

Massachusetts Department of Revenue Division of Local Services

Geoffrey E. Snyder, Commissioner

Sean R. Cronin, Senior Deputy Commissioner of Local Services

10/21/2020

NOTIFICATION OF FREE CASH APPROVAL - Town of Wilmington

Based upon the un-audited balance sheet submitted, I hereby certify that the amount of available funds or "free cash" as of July 1, 2020 for the Town of Wilmington is:

General Fund \$25,158,945.00

This certification is in accordance with the provisions of G. L. Chapter 59, §23, as amended.

Certification letters will be emailed to the mayor/manager, board of selectmen, prudential committee, finance director and treasurer immediately upon approval, provided an email address is reported in DLS' Local Officials Directory. Please forward to other officials as you deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Handy

Mary Jane Handy
Director of Accounts
Massachusetts Department of Revenue



Town of Wilmington
Board of Selectmen
121 Glen Road
Wilmington, MA 01887-3597

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October 22, 2020

Melanie Morash, Remedial Project Manager
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration
Suite 1100-HBO
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023

RE: Comments on Proposed Cleanup Plan
Olin Chemical Superfund Site
Wilmington, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Morash:

The environmental and geotechnical engineering firm for the Town of Wilmington (GeoInsight) is submitting separately its written technical comments concerning USEPA's proposed remedial plans. Wilmington takes this opportunity to articulate its non-technical and related concerns and comments.

Wilmington residents and their Town government did not cause or contribute to the decades-long contamination of the Eames Street property, off-Site private residential and commercial properties, a major aquifer, and five of the Town's nine drinking water wells by Olin Corporation and other potentially responsible parties. Nor, apart from commenting on technical reports and work plans, were they in a position to manage or mitigate that contamination. Wilmington therefore should be afforded ample opportunity to contribute to decision-making concerning the selection and scope of plans to remediate that contamination in all affected environmental media and locations.

The ecological toll of the contamination has been dramatic. It continues to impose heavy burdens on private properties and public water resources. It also has imposed heavy financial and administrative burdens on local government. The Town for many years has had to engage peer review environmental and geotechnical consultants and legal counsel to monitor and address a wide variety of engineering and legal issues arising from the contamination, as well as premature and problematic redevelopment proposals.

Remediation should make good on the original declared goal of restoring the health of the Maple Meadow and Aberjona aquifers and the viability of Wilmington's drinking water resources. This goal is appropriate and necessary. Compromising it would undermine the credibility of the Agency's environmental protection mandate, send a counterproductive message to other polluters, and sacrifice this vital opportunity to truly restore an ecosystem and public resources that have been so severely damaged by the legally responsible parties.

As noted, and USEPA is aware, Olin is working to offset clean-up costs by selling the Site or facilitating redevelopment; resulting redevelopment proposals have been under evaluation by other agencies for many years. It therefore is important that remedial measures be sufficient to withstand any potential redevelopment and not be compromised by concerns with the cost that thorough remediation would impose on Olin.

As the Agency is aware, the impacts and proceedings concerning the Site predate USEPA's involvement. They have included the DAPL pools and resulting MADEP-mandated slurry wall "containment cell." Wilmington has long been concerned that, as now amply demonstrated, the wall might not have not been installed properly, its integrity is suspect, and it has allowed the migration of DAPL contaminants to surrounding media and off-Site. There is no question that significant contamination remains inside the containment area.

The Town has always advocated for the complete cleanup of the Olin Site and the areas that it has impacted, and full remediation would be the Town's preference for the containment area. That said, the Town recognizes that a substantial and secure cap of the containment cell could be a valid and often used method for containing contaminants. If a cap is to be employed, it is essential to prevent migration of contaminants or development of new pathways. Absent removal of the contaminated soil and more aggressive groundwater extraction measures, we urge USEPA to rigorously re-evaluate at each Five-Year Review, or more frequently, whether the implemented cap and extraction measures are proving as effective as necessary to stem the migration of DAPL and groundwater contamination from the containment cell area.

We recognize that the contemplated 5,000 ng/L NDMA target for DAPL hot spot extraction is associated with an Interim Action and that a lower concentration target is expected to be adopted in the future. However, the 5,000 ng/L level departs dramatically from existing guidelines. The risk that this extraction standard for the pernicious carcinogen would not later be substantially reduced – whether due to objections of cost or inefficiency, or conceivably "bureaucratic momentum" – is not acceptable. It was the presence of elevated NDMA in groundwater at and near the Site that forced the closure of the majority of the Town's drinking water wells more than 15 years ago and has made it necessary for Wilmington to purchase water for the foreseeable future at great cost to its taxpayers. NDMA also has been an abiding health concern for many residents whose neighborhoods surround the Olin Site. The incremental effort and cost to extract groundwater based on lower levels of NDMA would be modest when compared to its greater protection for an ecosystem and community that have been upended by this very contaminant. We therefore implore USEPA to earnestly re-evaluate the need for a far lower target level as it develops further and final remedial plans.

Meanwhile, the proposed plan to address LNAPL and surface water contamination can and should be better tailored to promote restoration of the aquifer. GeoInsight has proposed a hybrid of measures and alternative measures that USEPA identified in its Proposed Cleanup Plan. For the reasons it has articulated, the combined alternative of LNAPL excavation and groundwater extraction wells within the excavated area has many advantages over the currently proposed approach that emphasizes a multi-phase extraction system. Wilmington supports the more efficient and effective combined alternative.

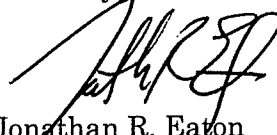
Also relevant to the health of local water resources is the potential for interbasin transfer when implementing Site-related groundwater remedies. The Olin Site straddles the Ipswich River and Aberjona watersheds. Securing the health and viability of aquifers and watersheds requires, of course, not only preventing or remediating contamination but also preventing major changes to the resources' essential hydrological characteristics. We

therefore urge USEPA to require that the extraction, treatment, and discharge of groundwater once treated be designed and implemented, insofar as practicable, in ways that minimize transfer of groundwater between these two impacted watersheds.

Finally, regarding institutional controls, Wilmington is prepared to actively cooperate with USEPA to develop and implement appropriate restrictions on certain uses of private wells in areas specifically impacted by the Site contamination. We appreciate USEPA's assurances that these and other institutional controls are intended to complement – not supplant – demanding engineering remedies. Nonetheless, Wilmington reiterates its request that USEPA more specifically identify the nature, scope, and geographic areas for contemplated bylaw or other locally-imposed restrictions or conditions on residential or industrial water usage and/or use or construction of private wells for irrigation, drinking water, or other purposes. While such restrictions are likely needed in some fashion and to some extent, they will add to the burdens the Olin Site already has imposed on local residents and businesses. The scale, terms and duration of any new restrictions therefore are matters of legitimate concern. To fairly restrict the activities of an innocent population demands transparency, as well as very substantial fundamental remedies imposed on those who actually are responsible for the problem. Because such restrictions are being factored into the development of the larger remedial plan, USEPA needs to communicate now, and include in its record of decision, meaningful explanations of what is contemplated.

Wilmington has been and remains committed to working with USEPA on these matters of vital importance to our residents and natural resources. Please let us know if you have any questions concerning these comments.

Sincerely,



Jonathan R. Eaton
Chairman

cc: Board of Selectmen
Jeffrey M. Hull, Town Manager
Michael J. Woods, DPW Director
Shelly M. Newhouse, Health Director
Valerie J. Gingrich, Planning & Conservation Director
Elizabeth E. Sabounjian, Chairman, Board of Health
Kevin Trainer, PG, LSP, GeoInsight
Daniel R. Deutsch, Esquire



GeoInsight®

Environmental Strategy & Engineering

October 22, 2020

GeoInsight Project 5611-001

Melanie Morash
Remedial Project Manager
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration
One Congress Street, Suite 1100-HBO
Boston, MA 02114-2023

RE: Comments on Proposed Cleanup Plan
Olin Chemical Superfund Site
Wilmington, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Morash:

GeoInsight, Inc. (GeoInsight) prepared this letter at the request of the Town of Wilmington (the Town) for the Olin Chemical Superfund Site (OCSS). In this letter GeoInsight provides comments on the August 2020 Proposed Cleanup Plan (Plan) prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

INTRODUCTION

The August 2020 Plan identified the USEPA's preferred cleanup actions for the OCSS. Under the July 3, 2007 Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent, the USEPA divided the OCSS into the following three operable units (OUs):

- OU1 – On-property impacts to vadose-zone soil, surface water, sediment, and potential vapor intrusion, including impacts in the on-property ditch system the calcium sulfate landfill, and the slurry wall containment area. Impacts to soil below the water table are included in OU-3.
- OU2 – Off-property impacts to surface water and sediment, including the off-property east ditch, a small portion of the south ditch, and
- OU3 – On-property and off-property groundwater areas, including the Maple Meadow Brook (MMB) aquifer, groundwater beneath the Olin property, and groundwater located to the south and east of the Olin property. Dense aqueous phase liquid (DAPL) is included in OU3.

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Middletown, CT 06457
Tel: 860.894.1022



The Plan separated the cleanup alternatives into the following categories:

- Dense aqueous phase liquid (DAPL) and groundwater hot spots (GWHS) (a portion of OU-3);
- Light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) and surface water (portions of OUs 1 and 2); and
- Soil and sediments (portions of OUs 1 and 2).

The Proposed Plan identifies an interim cleanup action to remediate DAPL and GWHS and final cleanup actions to address LNAPL and contamination in soil, sediments, and surface water. USEPA considers the term “highly contaminated groundwater (HCGW) to be used interchangeably with GWHS and is defined by USEPA as “groundwater containing a large portion of the overall mass of contaminants relative to the overall plume, the removal of which would facilitate remediation of the entire plume by reducing the extent and further migration of the plume.”

The interim cleanup action for DAPL and GWHS in groundwater is considered by USEPA to be a short-term cleanup effort until USEPA gathers additional information as part of the ongoing data gaps investigation to inform a final remedial action. The proposed interim action was developed by USEPA to prioritize reduction of exposure risk and reduction of contaminant mass. Final cleanup levels will be selected later, as part of the final remedy determination for groundwater.

COMMENTS

GeoInsight’s comments are provided below in no particular order.

CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE FOR DAPL AND GWHS

1. As described in the Plan, the preferred alternative for DAPL and GWHS is an interim cleanup action. The final cleanup action will be selected after the completion of the ongoing data gaps investigation. We believe the plan to begin cleanup activities in areas of known impacts is appropriate, although the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU-3 is currently incomplete. We expect that final cleanup plan for OU3 after the data gaps work plan is completed. However, we note that the target concentration that was developed for this interim cleanup plan (i.e., 5,000 nanograms/liter [ng/L] of n-nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA]) is several orders of magnitude above concentrations that are protective of human health and the environment. We note that the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) has established a drinking water guideline for NDMA of 10 ng/L (MADEP, 2020, *Standards and Guidelines for Contaminants in Massachusetts Drinking Waters*) and USEPA has identified 0.42 ng/L as a screening level for NDMA in tap water (USEPA, 2014, *Technical Fact Sheet -N-Nitroso-dimethylamine [NDMA]*). The area of NDMA impacts includes the Maple Meadow Brook (MMB) aquifer, which was a drinking water resource for the Town before the impacts forced the closure of the Town’s five water supply wells in the MMB aquifer. Our expectation is that the final cleanup plan will include:



- a final cleanup goal for NDMA that will be significantly lower than the target concentration that is the focus of the interim action;
- expanding the groundwater extraction system to remediate areas where NDMA concentrations are less than 5,000 ng/L;
- remediating groundwater to concentrations that do not present a risk to human health or the environment for unrestricted uses, including potable water; and
- restoring the MMB aquifer to meet drinking water standards.

2. The interim groundwater extraction and treatment system must also be designed so that it can be readily expanded to receive additional DAPL and/or contaminated groundwater. The design of the interim groundwater extraction and treatment system should include:

- oversizing the liquid conveyance piping diameter to accommodate potential increases in liquid flow;
- installing spare piping in trenches for potential future uses;
- adding in valves or appurtenances on the liquid conveyance piping so that additional extraction wells can be installed in the future based upon the results of the ongoing data gaps investigation; and
- designing a treatment system with sufficient excess capacity to accommodate an increase in flow rate.

3. Impacted groundwater is located in both the Ipswich River and Aberjona River watersheds, and the interim cleanup plan proposes to recover groundwater present in both watersheds. However, the interim plan proposes that the treated water effluent from the proposed new treatment system will be discharged to surface water. The discharge location is not specified, but the tentative location of the proposed treatment plant is on the eastern side of the OCSS (in the Aberjona River watershed), suggesting that the treated effluent will be discharged to a tributary that ultimately drains to the Aberjona River. This proposed cleanup plan could result in a net loss of water from the Ipswich River watershed, and depletion of groundwater in the MMB aquifer (which is mostly located in the Ipswich River watershed). The treatment system design should therefore include mechanisms to mitigate or minimize potential groundwater depletion in the MMB aquifer.

CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE FOR LNAPL AND SURFACE WATER

The preferred alternative for LNAPL and Surface Water identified in the Plan is alternative LNAPL/SW-3, which consists of the demolition of Plant B, the installation of a multi-phase extraction (MPE) system to recover LNAPL, targeted groundwater extraction to prevent discharge to surface water, and on-site treatment of the extracted groundwater at a new treatment system (i.e., the treatment system that will be constructed to treat recovered DAPL and impacted groundwater). Additional information regarding the remedial alternative selection was presented in an August 5, 2020 USEPA Memorandum titled *Volume III – Comparative Analyses*, and this memorandum identified that the selected alternative was a combination of individual alternatives LNAPL-4 (for LNAPL) and SW-3 (for surface water). As described below, this selected



remedial approach for LNAPL is not expected to be effective in achieving cleanup goals and a different remedial alternative for LNAPL should be considered.

The LNAPL at the OCSS has been described as “#415 Process Oil” and “process oil that contains bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (BEHP), N-nitrosodiphenylamine (NDPA), and trimethylpentenes (TMPs).” Process oils are derived from crude oil after the gasoline and heating oil fractions have been removed by distillation, and therefore this LNAPL is considered to be a highly viscous oil that is relatively immobile. LNAPL mobility tests have not been conducted, but the LNAPL appears to have remained in the same approximate area where it was originally identified and does not appear to be migrating. The process oil was reportedly released during operations of former owners prior to Olin’s involvement, and therefore this LNAPL has persisted in the environment for many decades. LNAPL recovery was initiated in 1981, but the rate of LNAPL recovery has been very low (between 1.8 to 3.2 gallons per year) and the LNAPL remains at the OCSS despite nearly 40 years of active remediation.

This information indicates that the LNAPL is effectively immobile in the subsurface and is not sufficiently mobile to be recovered by MPE. A significant mass fraction of the LNAPL is expected to remain in the subsurface after MPE has removed the LNAPL from the extraction wells, particularly in areas away from (or between) the extraction wells. This residual immobile LNAPL will continue to function as an ongoing source of groundwater impacts as soluble constituents present in this LNAPL (e.g., TMPs) will continue to leach into groundwater.

In the evaluation of remedial alternatives described in the August 5, 2020 memorandum, USEPA evaluated an alternative that combined the excavation of LNAPL (LNAPL-6) with the installation of a permeable reactive barrier (PRB) (SW-5) to treat groundwater (combined alternative LNAPL/SW-4), but this alternative was not selected. The August 5, 2020 memorandum indicated that although this alternative scored well for long-term effectiveness (“as nearly all residual LNAPL would be removed by excavation”) and would be effective in reducing contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment, this alternative did not score as well as the selected alternative (LNAPL/SW-3), partly due to disadvantages associated with the pre-design testing and construction considerations for the installation of the PRB.

We propose that USEPA consider an alternative approach that combines the previously-considered alternatives of LNAPL excavation (LNAPL-6) with groundwater extraction and treatment (SW-3). Under this combined alternative, the LNAPL would be removed via excavation, and groundwater extraction wells would be installed directly in the excavation prior to backfill. This combined alternative has several advantages over the selected LNAPL/SW-3 alternative, including:

- maximizing the benefits associated with the quick removal of the LNAPL;
- reducing excavation/constructing timeframes by eliminating the PRB installation;
- removing LNAPL to eliminate the on-going source of groundwater impacts, reducing the expected time needed for the groundwater extraction and treatment system to achieve remedial goals;
- eliminating PRB pre-design testing;



- reducing the need for engineering controls (e.g., sheet piling) near the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) railroad tracks;
- eliminating the need for trenching in sensitive areas to install the PRB;
- eliminating the need to remove and replace the PRB at the end of its useful life; and
- retaining the advantages of groundwater extraction and treatment, which can be adjusted in the future in response to performance monitoring.

We expect that comparative ranking of this alternative would score higher than the selected alternative. We recommend that USEPA revise the selected alternative to combine LNAPL excavation (LNAPL-6) with groundwater extraction and treatment (SW-3).

CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE FOR SOIL AND SEDIMENT

The USEPA's proposed alternative to install a permanent cap over the Containment Area is expected to adequately address residual impacts that are expected to be present in the Containment Area and achieve remedial action objectives. We note that the Olin's investigation activities in the Containment Area were limited and may not have obtained sufficient data to adequately assess the remaining impacts that are expected to be present in the containment area, and therefore the permanent cap is necessary for this area.

We note that there is a significant amount of information to be collected about DAPL and groundwater impacts through the ongoing data gaps investigation. We expect that Olin's work to investigate the data gaps will be comprehensive and will be conducted to the satisfaction of USEPA, the Town, and the public. We expect that USEPA will prepare a final cleanup plan for OU3 after the data gaps work plan is completed and we expect to review and comment on that document on behalf of the Town.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
GEOINSIGHT, INC.

Robert C. Reynolds
Senior Project Engineer

Kevin D. Trainer, C.P.G., P.G., L.S.P.
Senior Associate

cc: Jeffrey Hull, Town of Wilmington
Shelly Newhouse, Town of Wilmington
James DiLorenzo, USEPA

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From: Selectman Gregory Bendel
Sent: Friday, October 23, 2020 2:43 PM
To: Jeffrey Hull <jhull@wilmingtonma.gov>
Cc: Selectman Jonathan Eaton <jeaton@wilmingtonma.gov>
Subject: Re: Communication re Update on Senior Center OPM Interviews

Members of the Board:

On Thursday, October 15th the Senior Center Owners Project Management (OPM) committee held two remote interviews with potential OPM candidates, Hill International and Colliers International. On Monday, October 19th the committee interviewed STV-DPM and Project Planning Professionals (P3). Each interview was roughly an hour, to an hour and a half. Each candidate got to introduce themselves, share a Powerpoint presentation and then answer questions from each committee member. All four groups gave very good presentations and we appreciate their interest in working with the Town of Wilmington. The video of the interviews have since been posted on WCTV's YouTube Channel for members of the public to view. The committee will next meet on Tuesday, October 27th at 6:00pm to discuss the four candidates and try to make a decision. At this time committee members are continuing to check references and research independently in preparation for next week's meeting. I would be happy to answer any questions board members or residents regarding the OPM committee's progress at our October 26th board meeting.

I will be sure to keep the board apprised of any further developments.

Thank you,

Greg Bendel

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: JEFFREY HULL, TOWN MANAGER
FROM: TERRI MARCIELLO, DIRECTOR OF ELDER SERVICES
SUBJECT: TRANSPORTATION FOR VOTING
DATE: OCTOBER 22, 2020
CC:

Good Morning,

The Department of Elderly Service it is offering transportation to the Early Voting that is being provided at the Wilmington Town Hall, 121 Glen Road, Wilmington MA. As stated below:

Early voting has begun! The Department of Elderly Services can provide transportation to seniors for early voting at the Wilmington Town Hall. We will be available Monday-Friday – from the hours of 9:00AM – 3:00PM.

Monday, October 19, 2020
Tuesday, October 20, 2020,
Wednesday, October 21, 2020
Thursday, October 22, 2020
Friday, October 23, 2020
Monday, October 26, 2020
Tuesday, October 27, 2020
Wed-Fri, October 28, 2020

Please call the center at 978-657-7595 to set up a ride, please be sure to give plenty of notice.

This is posted on our Buzzell Senior Center Facebook page, Twitter and our Town Website page.



Town of Wilmington
Office of the Town Manager
121 Glen Road
Wilmington, MA 01887-3597

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WWW.WILMINGTONMA.GOV

October 23, 2020

TO: School Committee
Board of Selectmen

RE: Massachusetts School Building Authority Update on Statements of Interest

A conference call with representatives from the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) took place on Thursday, October 22nd at their request. Due to COVID-19 their customary schedule for considering SOIs has been disrupted. Kathryn DeCristofaro (Capital Program Manager) and Jennifer Flynn (Project Coordinator) have been contacting communities that submitted Statements of Interest (SOIs) to inquire as to whether, due to COVID, the community's circumstances have changed such that they no longer wish to have MSBA consider their SOI(s), whether the community believes residents are expected to remain supportive of a school project and whether the community believes it currently has the financial resources to commit to a school project.

In addition to the two of us, participating on the call from the Town were Jennifer Bryson, School Committee Chairman; Jonathan Eaton, Board of Selectmen Chairman; Paul Ruggiero, Assistant Superintendent of Administration and Finance, and George Hooper, Public Buildings Superintendent.

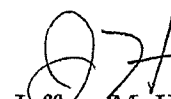
When questioned about the ability of MSBA staff to access the schools to evaluate their condition and functionality, they were advised that the Town expects accommodations can be made to permit such school inspections to occur. Ms. DeCristofaro confirmed that the priority school is the Wildwood Early Childhood Center and inquired about any recent discussions about grade reconfiguration and consolidation of schools. She advised that it is important for the Town to identify all the grade reconfiguration/consolidation scenarios that the Town would like to evaluate by the time that MSBA reaches the "senior study" portion of their evaluation of SOIs. Their budget for a potential project will be based, in part, upon the number of scenarios. Presentation to MSBA of additional scenarios for evaluation after the completion of the "senior study" could lead MSBA to deny funding of the cost associated with evaluation of those additional scenarios.

Ms. DeCristofaro stated it is unclear whether MSBA will fund projects submitted for the 2020 program and, if funding commitments are made, it is unclear as to the number of schools that would be funded. The MSBA expects to complete their calls to communities over the next couple weeks. Following completion of these SOI follow-up calls the Town will be advised whether its SOIs remain under consideration. In the event Wilmington schools remain in the running a "senior study" would be initiated to include either a site visit or "virtual" presentation that would take MSBA staff through the schools.

A favorable recommendation from MSBA staff conducting the "senior study" would be followed by a "readiness" call between the MSBA staff and Town staff to prepare for a presentation to the MSBA Board of Directors for invitation into the program. Given the current circumstances, there is no set time table for achieving the various milestones. It appears safe to say that if the Town is fortunate enough to be recommended for consideration by the MSBA Board of Directors, the Town's request would not be taken up until the middle of 2021 at the earliest.



Dr. Glenn A. Brand
Superintendent of Schools



Jeffrey M. Hull
Town Manager

cc: Paul Ruggiero, Assistant Superintendent of Administration and Finance
Kerry Colburn-Dion, Assistant Town Manager/Human Resources Director
Bryan Perry, Finance Director/Town Accountant



COLONEL CHRISTOPHER S. MASON
SUPERINTENDENT

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of State Police*

Office of the Superintendent

470 Worcester Road

Framingham, Massachusetts 01702

Telephone (508) 820-2350

RCVD TOWN MANAGER
'20 OCT 13 AM 10:10

October 7, 2020

Jeffrey M. Hull, Town Manager
Town of Wilmington
Town Hall
121 Glen Road
Wilmington, MA 01887

Dear Mr. Hull,

As Colonel of the Massachusetts State Police, and on behalf of the men and women of the Department, I would like to thank you for your generous support provided during Trooper Thomas Devlin's wake and funeral. We sincerely appreciate the sympathy, presence and overwhelming support bestowed on such a sad day. Without your assistance, the monumental task of coordinating and accomplishing these services under the current health restrictions would not have been possible.

As a Department, we mourn the loss of Trooper Thomas Devlin #0891. It is comforting to know that the departments we work so closely with were there for us, assisting and supporting us during this solemn occasion.

With gratitude,

Colonel Christopher S. Mason
Superintendent

Excellence In Service Through Quality Policing



Town of
Wilmington
MASSACHUSETTS

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[Home](#) > Open Space & Recreation Survey

Open Space & Recreation Survey

PRESS RELEASE

The Town of Wilmington Open Space Committee has been working on updating the Town's Open Space & Recreation Plan with the information provided in 2019. The Committee would like to check in with residents to on the goals, objectives and action items drafted for the next five years and get your feedback.

The survey link can be found on the Town's website and can be accessed here:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/wilmingtonopenspace2020>

The survey will run through November 16th, 2020. Residents of every age are encouraged to take the survey. Thank you for your input!

If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Planning & Conservation at 978-658-8238.

Valerie Gingrich

Director of Planning & Conservation

Town of Wilmington

121 Glen Road | Wilmington MA 01887

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