		101	8-158	4.09	82	
Chrysene (SIM)	41.7	4.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		83.4	17-168	3.46	87	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (SIM)	46.0	2.0	μg/L	50.0		92.1	10-227	3.45	126	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (SIM)	46.9	2.0	μg/L	50.0		93.8	10-171	3.16	99	
Pentachlorophenol (SIM)	37.0	20	μg/L	50.0		74.1	14-176	4.64	86	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol (SIM)	102		μg/L	200		51.2	15-110			
Surrogate: Phenol-d6 (SIM)	87.0		$\mu g/L$	200		43.5	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	84.3		$\mu g/L$	100		84.3	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	75.9		$\mu g/L$	100		75.9	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol (SIM)	196		$\mu g/L$	200		98.2	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	66.3		μg/L	100		66.3	30-130			



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QUALITY CONTROL

Semivolatile Organic Compounds by - GC/MS - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252133 - SW-846 3510C										
Blank (B252133-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/13/20 Analy	zed: 02/14/2	20			
Acenaphthene	ND	5.00	μg/L							
Acenaphthylene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Anthracene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Butylbenzylphthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Di-n-butylphthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Diethylphthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Dimethylphthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Di-n-octylphthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	10.0	$\mu g/L$							
Fluoranthene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Fluorene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Naphthalene	ND	5.00	$\mu g/L$							
Phenanthrene	ND	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
Pyrene	ND	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	94.1		μg/L	200		47.1	15-110			
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	70.2		μg/L	200		35.1	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	69.7		μg/L	100		69.7	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	88.4		μg/L	100		88.4	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	134		μg/L	200		67.0	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	79.1		$\mu g/L$	100		79.1	30-130			
LCS (B252133-BS1)				Prepared: 02	2/13/20 Analy	zed: 02/14/2	20			
Acenaphthene	37.6	5.00	$\mu g/L$	50.0		75.3	47-145			
Acenaphthylene	36.5	5.00	$\mu g/L$	50.0		73.1	33-145			
Anthracene	38.9	5.00	$\mu g/L$	50.0		77.8	27-133			
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	35.6	5.00	$\mu g/L$	50.0		71.1	10-219			
Butylbenzylphthalate	40.1	10.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		80.2	10-152			
Di-n-butylphthalate	42.2	10.0	$\mu \text{g}/L$	50.0		84.3	10-120			
Diethylphthalate	35.0	10.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		70.1	10-120			
Dimethylphthalate	35.7	10.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		71.4	10-120			
Di-n-octylphthalate	38.6	10.0	$\mu g/L$	50.0		77.2	4-146			
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	40.0	10.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		80.0	8-158			
Fluoranthene	41.9	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		83.8	26-137			
Fluorene	36.4	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		72.8	59-121			
Naphthalene	34.2	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		68.4	21-133			
Phenanthrene	38.7	5.00	$\mu \text{g/L}$	50.0		77.4	54-120			
Pyrene	39.1	5.00	μg/L	50.0		78.2	52-120			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	98.0		μg/L	200		49.0	15-110			
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	74.8		$\mu g/L$	200		37.4	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	76.8		μg/L	100		76.8	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	93.8		$\mu g/L$	100		93.8	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	139		$\mu g/L$	200		69.4	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	82.1		$\mu g/L$	100		82.1	30-130			



QUALITY CONTROL

Semivolatile Organic Compounds by - GC/MS - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252133 - SW-846 3510C										
LCS Dup (B252133-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	2/13/20 Analy	yzed: 02/14/2	20			
Acenaphthene	36.1	5.00	μg/L	50.0		72.2	47-145	4.23	48	
Acenaphthylene	35.3	5.00	μg/L	50.0		70.6	33-145	3.45	74	
Anthracene	37.7	5.00	μg/L	50.0		75.5	27-133	3.00	66	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	33.7	5.00	μg/L	50.0		67.5	10-219	5.28	97	
Butylbenzylphthalate	37.7	10.0	μg/L	50.0		75.4	10-152	6.14	60	
Di-n-butylphthalate	40.9	10.0	μg/L	50.0		81.8	10-120	3.06	47	
Diethylphthalate	33.3	10.0	μg/L	50.0		66.6	10-120	5.15	100	
Dimethylphthalate	34.8	10.0	μg/L	50.0		69.5	10-120	2.61	183	
Di-n-octylphthalate	36.4	10.0	μg/L	50.0		72.8	4-146	5.92	69	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	37.6	10.0	μg/L	50.0		75.3	8-158	6.08	82	
Fluoranthene	41.2	5.00	μg/L	50.0		82.3	26-137	1.85	66	
Fluorene	35.4	5.00	μg/L	50.0		70.8	59-121	2.78	38	
Naphthalene	33.0	5.00	μg/L	50.0		66.1	21-133	3.54	65	
Phenanthrene	37.9	5.00	μg/L	50.0		75.8	54-120	2.17	39	
Pyrene	37.4	5.00	$\mu g/L$	50.0		74.8	52-120	4.44	49	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	97.3		μg/L	200		48.7	15-110			
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	73.8		$\mu g/L$	200		36.9	15-110			
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	74.1		$\mu g/L$	100		74.1	30-130			
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	93.0		$\mu g/L$	100		93.0	30-130			
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	139		$\mu g/L$	200		69.7	15-110			
Surrogate: p-Terphenyl-d14	79.3		$\mu g/L$	100		79.3	30-130			



QUALITY CONTROL

Polychlorinated Biphenyls By GC/ECD - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252084 - SW-846 3510C										
Blank (B252084-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/12/20 Anal	yzed: 02/13/2	20			
Aroclor-1016	ND	0.100	μg/L							
Aroclor-1016 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g\!/\!L$							
Aroclor-1221	ND	0.100	$\mu g\!/\!L$							
Aroclor-1221 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g\!/\!L$							
Aroclor-1232	ND	0.100	$\mu g\!/\!L$							
Aroclor-1232 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1242	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1242 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1248	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1248 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu \text{g}/L$							
Aroclor-1254	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1254 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1260	ND	0.100	$\mu g \! / \! L$							
Aroclor-1260 [2C]	ND	0.100	$\mu g/L$							
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	0.829		μg/L	1.00		82.9	30-150			
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl [2C]	0.822		$\mu g/L$	1.00		82.2	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene	0.787		$\mu g/L$	1.00		78.7	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene [2C]	0.804		$\mu g/L$	1.00		80.4	30-150			
LCS (B252084-BS1)				Prepared: 02	2/12/20 Anal	yzed: 02/13/2	20			
Aroclor-1016	0.433	0.200	μg/L	0.500		86.6	50-140			
Aroclor-1016 [2C]	0.463	0.200	$\mu g\!/\!L$	0.500		92.5	50-140			
Aroclor-1260	0.415	0.200	$\mu g\!/\!L$	0.500		83.0	8-140			
Aroclor-1260 [2C]	0.412	0.200	$\mu g/L$	0.500		82.5	8-140			
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	1.50		μg/L	2.00		75.0	30-150			
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl [2C]	1.50		$\mu g/L$	2.00		74.9	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene	1.57		$\mu g/L$	2.00		78.7	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene [2C]	1.61		$\mu g/L$	2.00		80.5	30-150			
LCS Dup (B252084-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	2/12/20 Anal	yzed: 02/13/2	20			
Aroclor-1016	0.419	0.200	μg/L	0.500		83.8	50-140	3.27		
Aroclor-1016 [2C]	0.453	0.200	μg/L	0.500		90.5	50-140	2.18		
Aroclor-1260	0.421	0.200	μg/L	0.500		84.2	8-140	1.54		
Aroclor-1260 [2C]	0.424	0.200	μg/L	0.500		84.7	8-140	2.69		
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	1.57		μg/L	2.00		78.4	30-150			
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl [2C]	1.58		μg/L	2.00		78.8	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene	1.46		μg/L	2.00		72.9	30-150			
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-m-xylene [2C]	1.51		μg/L	2.00		75.4	30-150			



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Total) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B251903 - EPA 245.1										
Blank (B251903-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
Mercury	ND	0.00010	mg/L		·					
LCS (B251903-BS1)				Prepared & A	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
Mercury	0.00389	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		97.2	85-115			
LCC D (PASIONA DCDA)				D	A 1 1- 02	/10/20				
LCS Dup (B251903-BSD1)		0.00010	/T		Analyzed: 02		05.115	0.0422	20	
Mercury	0.00389	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		97.2	85-115	0.0422	20	
Batch B252019 - EPA 200.7										
Blank (B252019-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Iron	ND	0.050	mg/L					_		
Hardness	ND	1.4	mg/L							
LCS (B252019-BS1)				Prepared: 02	2/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Iron	4.30	0.050	mg/L	4.00		107	85-115			
Hardness	28	1.4	mg/L	26.5		105	85-115			
LCS Dup (B252019-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	2/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
ron	4.38	0.050	mg/L	4.00		109	85-115	1.82	20	
Hardness	28	1.4	mg/L	26.5		107	85-115	1.86	20	
Batch B252020 - EPA 200.8										
Blank (B252020-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/11/20 Analy	vzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	ND	1.0	μg/L			,				
Arsenic	ND	0.80	μg/L							
Cadmium	ND	0.20	μg/L							
Chromium	ND	1.0	μg/L							
Chromium, Trivalent	0.0		mg/L							
Copper	ND	1.0	μg/L							
ead	ND	0.50	μg/L							
lickel	ND	5.0	μg/L							
elenium	ND	5.0	$\mu g/L$							
Silver	ND	0.20	μg/L							
Zinc	ND	10	μg/L							
LCS (B252020-BS1)				Prepared: 02	2/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	495	10	μg/L	500		99.0	85-115			
Arsenic	501	8.0	$\mu g/L$	500		100	85-115			
Cadmium	510	2.0	μg/L	500		102	85-115			
Chromium	499	10	μg/L	500		99.9	85-115			
Copper	1000	10	μg/L	1000		100	85-115			
	500	5.0	μg/L	500		99.9	85-115			
ead				500		104	85-115			
		50	μg/L	300						
Nickel	521	50 50	μg/L μg/L							
Lead Nickel Selenium Silver			μg/L μg/L μg/L	500 500		98.2 97.7	85-115 85-115			



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Total) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252020 - EPA 200.8										
LCS Dup (B252020-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	507	10	μg/L	500		101	85-115	2.36	20	
Arsenic	511	8.0	$\mu g/L$	500		102	85-115	2.06	20	
Cadmium	519	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		104	85-115	1.91	20	
Chromium	506	10	$\mu g/L$	500		101	85-115	1.26	20	
Copper	1030	10	$\mu g/L$	1000		103	85-115	2.50	20	
Lead	513	5.0	$\mu g/L$	500		103	85-115	2.72	20	
Nickel	532	50	$\mu g/L$	500		106	85-115	2.11	20	
Selenium	505	50	$\mu g/L$	500		101	85-115	2.73	20	
Silver	499	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		99.8	85-115	2.09	20	
Zinc	1000	100	$\mu g/L$	1000		100	85-115	1.06	20	



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Dissolved) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252079 - EPA 200.8 Dissolved										
Blank (B252079-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/12/20				
Antimony	ND	1.0	$\mu \text{g/L}$							
Arsenic	ND	0.80	$\mu g/L$							
Cadmium	ND	0.20	$\mu g/L$							
Chromium	ND	1.0	$\mu g/L$							
Copper	ND	1.0	μg/L							
Lead	ND	0.50	$\mu g/L$							
Nickel	ND	5.0	$\mu g/L$							
Selenium	ND	5.0	$\mu g/L$							
Silver	ND	0.20	$\mu g/L$							
linc	ND	10	$\mu g/L$							
LCS (B252079-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/12/20				
Antimony	488	10	μg/L	500		97.6	85-115			
Arsenic	512	8.0	$\mu \text{g}/L$	500		102	85-115			
Cadmium	502	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		100	85-115			
Chromium	496	10	$\mu g/L$	500		99.2	85-115			
Copper	949	10	$\mu g/L$	1000		94.9	85-115			
Lead	483	5.0	$\mu g/L$	500		96.6	85-115			
Vickel	493	50	$\mu g/L$	500		98.7	85-115			
Selenium	490	50	$\mu g/L$	500		98.0	85-115			
Silver	490	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		98.0	85-115			
Cinc	991	100	$\mu g/L$	1000		99.1	85-115			
.CS Dup (B252079-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/12/20				
Antimony	502	10	μg/L	500		100	85-115	2.82	20	
Arsenic	525	8.0	$\mu g/L$	500		105	85-115	2.39	20	
Cadmium	515	2.0	μg/L	500		103	85-115	2.57	20	
Chromium	497	10	μg/L	500		99.3	85-115	0.129	20	
Copper	992	10	$\mu g \! / \! L$	1000		99.2	85-115	4.46	20	
Lead	494	5.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$	500		98.8	85-115	2.32	20	
Nickel	517	50	$\mu g \! / \! L$	500		103	85-115	4.73	20	
Selenium	495	50	$\mu g/L$	500		98.9	85-115	1.00	20	
Silver	504	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		101	85-115	2.88	20	
Zinc	1010	100	$\mu g/L$	1000		101	85-115	1.96	20	
Batch B252178 - EPA 245.1 Dissolved										
Blank (B252178-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/2	20			
Mercury	ND	0.00010	mg/L							
LCS (B252178-BS1)				Prepared: 02	2/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/2	20			
Mercury	0.00379	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		94.8	85-115			



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Dissolved) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252178 - EPA 245.1 Dissolved										
LCS Dup (B252178-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/	20			
Mercury	0.00383	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		95.7	85-115	0.965	20	
Duplicate (B252178-DUP1)	Source	ce: 20B0349-	01	Prepared: 02	/13/20 Anal	yzed: 02/14/	20			
Mercury	ND	0.00010	mg/L		ND)		NC	30	
Matrix Spike (B252178-MS1)	Source	ce: 20B0349-	01	Prepared: 02						
Mercury	0.00371	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400	ND	92.8	70-130			
Batch B252315 - EPA 200.7 Dissolved										
Blank (B252315-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	/14/20 Anal	yzed: 02/17/	20			
Iron	ND	0.050	mg/L							
LCS (B252315-BS1)				Prepared: 02	/14/20 Anal	yzed: 02/17/	20			
Iron	3.97	0.050	mg/L	4.00		99.3	85-115			
LCS Dup (B252315-BSD1)	Prepared: 02/14/20 Analyzed: 02/17/20									
Iron	4.04	0.050	mg/L	4.00		101	85-115	1.63	20	



QUALITY CONTROL

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B251845 - SM21-22 4500 CL G										
Blank (B251845-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Chlorine, Residual	ND	0.020	mg/L							
LCS (B251845-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Chlorine, Residual	1.1	0.020	mg/L	1.34		83.3	66.3-134			
LCS Dup (B251845-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Chlorine, Residual	1.3	0.020	mg/L	1.34		99.5	66.3-134	17.8	* 9.96	R-04
Ouplicate (B251845-DUP1)	Sou	rce: 20B0349-	-01	Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Chlorine, Residual	ND	1.0	mg/L		ND)		NC	32.5	DL-03
Matrix Spike (B251845-MS1)	Sou	rce: 20B0349-	-01	Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Chlorine, Residual	150	2.0	mg/L	100	ND		10-167			
Batch B251846 - SM21-22 4500 H B										
LCS (B251846-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Н	6.03		pH Units	6.00		100	90-110			
Batch B251850 - SM21-22 3500 Cr B										
Blank (B251850-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040	mg/L							
LCS (B251850-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.11	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		106	83.9-121			
LCS Dup (B251850-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.10	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		103	83.9-121	2.42	10	
Batch B251868 - SM21-22 2540D										
Blank (B251868-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/09/20				
Total Suspended Solids	ND	2.5	mg/L							
LCS (B251868-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/09/20				
Total Suspended Solids	198	10	mg/L	200		99.0	57.6-118			
Batch B251878 - EPA 420.1										
Blank (B251878-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	2/10/20 Anal	yzed: 02/11/	20			
Phenol	ND	0.050	mg/L							



QUALITY CONTROL

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total) - Quality Control

Analysis	Dl4	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Nister
Analyte	Result	Limit	Units	Level	Kesuit	%KEC	Limits	KPD	Limit	Notes
Batch B251878 - EPA 420.1										
LCS (B251878-BS1)				Prepared: 02	/10/20 Analy	yzed: 02/11/2	20			
Phenol	0.55	0.050	mg/L	0.500		109	72.4-125			
LCS Dup (B251878-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/10/20 Analy	yzed: 02/11/2	20			
Phenol	0.55	0.050	mg/L	0.500		109	72.4-125	0.00	11.1	
Batch B251952 - EPA 300.0										
Blank (B251952-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
Chloride	ND	1.0	mg/L							
LCS (B251952-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
Chloride	5.0	1.0	mg/L	5.00		99.9	90-110			
LCS Dup (B251952-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/10/20				
Chloride	5.0	1.0	mg/L	5.00		100	90-110	0.0840	20	
Batch B252359 - EPA 1664B										
Blank (B252359-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/17/20				
Silica Gel Treated HEM (SGT-HEM)	ND	1.4	mg/L							
Blank (B252359-BLK2)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/17/20				
Silica Gel Treated HEM (SGT-HEM)	ND	7.0	mg/L							
LCS (B252359-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/17/20				
Silica Gel Treated HEM (SGT-HEM)	10		mg/L	10.0		105	64-132			
LCS (B252359-BS2)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/17/20				
Silica Gel Treated HEM (SGT-HEM)	98		mg/L	100		97.6	64-132			



QUALITY CONTROL

$Conventional\ Chemistry\ Parameters\ by\ EPA/APHA/SW-846\ Methods\ (Dissolved)-Quality\ Control$

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252325 - SM21-22 3500 Cr B										
Blank (B252325-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040	mg/L							
LCS (B252325-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.11	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		106	83.9-121			
LCS Dup (B252325-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.10	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		103	83.9-121	2.42	10	



IDENTIFICATION SUMMARY FOR SINGLE COMPONENT ANALYTES

LCS	

608.3

Lab Sample ID:	B252084-BS1		Date(s) Analyzed:	02/13/2020	02/13/202	0
Instrument ID (1):	ECD3	_	Instrument ID (2):	ECD3		
GC Column (1):	ID:	(mm)	GC Column (2):		ID:	(mm

ANALYTE	COL	RT	RT WI	NDOW	CONCENTRATION	%RPD
7.10/12112	OOL	111	FROM	TO	OONOLIVITUUTION	70111 D
Aroclor-1016	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.433	
	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.463	7.4
Aroclor-1260	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.415	
	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.412	1.9



IDENTIFICATION SUMMARY FOR SINGLE COMPONENT ANALYTES

LCS Dup	

608.3

Lab Sample ID:	B252084-BSD1		Date(s) Analyzed:	02/13/2020	02/13/202	20
Instrument ID (1):	ECD3		Instrument ID (2):	ECD3		
GC Column (1):	ID:	(mm)	GC Column (2):		ID:	(mm

ANALYTE	COL	RT	RT WI	NDOW	CONCENTRATION	%RPD	
7.10.12112	002		FROM	TO	00110211111111111111	70111 2	
Aroclor-1016	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.419		
	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.453	7.6	
Aroclor-1260	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.421		
	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.424	0.9	



FLAG/QUALIFIER SUMMARY

*	QC result is outside of established limits.
†	Wide recovery limits established for difficult compound.
‡	Wide RPD limits established for difficult compound.
#	Data exceeded client recommended or regulatory level
ND	Not Detected
RL	Reporting Limit is at the level of quantitation (LOQ)
DL	Detection Limit is the lower limit of detection determined by the MDL study
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
	Percent recoveries and relative percent differences (RPDs) are determined by the software using values in the calculation which have not been rounded.
	No results have been blank subtracted unless specified in the case narrative section.
DL-03	Elevated reporting limit due to matrix interference.
H-05	Holding time was exceeded. pH analysis should be performed immediately at time of sampling. Nominal 15 minute holding time was exceeded.
J	Detected but below the Reporting Limit (lowest calibration standard); therefore, result is an estimated concentration (CLP J-Flag).
R-04	Duplicate relative percent difference (RPD) is a less useful indicator of sample precision for sample results that are <5 times the reporting limit (RL).



CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Analyses included in this Report

Analyte	Certifications	
608.3 in Water		
Aroclor-1016	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1016 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1221	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1221 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1232	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1232 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1242	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1242 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1248	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1248 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1254	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1254 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1260	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Aroclor-1260 [2C]	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
624.1 in Water		
Acetone	CT,NY,MA,NH	
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	MA	
Benzene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	NY,MA	
Carbon Tetrachloride	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,2-Dichloroethane	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	NY,MA	
1,1-Dichloroethane	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,4-Dioxane	MA	
Ethanol	NY,MA,NH	
Ethylbenzene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	NY,MA,NH,NC	
Methylene Chloride	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Naphthalene	NY,MA,NC	
Tetrachloroethylene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Toluene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Trichloroethylene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Vinyl Chloride	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC,ME,VA	
m+p Xylene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC	
o-Xylene	CT,NY,MA,NH,RI,NC	
625.1 in Water		
Acenaphthene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA	
Acenaphthylene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA	
Anthracene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA	
S. 7.1 3		



CERTIFICATIONS

Mercury

Certified Analyses included in this Report Analyte 625.1 in Water Butylbenzylphthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA MA,NC MA,NC
625.1 in Water	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA MA,NC
Butylbenzylphthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA MA,NC
, , ,	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA MA,NC
Di-n-butylphthalate	MA,NC
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	WAINC
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	MA,NC
Diethylphthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Dimethylphthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Di-n-octylphthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Fluoranthene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Fluorene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Naphthalene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Phenanthrene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Phenol	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
Pyrene	CT,MA,NH,NY,NC,RI,ME,VA
2-Fluorophenol	NC,VA
2-Fluorophenol	NC
Phenol-d6	VA
Nitrobenzene-d5	VA
EPA 200.7 in Water	
Iron	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Iron	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Hardness	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,VA
EPA 200.8 in Water	
Antimony	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Antimony	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Arsenic	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Arsenic	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Cadmium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Cadmium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Chromium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Chromium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Copper	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Copper	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Lead	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Lead	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Nickel	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Nickel	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Selenium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Selenium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Silver	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Silver	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
Zinc	CT,MA,NH,RI,NY,NC,ME,VA
Zinc	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
EPA 245.1 in Water	

CT,MA,NH,RI,NY,NC,ME,VA



CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Analyses included in this Report

Analyte	Certifications
EPA 245.1 in Water	
Mercury	CT,MA,NH,RI,NY,NC,ME,VA
EPA 300.0 in Water	
Chloride	NC,NY,MA,VA,ME,NH,CT,RI
EPA 420.1 in Water	
Phenol	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
SM19-22 4500 NH3 C in Water	
Ammonia as N	NY,MA,CT,RI,VA,NC,ME
SM21-22 2540D in Water	
Total Suspended Solids	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA
SM21-22 3500 Cr B in Water	
Hexavalent Chromium	NY,CT,NH,RI,ME,VA,NC
Hexavalent Chromium	NY,CT,NH,RI,ME,VA,NC
SM21-22 4500 CL G in Water	
Chlorine, Residual	CT,MA,RI,ME
SM21-22 4500 CN E in Water	
Cyanide	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA

SM21-22 4500 H B in Water

CT,MA,RI pН

 $The \ CON\text{-}TEST \ Environmental \ Laboratory \ operates \ under the following \ certifications \ and \ accreditations:$

Code	Description	Number	Expires
AIHA	AIHA-LAP, LLC - ISO17025:2017	100033	03/1/2022
MA	Massachusetts DEP	M-MA100	06/30/2020
CT	Connecticut Department of Publile Health	PH-0567	09/30/2021
NY	New York State Department of Health	10899 NELAP	04/1/2020
NH-S	New Hampshire Environmental Lab	2516 NELAP	02/5/2021
RI	Rhode Island Department of Health	LAO00112	12/30/2020
NC	North Carolina Div. of Water Quality	652	12/31/2020
NJ	New Jersey DEP	MA007 NELAP	06/30/2020
FL	Florida Department of Health	E871027 NELAP	06/30/2020
VT	Vermont Department of Health Lead Laboratory	LL015036	07/30/2020
ME	State of Maine	2011028	06/9/2021
VA	Commonwealth of Virginia	460217	12/14/2020
NH-P	New Hampshire Environmental Lab	2557 NELAP	09/6/2020
VT-DW	Vermont Department of Health Drinking Water	VT-255716	06/12/2020
NC-DW	North Carolina Department of Health	25703	07/31/2020
PA	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania DEP	68-05812	06/30/2020

3 Container Codes:

H - High; M - Medium; L - Low; C - Clean; U - Unknown

within the Conc Code column above:

define)

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CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Phone: 413-525-2332 2080349

con-test

Page 1 of 1

39 Spruce Street East Longmeadow, MA 01028

2 Preservation Codes: X = Sodium Hydroxíde T = Sodium DW = Drinking Water B = Sodium Bisulfate Ordiophosphated Samp GW = Ground Water WW = Waste Water O = Other (please 0 = Other (please S = Sulfuric Acid ² Preservation Code Field Filtered Matrix Codes N = Nitric Acid Field Filtered O Lab to Filter Lab to Filter M = Methanol Container Code SL = Sludge Thiosulfate # of Containers SOL = Solid H= HCF S = Soil A = Air define) pH, Cr6 via 3500 Please use the following codes to indicate possible sample concentration P.255 siv əbinsy2 TPH VIA 1664 SGT HEM ANALYSIS REQUESTED Total PCBs 608 **MI2 &SA aiv slonahq & sHA9 VOCs via 624* + ethanol otal Metals via 200.7*** Otal Suspended Solids via SM25400 Chloride-300.0; Total Residual Chlorine-Ammonia via method 350.1; Hardness via 7.002 b/A Email To: msoule@kleinfelder.com; estraley Code Code > ¹Matrix Code X 5-DAY TAT ₹ 10-Day 3-Day 4-Day Park BlailVan EXCEL Grab CLP Like Data Pkg Required; ***Sb, As, Composite PDF Pre/Time Due Date: Fax To #: 2/4/20/14/50 Format: Other: '-Day I-Day -Day Beginning Date/Time One Beacon St, Suite 8100, Boston, MA 02108 Email: info@contestlabs.com 64 Stevens Street 20192795.005A 617-497-7800 Client Sample ID / Description CFi Fall River **Emily Straley** Emily Straley Kleinfelder 20200205 Fax: 413-525-6405 and II PAHs, Napthalene, phenol, pentachlorophenol Cd, Cr3, Cr6, Cu, Fe, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, Zn. Hg by 245.1, Cr6 via 3500 Tontrine MW-101 Con-Test Quote Name/Number: Comments: * Report full RGP list アイトロ Work Order# Con-Test nvoice Recipient: Compeny/Value Project Manager: Project Location: Project Number: Project Name Sampled By: Address: Phone:

S = Summa Canister O = Other (please Non Soxhlet A = Amber Glass PCB ONLY Soxhlet T = Tedlar Bag ST = Sterile P = Plastic G = Glass V = Vial ANALYTICAL LABORATORY www.contestlabs.com Chromatogram AIHA-LAP,LLC Other WRTA MCP Certification Form Required RCP Certification Form Required CT RCP Required MA MCP Required MWRA MA State DW Required School MBTA Special Requirements Municipality Brownfield # QISMd វិទាខែតាមពារ ពារវិសិស្សពីកទី៣៩ពន EPA NPDES RGP Government Federal Project Entity 155 Date/Time: 17 CE 52 Date/Time: 2/7/20 (81/5/Date/Time: $\frac{1}{2}$ Date/Time: P-7-30 Date/Time: Date/Time: 2-30 2,4 Retinguished by: (signature) Bhed by: (signatur, Received by: (signature) eived by: (signature) Control by: (signatupe

37 of 38

I Have Not Confirmed Sample Container
Numbers With Lab Staff Before Relinquishing
Over Samples_____



Doc# 277 Rev 5 2017

Login Sample Receipt Checklist -	(Rejection Criteria	Listing - Using	Acceptance Policy)) Any False
Statement will be brou	ght to the attentior	of the Client -:	State True or False	

Client		Felder						MW/W/	
Receiv	ved By	<u> </u>		Date	2/7/20) 	Time	18:15	
	he samples	In Cooler		No Cooler		On Ice		_ No Ice	
recei	ived?	Direct from Samp	oling		****	Ambient		Melted Ice	
Were sam	ples within		By Gun #	5	•	Actual Tem	p - 3, 4	-	
	re? 2-6°C	T	By Blank #			Actual Tem			•
•	Custody Se	eal Intact?	NIH		re Sample	s Tampered	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NIA	•
Was	s COC Relin	quished?	***			ree With Sa		Ī	•
Are the	ere broken/k	eaking/loose caps	on any sam	ples?	F				
	nk/ Legible?		_	Were san	nples recei	ved within h	olding time?		_
Did COC i		Client	<u> </u>	Analysis			er Name	<u></u>	
pertinent In	formation?	Project		ID's	<u> </u>	Collection	Dates/Times	; <u> </u>	-
		out and legible?							
Are there La		•	<u>F</u>		Who was	s notified?			
Are there Ru			<u> </u>		Who was	s notified?			
Are there Sh	nort Holds?		<u> </u>		Who was	s notified?	Katie		
Is there eno	~								
Is there Hea	dspace whe	re applicable?	<u></u>		MS/MSD?	<u> </u>	,		
Proper Medi	a/Container	s Used?	<u> </u>			samples req	uired?	F	
Were trip bla	anks receive	d?	F		On COC?	<u> </u>			
Do all sampl	les have the	proper pH?		Acid	TLZ		Base	7712	
Volta		raniemina araba							#
Unp-		1 Liter Amb.	6	1 Liter	Plastic	3	16 oz	z Amb.	
HCL-	3	500 mL Amb.		500 mL	Plastic	2	8oz Am	nb/Clear	
Meoh-		250 mL Amb.	1	250 mL		6		nb/Clear	
Bisulfate-		Flashpoint		Col./Ba				nb/Clear	
DI-		Other Glass		Other F				core	
Thiosulfate-		SOC Kit		Plastic			Frozen:		
Sulfuric-		Perchlorate		Ziplo	ock				
				Unused A	ledia				
			4			4			#
Unp-		1 Liter Amb.		1 Liter f				: Amb.	
HCL-		500 mL Amb.		500 mL				nb/Clear	
Meoh-		250 mL Amb.		250 mL				nb/Clear	
Bisulfate- DI-		Col./Bacteria		Flash				b/Clear	
Thiosulfate-		Other Plastic SOC Kit		Other (Plastic			Frozen:	core	
Sulfuric-		Perchlorate		Ziplo			riozen.		
Comments:		1 Cromorate		LIPIC	7CK [

ATTACHMENT D

Receiving Water Laboratory Analytical Data



February 14, 2020

Emily Straley Kleinfelder - Cambridge, MA 1 Beacon Street, Suite 8100 Boston, MA 02108

Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA

Client Job Number:

Project Number: 20192795.005

Laboratory Work Order Number: 20B0350

Enclosed are results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on February 7, 2020. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kaitlyn A. Feliciano Project Manager

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Kleinfelder - Cambridge, MA 1 Beacon Street, Suite 8100 Boston, MA 02108 ATTN: Emily Straley

KE

PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER:

REPORT DATE: 2/14/2020

PROJECT NUMBER: 20192795.005

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

WORK ORDER NUMBER: 20B0350

The results of analyses performed on the following samples submitted to the CON-TEST Analytical Laboratory are found in this report.

PROJECT LOCATION: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA

FIELD SAMPLE #	LAB ID:	MATRIX	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	TEST	SUB LAB
Wetland-01	20B0350-01	Surface Water		EPA 200.7	
				EPA 200.8	
				EPA 245.1	
				SM19-22 4500 NH3 C	MA M-MA-086/CT PH-0574/NY11148
				SM21-22 3500 Cr B	
				SM21-22 4500 H B	
				Tri Chrome Calc.	



CASE NARRATIVE SUMMARY

All reported results are within defined laboratory quality control objectives unless listed below or otherwise qualified in this report.

SM21-22 4500 H B

Qualifications:

H-05

Holding time was exceeded. pH analysis should be performed immediately at time of sampling. Nominal 15 minute holding time was exceeded.

exceeded.
Analyte & Samples(s) Qualified:

рH

20B0350-01[Wetland-01], B251846-DUP1

The results of analyses reported only relate to samples submitted to the Con-Test Analytical Laboratory for testing.

I certify that the analyses listed above, unless specifically listed as subcontracted, if any, were performed under my direction according to the approved methodologies listed in this document, and that based upon my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the material contained in this report is, to the

best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete.

Lisa A. Worthington
Technical Representative



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0350

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: Wetland-01 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:05

Sample ID: 20B0350-01
Sample Matrix: Surface Water

Metals	Analyse	e (Total)

								Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Antimony	ND	1.0		μg/L	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	МЈН
Arsenic	ND	0.80		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Cadmium	ND	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Chromium	3.8	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Chromium, Trivalent	0.0038			mg/L	1		Tri Chrome Calc.	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Copper	4.0	1.0		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Iron	0.87	0.050		mg/L	1		EPA 200.7	2/11/20	2/12/20 15:38	MJH
Lead	1.6	0.50		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Mercury	ND	0.00010		mg/L	1		EPA 245.1	2/10/20	2/10/20 15:04	CJV
Nickel	ND	5.0		μg/L	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Selenium	ND	5.0	1.6	$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Silver	ND	0.20		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Zinc	55	10		$\mu g/L$	1		EPA 200.8	2/11/20	2/12/20 20:35	MJH
Hardness	34	1.4		mg/L	1		EPA 200.7	2/11/20	2/12/20 15:38	МЈН



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0350

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: Wetland-01 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:05

Sample ID: 20B0350-01
Sample Matrix: Surface Water

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total)

								Date	Date/Time	
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040		mg/L	1		SM21-22 3500 Cr B	2/7/20	2/7/20 20:50	KMV
pH @20.7°C	6.9			pH Units	1	H-05	SM21-22 4500 H B	2/7/20	2/7/20 21:00	DMC



Project Location: 64 Stevens St. Fall River, MA Sample Description: Work Order: 20B0350

Date Received: 2/7/2020

Field Sample #: Wetland-01 Sampled: 2/7/2020 14:05

Sample ID: 20B0350-01
Sample Matrix: Surface Water

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total)

						Date Date/Time				
Analyte	Results	RL	DL	Units	Dilution	Flag/Qual	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst
Ammonia as N	0.109	0.075	0.024	mg/L	1		SM19-22 4500 NH3 C		2/11/20 23:41	AAL



Sample Extraction Data

Prep Method: EPA 200.7-EPA 200.7

Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B252019	50.0	50.0	02/11/20	
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B252019	50.0		02/11/20	
Prep Method: EPA 200.8-EPA 200.8					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B252020	50.0	50.0	02/11/20	
Prep Method: EPA 245.1-EPA 245.1					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B251903	6.00	6.00	02/10/20	
SM21-22 3500 Cr B					
Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Final [mL]	Date	
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B251850	50.0	50.0	02/07/20	

SM21-22 4500 H B

Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Date
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B251846	50.0	02/07/20

Prep Method: EPA 200.8-Tri Chrome Calc.

Lab Number [Field ID]	Batch	Initial [mL]	Date
20B0350-01 [Wetland-01]	B252020	50.0	02/11/20



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Total) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B251903 - EPA 245.1										
Blank (B251903-BLK1)				Prepared & A	Analyzed: 02	2/10/20				
Mercury	ND	0.00010	mg/L	•						
LCS (B251903-BS1)				Prepared & A	Analyzed: 02	2/10/20				
Mercury	0.00389	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		97.2	85-115			
LCC D (PASIONA RCDA)				D	A 1 d. 02	1/10/20				
LCS Dup (B251903-BSD1) Mercury	0.00200	0.00010	mg/L	Prepared & A	Anaiyzed: 02		05 115	0.0422	20	
Mercury	0.00389	0.00010	mg/L	0.00400		97.2	85-115	0.0422	20	
Batch B252019 - EPA 200.7										
Blank (B252019-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Anal	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Iron	ND	0.050	mg/L							
Hardness	ND	1.4	mg/L							
LCS (B252019-BS1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Anal	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
fron	4.30	0.050	mg/L	4.00		107	85-115			
Hardness	28	1.4	mg/L	26.5		105	85-115			
LCS Dup (B252019-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Anal	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
ron	4.38	0.050	mg/L	4.00		109	85-115	1.82	20	
Hardness	28	1.4	mg/L	26.5		107	85-115	1.86	20	
Batch B252020 - EPA 200.8										
Blank (B252020-BLK1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Anal	vzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	ND	1.0	μg/L	p		,				
Arsenic	ND	0.80	μg/L							
Cadmium	ND	0.20	μg/L							
Chromium	ND	1.0	μg/L							
Chromium, Trivalent	0.0		mg/L							
Copper	ND	1.0	$\mu g/L$							
Lead	ND	0.50	μg/L							
Nickel	ND	5.0	μg/L							
Selenium	ND	5.0	μg/L							
Silver	ND	0.20	μg/L							
Zinc	ND	10	$\mu g/L$							
LCS (B252020-BS1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Anal	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	495	10	μg/L	500		99.0	85-115			
Arsenic	501	8.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$	500		100	85-115			
Cadmium	510	2.0	$\mu g \! / \! L$	500		102	85-115			
Chromium	499	10	$\mu g/L$	500		99.9	85-115			
Copper	1000	10	$\mu g \! / \! L$	1000		100	85-115			
Lead	500	5.0	$\mu g\!/\!L$	500		99.9	85-115			
Nickel	521	50	$\mu g\!/\!L$	500		104	85-115			
Selenium	491	50	$\mu g\!/\!L$	500		98.2	85-115			
7:1	489	2.0	μg/L	500		97.7	85-115			
Silver	407		1.0	500		21.1	00 110			



QUALITY CONTROL

Metals Analyses (Total) - Quality Control

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Batch B252020 - EPA 200.8										
LCS Dup (B252020-BSD1)				Prepared: 02	/11/20 Analy	yzed: 02/12/2	20			
Antimony	507	10	μg/L	500		101	85-115	2.36	20	
Arsenic	511	8.0	$\mu g/L$	500		102	85-115	2.06	20	
Cadmium	519	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		104	85-115	1.91	20	
Chromium	506	10	$\mu g/L$	500		101	85-115	1.26	20	
Copper	1030	10	$\mu g/L$	1000		103	85-115	2.50	20	
Lead	513	5.0	$\mu g/L$	500		103	85-115	2.72	20	
Nickel	532	50	$\mu g/L$	500		106	85-115	2.11	20	
Selenium	505	50	$\mu g/L$	500		101	85-115	2.73	20	
Silver	499	2.0	$\mu g/L$	500		99.8	85-115	2.09	20	
Zinc	1000	100	$\mu g \! / \! L$	1000		100	85-115	1.06	20	



QUALITY CONTROL

Conventional Chemistry Parameters by EPA/APHA/SW-846 Methods (Total) - Quality Control

		Reporting		Spike	Source		%REC		RPD	
Analyte	Result	Limit	Units	Level	Result	%REC	Limits	RPD	Limit	Notes
Batch B251846 - SM21-22 4500 H B										
LCS (B251846-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
pH	6.03		pH Units	6.00		100	90-110			
Duplicate (B251846-DUP1)	Sour	rce: 20B0350-	01	Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
pH	6.8		pH Units		6.9)		1.05	5	H-05
Batch B251850 - SM21-22 3500 Cr B										
Blank (B251850-BLK1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	ND	0.0040	mg/L							
LCS (B251850-BS1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.11	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		106	83.9-121			
LCS Dup (B251850-BSD1)				Prepared &	Analyzed: 02	/07/20				
Hexavalent Chromium	0.10	0.0040	mg/L	0.100		103	83.9-121	2.42	10	



FLAG/QUALIFIER SUMMARY

*	QC result is outside of established limits.
†	Wide recovery limits established for difficult compound.
‡	Wide RPD limits established for difficult compound.
#	Data exceeded client recommended or regulatory level
ND	Not Detected
RL	Reporting Limit is at the level of quantitation (LOQ)
DL	Detection Limit is the lower limit of detection determined by the MDL study
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
	Percent recoveries and relative percent differences (RPDs) are determined by the software using values in the calculation which have not been rounded.
	No results have been blank subtracted unless specified in the case narrative section.
H-05	Holding time was exceeded. pH analysis should be performed immediately at time of sampling. Nominal 15

minute holding time was exceeded.



CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Analyses included in this Report

Analyte	Certifications	
EPA 200.7 in Water		
Iron	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Hardness	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,VA	
EPA 200.8 in Water		
Antimony	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Arsenic	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Cadmium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Chromium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Copper	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Lead	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Nickel	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Selenium	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Silver	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
Zinc	CT,MA,NH,NY,RI,NC,ME,VA	
EPA 245.1 in Water		
Mercury	CT,MA,NH,RI,NY,NC,ME,VA	
SM19-22 4500 NH3 C in Water		
Ammonia as N	NY,MA,CT,RI,VA,NC,ME	
SM21-22 3500 Cr B in Water		
Hexavalent Chromium	NY,CT,NH,RI,ME,VA,NC	

SM21-22 4500 H B in Water

pH CT,MA,RI

 $The \ CON\text{-}TEST \ Environmental \ Laboratory \ operates \ under the following \ certifications \ and \ accreditations:$

Code	Description	Number	Expires
AIHA	AIHA-LAP, LLC - ISO17025:2017	100033	03/1/2022
MA	Massachusetts DEP	M-MA100	06/30/2020
CT	Connecticut Department of Publilc Health	PH-0567	09/30/2021
NY	New York State Department of Health	10899 NELAP	04/1/2020
NH-S	New Hampshire Environmental Lab	2516 NELAP	02/5/2021
RI	Rhode Island Department of Health	LAO00112	12/30/2020
NC	North Carolina Div. of Water Quality	652	12/31/2020
NJ	New Jersey DEP	MA007 NELAP	06/30/2020
FL	Florida Department of Health	E871027 NELAP	06/30/2020
VT	Vermont Department of Health Lead Laboratory	LL015036	07/30/2020
ME	State of Maine	2011028	06/9/2021
VA	Commonwealth of Virginia	460217	12/14/2020
NH-P	New Hampshire Environmental Lab	2557 NELAP	09/6/2020
VT-DW	Vermont Department of Health Drinking Water	VT-255716	06/12/2020
NC-DW	North Carolina Department of Health	25703	07/31/2020
PA	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania DEP	68-05812	06/30/2020

MBTA

Brownfield

http://www.contestlabs.com

Doc # 381 Rev 1_03242017

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD Phone: 413-525-2332 20B 0350

Fax: 413-525-6405

CON-LEST

Page 1 of 1

39 Spruce Street East Longmeadow, MA 01028

Dissolved Metals Sample 2 Preservation Codes: B = Sodium Bisulfate X = Sodium Hydroxide 1 Matrix Codes: GW = Ground Water WW = Waste Water DW = Drinking Water S = Summa Canister Container Codes: 0 = Other (please O = Other (please O = Other (please define) Non Soxhlet A = Amber Glass S = Sulfuric Acid PCB ONLY Preservation Code T = Tedlar Bag Soxhlet O Field Filtered O Field Filtered N = Nitric Acid O Lab to Filter H = HCL M = Methanol O Lab to Filter Container Code S = Soil SL = Sludge SOL = Solid ST = Sterile # of Containers T = Sodium Thiosulfate P = Plastic G = Glass V = Vial define) define) A = Air I = Iced Please use the following codes to indicate possible sample concentration JOH-KSK ANALYTICAL LABORATORY www.contestiabs.com Chromatogram AIHA-LAP,LLC H - High; M - Medium; L - Low; C - Clean; U - Unknown NALYSIS REQUESTED within the Conc Code column above: Other 9) 2055 * 1 ☐ WRTA 雪 Ηđ Z × MCP Certification Form Required CT RCP Required MA MCP Required RCP Certification Form Required MWRA MA State DW Required Schoo(Special Requirements Immonia via method 350.1; Email To: msoule@kleinfelder.com; estraley Conc Code > 'Matrix Code roval Required Municipality X 5-day Š PWSID # 10-Day क्तिक श्वापित्रक 3-Day Grab 4-Day EXCEL CLP Like Data Pkg Required: Composite Petection Umit Requirements EPA NPDES RGP P.P. Government 9 Time Jue Date: 148 ax To #: ormat: Federal '-Day -Day Cther: Day Project Entity 2/4/20 Date/Fire One Beacon St, Suite 8100, Boston, MA 02108 omments: ***5b, As, Cd, Cr3, Cr6, Cu, Fe, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, Zn. Hg by 245.1, Cr6 via 3500 Email: info@contestlabs.com 17 00 1520 SOL Date/Time: $2(7/20 \mid 81) \le$ 64 Stevens Street 20192795.005A 617-497-7800 Client Sample ID / Description CFI Fall River **Emily Straley Emily Straley** Kleinfelder 20200205 CA TRING 2/4/20 25.30 Datè/Time: Date/Time: Date/Time: Date/Time: Date/Time: 1-7-30 0 Wellond Con-Test Quote Name/Number: Relinquished by: (signature) (g) (signate イイド eived by: (signature) ived by: (signature) Work Order# Con-Test Sampled By: A Company, Variety Invoice Recipient: Project Location: Project Manager: Project Number: Project Name rq**uis**hed bi 2 Address: Phone: Page 14 of

I Have Not Confirmed Sample Container
Numbers With Lab Staff Before Relinquishing
Over Samples_____



Doc# 277 Rev 5 2017

Login Sample Receipt Checklist - (Rejection Criteria Listing - Using Acceptance Policy) Any False Statement will be brought to the attention of the Client - State True or False

Client <u>klei</u>	<u>rfelder</u>							
Received By	4		Date	2/7/20		Time	18:15	
How were the sample:	In Cooler	+	No Cooler		On Ice	· magazine	No Ice	
received?	Direct from Samp	oling			Ambient		Melted Ice	
Were samples within		By Gun#	_5		Actual Tem	p - 3, 4		
Temperature? 2-6°C	· T	By Blank #			Actual Tem	p -		
Was Custody S	Seal Intact?	N/H	We	re Sample:	s Tampered	with?	NIA	
Was COC Reli	nquished?		Does	s Chain Agı	ree With Sar	mples?		
Are there broken	/leaking/loose caps	on any sam	ples?	٢				
Is COC in ink/ Legible'		_		nples recei	ved within ho		<u></u>	
Did COC include all	Client		Analysis	<u> </u>		er Name	<u> </u>	
pertinent Information?	•		ID's	<u> </u>	Collection	Dates/Times	3	
Are Sample labels fille	-		ı					
Are there Lab to Filters	?			Who was	s notified?			
Are there Rushes?		F	,	Who was	s notified?			
Are there Short Holds?	1	<u> </u>		Who was	s notified?	Katie		
Is there enough Volum	e?							
Is there Headspace wh	ere applicable?	NIA		MS/MSD?	F			
Proper Media/Containe	ers Used?	T		Is splitting	samples req	uired?	F	
Were trip blanks receive	red?	F		On COC?	 			
Do all samples have th	e proper pH?		Acid	TLZ		Base		
Vials #	Containers:	#			#		#	
Unp-	1 Liter Amb.		1 Liter		l	16 o	z Amb.	
HCL-	500 mL Amb.		500 mL				nb/Clear	
Meoh-	250 mL Amb.		250 mL		3		nb/Clear	
Bisulfate-	Flashpoint		Col./Ba	·			nb/Clear	
Di-	Other Glass		Other F				core	
Thiosulfate-	SOC Kit		Plastic			Frozen:		
Sulfuric-	Perchlorate		Ziplo	ock				
			Unused N	Jedia				
Vials #	Containers:	#			#			
Unp-	1 Liter Amb.		1 Liter I				z Amb.	
HCL-	500 mL Amb.		500 mL			1757774	nb/Clear	
Meoh- Bisulfate-	250 mL Amb. Col./Bacteria		250 mL				nb/Clear	
DI-	Other Plastic		Flash Other				nb/Clear core	-
Thiosulfate-	SOC Kit		Plastic			Frozen:	core	\dashv
Sulfuric-	Perchlorate		Ziplo	······································		1 102611.		
Comments:			#-, P/K	JOIN				
		,						

ATTACHMENT E Fish and Wildlife Service Consistency Letter and Official List of Threatened and Endangered Species



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

http://www.fws.gov/newengland



IPaC Record Locator: 617-20529287 February 27, 2020

Subject: Consistency letter for the 'CFI Fall River MA8427' project indicating that any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Dear Joseph Fontaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on February 27, 2020 your effects determination for the 'CFI Fall River MA8427' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. You indicated that no Federal agencies are involved in funding or authorizing this Action. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a non-Federal action may cause "take" of the northern long-eared bat that is prohibited under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the Action is not likely to result in unauthorized take of the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you entered into IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation.

If your Action proceeds as described and no additional information about the Action's effects on species protected under the ESA becomes available, no further coordination with the Service is required with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

[1] Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

_

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

CFI Fall River MA8427

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'CFI Fall River MA8427':

The project involves dewatering for the construction of a new convenience store and service station with a car wash. Dewatering is expected to occur during the installment of new underground storage tanks.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/41.681251775473655N71.14192621201042W



Determination Key Result

This non-Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take of this species that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule

This key was last updated in IPaC on **May 15, 2017**. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

02/27/2020

The purpose of the key for non-Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are excepted from take prohibitions under the northern long-eared bat 4(d) rule.

If a non-Federal action may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats or other ESA-listed animal species, we recommend that you coordinate with the Service.

Determination Key Result

Based upon your IPaC submission, any take of the northern long-eared bat that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o).

Qualification Interview

- Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

 No
- 2. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats? *No*
- Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?
 Automatically answered
 No
- 4. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases — the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html.

Yes

5. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?

No

6. Will the action involve Tree Removal?

No

0

Project Questionnaire

If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.

Estimated total acres of forest conversion:
 If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31
 If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.

- 4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest
- 5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31 $\it 0$
- 6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31 *0*

If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.

- 7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire *0*
- 8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31 $\it 0$
- 9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31 \boldsymbol{o}

If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)? θ



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

http://www.fws.gov/newengland



In Reply Refer To: February 27, 2020

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2020-SLI-1564

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2020-E-04520 Project Name: CFI Fall River MA8427

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094 (603) 223-2541

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NE00-2020-SLI-1564

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2020-E-04520

Project Name: CFI Fall River MA8427

Project Type: DREDGE / EXCAVATION

Project Description: The project involves dewatering for the construction of a new

convenience store and service station with a car wash. Dewatering is expected to occur during the installment of new underground storage

tanks.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/41.681251775473655N71.14192621201042W



Counties: Bristol, MA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME STATUS

Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

Critical habitats

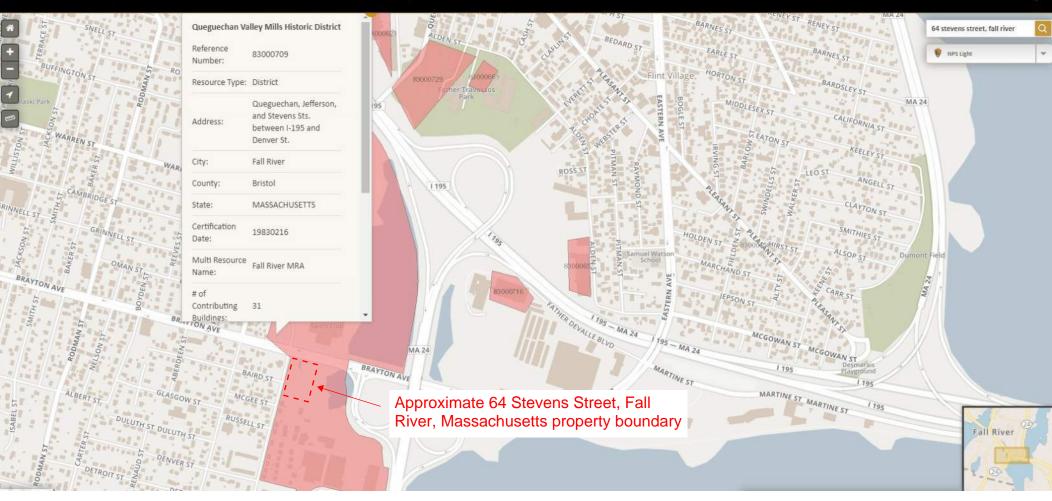
THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

ATTACHMENT F

Historic Properties Information



Public, non-restricted data depicting National Register spatial data processed by the Cultural Resources GIS facility. Data last updated in April, 2014.



3/1/2020 MACRIS Details

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

MHC Home | MACRIS Home

For more information about this page and how to use it, click here.

Inventory No: FLR.1944

Historic Name: Stevens Manufacturing Company

Common Name:

Address: Stevens St

City/Town: Fall River
Village/Neighborhood: Flint Village

Local No: D
Year Constructed: 1892

Architect(s): Sears, Chauncey H.

Architectural Style(s): Not researched

Use(s): Industrial Complex or District; Other Manufacturing; Textile Mill

Cotton; Textile Mill Other

Significance: Architecture; Industry

Area(s): FLR.D: Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District

FLR.AS: Fall River Multiple Resource Area

Designation(s): Nat'l Register District (02/16/1983); Nat'l Register MRA (02/16/1983)

Building Material(s): Wall: Brick; Granite

New Search

Previous

MHC Home | MACRIS Home

Not Yet Available

There is no form for this resource. Information can be found on the <u>FLR.D</u> form and/or the appropriate area forms listed below.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No: FLR.D

Historic Name: Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District

Common Name:

Address:

City/Town: Fall River
Village/Neighborhood: Flint Village

Local No:

Year Constructed:

Architect(s):

Architectural Style(s):

Use(s): Industrial Complex or District; Textile Mill

Significance: Architecture; Industry

Area(s):

Designation(s): Nat'l Register MRA (02/16/1983); Nat'l Register District

(02/16/1983)

Building Materials(s):

The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm)

Data available via the MACRIS web interface, and associated scanned files are for information purposes only. THE ACT OF CHECKING THIS DATABASE AND ASSOCIATED SCANNED FILES DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. IF YOU ARE REPRESENTING A DEVELOPER AND/OR A PROPOSED PROJECT THAT WILL REQUIRE A PERMIT, LICENSE OR FUNDING FROM ANY STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY YOU MUST SUBMIT A PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM TO MHC FOR MHC'S REVIEW AND COMMENT. You can obtain a copy of a PNF through the MHC web site (www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc) under the subject heading "MHC Forms."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

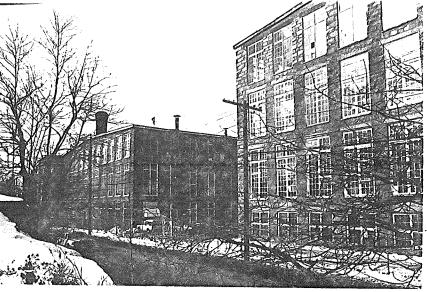
This file was accessed on: Sunday, March 1, 2020 at 2:09: PM



FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
. See Owners' List	D



NRDIS NRMRA 02/16/1983 [FLR.AS]

Name of area (if any) Quequechan Valley Mills

Historic District

Fall River, Mass.

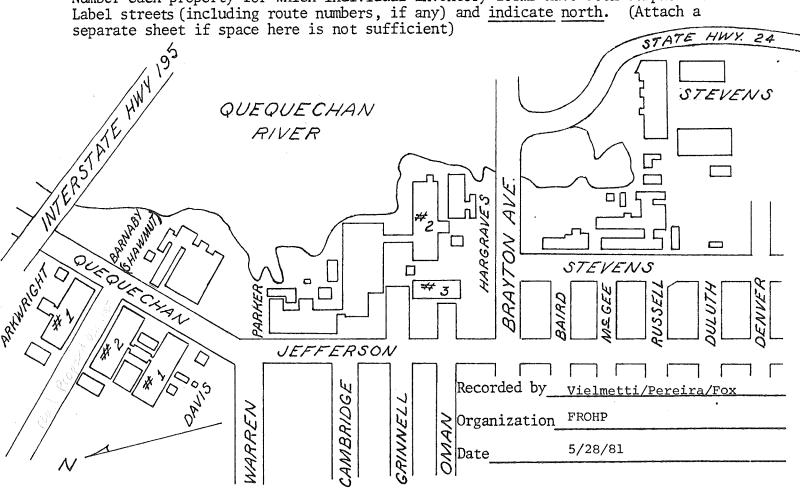
General date or period 1882-1908

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it.

Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed.

Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a

Town



(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The six large mill complexes which comprise the Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District are located along the west shore of the Quequechan River as it flows into South Watuppa Lake. The mills date between 1882 and 1908 and are constructed of granite except for the large brick Stevens complex at the southern edge of the district.

Of principal architectural significance are the four mills on either side of Quequechan Street in the northern part of the district—the Barnaby (1882), Parker (1895), Arkwright (1897) and Davis (1902 and 1908). Although simple and utilitarian in design, they achieve a monumentality because of their dense grouping, large scale, rough granite block construction and cohesiveness as an ensemble. This part of the district is partially landscaped and the buildings are largely intact and well-maintained. Two one-story tan brick offices located at each end of the Arkwright-Davis plants have also survived and are notable for their detailing and contrasting small scale. (CONTINUED)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District was the last major area in Fall River to be developed for industrial use and contains the city's largest concentration of late 19th and early 20th century mills. These mills are notable because of their large spindle capacity and specialized product line and also because they remained in use for textile manufacturing longer than most of the city's mill facilities.

The flat, dry land along the west bank of the Quequechan River near South Watuppa Lake was the last area along the river to be utilized for mill construction. Despite its remoteness from the city center, the location was attractive by the late 19th century because large tracts were still available close to water supplies and convenient to the Old Colony Railroad, which ran spur lines to many of the mill complexes. The area was also close to Flint Village, an already dense residential area from which mill operatives could be drawn.

The first mill to locate here was Fall River Spool and Bobbin, a small specialty company organized in 1875. No significant structures remain intact from this once prosperous firm. The first of the district's six large mill complexes was the Barnaby Manufacturing Company (later the Shawmut), which erected its two granite mills in 1882. The 1883 Atlas shows only the Barnaby, Fall River Spool and Bobbin, the A. J. Davis and Brothers Wholesale Provision Dealers, and three houses.

Development activity intensified during the period 1890-1910, the last major phase of mill building in Fall River. Within two decades, the city nearly doubled (CONTINUED)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

City of Fall River, Office of Historic Preservation (Inventory Files)

Corporate Millyard Plans (1920) - Available for the Stevens, Arkwright, Shawmut, Davis, Hargraves #2 & #3, and Parker

Fall River City Directories

Fenner, Henry M. History of Fall River, Mass., compiled for the Cotton Centennial (Fall River, 1911)

INVENTORY FORM CO TINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, Boston

Commity:	Form No:
Fall River, Mass.	See Owners'List
Property Name: Quequechan Historic	Valley Mills District

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continuation)

The granite mills are all fine examples of late 19th and early 20th century mill architecture in Fall River. Their straightforward design and lack of ornamentation can be attributed to increased economic competition and more stringent fire and safety regulations, which favored the use of mill specialists or engineers rather than architects in the design process. Characteristic features include the low-pitched roofs and wide overhanging cornices with single wooden brackets. Granite blocks are generally rough cut and are set in random courses with parged joints. More finished blocks are used only for corner quoins and lintels except in the case of the Barnaby, where the street ends of the two main buildings are constructed of finished blocks set in courses.

The mills illustrate a trend toward wider mills, which allowed for better placement of machinery and more efficient operation. Like most mills of the 1860's and 70's, the early (1882) Barnaby Mill #1 is only 72' wide. In contrast, the 1892 and 1893 Hargraves mills are 127' wide, the Parker (1895) is 150' wide, the Arkwright (1897) 125' wide, and the two Davis Mills of 1902 and 1908 are a full 160' wide.

Also typical of the period is the trend toward larger windows which were needed to allow light into the increasingly wide mills. The earliest mill, the Barnaby, illustrates the change from the 12/12 double-hung sash favored in earlier years to a newer sash type, the T-cross, in which heavy mullions divide the window into four parts. In the even larger T-cross windows of the Hargraves, Parker, Arkwright and Davis, openings have between 6/15 and 6/24 small panes on each side of the center mullion--or a total of as many as 60 panes per window--with the upper stories generally having smaller openings. The contrast between the thin white wooden sash muntins and the rough granite walls is an important part of the mill aesthetic, and the Quequechan Valley district is notable for the large proportion of buildings in which the original sash has remained in place.

Two of the four granite mills in the northern part of the district, the Arkwright and Davis, are the work of the same contractor, Chauncy H. Sears, a mason and builder who specialized in mills. Their parallel siting and similarity of scale and style contribute to the cohesiveness of the site.

Sears also designed the 1901 portion of the Stevens Mill, a complex which merits attention as an excellent example of 1890's brick mill architecture. Characteristic features include the large segmental—arched windows with brick relieving arches, wide bracketed cornices and low-pitched roofs. The Stevens complex includes a large number of low-scale one— and two-story buildings spread out over a large parcel, and in terms of the number of buildings and the acreage is one of the largest in Fall River. The buildings are generally intact except for the sash.

The Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District represents Fall River's largest concentration of late 19th and early 20th century mills, in the last major area developed for industrial use, and for the monumentality and intactness of its functional granite construction. The District meets criteria A and C of the National Register.

INVENTORY FORM CON NUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Fall River, Mass.	See Owners'List
Property Name: Quequechan Historic	Valley Mills District

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continuation)

its spindle capacity. Of the eight large new textile complexes built during those twenty years, four were located within the Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District: the Stevens (1892), Parker (1895), Arkwright (1897), and Davis (1902). In addition, the Hargraves Company, established in 1888 on the north side of the river, chose to expand into this area and erected two massive new mills, #2 and #3, in 1892 and 1893. By 1910 the spindle capacity of the six mills in the district was approximately 293,000, or 8% of the city's total of 3,665,864.

The period 1890-1920 was one of increasing specialization within the Fall River textile industry, as the city yielded to southern competition in the area of simple print cloth production. The trend away from plainer and courser goods to the production of finer fabrics is exemplified by the output of the Quequechan Valley District mills. The Arkwright manufactured cotton cloth and also "specials," the Barnaby "fine ginghams," the Hargraves and Parker "fine cotton goods," the Davis "fine cottons and fancy goods," and the Stevens—the most specialized of the group—produced satins, marseilles and crochet quiltings and cotton and linen damask.

Despite increasing competition, the years following World War I brought great prosperity to Fall River. In the early 20's, companies reached record levels of production, wages, employment and profits. In 1923, the year before the mills began to close, the city's output was estimated at 2,000 miles of cloth daily, with the industry employing 30,000. In 1920 the spindle capacity of the six Quequechan Valley mills was 438,385, or 11% of the total. Of the six, the largest by far was the Davis, which with 130,368 spindles was the fifth largest single mill company in Fall River.

The decline of the textile industry in the mid-1920's has been attributed to a number of factors including a decrease in cotton exports, increase in the cost of raw materials, a dull domestic market, and competition from southern mills, which had more efficient machinery, lower labor costs and fewer union problems. After the stock market collapse in 1929, many plants which had survived the mid-20's were liquidated. In 1936 for the first time in 65 years, the city's total number of spindles was less than 1,000,000. By the end of the Depression, there were only 17 textile plants still in operation.

Although all of the Quequechan Valley mills were eventually reorganized or taken over by other companies, they continued in textile-producing use longer than most. The Parker took over the Hargraves Mills in 1922 and in 1931 became part of Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, a horizontal merger of five New England fine goods mills in several states. In the late 1920's, Berkshire, in conjunction with United Merchants and Manufacturers, also formed the General Cotton Corporation, which took over the Davis Mills in 1930. In the late 1920's Arkwright became part of United Merchants and Manufacturers. In 1917 the Barnaby was taken over by the newly organized Shawmut Company, which continued in operation until the early 1940's. The Stevens remained in operation as the Stevens Manufacturing Company until the early 1950's.

INVENTORY FORM CC INUATION SHEET

MASSAUHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Fall River, Mass.	See Owners'List
Property Name: Quequechan Historic	Valley Mills District

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

INVENTORY (Listed Alphabetically by Mill Name)

Arkwright Mill

The company was incorporated in 1897 with a capital of \$450,000 for the production of cotton cloth, odd goods and specials. Original officers included Joseph A. Bowen, president, and John P. Bodge, treasurer. The capacity of the mill when it opened in 1898 was 36,000 spindles and 900 looms, a number which increased to 68,432 spindles and 1,451 looms in 1920. The company was reincorporated in the late 1920's as the Arkwright Corporation under the United Merchants and Manufacturing Company. The single 4-story granite mill was constructed in 1897 by contractor C. H. Sears and has the large scale, wide proportions (395' X 125') and large windows (6/18 and 6/21 T-cross' sash) characteristic of the later granite mills.

Barnaby Manufacturing Co. (later Shawmut Mills)

The Barnaby Manufacturing Co., incorporated in 1882, was the first mill to be established within this district. It was capitalized at \$300,000, produced fine ginghams, and had as officers Simeon B. Chase, president, and Stephen B. Ashley, treasurer. In 1883 the mill had 15,000 spindles and 500 looms. It was taken over in 1917 by the Shawmut Mills and in 1920 had 10,000 spindles for the production of tire fabric yarn. The major buildings in the complex are of granite and include the main mill of 1882 (290' X 72'), Mill #1A for storage (1882) (160' X 40'), Mill #2 (1882) (270' X 200'), and the rear finishing building (1888) (100' X 120').

Davis Mills

The Davis Mills was incorporated with \$500,000 capital in 1902 for the manufacture of fine cottons and fancy goods. Original officers included Leontine Lincoln, president (also president of the Parker Mills) and J. Bion Richards, treasurer. In 1903 the single mill had 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The second mill was erected in 1908 and in 1913 capacity had risen to 130,368 spindles and 2,442 looms. In 1920 the Davis was the fifth largest single mill company in Fall River. After 1905, capital was \$2.5 million. The plant was acquired in 1930 by the General Cotton Supply Corporation. The two impressive 3-story granite mill buildings were erected by contractor C. H. Sears and are similar in style to the 1897 Arkwright mill, also by Sears. They are large in scale and have the wide proportions (355' X 160' and 435' X 160') and large windows (6/18 and 6/24 T-cross sash) characteristic of the later granite mills.

Hargraves Mills #2 and #3

The Hargraves mills was organized in 1888 with \$400,000 capital, an amount increased to \$800,000 in 1892. The original president was Reuben Hargraves and first treasurer was Benjamin B. Read. The company produced fine cotton goods. The original 1888 mill is located on Quarry Street outside the district and originally had 36,000 spindles. Mills #2 and #3 were constructed in 1892 and 1893 and the company reached a peak capacity of 116,498 spindles and 2,901 looms about 1920. The mill was taken over by Parker in 1922. The two Hargraves mills within the district are large, 3-story granite structures measuring 480' X 127' (#2) and 310' X 127' (#3). They have large windows with 6/15 T-cross sash. Mill #3 is unusual in having a brick end facing Brayton Avenue.

INVENTORY FORM CC INUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Fall River, Mass.	See Owners'List
Property Name: Quequechan Historic	Valley Mills District

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Parker Mills

The Parker Mills was incorporated in 1895 for the production of fine cotton goods. The original capital of \$450,000 was eventually increased to \$2,750,000. The first president, Leontine Lincoln, was also president of the Davis Mills; the first treasurer was Seth A. Borden. The original capacity of 45,160 spindles and 1,000 looms increased to 48,968 spindles and 1,088 looms by 1920, not counting those at the Warren, Rhode Island plant built in 1899. In 1922 Parker Mills took over Hargraves, and in 1931 the merged company was acquired by the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates. The main granite building of 1895 was a combination mill and weave shed, divided into 2- and 3-story sections measuring 400' X 150' in total. The 1895 auxiliary buildings and later granite cloth room also remain.

Shawmut Mills (incorporated in 1917) See Barnaby.

Stevens Manufacturing Company

The Stevens Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1892 with \$250,000 capital, an amount later increased to \$1.2 million. The company produced satins, marseilles and crochet quiltings and cotton and linen damask. The spindleage in the first 1892 buildings was about 8,000, which by 1913 had increased to 23,000. Frank Stevens served as first president and George H. Hills as first treasurer. The 1892 buildings included 3 mills (66' X 200', 73' X 170' and 73' X 85') and six auxiliary buildings, generally of brick. The company added a second group of seven buildings, also mostly brick, in 1901, with C. H. Sears as contractor. These included the two-story preparation building (276' X 144') as well as a weave shed, storehouse, bleachery, and finishing house (266' X 95'). The Stevens is one of the largest complexes in the city in number of buildings, although they are generally low-scale and spread out over a large parcel. The principal buildings have the characteristic arched windows, with brick relieving arches, wide overhanging bracketed cornices, and low-pitched roofs.

INVENTORY FORM C TINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, Boston

Commity:	Form No:
Fall River, Mass.	See Owners' List
Property Name: Quequechan Historic D	Valley Mills istrict

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Continuation)

Hurd, Hamilton, History of Bristol County, Mass. (Philadelphia, 1883) p. 323

Map of the City of Fall River (Sampson & Murdock Co., 1925)

Phillips, A. S., <u>The Phillips History of Fall River</u> (1944-46), Fascicle II, pages 130-132 Rosebrock, Ellen, Historic Fall River, (Fall River, 1978)

Smith, Thomas Russell, The Cotton Textile Industry of Fall River, Massachusetts, (N. Y., King's Crown Press, 1944)

QUEQUECHAN VALLEY MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point which forms the north corner of the intersection of Warren and Quequechan Streets, thence running west, northwesterly 592.16 feet to a point, thence running northeasterly 467.50 feet to a point, thence running north, northeasterly 969.57 to a point, thence running east, southeasterly 388 feet to a point of intersection with the southern property line of Interstate Highway 195, thence following the property line running south, southeasterly 378 feet to a point, thence running east, southeasterly 80.99 feet to a point, thence running south, southeasterly 481.44 feet to a point forming the west property line of Quequechan Street, continuing across Quequechan Street and still running in the highway property line southeasterly and south for approximately 1,260 feet to the intersection of the Quequechan River, Channel Line, thence running in the Channel Line southwesterly for approximately 1240 feet to a point forming the north property line of Brayton Avenue, thence running west, northwesterly 528.20 feet in the north line of Brayton Avenue to a point opposite the west property corner of Route 24 Easterly Connector Highway Ramp, thence crossing Brayton Avenue in a south, southwesterly direction to the above described property corner, thence following the west and south property line of Route 24 along a reverse curve pattern for 919.49 feet to a point intersecting with a stone wall, thence following the stone wall southeasterly 175.52 feet to a point, thence following the same stone wall and imaginary extension line southerly 363.49 feet to a point, thence running southwesterly 224 feet to a point forming the southeast corner of Assessor's Plat #E-27-2, thence running westerly 302 feet to a point, thence running north 18 feet to a point, thence running west 845 feet to a point being the east side property line of Stevens Street, thence running north, northeasterly 1,046.33 feet to a point being the south property line of Brayton Avenue, thence running on a west, northwesterly line across Brayton Avenue to a point being the north boundary line of Brayton Avenue, 202.73 feet east of the northeast corner of the intersection of Brayton Avenue and Jefferson Street, thence running north northeasterly 563.58 feet to a point being the south boundary line of Grinnell Street, thence running east, southeast 43.04 feet to a point, thence crossing Grinnell Street and running north, northeasterly 145.95 feet to a point, thence west northwesterly 248.23 feet to a point being the east side boundary line of Jefferson Street, thence

running north, northeasterly 569.39 feet to a point being the east side terminus of Jefferson Street and the start of Quequechan Street, thence crossing the intersection of Jefferson, Quequechan and Warren Streets on a north plane to the starting point and encompassing all land, property and water lying within the above described boundaries, containing 4,338,603 square feet of private property or 99.6 acres.

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District NAME: LOCATION: Fall River, Mass., Quequechan Street between Interstate Rte 195 and Warren Street, and Jefferson Street bet, Warren & Denver Streets OWNERS: F-4-20 (Hargraves Mills #2 & #3) Providence Pile Fabric Corp. 719 River Street Woonsocket, R. I. Approx. 15,002 acres or 653,477 sq. ft, ACREAGE: F-1-1/3 (Davis Mills #1 & #2) #1 2016 1/6/ United Merchants Mfg., Inc. 1407 Broadway New York, N. Y. 10021 Combined: approx. 17.585 acres or 765,998 sq. ft. ACREAGE: F-1-1: 677,717 sq. ft. F-1-3: \ 88,281 sq. ft. F-3-1/2/3 (Parker Mills) Providence Pile Fabric Corp. 719 River Street Woonsocket, R. I. 605,423 sq. ft, F-3-1: ACREAGE: F-3-2/3: 332,768 sq. ft. 938,191 sq. ft. or approx. 21.538 acres Total: F-1-2 (Arkwright #1) * United Merchants Mfg., Inc. 1407 Broadway New York, N. Y. 10021

ACREAGE:

22,566 sq, ft. or 0.518 acres

F-2-1/2/3 (Barnaby Mills) Frito-Lay, Inc.

c/o George McElroy Associates

1011 Stermmons Towers
Dallas, Texas 75207

ACREAGE: F-2-2: 246,464 sq. ft. F-2-3: 174,365 sq. ft.

Total: 420,829 sq. ft. or approx. 9.66 acres

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Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District (continued)

E-27-1/2/3/10 (Stevens Mfg. Co.)

* Leonard M. Ansin et al, Trustee
38 Lovett Road
Newton, Mass.

ACREAGE:

E-27-1: 157,514 sq. ft. E-27-3/10: 98,738 sq. ft.

Total: 256,252 sq. ft. or 5.88 acres

E-27-2/8/6/5/7/9/11 (Stevens Mfg. Co.) Edward J. Capuano, Jr.

168 Stevens Street Fall River, Mass.

ACREAGE:

E-27-2/8: 377,345 sq. ft. E-27-6: 128,030 sq. ft. E-27-5/7/9: 279,410 sq. ft. E-27-11: 116,525 sq. ft.

Total: 901,310 sq. ft.

TOCAL

901,310 sq. ft. or approx. 20.69 acres

DESCRIPTION:

See Area Form - attached

DATES:

1882-1908

SIGNIFICANCE:

See Area Form - attached

ACREAGE:

Approx. 99,6 acres or 4,338,603 sq. ft.

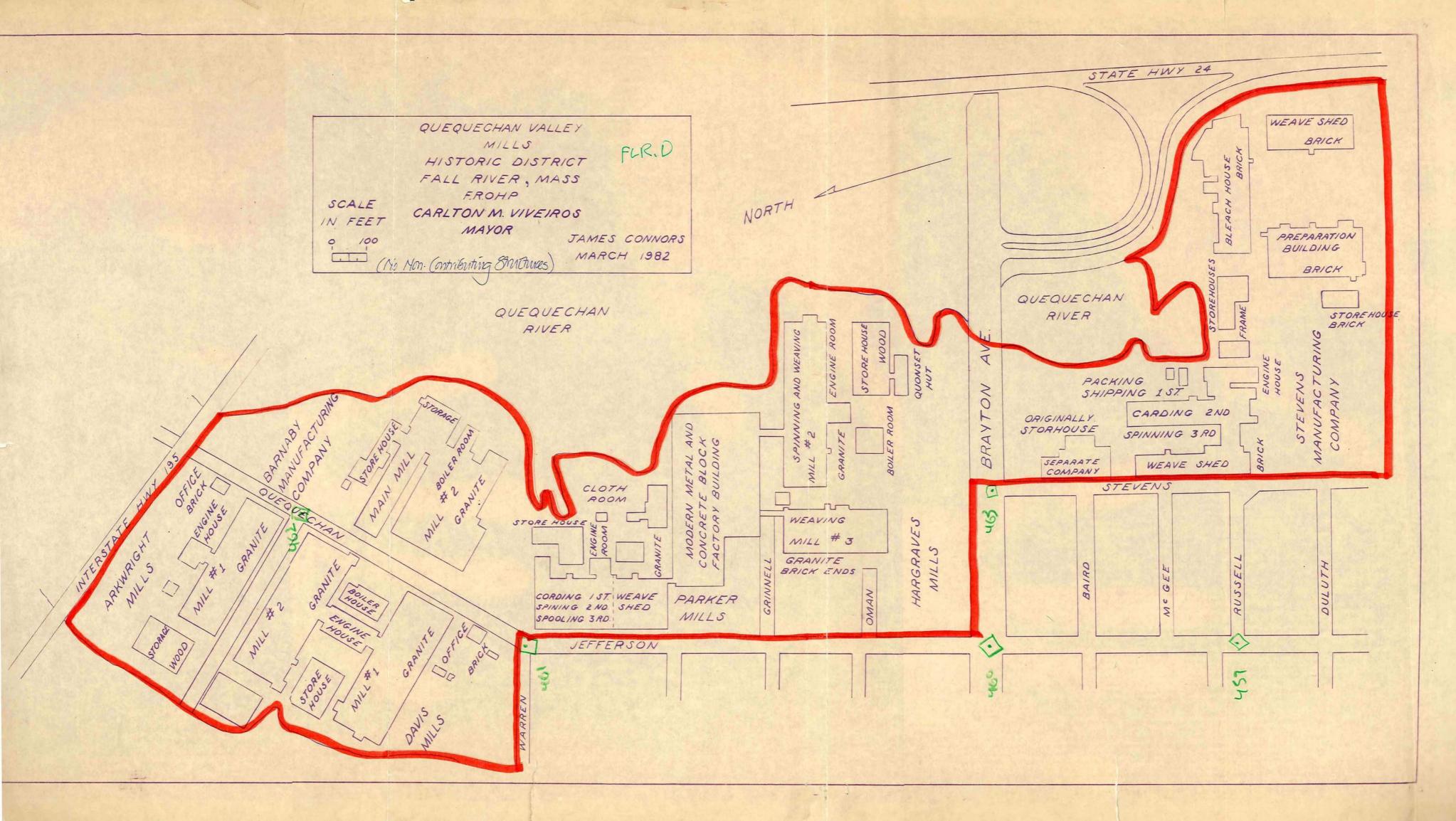
VBD:

See attached pages

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the district are the same as the exterior property lines of the six mill complexes included therein.

UTM:

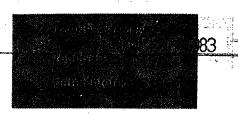
Fall River A = 19/321760|4617300 E = 19/321590|4616460 E = 19/321560|4617050 E = 19/321560|461615920 E = 19/321560|461615920 E = 19/321560|4616130 E = 19/321560|4616130 E = 19/321560|4616130 E = 19/321560|4616900 E = 19/321560|4616900



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See Instructions In How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



Type all entries—complete appli 1. Name	capie sections
	MRANE
historic <u>Historic Resource</u>	es of Fall Rivery Massachusetts
and/or common (Partial Inve	entory: Historic and Architectural Properties)
2. Location	
street & number The incorpor	cated limits of Fall River, Massachusetts NA not for publication
city, town Fall River	NA vicinity of congressional district 4th District
state Massachusetts	code 021 county Bristol code 005
3. Classificatio	n
Category X district X building(s) X structure X site District District Public Acquisition In process Multiple Category District Distri	X ves: restricted X government scientific
Resource 4. Owner of Pro	
	, po. 1
name Multiple Ownershi	p; see individual entries and district owners' lists
street & number	
city, town	vicinity of state
5. Location of L	egal Description
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Bristol County Registry of Deeds
street & number	441 North Main Street
city, town	
6. Representati	on in Existing Surveys
itie son confinuation s	has this property been determined eligible? X yes X n
date	X federal X state county X loc
lepository for survey records	·

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date entered

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Fall River Multiple Resource Area

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Representation in Existing Surveys:

- 1. Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth 1977-1979. 456 structures were identified; this survey was the basis for the Book Historic Fall River (1978).
- 2. Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth 1980-1982. Comprehensive city-wide survey; nearly 7,000 properties were surveyed.
- 3. HABS The New England Textile Mill Survey, 1971, Selected mills.
- 4. Properties already listed in the National Register:

Battleship Cove, including U.S.S. Massachusetts, U.S.S. Lionfish, and U.S.S. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. - entered September 30, 1976.

BMC Durfee High School, 289 Rock Street, entered June 11, 1981.

Fall River Water-Works, Bedford Street, entered December 7, 1981.

Academy Building, 102 South Main Street, entered July 2, 1973.

Carr-Osborn House, 456 Rock Street, entered April 4, 1980.

Lafayette-Durfee House, 94 Cherry Street, entered April 14, 1982. Unitarian Society, 309 North Main Street, entered May 18, 1982.

Properties deemed eligible:

838 - 838 -

A. J. Borden Building, 91-111 South Main Street, deemed April 1, 1981. Barnard Mills, 641-657 Quarry Street, deemed March 11, 1982.

Properties nominated as part of a Thematic Nomination:

Borden Flats Lighthouse.

7. Description

Condition

X_ fair

X excellent X good

X deteriorated X ruins

unexposed

Check one

X unaltered
X aitered

Check one
X original site

X moved

date See original entries

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Location

Fall River is a city of nearly 34 square miles located in Bristol County in south-eastern Massachusetts. The city overlooks the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay on the west. It is bordered on the north and east by Freetown, Mass., and on the south by Tiverton, Rhode Island and Westport and Dartmouth, Mass.

Topography

The city is situated on a steep granite rise overlooking the Taumton River. The terrain is rolling, with a north-south orientation; soils are generally sandy to gravelly. North and South Watuppa Ponds almost completely divide the city, with principle drainage via the Quequechan River. The Quequechan once flowed steeply from its origin in the Watuppa Ponds over a series of falls into Mount Hope Bay; unfortunately, Interstate Route 195 now bisects the city and conceals most of the river, which is depressed into a pipe under the road.

Political Boundaries

The town of Fall River was incorporated in 1803 from part of Freetown. Known as Troy from 1804 to 1834, Fall River was incorporated as a city in 1854. Its only boundary changes have been the addition of Globe Village and Newville by an 1861 Massachusetts/Rhode Island boundary resolution.

Historic Overview

Local topography profoundly influenced Fall River's growth and informed its physical development. The steep slopes hindered land transport from the town to the Bay, precluding Fall River's development as a major port in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The same steep slopes, however, created a series of falls which made the city an ideal location for the early textile mills of the 19th century. Thus, though the river is no longer generally visible, the vast number of mills on either side of the highway — the majority constructed of Fall River granite — testify to the importance of this feature in determining the city's history and configuration.

Fall River's location on Mount Hope Bay became enormously significant as steam power replaced water power in the decades immediately before and after the Civil War. Coal to fire the steam engines could be shipped much more quickly and less expensively to a coastal city like Fall River than to inland Lawrence, Lowell, or Manchester. Moreover, the overnight connection to New York via the Fall River Line permitted Fall River to establish close ties to the burgeoning New York market.

While decay, demolition, and the Western Expressway (Route 79) have by and large removed all traces of Fall River's busy late 19th and early 20th century port activity, much of the rest of the city retains its turn-of-the-century character and configuration. The most intense development (downtown Fall River)occurs between the Taunton River/Mount Hope Bay and the Watuppa Ponds, focusing on the Quequechan River. Over 50 mill complexes dominate this central spine, while a small scale central business district lies near its western end. Dense residential neighborhoods overlay most of the rest of downtown Fall River. Steep Brook, the original town center, is a still-rural village in northwestern Fall River, and land east of the Watuppa Ponds remains lightly developed.

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Settlement Patterns

Native settlement of the Fall River area occurred around the Watuppa Ponds and along the eastern edges of the Taunton and Quequechan Rivers, primarily because of their value as food sources and transportation routes. The latter function continued during the colonial period, augmented by the laying out of the first major thoroughfares, North and South Main Streets and Bedford Street, c.1700-25.

Eighteenth century settlement concentrated in the western portion of the present city, as the land east of the Watuppa Ponds was set aside for woodlots, meadowland, and an Indian reservation. Although Steep Brook (near the present Freetown line) emerged as a village center early in the 18th century, homes were also scattered along North and South Main Streets during the colonial period, and small mills were established on the Quequechan River. Population figures for this period are not isolated for the area which presently constitutes Fall River; however, the number of residents here at the turn of the 19th century was probably less than 300.

After incorporation in 1803, the focus of settlement shifted almost completely to the Quequechan River. By 1830 intense industrial development was established along the banks of the river, and residential and commercial development had settled in a primitive grid north of the river and east of North Main Street. This pattern continued throughout the 19th century and became increasingly urbanized. Industrialization was accompanied by astounding population growth: 320% between 1810 and 1830 (1296 residents to 4158), 644% between 1830 and 1870 (4158 to 26,766), and 366% between 1870 and 1900 (26,766 to 104,863); the foreign born segment comprised as much as 49% of the total (1885).

Development of discrete socio-ethnic neighborhoods (all textile oriented) began during this period and intensified as the century progressed. The upper and middle class residential districts moved northward away from the Quequechan, and workers' neighborhoods were established closer to the mills, along and south of the river. The central business district was well defined by the late 19th century, coalescing after a disastrous 1843 fire.

By the early 20th century, almost all of the structures presently standing in Fall River had been built. Population peaked (128,993 in 1925) and then began to decline as the textile industry moved south in the 1920s. Although this decline precluded much new residential and industrial construction, destruction of the central business district again by fire in 1928 resulted in an unusually large number of new commercial buildings. Today's population stands at about 100,000 people, with the largest ethnic groups being the Portuguese and French Canadians.

Architectural Development: Introduction

Fall River's architecture is a physical reflection of the city's history. The agricultural economy of the 18th and early 19th centuries was very limited in scale and is well represented by a small collection of vernacular domestic structures in the northern half of town. The first stage of the new textile wealth began in the mid 19th century, illustrated by a limited but impressive number of

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Fall River Multiple Resource Nomination

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Greek Revival and early Italianate structures -- both modest and elaborate -- scattered along the rivers, North Main Street, and the Highlands.

Late in the 19th century, as development and accompanying population growth exploded, most of the present downtown was filled in with later Victorian style buildings: the Highlands with elegant suburban mansions in the Italianate, Mansard, Queen Anne, Stick, and Shingle styles; areas around North Park and Oak Grove Cemetery with middle-class, single and two-family houses, in similar styles but more modest designs; and the central business district with impressive new commercial and institutional structures in the High Victorian Gothic and Romanesque styles.

The turn of the century saw development of Globe Village to the east and the entire area south of the Quequechan River with dense, more utilitarian multi-family housing (tenements and three-deckers), followed by simple Colonial Revival suburbanization in the far northern section of downtown. A few contemporary examples of early 20th century commercial blocks complete Fall River's architectural evolution.

Fall River is essentially a city of the late 19th century. Its period of greatest prosperity and construction occurred in the quarter century after the Civil War, an era which did more to establish Fall River's present appearance than any other. By 1890 the city's character, pattern, and scale were well defined, and (with the exception perhaps of the triple decker) its most significant architectural forms had been introduced.

Foremost among these are the mills that dominate the city. The sprawling complexes, in their homogeneity and ubiquity, testify to the role of cotton textiles in Fall River's history and immediately distinguish the city from other industrial communities. Most of the mills are built of granite, a rare feature in American factory construction; thus Fall River's extensive collection is particularly notable. Because of the profound distinctions between the mills and other building forms, the architectural description which follows is divided into two sections: industrial architecture and non-industrial architecture (residential, commercial, and institutional).

Architecture: Residential, Institutional, Commercial

Almost all of the pre-industrial buildings surviving in Fall River (approx. 12-18) are located in the northern half of town, along North Main Street and at Steep Brook. They are evenly divided between cottages and houses and are, with one exception, (#275) center chimney structures of five bays' width. Most have very simple detailing confined to entrance surrounds with pediments or straight entablatures. Although these buildings are clearly colloquial expressions, given the small number of houses dating from the period, it is remarkable that as many examples have been preserved (#56, 131, 274, 275, 276, 283, 287, 288). The earliest institutional buildings in Fall River -- including three churches and the first and second town halls (1805, Steep Brook, and 1825, a mile south on North Main Street) -- are no longer extant.

As the textile industry became established in Fall River, a great number of houses, churches, and stores were built, especially after 1850. Workers' housing from the

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early industrial period (approx. 1820-70) ranged from a few Greek Revival double cottages to Greek Revival and Italianate two-family houses with both sidehall plans and center entrances, numbers of which were built across the city in the 1850s and 60s. Sidehall plan Greek Revival and Italianate single-family houses are also fairly common. Most of the period's workers' and modest-sized single-family housing follows the Taunton River along North Main Street and the Quequechan River along Rodman Street (#73, 530; Corky Row, Area A).

There are relatively few stylish houses for the first years of the early industrial period, but their number rapidly increased during this era; these are best seen collected in the Highlands District (Area C). Although they are not numerous, a few important Greek Revival houses survive in Fall River: several temple front buildings with porticos along North Main Street (#265, 266, 313), and at least one example (Carr-Osborn House, #369) by Russell Warren in the Highlands District (Area C). Most of these Greek Revival structures are similar to the Carr-Osborn House, with an end chimney and double pile plan, although some do not incorporate a full portico (#268) and others feature the small frieze windows common in coastal Bristol County(#530,536).

Many well detailed Italianate and high Victorian Italianate villas of the late 1850s and 60s are preserved in Fall River. Most of these are four-square plan, end chimney houses with low hip roofs and belvederes (#529; Highlands District, Area C). A few houses were built of granite (451 Rock Street: Highlands District, Area C). In general, these residences feature standard Italianate details, such as arched windows, bracketed cornices, and entrance porches or hoods.

One of the most important institutional buildings of the period (which does not survive) was the Town Hall of 1845-46, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick Greek Revival structure. At least a dozen churches were built during the mid 19th century — notable indications of Fall River's increasing diversity. However, only four survive: one vernacular Greco-Gothic Revival structure at Steep Brook (#501) and three notable examples of early Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture (the Unitarian Church, #263; First Baptist Church, #259; St. Mary's Church, #499). The only other known surviving public buildings from this period are the N. B. Borden School, 1868, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick Second Empire style structure (#221), and Engine Company #3, 1843, a wood frame Greek Revival fire station (#491).

The earliest commercial buildings of note were constructed in the mid 19th century, primarily near North Main and Bedford Streets. The earliest surviving structure, located in the Downtown District (Area B) is the Mount Hope Block (c. 1845), a four-story, brick Greek Revival building. The most outstanding commercial building to survive is the Fall River Savings Bank, a two-story brick Romanesque Revival building (1867), also in the Downtown District (Area B).

Building construction, which had been on the rise since the mid century, increased dramatically in the late industrial period (1870-1915). Most striking was the increase in the number of multiple-family houses built. The area of dense settlement expanded

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from the areas directly along the Taunton and Quequechan Rivers south to the Rhode Island border and east nearly to North Watuppa Pond.

Multiple-family tenements were the innovative building type of this period, with most of the surviving examples constructed probably between 1870 and 1890. Three-story Italianate tenements and 2½ story Mansard blocks with polygonal bays are typical of this building type in Fall River; numbers of these are found east of North Main Street and in the Corky Row District (Area A). An unusual Queen Anne style block of rowhouses is located across from Kennedy Park (#219). Smaller 1½ story, sidehall plan, single-family houses in the Queen Anne and late Italianate styles are interspersed in these same neighborhoods (#125). In the 1880s and 1890s, large new areas of construction began to develop: at Flint and Globe Villages, blocks of hip-roofed Queen Anne and large Italianate three-deckers were interspersed with single and two-family houses.

More ambitiously detailed designs were also constructed in Fall River in this period, largely in the northern section of town. Suburban neighborhoods of elaborate Second Empire and Stick Style single-family homes were built in the Highlands District (Area C) in the 1880s and 90s, accompanied by substantial Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival style single-family houses, which spilled over into areas northward and eastward as well (#70, 142,264). In addition to these single-family houses, many well detailed Shingle Style and Colonial Revival two-family houses were built in the eastern half of town. By the turn of the century, however, the number of such elaborate houses being built had dropped considerably from the peak years of c. 1868-80.

Fall River retains a splendid collection of late 19th century churches and municipal buildings, in particular an outstanding group of four High Victorian Gothic fire stations (1873) by the Boston firm of Hartwell and Swazey (#114,492, and Highlands District, Area C). Other individually notable institutional structures — innovative in style and monumental in scale — include the Fall River Waterworks, 1873-75, a Ruskinian Gothic complex (#22; NR 1981); the Bristol County Courthouse, 1895-1910, a granite Richardsonian Romanesque building (#254); the Fall River Public Library, 1898, a well detailed Renaissance Revival building (Downtown District, Area B); the Fall River Armory, 1895, a crenellated Romanesque Revival structure of massive proportions (Downtown District, Area B); and the B. M. C. Durfee High School, 1886, a lavishly appointed Renaissance Revival building (Highlands District, Area C). An interesting group of more modest but contemporary school buildings was also constructed during this period; these are Renaissance and Romanesque Revival inspired structures built of brick (#493, 494, 495,531).

Among the many notable churches dating from this period are: the Central Congregational Church, 1875, a well detailed Ruskinian Gothic church (#353); the First Congregational Church, 1911-13, a very fine rock-faced granite ashlar Gothic Revival structure (Highlands District, Area C); three Victorian Gothic Catholic churches by Patrick C. Keeley (#497, 498,499), and two Catholic churches by a noted local designer, Louis G. Destremps (#233,535)

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Fall River's central business district was briskly developed in the period, with three and four story brick commercial buildings dating from the 1880s and 90s constructed along North Main Street from Bedford to Pine Street and later on South Main Street. Among the finest of these architecturally are the Borden Block (a.k.a. Academy Building; NR 1973), 1875-76 (#534); the Durfee Block, 1887, and the Fall River National Bank, c.1890 (both are included in the Downtown District, Area B), and a flat-iron plan building in Corky Row (Area A). Other three and four story brick commercial buildings were constructed in the period at Flint Village on Pleasant Street (#527).

New construction in general slowed during the early 20th century, but maintained a steady pace; styles were usually more restrained, reflecting the city's faltering economy.

Residential development in this century was extended northward from President Avenue to Mount Pleasant Street and eastward to North Watuppa Pond. Most of these structures are single-family Colonial Revival and Craftsman houses, with some bungalows interspersed. Multiple-family (both two-families and triple deckers) in simple Colonial Revival or Craftsman designs continued to be built in the neighborhoods to the south and east of the central business district (#1). Simple single-family cottages and bungalows were built in small numbers within and at the edge of these neighborhoods.

Institutional construction dropped off sharply in the early 20th century, and the focus shifted from ecclesiastical to school buildings. Among the notable buildings from this period are the Doran School, 1926; the Fall River Technical High School, 1929 (Highlands District, Area C); the Fall River School Administration building, c.1915; the Bradford Durfee Textile School, c.1895-1930; and the Y.M.C.A., c.1920. Most of these are restrained Renaissance or Colonial Revival structures of masonry construction, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height with flat roofs. The most outstanding institutional building of the period is the U. S. Post Office and Custom House, 1929, a handsome two-story neoclassical structure (Downtown District, Area B).

Commercial construction at the city center continued at a steady pace through the 1920s, reflected in three and four story masonry and steel constructed stores with Renaissance and Colonial Revival detailing. Among the best of these -- all located in the Downtown District (Area B) -- are the Burke Block, c.1929, a Renaissance Revival structure with elaborate terracotta trim; the Union Savings Bank, 1928, a neoclassical style building; the Moore Building, c.1929, a yellow brick building with Chicago windows and pressed metal trim; and the Citizens Savings Bank, 1928, a four story Renaissance Revival building faced with ashlar limestone. In addition to these large commercial buildings in the central business district a few smaller, one story commercial buildings are located along North Main Street, Plymouth Street, Pleasant Street, and at neighborhood corner locations; these are comparatively few in number and are mostly frame buildings of the turn of the century.

Very little of the exuberance and creativity evident in Fall River's 19th century buildings can be attributed to professional architects. In fact, most of the residential building stock was designed and built by local carpenter-builders, guided

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by precedent and the prevailing clients' taste. A small number of mill owners' houses were professionally designed, but most of the architects' commissions were for public buildings, churches, and schools. The list of locally, regionally, and nationally known architects who worked in Fall River (see individual entries) includes Russell Warren and Angell & Swift from Providence; Nathaniel J. Bradlee, George Clough, Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue, Hartwell and Swazey, William Emerson, and Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge from Boston; and Patrick C. Keeley from New York.

Of all the building types, the ecclesiastical commissions stand out, with major examples of the work of Patrick C. Keeley (New England's foremost designer of early Catholic Churches; #497, 498, 499) and Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (Boston; First Congregational Church; Highlands District, Area C) being the most notable. It is also among the churches that one finds the best work of the major local architects, Josiah Brown (#259) and Louis Destremps (#233,535). Public building commissions, especially schools, seem to have been evenly divided between local and outside architects. Although many of the mills were architect-designed, most of the late 19th century mill architects were closer to being engineers, more concerned with function than aesthetics.

Architecture: Mills

By the 1860s and 1870s, Fall River's textile mills had settled into a fairly standard form. Each mill housed a combination of processes whose location relative to each other and to the rate of work were carefully balanced to assure a smooth flow of materials. Stephen Davol's 1846 designs for the Pocasset Mill (no longer standing) were the first to plan the mill as an organic whole, identifying the location of belting, shafting, and material in advance of construction. Such a comprehensive approach to mill design was sufficiently unusual to bring foreign manufacturers to study both the mill and its design.

The first mills -- dating before the 1843 fire -- were usually small, narrow (40 to 50 feet wide), two to three story structures; the only surviving remnant of this type of construction is Oliver Chace's Thread Mill (#17). In contrast, the post-fire mills were usually 300 feet long, 72 feet wide, and five to six stories high (#477, etc). Elaborate stair towers, often at the center of the building but frequently at either end, provided both access and architectural relief to the facades (#77,474,505, inter alia).

With a capacity of 30,000 spindles and 800 looms, each mill employed approximately 325-350 workers and used about 3,500 bales of cotton per year to produce nine million yards of print cloth annually. Typically, the first and second floors of the mills were used for weaving, the third for carding, and the fourth and fifth for spinning. The engines were generally placed in an ell, while the main driving wheel -- from which led all the belts transmitting power to the various departments -- was placed in the basement, thus bringing the source of transmission as close as possible to its work.

Conscious attempts were made to minimize potential fire damage to buildings that had interior wood framing and oil-soaked wooden floors. Floor joists were few and

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large in section to expose minimum surface area to fire and to slow the combustion rate. Joist ends were so shaped that, in the event of collapse due to fire, they would not pull the masonry walls down with them. Sprinklers were installed in the mills as early as 1872. A fire in 1874 at the Granite Mill (#482), which claimed 23 lives, resulted in a major change in Fall River mill construction. Because that mill was built with the usual pitched roof, the workers in the attic were unable to reach the stair tower. After this fire, new mills were built with nearly flat roofs which allowed fire escapes to be built around all sides of even the top story of the mills.

By the mid 1870s, mansard roofs (although still popular for houses) were also being discouraged by the Factory Mutual Insurance Companies because of high fire risks. The newer, nearly flat, slightly pitched roof was in universal use in Fall River mills by the 1880s. These roofs were made possible by the introduction of coal tar coatings or tar paper coatings, with tin or gravel, which effectively made the roof watertight (Quequechan Valley Mills District, Area D, inter alia).

The last variation of mill construction, dating to the early 20th century, produced mills which are clearly identifiable and "modern" in appearance. These mills are even wider than previous ones, have less ornamentation, and are marked by significantly larger windows, often in a T-cross division, to let in additional light (#473, 506, 516, etc.).

Mill complexes could number up to three main mills, each with separate engine, picker and cloth houses and occupying 18 acres or more (Border City, #485; Sagamore, #517 and 518; Hargraves: Quequechan Valley Mills District, Area D; and Durfee, #480). With their associated housing, stores, and schools, they made up and continue to make up the dominant form of Fall River's built environment.

Methodology

The properties included in the Fall River Multiple Resource Nomination reflect the civic, architectural, and industrial development of the city over the past 250 years. While it can be said that the entire fabric of the city illustrates this development, the four districts (Downtown Fall River, Corky Row, the Highlands, and the Quequechan Valley Mills District), 39 mill complexes (nine within districts), 15 churches (three within districts), and 49 other individual structures, complexes, and sites nominated herein have been singled out because of their historical associations, quality and integrity of design, and visual character. The judgement that these properties best represent the significant aspects of the economic, social, and cultural development of Fall River is based on the results of an in-depth, comprehensive historical and architectural inventory of the city (1980-82).

Survey Base and Evaluation

A previous survey (Preservation Partnership, 1977) identified 496 of the most outstanding structures. Over 6,000 additional properties were inventoried in 1980-82, many of which were investigated through primary sources. Work was concentrated on

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surveying and researching all public buildings, churches, schools, mills, and significant commercial structures. Several neighborhoods were researched intensely, resulting in district nominations for the Highlands (Area C), Corky Row (Area A), and Downtown (Area B). Steep Brook (Fall River before 1813) was also surveyed; a district was not appropriate, but six of the most intact houses were nominated to represent pre-industrial settlement.

Although notable workers' and middle-class housing was built in abundance and has been surveyed, the comparatively short project period made impossible a thorough evaluation of such structures individually. Thus, the present nomination intentionally under-represents a significant category of Fall River's housing stock.

Like the survey, this nomination concentrates heavily on the mills, churches, and public buildings and a few key areas of development which best symbolize the city. Those parts of the city not included in the nomination consist primarily of a string of multi-family workers' housing settlements and neighborhood commercial areas, organized around the increasingly dispersed factories.

Although a large number of the mill complexes survive, the adjoining residential neighborhoods have generally lost their continuity and architectural integrity through demolition and alteration. While the bulk of their surviving building stock is undistinguished, these areas — like the French Canadian Flint neighborhood, Niagara, and parts of the North and South Ends — do reflect the expansion of the city in the 1880s and 1890s, when immigration and productivity were at a peak. These neighborhoods are distinguished architecturally by their civic structures: Victorian schools (#221, 493, 494, 495, 496, 531), churches (#128, 233, 497, 498, 499, 524, 525), and firehouses (#114, 492), most of which survive intact. Corky Row (Area A) is the most cohesive workers' neighborhood left, although it has also suffered from change.

Organization and Personnel

The Fall River Survey and Multiple Resource Nomination has been undertaken by the Fall River Office of Historic Preservation (William Hargraves, Jr., City Preservation Officer) and funded by the city's Community Development Agency. The Office of Historic Preservation was created in December 1979, and shortly thereafter hired ACT for Massachusetts to prepare a survey methodology and work program for the inventory. In September 1980, Vivienne Lasky was hired as Preservation Planner to direct the project. The survey project was unique in that it was a collaborative venture: most of the staff support came from the local CETA program, which provided 17 researchers/surveyors, while a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission provided the monies to hire the preservation planner.

Architect files were started, a cataloguing and retrieval system for the survey was set up, and the archives increased. The Fall River Office of Historic Preservation now has a complete run of the city directories, all the relevant atlases, many city documents, and copies of most of the books that constitute the Fall River bibliography.

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Two of the original CETA surveyors — Bruce Bombadier and Patricia Giza — were subsequently hired as research assistants. In February 1982, an additional Preservation Consultant, Pamela Fox, was hired in order for the project to be completed within the time frame. She was responsible for the industrial survey and for writing the inventory forms for two districts and a number of individual properties. The high standards and superb quality of the maps is due to Giles Callahan (also a member of the original CETA team) and James Connors, and the bulk of the National Register photographs to Pamela Shields, a student intern from Roger Williams College. Without the 40 people who worked so diligently for two years, this Multiple Resource Nomination would not have been possible.

Other Preservation Activities

The nomination is not, however, the only product. The archives already serve the public, and the survey has generated a good deal of community support. The Fall River Historical Society and the Fall River Preservation Society both shared resources with the Office of Historic Preservation, and a new preservation partnership has been forged. The Fall River Historical Commission has also supported the survey, and its input has been invaluable.

Monthly public hearings have resulted in the placement of close to 400 properties on the Fall River Register of Significant Structures, which affords protection through the use of a demolition ordinance. Thus, many of the properties included in this nomination have already been protected from demolition and their owners made aware of their significance and value.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics deducation engineering exploration/settlemen industry Invention	iandscape architectur iaw ilterature military music t philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	soo indinidual entrias	Builder/Architect SQL	individual antres	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction

With its sprawling granite mills, distinct working and upper class residential neighborhoods, and compact central business district, Fall River presents one of the country's best preserved textile manufacturing centers; its story is emblematic of American urban history.

A small agricultural village in 1813, by the end of the 19th century Fall River produced 70% of all the print cloth manufactured in the United States. The vast array of architecture which resulted from this phenomenal growth represents generations of human inventiveness and technological progress, foreign immigration and hard work, capital formation and social unrest. Because the city's built environment so clearly spells out the transformation of the Industrial Revolution in America, it is considered of national importance.

The Multiple Resource Area of Fall River retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; it meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register. This nomination includes four districts, two individual parks, two burial grounds, and 92 other individual nominations. Nine of these properties are already listed on the National Register, while another is still pending final approval.

Community Development: Agricultural Settlement (c.1700-1810)

The very characteristics which later encouraged Fall River's industrial growth hampered its early development: the granite ledges limited agriculture, the steep grade to the water and unprotected harbor discouraged the trade that characterized other Taunton Valley communities, and the Watuppa Ponds and Mount Hope Bay precluded easy access to Newport, Providence, or New Bedford. The only important highway that passed through Fall River was the Boston to Newport Turnpike. Paralleling the Taunton River, it survives today as North and South Main Streets.

The villages of Fall River (located at the Quequechan Falls) and Steep Brook (near the present Freetown line) were set off from Freetown in 1803 at their own request. The mother town was more than eight miles long, and the villagers in the southwest part found it difficult to get to town meetings. In recognition of its relative importance, the new town hall (no longer extant) was located in Steep Brook, where it remained until 1825. The independent spirit of the age resulted in a fleeting name change for Fall River, which was known as Troy from 1804 to 1834.

The town's limited agrarian economy was supplemented by seaborn commerce. In the early Federal period, "every farmer of importance was a ship carpenter and had his own vessel, usually a sloop of 35-40 tons . . . in which he and his family made their trips to Providence, Newport, and even New York." 1

¹Fenner, Henry M. A History of Fall River (New York, 1906), p.12.

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The census of 1810 reported that the town of Fall River had more than 1,000 inhabitants; in comparison, New Bedford's population then exceeded 5,000. A map of 1812 records a near-rural community, with perhaps 20 buildings clustered around the junction of Main and Bedford Streets at the village of Fall River (#131), a still distinct village at Steep Brook (#274, 276, 283, 287, 288), and a thin scattering of houses and barns surrounding the two (#56). A few of those very early Fall River houses still stand today; they date from the mid 18th to early 19th centures, and their owners had family names like Borden, Brightman, Hathaway, Durfee, and Davol (#56, 275, Area H).

Early Industrialization (c1810-1843)

The 1810s saw a shift in the traditional patterns of local development. The maritime trade that previously sustained New England was stagnated by the War of 1812, after which New York began to overshadow New England commercially. Meanwhile, new attempts at manufacturing began to spur development in places where potential water power sufficient to operate machinery existed. With this shift, the village of Troy/Fall River — where the Quequechan River dropped more than 130 feet in half a mile — gained the advantage over neighboring towns and the village of Steep Brook.

Although small grist, saw, and fulling mills were established on the Quequechan by 1703, these operated solely for local consumption as part of the agrarian economy. Fall River's character changed in 1813 with the founding of the first great granite textile mills, the Fall River Manufactory and the Troy Cotton and Woolen Company. The former was organized primarily with local capital and relied on the expertise of Dexter Wheeler and David Anthony, who had worked with Samuel Slater at the nation's first successful cotton mill in nearby Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Because of this close relationship to Pawtucket, the Fall River Manufactory (built in 1814) was one of the first mills in America to install cotton-picking machines; in 1817 practical power looms were installed.

The Troy Company was established by Oliver Chace and investors from Swansea, located just across Mount Hope Bay. Its immediate success led the same investors to establish the Pocasset Company, a water power company which rented out space in its mill to a number of cloth manufacturers, including Andrew Robeson, whose Fall River Print Works became the first calico print works in the city. The Pocasset also gave birth to Fall River's first separate textile-machine building firm, Harris and Hawes (1823).

Thus, the pattern of Fall River's industrial development emerged almost from the beginning. A tight-knit group of local families -- early investors, landowners whose property and water rights were utilized, and technical experts with ties to the pioneers in textile manufacturing -- formed the business and social elite who were to control the city's destiny for almost a century. Their names -- Durfee, Davol, Borden, Anthony -- are still part of the city, emblazoned on banks, schools, and mills. As opposed to Lawrence or Lowell, Fall River was developed by local capital which retained control of the means of production.

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The 1820s initiated a period of building and prosperity for Fall River. Richard Borden and Bradford Durfee joined members of the Wilkinson family manufacturers in Pawtucket to establish the Fall River Iron Works. Its products included hoops, nails, rolled iron, and castings to serve both the shipbuilding and textile industries. The Iron Works was crucial in the development of Fall River, controlling capital, real estate, and an intensified machinery industry, all important adjuncts to the development of the textile industry. Another important catalyst to development was the Watuppa Reservoir Company (1826). When its dam was completed in 1832, water stored behind it at nightcould be used during factory hours.

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By 1832, Fall River contained 14 cotton manufacturing companies; the largest mill was the Iron Works-controlled Annawan Mill (1825, no longer standing), which supplied over half the print cloth of the Fall River Print Works. A year later, Borden interests built their own plant, the American Print Works, which by the late 19th century, would be the largest in the country (#477).

In order to capitalize the developing textile industry, manufacturers established two banks in Fall River during the 1820s. The Fall River Bank (1825; now located at 49-50 North Main Street, Area B) was first led by David Anthony. also the founder of the Fall River Manufactory, followed by Col. Richard Borden, a principle organizer and treasurer of the Fall River Iron Works. The Fall River Savings Bank (1828: presently at 141 North Main Street, Area B) engaged as its first president Micah H. Ruggles, who also served as agent for the Pocasset Mills.

Two new civic structures symbolically recognized this new economic pattern: in 1825 Town Hall moved halfway to Troy from Steep Brook (no longer extant) and in 1834 the custom house was moved from Dighton to Troy (renamed Fall River at that time).

Fall River's population began to increase steadily during the 1820s, and the residential area northeast of the old town core, at the four corners of Bedford and Main Streets, built up quickly with handsome houses of the late Federal period. A number of these houses from the earliest days of industry remain today, concentrated around Cherry, Rock, and June Streets (#/3/),

Since the start of its industrial growth, Fall River expanded too rapidly for its own population to satisfy the need for labor. Workers came to Fall River from surrounding towns and from abroad -- mostly England, Scotland, and Ireland at first. In 1840 the population of Fall River was 6738; a third of these were employed in manufacturing (893 in eight cotton manufacturing firms, 100 in the woolen factory, 730 in the three calico printing companies, 250 in the Iron Works Co., and about 90 in the building and repair of machinery). By 1842 Fall River citizens were complaining to the state legislature that they could not compete with the increasing foreign population, which was willing to work in the mills for wages lower than local laborers would accept.

By the early 1840s, Fall River surpassed in importance neighboring Taunton, Freetown, and Somerset -- all greater and wealthier during the earlier agricultural-

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maritime-commercial era. Unfortunately, little remains of this first phase of Fall River's expansion. In July of 1843 "the great fire" consumed 20 acres between Borden and Franklin Streets in the heart of the village. While only one factory was destroyed, the customs house and post office, three churches, two hotels and banks, about 75 mechanics' shops, and 95 houses were lost.

Urban Expansion (1844-c.1870)

With resilience typical of the mid 19th century, though, the Fall River merchants and manufacturers quickly rebuilt the burnt district, raising blocks of brick and stone more substantial and elegant than the pre-fire wooden buildings they replaced. Regrettably, most of those post-fire blocks from the mid 1840s have been lost, some through demolition, the rest in two major 20th century fires. (The third Town Hall, a handsome Greek Revival structure remodelled with a prominent tower and cupola in 1872, was demolished in 1962.) One of the few surviving structures is the Mount Hope Block of 1845 (91-105 North Main Street, Area B), which housed one or more hotels until 1915.

As a result of the post-fire rebuilding, the highest south-facing part of the city became the home of Fall River's newly wealthy mill owners (Highlands District, Area C). The move to a strictly residential neighborhood in the early 1840s was in marked contrast to the pattern a decade earlier, when owners lived close to the factories clustered at the falls and in the heart of downtown. In the lower sections of the Highlands and on the fringe of downtown along North Main Street, substantial temple-fronted mansions (c.1844) stand as the most elegant physical manifestation of the new-found wealth of the mill owning elite (#265, 266, 313, 369). Retardataire and frequently misdated because of their post-fire construction, these houses may be attributable to Russell Warren, the region's most important architect of the period.

In contrast, workers' and middle class housing remained traditionally close to the mills. Modest mid 19th century housing stands in three important areas: near Border City on North Main Street (#73), along the Quequechan on Bedford and Pleasant Streets (#530), and south of the Quequechan in Corky Row (Area A). The latter neighborhood, whose predominant character is created today by the multi-family houses of the late 19th century, retains a good many smaller houses of the late Federal and Greek Revival styles from the 1830s and 40s.

By 1845, the closely knit town consisted of cotton manufacturing supported by a cloth-printing industry, an iron industry, and the beginning of the textile machinery industry. Two technological changes — in transportation and in power — propelled growth in the two decades before the Civil War. Integration within the wider New England transportation network became important to the previously inaccessible town. The Fall River Railroad (1845) connected the town to nearby Berkley and thence to Taunton and New Bedford, while the development of port facilities led to the organization of the famous Fall River Line (1847), connecting the town to Providence and New York. Col. Richard Borden

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of the Iron Works complomerate was a major promoter of both ventures.

Steam overtook water power between 1840 and 1844, with the erection of a new steam-powered plant on the waterfront by the American Print Works, and with the construction of the first steam cotton mill in Fall River, the Massasoit (1843). The city's bayside location gave it an edge over inland cities in obtaining the coal necessary to produce steam power relatively speedily and inexpensively.

The transition to steam resulted in a significantly altered settlement pattern for the city. Mills scattered throughout Fall River to Mechanicsville, Laurel Lake, and the South Watuppa Pond, while mill houses, tenements, schools, and churches clustered around the new mills. The city developed many of the overall patterns — the general layout of streets, relative locations of industrial, commercial, and residential sections — which remain as the historical and visual framework of contemporary Fall River. In 1854, Fall River obtained a city charter.

In contrast to other textile centers, Fall River prospered during the Civil War, for two reasons: because the Fall River mills had made substantial cotton purchases prior to the outbreak of war (in anticipation of the short crop in 1861), and because most Fall River mills produced print cloth, whose sale price rose along with the skyrocketing price of raw cotton, keeping constant the margin between the costs of raw materials and finished products, upon which mill profits were based. Not only did the city come through the war years without devastation, but some new mills actually started up. The Union Mills (#479), opened a new factory during the period (1859; 1865), and the Granite Mill, organized in 1863, began operation in 1865 (#482).

Major advances were made in a number of other Fall River industries as well, particularly in textile machinery. These included the introduction (1838) and building of the self-acting spinning mule by Marrel, Davol and Co., development of the Fall River Loom (1845-46) by the Watuppa Co., and construction of a major new loom works in 1868 by Lincoln, Kilburn and Co.

Cultural Dynamism (c.1879 -1920)

It was the decades following the war, however, that saw Fall River's expansion into the pre-eminent textile city in America. Pent-up demand deferred during the war, and the development of the national railroad network expanded the potential market exponentially. Subscription drives to raise new capital resulted in over fifteen new textile companies formed in 1871-72; 20 new mills were built and more than half a million spindles were added, increasing the number by almost 100%. This was the peak of new mill construction and represents Fall River's greatest prosperity. At the same time, clear weaknesses in the economic structure also emerged.

Print cloth dominated production, 90% of the spindles in the city being devoted to this product. The city's first fine goods mill, the King Philip, was completed

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in 1871 (#513), and finishing capacity was increased in 1872 by the organization of the Fall River Bleachery, which took advantage of the pure water of South Watuppa Pond (#507). (The quality of water for manufacturing, rather than drinking, was a prime concern in the construction of the Fall River Water-Works [#22] in 1873.) Indeed, a million spindles a decade were added between 1865 and 1885, so that by 1892 the city of Fall River contained more than 15% of all the spindles in the United States.

Numerous mills remain from this period (see Area D and individual inventory forms for mills). An Englishman's description at the turn of the century reads:

"The cotton mills are the chief attraction of Fall River. There are eighty-one of them, owned by forty-one companies, or corporations as they are called in New England. These mills are dotted all over the city. Some of them abut on to the principle business streets. Many of them are on the shores of the lakes and the river. The mills have made the city, and their presence in all parts of it is a continual reminder of the fact that the city has grown up about the mills.

"All the mills are built of light grey granite, the formation which underlies the whole of the city. They are as handsome in appearance as mill buildings could possibly be, and, generally speaking, are six or seven storys high. The walls of many of them are overgrown with Japanese ivy. There are no weaving sheds, as there are in Lancashire. All the departments are under one roof, the two lower floors being usually set apart for weaving. The windows on these floors are very high and of double width. One-story, skylighted rooms would not be possible in the climate of New England. In the summer, when the temperature in the sun is often at 120° to 130°, weaving sheds of the Lancashire type would be unbearably hot, while in the winter, for weeks at a time, the skylights would be covered with two feet of snow. When a mill company is engaged only in weaving, the mills are two storys high, with flat gravelled roofs. All the New England cotton mills are built after this style. The new mills are so wide, high, and well lighted that, although there are twelve or thirteen alleys in the weaving rooms, it is lighter in the middle alleys than in the second or third from the windows in the older mills. All the newer mills have one or two towers, according to the length of the mill. stairways are in these towers, and the tower rooms serve as the landing or entry for each floor. The towers rise above the mill buildings to afford a place for the belfry."

²Edward Porritt, "The Cotton Mill Towns of New England," The Co-operative Wholesale Societies England and Scotland Annual for 1900. (Manchester and Glasgow, 1900), pp.198-199.

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Real estate values skyrocketed as the new corporations sought great, level parcels for mills and mill-related housing. No longer did the mills need to be sited on flowing water. Now that steam was in use, ponds or even wells could satisfy the demands of industry. Thus, the mills of the 1870s altered the shape of Fall River, giving its present elongated shape and diversity of neighborhoods (#77, 479, 508, 510, etc.). The "era of new mills" laid the foundations for three major new residential areas now very tightly built: Mechanicsville (#77), (in the northwestern part of town), Globe Village (south of Kennedy Park), and The Flint (in the east). These are sprawling areas of quickly built, generally plain, multi-family housing with small commercial strips. Concurrently, development of the smaller, elite Highlands area (Area C) intensified, resulting in a splendidly preserved catalogue of innovative Victorian styles.

The energy of this milieu is also represented in a rich array of public and institutional structures, most of which were designed by prominent architects. The decades between 1870 and 1900 witnessed a burst of handsome and often monumental new schools, fire stations, governmental buildings, waterworks, and churches. The majority of buildings of this type still survive, notable exceptions being the Romanesque Revival style post office and railroad station (see inventory forms for Public Buildings and Churches). Banks, hotels, and commercial blocks followed suit, with substantial Victorian blocks remaining on North and South Main Streets near the present Government Center (#401, 534; Downtown District, Area B). Several landscaped parks and social and charitable institutions complete the picture of the popular culture of this era (#341, 526, 528; Areas E, F, G).

During the period 1870 to 1900, while the number of spindles was increasing from 550,000 to 3,000,000, the number of people in Fall River increased from 27,000 to 105,000. The tripling of the population in 30 years was accomplished largely by immigration. In 1900, fewer than 4% of the city's population were of American parentage. While there were Irish before industrialization, their immigration began in earnest in the 1850s, and by 1875 there were about 9000 of Irish descent in the city. That number more than doubled to 20,000 in 1885. Corky Row, as its name suggests, was the first Irish neighborhood and chronicles the rise of that ethnic group in the labor movement and politics (Area A).

The number of people of English birth or parentage was about 8700 in 1875; 13,000 in 1885; and 22,000 in 1895. French Canadians began arriving in large numbers during the expansion years of 1870 to 1875. In 1875 they numbered 5000; in 1885, 8200; in 1895, 17,000; and in 1911, 36,000. Although there were only 1200 Portuguese in Fall River in 1895, by 1911 there were 10,000. While Poles, Italians, Syrians, Armenians, and Jews arrived during the last wave of immigration before the Immigration Act of 1924, the Portuguese constitute the largest ongoing ethnic immigration.

The life of the typical immigrant mill worker was not an easy one. Though some descendants of early immigrants (notably Irish and English) thrived as small-scale entrepreneurs, the majority worked long hours in difficult conditions for low wages. As mills spread beyond the center city and the number of immigrant

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operatives sky-rocketed, the mill companies constructed more tenement housing for workers. Companies which owned tenements required their hands to live in them, and rents were not cheap.

In 1875 an incomplete tally showed that 21 of the 33 mill corporations owned in excess of 12,000 dwelling units. As late as 1911, only 1.3% of the population surveyed owned their dwellings. The housing provided by the mills was built hastily without much regard to the inhabitants and, as early as 1883, housing conditions were notorious enough to merit attention from the U. S. Senate, whose visit and report were not encouraging.

The City of Fall River was so overwhelmed by the large influx of new workers that its social services could not help in difficult times. Poor working conditions, fluctuations in the economy resulting in cyclical unemployment, and the leadership of militant British union organizers contributed to worker unrest. Employers' cuts in wages, in response to weakened financial positions, led to major strikes in 1870, 1875, and 1879. After the bitter 1879 strike, the State of Massachusetts' Bureau of Statistics of Labor examined the history of strikes in the state and found them to be more frequent and more severe in Fall River than anywhere else in the state.

Fall River did not measure up to early Lawrence or Lowell in terms of financial practices, housing policies, health standards, or work conditions. of Statistics attributed the city's problem to the rapid and uncontrolled expansion of Fall River industry in the 1870s. The Bureau cited the interwoven character of the corporate community as the cause of questionable financial practices, resulting in erratic economic conditions, while outside agitators were seen to rouse the workers against the excessively stubborn mill owners. When Congress in 1883 conducted a national investigation into the relations between labor and capital, Fall River's prominence both as an industrial center and as a center of discontent resulted in considerable testimony from the city's public health officials and laborers.

A major turning point in Fall River industrial relations was reached in 1886 when the mill owners, in implicit recognition of the workers' right to organize themselves, met with labor leaders to negotiate an agreement tying wages for textile workers to the price of raw cotton and cotton cloth. This agreement has been cited as a significant breakthrough in labor relations by linking labor costs to a "rational recourse to statistics." By 1900, the skilled laborers of Fall River had won significant concessions from their employers; the conditions of unskilled labor remained more equivocal.

The period from 1890 to 1920 was one of increasing specialization within the Fall River textile industry, as the city yielded to southern competition in the area of simple print cloth production. Labor costs in the non-unionized South were substantially lower than those in Fall River. In addition, use of the Northrop loom (introduced in 1895) permitted Southern print cloth production to compete

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successfully with that of Fall River, where mill owners content to speculate in cotton prices and sale of cloth were reluctant to invest in new equipment. Even when, to cut costs, Fall River manufacturers finally replaced skilled workers with new equipment, this only gave more work to each remaining weaver and precipitated further labor problems. Wages were reduced, resulting in 1904 in one of the largest strikes up to that time, involving 25,000 workers for half a year. It was Fall River's last general strike and presaged the city's decline.

In a last ditch attempt to recapture their supremacy in cotton textiles, Fall River's mills made some efforts to diversify into fine goods production. Between 1907 and 1911, the city's last major period of mill construction produced eight new fine goods mills (#473, 516, inter alia). Although more utilitarian in appearance, these structures complete the full range of mill architecture which is one of Fall River's most striking features.

Fortunately for Fall River, the war years of 1916-1918 temporarily reversed its ebbing fortunes. Military requirements and lack of foreign cloth generated a heavy demand for Fall River's cotton fabrics (#509). By 1920 the city, with more than 100 mills and a population at an all-time high of around 130,000, was the largest concentrated area of textile manufacture in the world: it was a gargantuan industrial center too big to sustain itself.

The optimism of the 1910s produced more mill-related housing than ever before, most of it the characteristic three-storied, multi-balconied apartment houses known as triple-deckers. In every residential neighborhood these handsome, much-maligned houses went up to provide enlightened, comfortable quarters for the workers who poured into the city for jobs. In fact, Fall River is now noted for one of the country's richest concentrations of this particular architectural form (#1). Unfortunately for the triple-deckers, as for their occupants, the optimism that produced them was short-lived, and within a few years they had become the depression-era homes of thousands of disillusioned, unemployed people. Many have since been altered.

Economic Collapse (c1920-present)

The post-war collapse of prices and intensified Southern competition (overtaking Fall River in plain print cloths, to which the manufacturers had reverted during the war years) signalled Fall River's imminent collapse. The crash in Fall River came in the <u>early 1920's</u>. In June 1924, the <u>New Republic</u> reported, "Today Fall River is a city of misery, want, unemployment, hunger and hopelessness." Of the 111 mills in the city, less than a dozen were operating full-time. In the next four years—all before the great national depression — Fall River lost more than 1,000,000 or 25% of its spindles.

The Great Depression ended any hopes for short-term recovery. Employment in the mills declined from 32,300 in 1920 to 13,700 a decade later. By 1936, the number of spindles in Fall River had dropped to below a million for the first time since 1871 -- a loss of 75% of the city's textile capacity. By 1939, 73 mills had closed.

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As a consequence of this dramatic decline, the city defaulted into bankruptcy in November, 1930. Fall River's business elite encouraged the State to establish a finance board which virtually governed the city for the next ten years. To cut government costs, city services were pared drastically, with proportionately greatest impact on the poor. The 1934 shutdown of the American Print Works and the 1937 closing of the Fall River Line were symbolic of the depths to which the city had fallen.

To this day, Fall River has had difficulty improving its image as a place to do business and to live, although a modest economic revival was soon evident. Commercial blocks — though smaller and more restrained than their 19th century predecessors — sprang up after the disastrous downtown fires of 1916 and 1928 (Downtown District, Area B).

During the Depression, the presence of inexpensive industrial space and cheap labor, as well as a convenient location between New York and Boston, generated employment for piecework garment workers. Apparel production and such related trades as dyeing and finishing today employ about half of the city's industrial population. The old American Print Works plant was converted to a Firestone Rubber Plant in 1937 and employed over 3000 during World War II; after its closing in 1971, the building was occupied by a number of smaller firms, with part of the complex destroyed by fire shortly after the closing. Such a fate has been typical for a number of mills. Despite occasional appearances, the mills of Fall River are not abandoned; they are simply significantly underutilized.

Summary

Fall River is a city with a unique and distinguished past. In 170 years, it has witnessed all the changes, indeed in extremis, which constitute the American experience with industrialization and urban development. The city rose to prominence as the cotton capital of America during the period when textiles were the nation's leading industry. In this context, Fall River provides graphic evidence of the great technical and economic contrasts of the era: where before the Industrial Revolution machines served as the tools of workers, gradually the workers became more the appendages of machines. The change from individualism to mass culture permitted enormous growth and transformed the city in a multiplicity of ways. The architectural legacy of Fall River today forms an impressive and clearly legible record of our past.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet

10. Geogra	phical Data			
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(see Continuation Sheet 3)

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Inventory Number	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
DISTRICTS				
A	Corky Row H.D. Plymouth Ave, Second St., et al.	1800-1910 A, C	Object: 8 (of 435 Owners)	Eligible
В	Downtown Fall River H.D. North Main St. et al.	1845-1931 A, C	Object: 8 (of 27 owners)	Eligible
С	The Highlands H.D. Rock, Winter, Cherry, Lincoln Sts., Highland Ave., et al.	1840-1925 A, B, C	Object: 5 Concur: 5 (of 322	Eligible; reduce boundarie
D	Quequechan Valley Mills H.D., Jefferson St., Quequechan St., et al.	1882-1908 A, C	Objects: 1 (of 8 owners)	Eligible
OPEN SPACE				
E	Kennedy (South) Park South Main St.	1868 A, C		Eligible
F	Ruggles Park Seabury St.	1868 A, C		Eligible
G	Oak Grove Cemetery 765 Prospect St.	1855 A, B, C		Eligible
Н	North Burial Ground North Main St.	1810 A, B, C		Eligible
INDIVIDUAL P	ROPERTIES/COMPLEXES			
Public Build	ings			
903	U.S.S. Massachusetts Battleship Cove			NR 9/30/76
904	U.S.S. Lionfish Battleship Cove			NR 9/30/76
905	U.S.S. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. Battleship Cove			NR 9/30/76
532	B.M.C. Durfee High School 289 Rock St. (in proposed Highlands H.D.)			NR 6/11/81

Inventory Number	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
D 114 D 411	(0		•	
Public Buildi	ngs (Continued)			
22	Fall River Water Works Top of Bedford St.			NR 12/7/81
Lighthouse #5	Borden Flats Lighthouse Mount Hope Bay (part of thematic lighthouse nomination)		Concur: 1 Sole Owner	NR pending
254	Bristol County Courthouse and Registry of Deeds 441 North Main St.	1889, 1930 A, C		Eligible
491	Cataract Engine Co. #3	1843 A, C		Eligible
114	Massasoit Fire House #5 83 Freedom St.	1873 A, C		Eligible
492	Pocasset Fire House #7	1873 A, C		Eligible
221	NB Borden School 43 Morgan St.	1867-1868 A, C		Eligible
493	Coughlin School 1975 Pleasant St.	ca. 1893 A, C		Eligible
494	Davol School 112 Flint St.	1892-1894 C		Eligible
495	Osborn Street School 160 Osborn St.	1893 A, C		Eligible
496	Pine Street School 880 Pine St.	ca.1876 A, C		Eligible
531	Connell School 650 Plymouth Ave.	1893 A, C		Eligible
902	Rolling Rock Eastern Ave. at County <u>S</u> t.	dedicated 19 A	30	Not Eligible
900 Returned	Prince Henry the Navigator (statue) Eastern Ave. at Pleasant St.	1940 A	Concur:1	Eligible

Inventory Number	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
901 Returned	The Hiker (statue) Pleasant St. at Plymouth Ave.	1930 A	•	Not Eligible
Churches				
263	Unitarian Society 309 North Main St.			NR 5/13/82
497	St. Joseph's Church 1355 North Main St.	1880 A, C		Eligible
498	St. Patrick's Church 1588 South Main St.	1881-1889 A, C		Eligible
499	St. Mary's Cathedral and Rectory 407 Spring St. (Church) 327 Second St. (Rectory)	1852-1856 A, C		Eligible
353	Central Congregational Church, 100 Rock St.	1875, 1891 A, C		Eligible
128	Former Brayton Methodist Church, 264 Griffin St.	1897 A, C		Eligible
259	First Baptist Church 200-228 North Main St.	1850 A, C		Eligible
500	Church of the Ascension 160 Rock St.	1875, 1910 A, C		Eligible
501	North Christian Congre- gational Church 3538 North Main St.	ca. 1842 A, C		Eligible
233	St. Anne's Church and Parish Complex 780 South Main St.(Church) 818 Middle St.(Rectory) 37 Park St. (Convent)	1891-1905 A, C	Objects: 1 (of 3 owners)	Eligible
535	Jesus Marie Convent 138 Saint Joseph's Street	1887; A § (C	Eligible
537	Saint Joseph's Orphanage Saint Joseph's Street	1892; A & (C	Eligible
538	Notre Dame School 34 Saint Joseph's Street	1889; A & (S	Eligible
. 524 ,	Santo Cristo Church 240 Columbian Street		4.	Eligible

Inventory Number		Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
Chumahaa (C	an + 1 ns				•
Churches (Co	ontinu	160)			
525		St. Louis Church 440 Bradford Ave.	1885 A, C		Eligible
Commercial	Build	ings			
534		Academy Building 102 South Main St.			NR 7/2/73
527		Greany Building 1270-1288 Pleasant St.	1891 C		Eligible
401		A. J. Borden Building 91-111 South Main St.	1889 A, C		DOE 4/1/81
Mill Comp	lexes				
		Barnard Manufacturing Co. (in Barnard Mills Complex)			DOE 3/11/82
502		Algonquin Printing Bay St.	1891-1912 A, C	Object: 1 (of 3 owners)	Eligible
477		American Printing Co. Anawan St.	1847-1906 A, C		Eligible
503 Do	OE	Ashworth Brothers Globe Mills Ave.	1891-1916 A, C	Object: 1 Sole Owner	Eligible
504	-	Barnard Mills 641-657 Quarry St.	1874, 1896 A, C		Eligible
485 D	OE .	Border City Mills #1,2,3 Weaver St. and West St.	1872-1889 A, C	Objects: 3 (of 3 cwners)	Eligible
505		Chace Mills Lewiston St. and Salem St.	1872-1920 A, C		Eligible
473		Charlton Mill 109 Howe at Crawford St.	1911 A, C		Eligible
506		Cornell Mills Alden St.	1890 A, C		Eligible
474		Crescent Mill 30 Front St.	1872 A, C	۵	Eligible

Invent Number	-	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
				•	
Mill Cor	mplexes	(Continued)			
480		Durfee Mills 359-479 Pleasant St.	1866-1904 A, C		Eligible
507		Fall River Bleachery Jefferson St.	1872-20th A, C	cen. Object: 1 (of 9 owners)	Eligible
508		Flint Mills Alden St.	1883-1909 A, C		Eligible
509		Foster Spinning Co. Cove St.	1916-1919 A, C		Eligible
510		Globe Yarn Mills Globe St.	1881-1886 A, C		Eligible
482	DOE	Granite Mills Bedford St.	1871-1893 A, C	Objects: 3 (of 4 owners)	Eligible
511		Hargraves #1 Mill Quarry St.	1888 A, C		Eligible
512	DOE	Kerr Thread Mills Martine St.	1890-1920 A, C	Objects: 2 (of 3 owners)	Eligible
513		King Philip Mills Kilburn St.	1871-1892 A, C		Eligible
514	DOE	Laurel Lake Mills 951 Broadway	1882-1895 A, C	Objects: 1 Sole Owner	Eligible
77		Mechanics Mill 1082 Davol St.	1868-1889 A, C		Eligible
515		Narragansett Mills 1567 North Main St.	1872-1895 A, C		Eligible
17		Oliver Chace's Thread Mill 505 Bay St.	ca. 1840 A, C	Objects: 1(of 2 owners)	Eligible
516		Pilgrim Mills 847 Pleasant St.	1911 A, C	es en la caración de la composición de	Eligible
517		Sagamore Mills, #1 and #3 Ace St.	1881-1907 A, C	One Objection Retracted	-Elīgible
518		Sagamore Mill #2 1822 North Main St.	1881 A, C	Mill #3	Eligible

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Mil1	Complexes	(Continued)		ì	
519		Sanford Spinning Co. Globe Mills Ave.	1887-1920 A, C	Objects: 1 (of 2 owners)	Eligible
520		Seaconnet Mills East Warren St.	1884-1894 A, C		Eligible
521		Stafford Mills County St.	1872-1896 A, C		Eligible
479	,	Union Mills Pleasant St.	1859-1890 A, C	Objects: 1 (of 2 owners)	Eligible; recommend deleting cotton storehouse
522		Wampanoag Mills Quequechan St.	1872, 1879 A, C	Objects: 1 (of 5 owners)	Eligible
523	DOE	Wyoming/Marshalls, Inc. 110 Chace St.	1879-1910 A, C	Objects: 1 Sole Owner	Eligible
Resid	lential				
369		Carr-Osborn House 456 Rock-St. (in proposed Highlands H.D.)			NR 4/4/80
56		Lafayette-Durfee House 94 Cherry St.			NR 4/15/82
313		James D. Hathaway House 311 Pine St.	ca.1843 A, C		Eligible
266		John Mace Smith House 399 North Main St.	ca.1844 A, C	Concur 1	Eligible
265		William Lindsey House 373 North Main St.	1844 A, C		Eligible
268		Nathan Read House 506 North Main St.	ca.1849 A, C		Eligible
274		Squire Wm. B. Canedy House 2634 North Main St.	ca.1806 A, C		Eligible
275		Borden-Winslow House 3063 North Main St.	ca.1740 A, C	•	Eligible

Inventory Number	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Owner Criteria Comment	Staff Recommendation
•			
Residential (Continued)		
276	Ashley House 3159 North Main St.	ca.1790-1800 A, C	Eligible
283	William Collins House 3775 North Main St.	ca.1800 A, C	Eligible
287	Valentine-French House 5105 North Main St.	ca.1769 A, C	Eligible
288	Luther Winslow, Jr. House 5225 North Main St.	ca.1795 A, C	Eligible
237 , 238	Chase-Hyde Farm 1281-1291 New Boston Rd.	1879-1897 A, C	Eligible
264	David Anthony House 368 North Main St.	ca.1875 C	Eligible
142	William C. Davol, Jr. House 252 High St.	1876 C	Eligible
131	Barnabus Blossom House 244 Grove St.	ca.1800 A, C	Eligible
125	Ariadne and Mary Borden House 92 Globe St.	1882 A, C	Eligible
529	John M. Earle House 352 Durfee St.	ca.1870 C	Eligible
341	The Children's Home 427 Robeson St.	1894 A, C	Eligible
219	A.B. Chace Row Houses 655-685 Middle St.	ca.1877 C	Eligible
1	Boguslavsky Triple Deckers 53-87 Albion St.	1916 C	Eligible
73	Hathaway Brightman House 205 Crescent St.	ca.1858 C	Eligible -
530	108 Quarry St.	ca.1850 C	Eligible
70 e	Israel Picard House 690 County St.	1897 C	Eligible

Inventory Number	Property Name/ Address	Date/ Criteria	Owner Comment	Staff Recommendation
Number	Marco	01110110	Johnson	
Residential	(Continued)			
536	John Young House 34 Franklin St.	ca.1845 A, C		Eligible
Institutiona	1			,
526	Quequechan Club 306 North Main St.	1861-1922 A, C		Eligible
528	Woman's Club of Fall River 542 Walnut St.	1897, 1925 A, C		Eligible

	Property Address	Property Name	nventory Number
	Ace Street	Sagamore Mills, #1 and #3	517
	53-87 Albion Street	Boguslavsky Triple Deckers	1
	Alden Street	Cornell Mills	506
	Alden Street	Flint Mills	508
	Anawan Street	American Printing Company	477
	Battleship Cove	U.S.S. Joseph Kennedy, Jr.	905
	Battleship Cove	U.S.S. Lionship	904
	Battleship Cove	U.S.S. Massachusetts	903
	Bay Street	Algonquin Printing	502
	505 Bay Street	Oliver Chace's Thread Mill	17
	Bedford Street (top)	Fall River Water Works	22
DOE	Bedford Street	Granite Mills	482
D 0 L	440 Bradford Avenue	St. Louis Church	525
DOE	951 Broadway	Laurel Lake Mills	514
DOE	110 Chace Street	Wyoming/Marshalls, Inc.	523
DOE			56
	94 Cherry Street	Lafayette-Durfee House	524
	240 Colombia Street	Santo Christo Church	
	County Street	Stafford Mills	521
	690 County Street	Israel Picard House	70
	Cove Street	Foster Spinning Company	509
	205 Crescent Street	Hathaway Brightman House	73
	1082 Davol Street	Mechanics Mill	77
	352 Durfee Street	John M. Earle House	529
Dot	East Warren Street	Seaconnet Mills	520
Ret.	Eastern Avenue at Pleasant St.	Prince Henry the Navigator (statue)	900
	112 Flint Street	Davol School	494

	Property Address	Property Name	Inventory Number
	34 Franklin Street	John Young House	536
	83 Freedom Street	Massasoit Fire House #5	114
	30 Front Street	Crescent Mill	474
	Globe Street	Globe Yarn Mills	510
	92 Globe Street	Ariadne and Mary Borden House	125
DOE	Globe Mills Avenue	Ashworth Brothers	503
	Globe Mills Avenue	Sanford Spinning Company	519
	264 Griffin Street	Former Brayton Methodist Church	128
	244 Grove Street	Barnabus Blossom House	131
	252 High Street	William C. Davol, Jr. House	142
	109 Howe at Crawford Street	Charlton Mill	473
	Jefferson Street	Fall River Bleachery	507
	Jefferson Street, Quequechan Street, et al.	Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District	D
	Kilburn Street	King Philip Mills	513
	Lewiston and Salem Streets	Chace Mills	505
DOE	Martine Street	Kerr Thread Mills	512
	655-685 Middle Street	A. B. Chace Row Houses	219
	43 Morgan Street	N. B. Borden School	221
	Mount Hope Bay	Borden Flats Lighthouse (NR Pending; part of thematic lighthouse nomination)	Lighthouse #5
	1281-1291 New Boston Road	Chase-Hyde Farm	237, 238
	North Main Street, et al.	Downtown Fall River Historic District	В
	North Main Street	North Burial Ground	H H
	200-228 North Main Street	First Baptist Church	259

Property Address	Property Name	Inventory Number
306 North Main Street	Quequechan Club	526
309 North Main Street	Unitarian Society	263
368 North Main Street	David Anthony House	264
373 North Main Street	William Lindsey House	265
399 North Main Street	John Mace Smith House	266
441 North Main Street	Bristol County Courthouse and Registry of Deeds	254
506 North Main Street	Nathan Read House	268
1355 North Main Street	St. Joseph's Church	497
1567 North Main Street	Narragansett Mills	515
1822 North Main Street	Sagamore Mill #2	518
2634 North Main Street	Squire William B. Canedy House	274
3063 North Main Street	Borden-Winslow House	275
3159 North Main Street	Ashley House	276
3538 North Main Street	North Christian Congregational Church	501
3775 North Main Street	William Collins House	283
5105 North Main Street	Valentine-French House	287
5225 North Main Street	Luther Winslow, Jr. House	288
	$S_{i}(Y) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}_{i}} \left(\left(P_{i} \left(Y_{i} \right) \right) + \left(P_{i} \left(Y_{i} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(P_{i} \left(Y_{i} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(P_{i} \left(Y_{i} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(P_{i} \left(Y_{i} \right) \right) \right) \right)$	
160 Osborn Street	Osborn Street School	495
311 Pine Street	James D. Hathaway House	313
880 Pine Street	Pine Street School	496
Pleasant Street at Plymouth Avenue	The Hiker (statue)	901

Ret.

Property Address	Property Name	Inventory Number
Pleasant Street	Union Mills	479
359-479 Pleasant Street	Durfee Mills	480
847 Pleasant Street	Pilgrim Mills	516
1058 Pleasant Street	Pocasset Fire House #7	492
1270-1288 Pleasant Street	Greany Building	527
1975 Pleasant Street	Coughlin School	493
Plymouth Avenue, Second Street, et al.	Corky Row Historic District	A
650 Plymouth Avenue	Connell School	531
765 Prospect Street	Oak Grove Cemetery	G
Quarry Street	Hargraves #1 Mill	511
108 Quarry Street		530
641-657 Quarry Street	Barnard Mills (Barnard Manufacturing Co. in complex, DOE 3/11/82)	504
920	<u>-</u>	
Quequechan Street	Wampanoag Mills	522
427 Robeson Street	The Children's Home	341
Rock, Winter, Cherry, Lincoln Streets, Highland Avenue, et al.	Highlands Historic District	С
100 Rock Street	Central Congregational Church	353
116 Rock Street	Cataract Engine Company #3	491
160 Rock Street	Church of the Ascension	500
289 Rock Street	B. M. C. Durfee High School (in Highlands Historic District)	532
456 Rock Street	Carr-Osborn House (in Highlands Historic District)	369
34 Saint Joseph's St.	Notre Dame School	538
56 Saint Joseph's St.	Saint Joseph's Orphanage	537
138 Saint Joseph's St.	Jesus Marie Convent	535
Seabury St.	Ruggles Park	F

Property Address	Property Name	Inventory Number
South Main Street	Kennedy (South) Park	E
91-111 South Main Street	A. J. Borden Building	401
102 South Main Street	Academy Building	534
780 South Main Street (church) 818 Middle Street (rectory) 37 Park Street (convent)	St. Anne's Church and Parish Complex	233
1588 South Main Street	St. Patrick's Church	498
407 Spring Street (church) 327 Second Street (rectory)	St. Mary's Cathedral and Rectory	499
542 Walnut Street	Woman's Club of Fall River	528
Weaver Street and West Street	Border City Mills #1, #2, #3	485

Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
A	Corky Row Historic District	Plymouth Avenue, Second Street, et al.
В	Downtown Fall River Historic District	North Main Street, et al.
С	The Highlands Historic District	Rock, Winter, Cherry, Lincoln Streets, Highland Avenue, et al.
D	Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District	Jefferson, Quequechan Streets, et al.
E	Kennedy (South) Park	South Main Street
F	Ruggles Park	Seabury Street
G	Oak Grove Cemetery	765 Prospect Street
Н	North Burial Ground	North Main Street
1	Boguslavsky Triple Deckers	53-87 Albion Street
Lighthouse #5	Borden Flats Lighthouse (NR pending; part of thematic lighthouse nomination)	Mount Hope Bay
17	Oliver Chace's Thread Mill	505 Bay Street
22	Fall River Water Works	Top of Bedford Street
56	Lafayette-Durfee House	94 Cherry Street
70	Israél Picard House	690 County Street
73	Hathaway Brightman House	205 Crescent Street
77	Mechanics Mill	1082 Davol Street
114	Massasoit Fire House #5	83 Freedom Street
125	Ariadne and Mary Borden House	92 Globe Street
128	Former Brayton Methodist Church	264 Griffin Street
131	Barnabus Blossom House	244 Grove Street
142	William C. Davol, Jr. House	252 High Street

Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
219	A. B. Chace Row Houses	655-685 Middle Street
221	N. B. Borden School	43 Morgan Street
233	St. Anne's Church and Parish Complex	780 South Main Street (church) 818 Middle Street (rectory) 37 Park Street (convent)
237 , 238	Chase-Hyde Farm	1281-1291 New Boston Road
254	Bristol County Courthouse and Registry of Deeds	441 North Main Street
259	First Baptist Church	200-228 North Main Street
263	Unitarian Society	309 North Main Street
264	David Anthony House	368 North Main Street
265	William Lindsey House	373 North Main Street
266	John Mace Smith House	399 North Main Street
268	Nathan Read House	506 North Main Street
274	Squire William B. Canedy House	2634 North Main Street
275	Borden Winslow House	3063 North Main Street
276	Ashley House	3159 North Main Street
283	William Collins House	3775 North Main Street
287	Valentine-French House	5105 North Main Street
288	Luther Winslow, Jr. House	5225 North Main Street
313	James D. Hathaway House	311 Pine Street
341	The Children's Home	427 Robeson Street
353	Central Congregational Church	100 Rock Street
369	Carr-Osborn House	456 Rock Street (in Highlands H.D.)
401	A. J. Borden Building	91-111 South Main Street
473	Charlton Mill	109 Howe at Crawford Street

	Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
	474	Crescent Mill	30 Front Street
	477	American Printing Company	Anawan Street
	479	Union Mills	Pleasant Street
	480	Durfee Mills	359-479 Pleasant Street
DOE	482	Granite Mills	Bedford Street
DOE	485	Border City Mills #1,2,3	Weaver Street and West Street
	491	Cataract Engine Company #3	116 Rock Street
	492	Pocasset Fire House #7	1058 Pleasant Street
	493	Coughlin School	1975 Pleasant Street
	494	Davol School	112 Flint Street
	495	Osborn Street School	160 Osborn Street
	496	Pine Street School	880 Pine Street
	497	St. Joseph's Church	1355 North Main Street
	498	St. Patrick's Church	1588 South Main Street
	499	St. Mary's Cathedral and Rectory	407 Spring Street (church) 327 Second Street (rectory)
	500	Church of the Ascension	160 Rock Street
	501	North Christian Congregational Church	3538 North Main Street
	502	Algonquin Printing	Bay Street
DOE	503	Ashworth Brothers	Globe Mills Avenue
	504	Barnard Mills (Barnard Mfg. Co. in complex, DOE 3/11/82)	641–657 Quarry Street
	505	Chace Mills	Lewiston Street and Salem Street
	506	Cornell Mills	Alden Street
	507	Fall River Bleachery	Jefferson Street

_	Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
	508	Flint Mills	Alden Street
	509	Foster Spinning Company	Cove Street
	510	Globe Yarn Mills	Globe Street
	511	Hargraves #1 Mill	Quarry Street
DOE	512	Kerr Thread Mills	Martine Street
	513	King Philip Mills	Kilburn Street
DOE	514	Laurel Lake Mills	951 Broadway
	515	Narragansett Mills	1567 North Main Street
	516	Pilgrim Mills	847 Pleasant Street
	517	Sagamore Mills, #1 and #3	Ace Street
	518	Sagamore Mill #2	1822 North Main Street
	519	Sanford Spinning Company	Globe Mills Avenue
	520	Seaconnet Mills	East Warren Street
	521	Stafford Mills	County Street
	522	Wampanoag Mills	Quequechan Street
DOE	523	Wyoming/Marshalls, Inc.	110 Chace Street
	524	Santo Christo Church	240 Columbia Street
	525	St. Louis Church	440 Bradford Avenue
	526	Quequechan Club	306 North Main Street
	527	Greany Building	1270-1288 Pleasant Street
	528	Woman's Club of Fall River	542 Walnut Street
	529	John M. Earle House	352 Durfee Street
	530		108 Quarry Street
	531	Connell School	650 Plymouth Avenue
	532	B. M. C. Durfee High School	289 Rock Street (in Highlands H

	Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Address
		•	
	534	Academy Building	102 South Main Street
	535	Jesus Marie Convent	138 Saint Joseph's Street
	537 *	Saint Joseph's Orphanage	56 Saint Joseph's Street
	* 536	John Young House	34 Franklin Street
Ret.	900	Prince Henry the Navigator (statue)	Eastern Avenue at Pleasant Street
Ret.	901	The Hiker (statue)	Pleasant Street at Plymouth Avenue
	903	U.S.S. Massachusetts	Battleship Cove
	904	U.S.S. Lionfish	Battleship Cove
	905	U.S.S. Joseph Kennedy, Jr.	Battleship Cove
	* 538	Notre Dame School	34 Saint Joseph's Street

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FALL RIVER, MASS. Multiple Resource Avea Item number receiveds date entered

Page

FALL RIVER MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION

Accompanying Graphics

MAPS

City Locator Map

Corky Row Historic District Map

Downtown Fall River Historic District Map

Highlands Historic District Map

Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District

Oak Grove Cemetery Plan

USGS Quads

PHOTOS (102 Photos)

Corky Row Historic District (A)

See Area Form (15 photos)

Also 12 8 X 10 photos

- 3 general views: 1) John Street
 - 2) Third Street
 - 3) Fourth Street
- 4) Mill Tenement, 24-30 John Street
- 5) Jeremiah Shea House, 486 Fourth Street
- 6) Estes 'Flat-Iron' Building, 872-892 Second Street and 899-917 Plymouth Avenue
- 7) Estes Tenements, Plymouth Avenue
- 8) Mill House, 270-278 Morgan Street
- 9) Brownell Double House, 202-204 Fourth Street
- 10) Andrew J. Borden House, 230-234 Second Street
- 11) Benjamin Covel House, 825 Second Street
- 12) Cook Borden House (The Minden), 158 Fourth Street

Downtown Fall River Historic District (B)

See Area Form (21 photos)

Also 1 8 X 10 photo

1) General View of North Main and South Main Streets

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The Highlands Historic District (C)

See Area Form (28 photos)

Also 14 8 X 10 photos

- 1) General View Rock Street between Walnut and Locust Streets
- 2) Fall River Historical Society, 451 Rock Street
- 3) Anawan Fire Station, 1151 North Main Street
- 4) Griffitts Haffards House, 682 Rock Street
- 5) Former Quequechan Fire House, 330 Prospect Street
- 6) E. M. Hawkins House, 106 Highland Avenue
- 7) Arnold B. Sanford House, 218 Lincoln Avenue
- 8) Abraham Newell House, 430 High Street
- 9) First Congregational Church, 282 Rock Street
- 10) Remington-Borden House, 511 Rock Street
- 11) Church-Tory House, 96 French Street
- 12) Charles H. Robbins House, 140 Highland Avenue
- 13) Harriet Cobb House, 221 Lincoln Avenue
- 14) Union Methodist Church, 600 Highland Avenue

Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District (D)

See Area Form

Also 3 8 X 10 photos

- 1) Arkwright Mill #1, Jefferson Street
- 2) Arkwright Mill #1 and Davis Mills
- 3) Hargraves Mills #2 and #3, Jefferson Street

Individual Properties (37 Photos)

Unitarian Church

A.J. Borden Building

Bristol County Registry of Deeds

Bristol County Superior Court House

Pocasset Fire House

Pine Street School

St. Patrick's Church

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St. Mary's Cathedral Central Congregational Church Former Brayton Methodist Episcopal Church First Baptist Church North Christian Congregational Church St. Anne's Church Notre Dame Church James D. Hathaway House John Mace Smith House William Lindsay House Nathan Reed House Squire William B. Canedy House Borden - Winslow House Ashley House Barnard Mills Border City Mills Charlton Mills Cornell Mills Durfee Mills Durfee Mills Flint Mills Kerr Mills Laurel Lake Mills Mechanics Mills Seaconnet Mills Saint Louis Church Chace - Hyde Farm Woman's Club of Fall River The Children's Home

William M. Connell School



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Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group dnr-11

State <u>Massachusetts Br</u>	<u>rist</u> ol County		
Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1. Algonquin Printing Co.	Substantive Review	. Keeper	4/6/83 Brucher Drugt
		Attest	
2. American Printing Co. and Metacomet Mill	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	Selow Byen 2/16/8
		Attest	
3. Anthony, David M., House	Entered in the Mational Register	Keeper	spelis Helow By
		Attest	
1. Ashley House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	2/4/83 Selves By
5. Ashworth Brothers Mill	GER OBJECTION	Keeper	ined Edigible 1/1/89 Tomer les Brug
		Attest	
3. Barnard Mills	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	2/11/83 Albur Byen
		Attest	
7. Belmont Club/John Young Ho	ouseEntered in the National Register		2/11/83 StelverByer
	and an order day record	Attest	
3. Blossom, Barnabus, House	Entered in the National Regist	Keeper	spoly of Kelous Byer
	Entered in the	Attest	
9. Boguslavsky Triple-Deckers		er /Keeper	2/11/8 Alelous Byers
	-	Attest	
10. Borden, A. J., Building	Intered in the National Register	Keeper	2/10/83 SelverBye
		Attest	

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Name <u>Fall River Multiple</u> State <u>MA</u>	Resource Area	
Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Borden, Ariadne J. & Man	ry A., House Keep	er 2/16/83 Muchan Drugo
12. Border City Mills	Attes Attes	er /2/11/83 Buch Day
13. Borden, N. B., School	Entered in the Keep National Register	er 2/16/83 Selous Byes
14. Borden-Winslow House	Entered in the National Register Attes	
15. Brayton Methodist Episc	Attes opal Church Entered Divise Keep Hational Register Attes	er 2/1/83 DelousByen
16. Brightman, Hathaway, Ho	use Entered in the Keep	er 3/16/83 Allous Byers
17. Bristol County Superior	2 13 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	er 4/16/8 Delous Byen
18. Cadedy, Squire William	B., House Entered in the Keep Attes Attes	er 2/16/83 DelousByers
19. Cataract Engine Company	y No. 3 Keep	er 3/16/83 DeloveByen
20. Central Congregational	Attes	er 2/14/13 Stelous Byen

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Name Fall River Multiple Resormation MA	ource Area	
	-	Data/Giomatuna
Nomination/Type of Review	:	Date/Signature
21. Chace Mills	bstantive Review Keeper	2/16/13 10mm handy
	Attest	
22. Chace, A. B., Rowhouses	Entered in the National Register Reeper	2/16/83 Alous Byen
	Attest	
23. Chace's, Oliver, Thread Mill	Entered in the Meeper National Register	2/16/83 Stelous Byen
	Attest	
24. Charlton Mill	Entered in the Keeper Mational Register	2/10/67 Delouskyen
•	Attest	
25. Chase-Hyde Farm	Patered in the Keeper	s/11/4 > SelousByen
	Attest	
26. Children's Home	Entered in the Keeper National Register Keeper	2/10/83 DelousByen
	Attest	
27. Church of the Ascension	Entered in the Keeper	2/14/83 delous Byen
	Attest	
28. Collins, William, House	Entered to the Extended Reeper	2/10/87 StelousByen
	Attest	
29. Connell, William M., School	Entered in the Reeper	2/10/83 DelousByen
	Attest	
30. Cornell Mills	Machine in the Reeper National Register (Keeper	2/16/83 Delouspyer
•	Attest	

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Name <u>Fall River Multiple l</u> State <u>MA</u>	Resource Area	
Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
31. Coughlin School	Keep	er 3/6/83 bull Dyl
32. Crescent Mill	Entered in the National Register Keep	
33. Davol School	Entered in the National Register Keep	
34. Davol, William C., Jr.,	Attes	
	National Register Attes	7
35. Downtown Fall River Hist	1	
	Attes	et
36. Durfee Mills	Interes to the Keep National Register	er 2/16/83 AlousByen
37. Earle, John M., House	Attes Entered D. To Bational beginter / Keep	
38. Fall River Bleachery	Attes	
39. First Baptist Church	Attes	
40. Flint Mills	Smt Attes	t ·
	Attes	

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Nam Stat		- Resource mea		
Non	nination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
41.	Foster Spinning Co.	Substantive Review	Keeper	2/16/83 Bruce han By
42.	Globe Yarn Mills	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 Selves Byen
43.		VER OBJECTION	Attest Deferm Keeper	1 16/87 Tom Jun Dry
			Attest	
44.	Greany Building	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	2/16/83 Selous Byen
45.	Hargraves Mill #1	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	3/10/83 DelousByen
46.	Hathaway, James D., Hou	ise Entered in the	Attest Keeper	4/4/83 Selones Byen
47.	Highlands Historic Dist	erict Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 Selones Byer
48.	Hiker, The, (statue)	(Som British and the same	Attest Keeper	R
			Attest	
49.	House at 108-112 Quarry	y Street Entered in the Maticaal Bagis	- Keeper	2/10/83 Delous Byen
			Attest	
50.	Jesus Marie Convent	Entered in the Matienal Register	Keeper	2/10/83 Delore Byen,
		•	Attest	

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Name	Fall River Multiple F	lesource Area		
State	MA			
Momi	notion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
51.	Kennedy Park	Saffe Foreston For Tell	Keeper	2/16/83 Bu Mar Dorl
52.	Kerr Thread Mill	entive Review Der	Attest termined Eli Keeper	2/6/87 Pom bu Day
53.	King Philip Mills	Entered in the National Register	Attest	3/16/83 Delous Byers
54.	Laurel Lake Mills	SER OBJECTIO	Attest Determine Keeper N	1 724 2 1 1 2 Dun Sun Dougt
55.	Lindsey, William, House	Entered In the National Pasister	Attest	2/10/83 Albus Byen
56.	Massasoit Fire House #5	Intered in the National Beginter	Attest Keeper	Holor SelverByen
57.		ntered in the ations ations like the second descriptions.	Attest Keeper	2/10/47 Selone Byen
58.	Narragansett Mills	Entered in the National Segister	Attest AKeeper	410/83 SeloneByen
59.	North Burial Ground	Entered in the Rational Register	Attest Keeper	410/13 SelverByen
60.	North Christian Congreg Church	ational Intered in 188 Mathemai Coglett	V	2/10/83 SelonsByen

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Name State		source Area	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	notion/Type of Review	·		Date/Signature ,
61.	Notre Dame School	Substantive Review	Keeper	2/16/83 famber Tayl
62.	Oak Grove Cemetery	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	3/10/83 SelousByin
63.	Osborn Street School	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 DelousByen
64.	Picard, Israel, House	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	sfic/83 Delous Byer
65.		Entered in the National Register	Attest /*Keeper	s/16/83 AlelousByen
			Attest	***************************************
66¥	Pine Street School	Entered in the National Wastefee	f Reeper	2/16/83 Delores Byers
67.	Pocasset Firehouse #7	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/14/83 Selous Byen
			Attest	
68.	Prince Henry The Naviga (statue)	Kubstantive Review	Keeper	RS
			Attest	
69.	Quequechan Club	Entered in the Mational Register	f Keeper	2/16/83 DelousByen
		er i en en er femank i na en en er evillage.	Attest	
70.	Quequechan Valley Mills Historic District	Intered in the	f-Keeper	2/16/83 Shelver Byers
	HISCOLIC DISCLICE	National Contetion	Attest	

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received: 1/5/877 date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 8 %10

Vam		source Area		
tate	e MA			
ľΛm	inotion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
71.	Read, Nathan, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	2/16/83 Brun har Dayl
72.	Ruggles Park	Entered in the National Register	Attest	2/10/83 Selvery Sy
3.	Sagamore Mill No. 2	Entered in the National Register	Attest	2/10/83 Allous Byen
4.	Sagamore Mills #1 and #3	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/16/83 Selvus Byer
75.	Sanford Spinning Co.	Entered in the National Registe	Attest Keeper	Ano/83 Allores Byer
76.	Santo Christo Church	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 Selones Bye
77.	Seaconnet Mills	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 SelousByer
8.	Smith, John Mace, House	Entered in the National Register	Attest Æeeper	2/16/83 Delores Byer
9.	St. Anne's Church and Pa	aris k ntered in the National Register	Attest Æeeper	2/16/83 Selves Byen
80.	St. Joseph's Church	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 DeloresByen
		7 7 7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Attest	

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received: 1/5/6.7 date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 9 410

Name State		ole Resource Area		
Momi	notion/Type of Review	,		Date/Signature
81.	St. Joseph's Orphanage	substantive Keview	Keeper	2/6/th for fundant
82.	St. Louis Church	Entered in the	Attest √Keeper'	3/16/83 Selon Byen
			Attest	
83.	St. Mary's Cathedral a	and Regntered in the	Reeper	2/16/83 SelverByer
		National Regist	er Attest	-
84.	St. Patrick's Church	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	s/10/83 Selow Byen
85.	Stafford Mills	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	2/10/83 Selous Byen
86.	Union Mills	Entered in the National Register	Attest Keeper	4/16/83 Selous Byen
87.	Valentine-French House	Entered in the National Register	Attest f:Keeper	2/11/83 Delous Byers
88.	Wampanoag Mills	Entered in the National Possistes	Attest /Keeper	2/16/83 DelousByen
89.	Winslow, Luther Jr.,	House Intered in the Marian	Attest Keeper	3/11/89 Stelores Byen
90.	Woman's Club of Fall	River Entered in the	Attest Keeper	3/11/83 DelousByer
		LATIOUR LESSON	• Attest	

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 10 410

Name State				
·Iomi	ingtion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
91.	Wyoming Mills	Substantive Review	De Keeper	termined Eligible
	DOEZOWNE	R OBJECTION	Attest	
92.	Corky Row Historic Dis	trict .	f Keeper	Delour Byer 6/2
	•	Entered in the National Register	Attest	
93.	Lower Highlands Histor		Keeper	Helma Byers 1/10/
.	District	National Register	Attest	
94.	Bernard's Folly Substa	intive Review	Keeper	
	a de la companya de l		Attest	
9 5 .	Truesdale Hospital	No. of the second	fn Keeper	William B. Breky
			Attest	Bett Savage 4
96.	Manley, William M., Ho	use patered in the	Keeper	Alvres Byers 6/0
			Attest	
97.	Sacred Heart School	Mational Register	Keeper	Allowed Type 3/
	4.	Intered in the	Attest	
98.	Border City Mill No. 2	Mational Register	Keeper	6/28/80
			Attest	,
		·	Keeper	
			Attest	
			Ke epe r	
			Attest	

Substantive Review

Prince Henry the Navigator (statue) (Fall River MRA)	
Fristol County	1/
MASSACHUSETTS	Working No. 1/5/83-15
	Fed. Reg. Date:
	Date Due: 2/3/83- 2/19/83
	Action: ACCEPT
resubmission	
nomination by person or local government	REJECT
owner objection	Federal Agency:
appeal	./
Substantive Review:samplerequest	_ appealNR decision
Reviewer's comments:	
THE STATUE HAS NOT DOEN SHOWN to BE ELIGIBLE	
THE STATUE HAS NOT DOES SHOWN TO FOR ELIGIBLE	Recom. / Criteria RETURN
FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER BECAUSE CRITERIA CONSID	CLAND MALE MALE DOLPAL
F HAS NOT bEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AND IT	Discipline Anchirection on Autom
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HAS NOT BEEN SHOWN TO BE ST EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICA	WE see continuation sheet
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	HAVE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE EN
2. Location	IN IT OWN RIGHT SINCE
	IT WAS CREATED.
3. Classification	
Collegory Dunarable Status Present Use	
Public Acquisition Accessible	
4. Owner of Property	
5. Location of Legal Description	
6. Representation in Existing Surveys	
or nepresentation in Existing ourveys	
has this property been determined eligible? yes	
7. Description	
Chart are Chart are	
Describe the present and original (If known) physical appearance	
	*
summary paragraph	
completeness	
clarity	
alterations/integrity dates	
boundary selection THE BOUNDARY IS NOT CLEAR.	15 IT IS THE TRAFFIC ISLAND CONTINUES WHO)

8. Significance	
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	IN THE CONTEXT ET WORK OF ITS PERIOD ON THE
summary paragraph	10 THE CONTEXT ET WORK OF THE TEXT
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relating significance to the resource	THE RYMBOLU VALUE WHICH IT HAS LECRUED
context relationship of integrity to significance	WOULD NEED TO BE SHOWN TO BE OF EXCEPTION
justification of exception	SIGNIFICANCE. (SEE ALSO THE DRAFT HOW
other	TO APPLY THE NATTONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR
/	EVAL UATION)
Major Bibliographical Referen	-> WHAT ARE THE SOURCES FOR DEMO, USTATING
10. Geographical Data	THE SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FIELD OF
Agreege of nominated property	THE STORY TELLOCE THE THE TELLOCATE
Quedrangle name	ART HISTORY OF THIS MONUMENT? WHAT
UNIT References	ARE THE SOURCES FOR EVALUATING HISTORICAL
	SIGNIFICANCE.
Verbal boundary description and justification UHY SHOULD THE ENTINE ISLAN	JO BE WOLLINATED IF THE STATUE IS ONLY AT
ENE END? PLEASE REDUCT	THE NOMINATED AREA IF IT CANNOT BE
11. Form Prepared By	FIXED A PELATIAL TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY
12. State Historic Preservation	Officer Certification END WHENE THE STATUE IS LOCATED?
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	LOCATED?
netional state local	
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	
	e seg
uttie date	
3. Other	
Maps	
Photographs	
Other	
Questions concerning this nomina	tion may be directed to BRUTE MILE NOTES
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Signed Sin 4 Uzl	Date

Hiker, The, (statue) (Fall River MRA) **Bristol County** MASSACHUSETTS Working No. 1/5/83-15 Fed. Reg. Date: Date Due: 2/3/83 - 2/19/8 Action: ACCEPT. resubmission nomination by person or local government owner objection Federal Agency: appeal Substantive Review: sample __ request __ appeal _ _NR decision Reviewer's comments: Recom. / Criteria Return CRITERIA CONSIDERATION + N NOT Reviewer Msc Mose ADDRESSED. ALSO, THE PROPERTY IS Discipline__ LESS THAN 50 YEARS DLD, SO IT WOULD see continuation sheet NEED TO BE SHOWN TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY Nomination returned for: ____ technical corrections cited reasons discussed below 1. Name Location 3. Classification 4. Owner of Property 5. Location of Legal Description 6. Representation in Existing Surveys Description summary paragraph THE DESCRIPTION IS VERY WELK. NO DESCRIPTION OF THE BASE X completeness 15 PROVIDED. IF THE TOLOND , BEING NOMINATED SHOULD IT NOT LESO BE DESCRIBED. WHAT WAS ITS APPEARANCE (THE _ clarity alterations/integrity (SLAND) HISTORICALLY ? dates . boundary selection WHY SHOULD NORC THAN JUST THE STATUE ZE NOMINATED ? DOES IT RETAIN INTEGRITY OF SETTING! THE FORM WOICHTES IT WAS ->

3. Significance	THE LATIONAL REGISTE	CRITERIA CENTENALLY
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Specific dates Builder Architect	EXCLUDES PROPERTIES LUH	
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	IN LIGHT OF THIS BEEF CR.	MERLY CONSIDERATION.
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clarity applicable criteria	LEARS OF AGE AND U	DUCD NEED to BE
justification of areas checked	SHOWN TO BE OF EXC	CEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.
relating significance to the resource	THE THE STREET IN	ONUMENT HAS NOT
relationship of integrity to significance	BETTH SHOWN TO BE	SIGNIFICANT UNDER
justification of exception other	COLTERION A. UNDER	CRITEMON C, ISIT
	IN IMPORTANT WATER	OR AN EXCEPTION ALLY SHEET COMPARED TO OTHER MONUM
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3. Major Bibliographical Neiere	Si non exict por n	J? IF AN ADEQUATE
10. Geographical Data	CASE 13 TO BE MAD	E UNDER CRITERION
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M. The state of th	HER STHER WORKS	MOULD BE NECES ANY O
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	FOR	DOSE HOLD SEE AND
11. Form Prepared By		STER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION
40.04.1.11.4.4.0	AND	
12. State Historic Preservation	Officer Certification	
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:netionalstatelocal		
nationalstatelocal		
State Historic Preservation Officer signature		
title date		
3. Other		
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Photographs / ///	THE AMIGEN KINSON IS IT	done rocce proces
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MONUMENT IST	DE SHOUN TO BE THE WORK OF	-A MASTER, A CONVINCING
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7		
Signed Free Mis Jugal	2/16/72	Phone: 200 070 0
Signed	Date	Phone: 202 272 - 35
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	JRGUIAN FOUT JROUT VED NOOM	OF ALLE - TELL OUTER AND

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet to the ANT WORLD IN GENERAL WOULD BE NECESSARY.

Cumberland Farms MA8427 64 Stevens Street Fall River, MA 02721

Inquiry Number: 5495728.3

November 27, 2018

Certified Sanborn® Map Report



11/27/18

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

Site Name: Client Name:

Cumberland Farms MA8427 Kleinfelder, Inc.

64 Stevens Street 4 Technology Dr Suite 100
Fall River, MA 02721 Westborough, MA 01581
EDR Inquiry # 5495728.3 Contact: Madeline Soule



The Sanborn Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by Kleinfelder, Inc. were identified for the years listed below. The Sanborn Library is the largest, most complete collection of fire insurance maps. The collection includes maps from Sanborn, Bromley, Perris & Browne, Hopkins, Barlow, and others. Only Environmental Data Resources Inc. (EDR) is authorized to grant rights for commercial reproduction of maps by the Sanborn Library LLC, the copyright holder for the collection. Results can be authenticated by visiting www.edrnet.com/sanborn.

The Sanborn Library is continually enhanced with newly identified map archives. This report accesses all maps in the collection as of the day this report was generated.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Certification # 9E5D-4401-92D9

PO# NA

Project MA8427

Maps Provided:

1976

1950

1933 1905

1893



Sanborn® Library search results

Certification #: 9E5D-4401-92D9

The Sanborn Library includes more than 1.2 million fire insurance maps from Sanborn, Bromley, Perris & Browne, Hopkins, Barlow and others which track historical property usage in approximately 12,000 American cities and towns. Collections searched:

Library of Congress

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EDR Private Collection

The Sanborn Library LLC Since 1866™

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page 2

Sanborn Sheet Key

This Certified Sanborn Map Report is based upon the following Sanborn Fire Insurance map sheets.



1976 Source Sheets

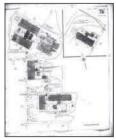


Volume 1, Sheet 34 1976



Volume 1, Sheet 48 1976

1950 Source Sheets



Volume 1, Sheet 34 1950

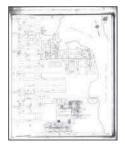


Volume 1, Sheet 48

1933 Source Sheets

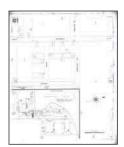


Volume 1, Sheet 34 1933



Volume 1, Sheet 48 1933

1905 Source Sheets



Volume 1, Sheet 107 1905

Sanborn Sheet Key

This Certified Sanborn Map Report is based upon the following Sanborn Fire Insurance map sheets.



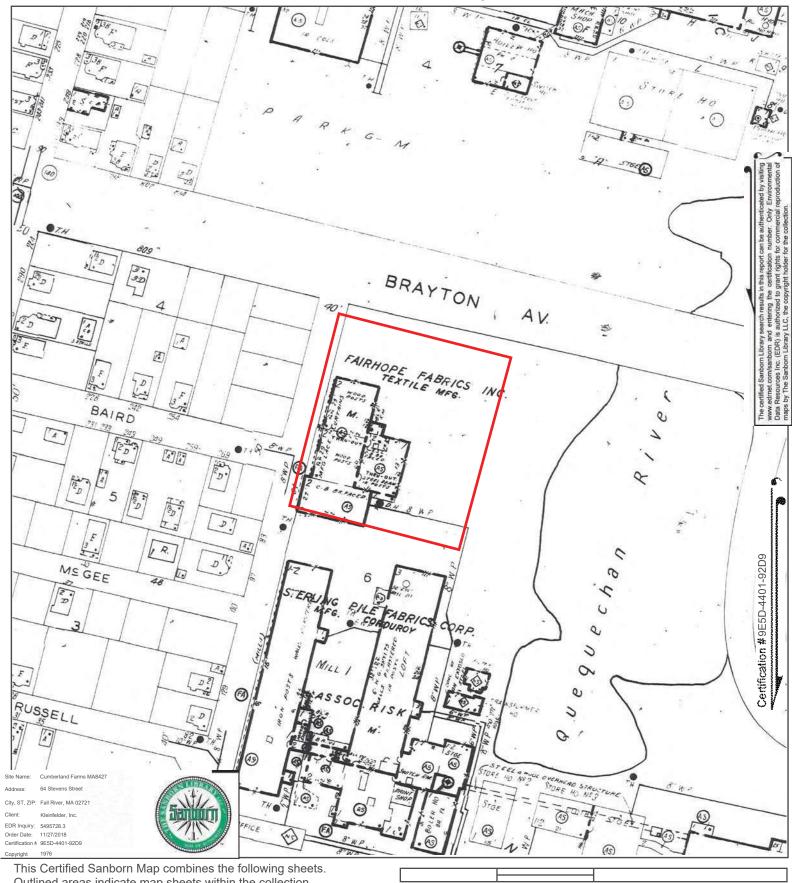
1893 Source Sheets



Volume 1, Sheet 66 1893

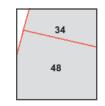




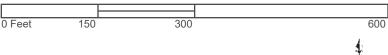


Outlined areas indicate map sheets within the collection.



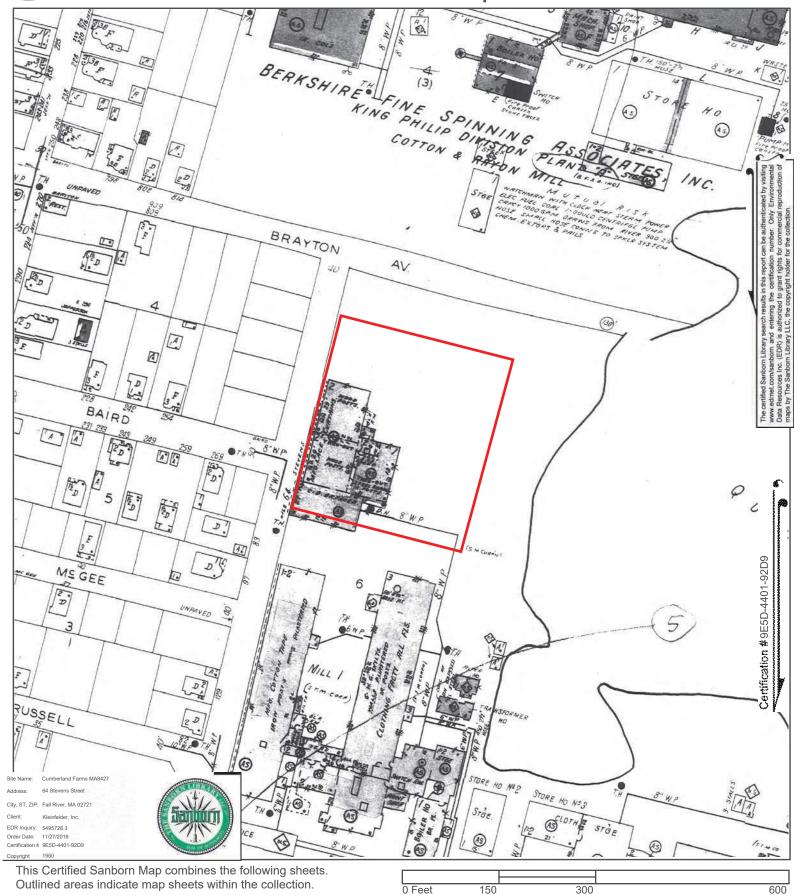


Volume 1, Sheet 48 Volume 1, Sheet 34





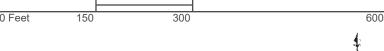








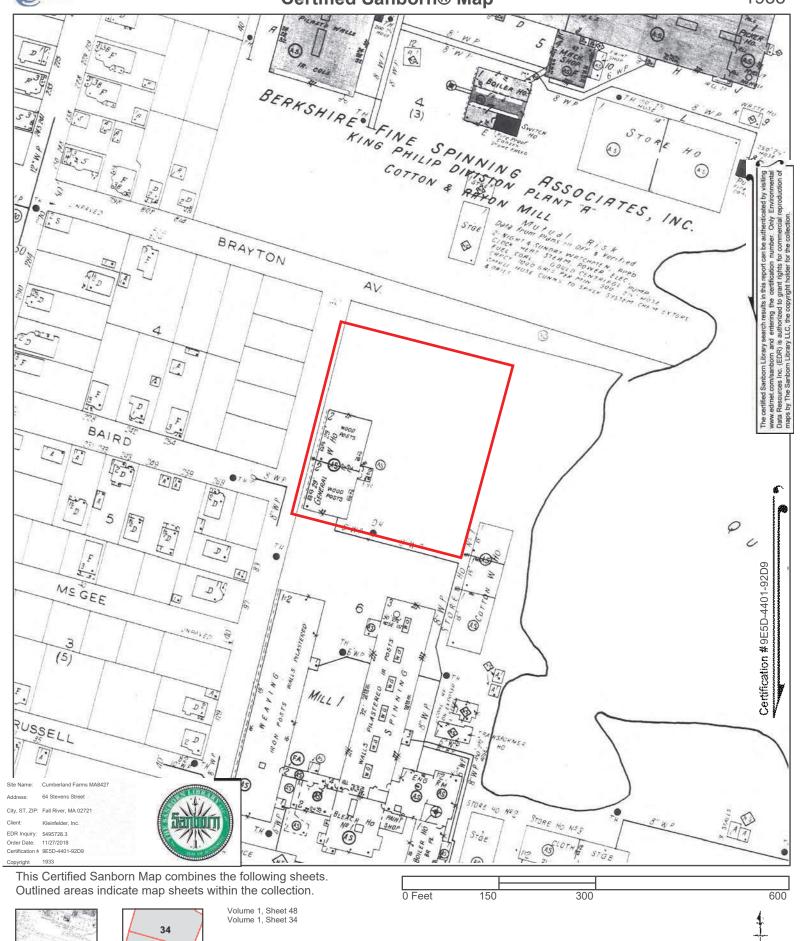
Volume 1, Sheet 48 Volume 1, Sheet 34







48

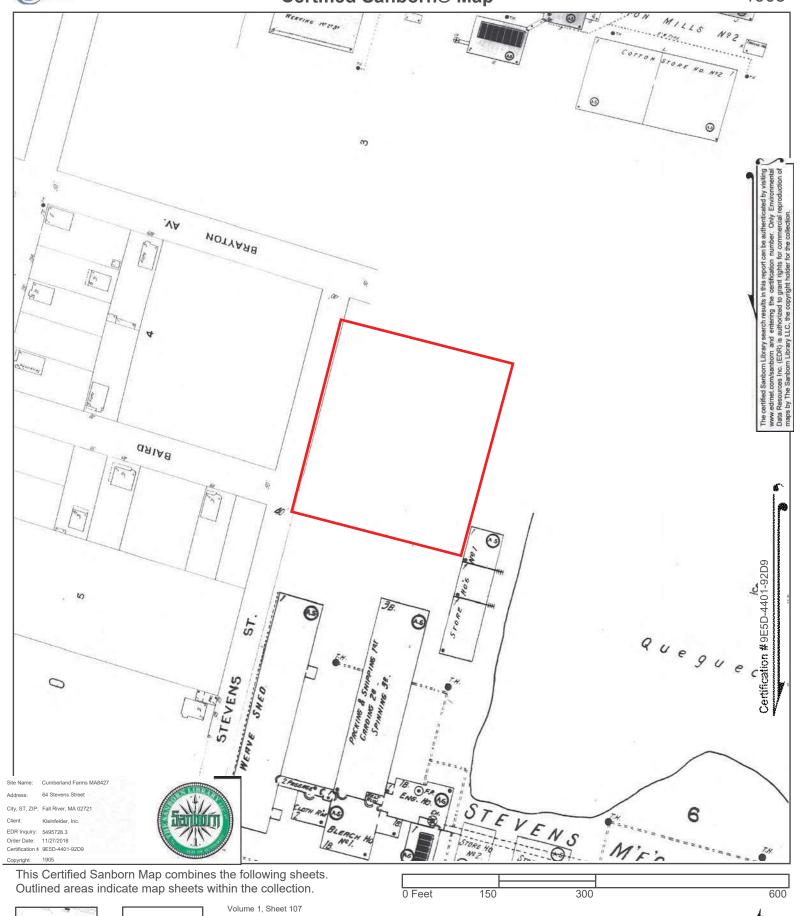


5495728 - 3

page 7

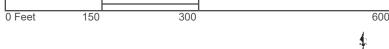






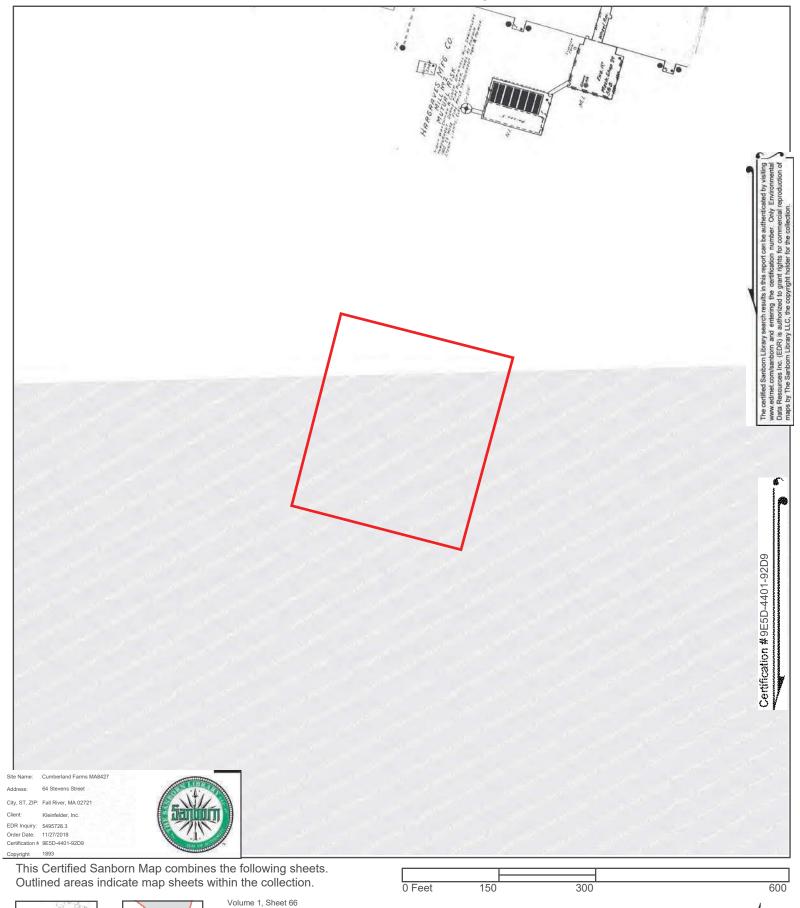




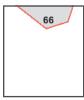


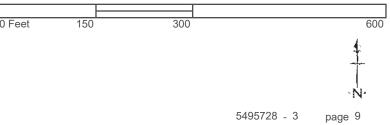












Cumberland Farms MA8427

64 Stevens Street Fall River, MA 02721

Inquiry Number: 5495728.8

November 28, 2018

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

11/28/18

Site Name: Client Name:

Cumberland Farms MA8427

64 Stevens Street Fall River, MA 02721 EDR Inquiry # 5495728.8 Kleinfelder, Inc.

4 Technology Dr Suite 100 Westborough, MA 01581 Contact: Madeline Soule



Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

Search Results:

<u>Year</u>	Scale	<u>Details</u>	Source
2016	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2016	USDA/NAIP
2012	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP
2008	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2008	USDA/NAIP
2005	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
1995	1"=500'	Acquisition Date: March 29, 1995	USGS/DOQQ
1991	1"=750'	Flight Date: April 04, 1991	USGS
1986	1"=500'	Flight Date: March 30, 1986	USDA
1981	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 13, 1981	RIGIS
1975	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 30, 1975	USGS
1970	1"=500'	Flight Date: October 06, 1970	USDA
1966	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 22, 1966	USGS
1952	1"=500'	Flight Date: October 12, 1952	USDA
1939	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 10, 1939	RIGIS

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