



TOWN OF IPSWICH FIRE DEPARTMENT

55 Central St. Ipswich, MA 01938

(978) 356-6630

www.ipswichfire.org



AGRICULTURE OPEN BURNING REGULATIONS

The Massachusetts State Fire Code & Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) allows for **agricultural** open burning in *Ipswich* as long as the following conditions are met:

- Land has been designed by the Assessor to be a Farm/Agriculture land.
- A permit has been obtained from the Ipswich Fire Department
- Open burning is only allowed on approved days 07:00-16:00 (7:00AM-4:00PM)
- The fire & smoke must not pose a hazard to any property
- The smoke must not create a nuisance or health hazard in the neighborhood
- Burning must take place on homeowner's property only.
- Designed for the burning of blueberry patches dead raspberry stock, fruit tree pruning and affected beehives for disease control.
- Also designed for burning of brush and trees resulting from agricultural land clearing operations
- Burning must be at least 75 feet from any combustible building
- A competent adult must be in attendance at all times

Please remember that any fire should always be considered a hazard to curious children

A permit is required. Permits are obtained (walk-in) only at the Ipswich Fire Department (Fire Prevention Entrance) at 55 Central St.

If the Fire Department is called to your home for any type of outside fire, we reserve the right to extinguish or order any fire be extinguished at the fire officer's discretion.

Permits can be revoked or suspended at any time.

Regulation 310 CMR 7.07 defines agriculture as those practices involved with the cultivation of soil for purposes of crop production and/or the raising of livestock when such crops are produced primarily for commercial food, and such livestock are raised primarily for commercial foodstuffs or for work purposes.

Updated October 2022

7.00: continued

DEFINITIONS

When used in 310 CMR 7.00 or in communications, notices or orders relative thereto, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below:

12-MONTH PERIOD, 12-MONTH ROLLING PERIOD, ROLLING 12-MONTH PERIOD, CONSECUTIVE 12-MONTH TIME PERIOD OR CONSECUTIVE 12-MONTH PERIOD means a consecutive rolling 12-month period over which emissions are calculated for the purpose described by the regulatory section in which this phrase appears. A rolling 12-month period is calculated monthly starting with the month just ended and counting back 12 months (*e.g.*, December through the previous January, January through the previous February, February through the previous March, *etc.*)

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK or AST, as used in 310 CMR 7.24(3) and (6), means a motor vehicle fuel storage tank that is intended for fixed installations, without backfill, that is located above or below grade.

ACT means the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION means in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities of any facility subject to the requirements of 310 CMR 7.00, which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework and construction of permanent structures.

ACTUAL EMISSIONS means the rate that an emission unit or facility discharges air contaminants into the ambient air. This can be calculated on a daily, weekly, monthly, ozone season, 12-month rolling, calendar year basis or other time period as determined by the requirements of the applicable regulation(s). Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period including the efficiency of pollution control equipment, if present.

ADHESION PRIMER means a coating that is applied to a polyolefin part to promote the adhesion of a subsequent coating. An adhesion primer is clearly identified as an adhesion primer or adhesion promoter on its accompanying safety data sheet.

ADHESION PROMOTER means a coating designed to facilitate the bonding of a primer or topcoat on surfaces such as trim moldings, door locks, and door sills, where sanding is impracticable, and on plastic parts and the edges of sanded areas.

ADMINISTRATOR means the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his or her designee.

AEROSOL means a system of solid or liquid particles dispersed in a gas.

AEROSPACE MANUFACTURING AND REWORK OPERATIONS means manufacturing, rework, repair or specialized service (such as chemical milling, rather than actual component production or assembly), of an aerospace vehicle or component including, but not limited to, any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft including, but not limited to, airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles. In general, aerospace manufacturing and rework facilities are covered by the SIC codes 3720, 3721, 3724, 3728, 3760, 3761, 3764, 3769, 4512, 4581 and 9711. However, facilities classified under other SIC codes may also perform operations that meet the definition of aerospace manufacturing and rework operations.

AFFECTED FACILITY for the purposes of 310 CMR 7.16, means any employment facility at which 250 or more employees are commuters, or any educational facility at which 1000 or more persons are commuters.

7.00: continued

AGRICULTURE for the purpose of 310 CMR 7.07, means those practices involved with the cultivation of soil for purposes of crop production and/or the raising of livestock when such crops are produced primarily for commercial foodstuffs and such livestock are raised primarily for commercial foodstuffs or work purposes.

AIR means atmosphere.

AIR CONTAMINANT means any substance or man-made physical phenomenon in the ambient air space and includes, but is not limited to, dust, flyash, gas, fume, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, microorganism, radioactive material, radiation, heat, sound, any combination thereof, or any decay or reaction product thereof.

AIR CONTAMINATION SOURCE means any place at or from which any air contaminant is emitted to the ambient air space.

AIR POLLUTION means the presence in the ambient air space of one or more air contaminants or combinations thereof in such concentrations and of such duration as to:

- (a) cause a nuisance;
- (b) be injurious, or be on the basis of current information, potentially injurious to human or animal life, to vegetation, or to property; or
- (c) unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property or the conduct of business.

AIR-ASSISTED AIRLESS SPRAY means an airless spray with a compressed air jet at the nozzle opening to atomize a coating.

AIR-DRIED COATING for purposes of 310 CMR 7.18(11)(d)2.a. and b., means a coating that is cured at a temperature below 90°C (194°F).

AIR-DRIED COATING for purposes of 310 CMR 7.18(21), means a coating that is dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures below 90°C (194°F).

AIRLESS SPRAY means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by forcing it through a small nozzle opening at high pressure. The coating is not mixed with air before exiting from the nozzle opening.

ALCOHOL SUBSTITUTE means non-alcohol fountain solution additives including, but not limited to, glycol ethers or ethylene glycol.

ALTER OR ALTERATION means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including modification or reconfiguration of an emissions unit, change in the raw material used or change in the operating rate) which would result in an increase in potential emissions or an increase in ambient air impacts (*i.e.*, reduced stack height).

ALTERNATIVE FUEL means any fuel designated as such on an annual list issued by the Department, including methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols; mixtures containing 85% or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquified petroleum gas; hydrogen, coal-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials; electricity (including electricity from solar energy); and any other fuel that the Department determines is substantially not petroleum.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE means a motor vehicle as defined in M.G.L. c. 90, § 1, which the Department determines to:

- (a) operate exclusively on an alternative fuel; and
- (b) meets applicable state and federal safety and emission standards.

AMBIENT AIR SPACE means the unconfined space occupied by the atmosphere above the geographical area of the District which includes the air outside a facility or structure.

7.06: continued

3. Department Action.

a. Upon completion of review, the Department shall either approve or disapprove the plan of good operating practices.

b. The terms and conditions of an approved plan shall be incorporated into the facility's Operating Permit.

c. A Department approval shall specify the visible emission limitations for each operating condition, (*i.e.* startup, shutdown, soot blowing and other specified operating conditions approved by the Department); and specify corresponding monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements, and other conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the visible emission limitations contained in the approval.

d. Modifications to those portions of an approved plan that are not incorporated into the facility's Operating Permit shall be maintained on-site and made available to Department representatives upon request. Modifications to an approved plan shall be submitted to the Department for review with the facility's Operating Permit renewal application. The Department may require modification of an approved plan.

4. Notice of Exceedances. Any facility operating pursuant to a Department approval issued under this exception shall notify the Department of any exceedance of a visible emission limitation in the time and manner required by the relevant permit deviation provisions in the facility's Operating Permit. Opacity excursions greater than 27% that qualify as allowed under 310 CMR 7.06(1)(c)1.b. and 310 CMR 7.06(1)(c)1.c. shall not be considered deviations under the operating permit.

(2) From Incinerators.

(a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of smoke from any incinerator which has a shade, density, or appearance equal to or greater than No. 1 of the Chart or exceeding 20% opacity at any time.

(b) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the operation of an incinerator so as to emit contaminant(s), exclusive of uncombined water or smoke subject to 310 CMR 7.06(2)(a) of such opacity which, in the opinion of the Department, could be reasonably controlled through the application of modern technology of control and a good Standard Operating Procedure.

(c) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emissions from any incinerator of any particles that have a dimension equal to or greater than 100 microns.

(3) From Marine Vessels. Marine vessels shall be subject to the provisions of 310 CMR 7.06(1)(a) and 7.06(1)(b). 310 CMR 7.06(3) shall apply only in the Merrimack Valley Air Pollution Control District, Metropolitan Boston Air Pollution Control District, and the Southeastern Massachusetts Air Pollution Control District.

(4) From Aircraft. After December 31, 1972, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission from an aircraft of smoke which has a shade, density, or appearance equal or greater than No. 2 of the Chart for a period of time in excess of ten seconds during landing, takeoff, or taxiing operations.

(5) From Spark-ignited Internal Combustion Engines.

(a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emission of visible air contaminants, other than water, from internal combustion engines of:

1. portable or stationary equipment, other than motor vehicles, for longer than ten consecutive seconds; or
2. a motor vehicle after the vehicle has moved more than 100 feet from a place where the vehicle was stationary; or
3. a motor vehicle, for more than five consecutive seconds, under any condition of cruising or acceleration.

(6) From Non-stationary Source Diesel Engines. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit excessive emission of visible air contaminants, other than water, from a diesel engine.

7.07: U Open Burning

(1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the open burning of any combustible material.

7.07: continued

- (2) 310 CMR 7.07(1) shall not apply to:
- (a) open burning for the purpose of combating or backfiring an existing fire by persons affiliated with an official fire fighting agency;
 - (b) open burning conducted primarily for cooking purposes, or
 - (c) open burning related to the operation of devices such as blowtorches and welding torches, for which no alternative source of heat can be used, provided that such devices do not cause a condition of air pollution.

(3) Except during periods of adverse meteorological conditions as may be determined by the Department when direct or public notice thereof has been made by the Department through the news media, 310 CMR 7.07(1) shall not apply to open burning conducted for:

- (a) training or research in fire protection or prevention with specific approval by the Department;
- (b) activities associated with the normal pursuit of agriculture which have been determined by the Department as necessary and which include but are not limited to, open burning of blueberry patches for pruning purposes, dead raspberry stalks, fruit tree prunings, and infected beehives for disease control;
- (c) open burning of brush and trees resulting from agricultural land clearing operations;

(AGRICULTURAL
Prunings)

7.07: continued

(d) the disposal of fungus-infected elm wood provided that no suitable alternative method of disposal is available;

(e) the disposal of brush, cane, driftwood, and forestry debris excluding grass, hay, leaves, and stumps from January 15th to May 1st of each year. All such open burning shall be conducted:

1. on land proximate to the place of generation,
2. at a location greater than 75 feet from any dwelling, and
3. between ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M.

No such open burning shall apply to commercial or institutional land clearing for non-agricultural purposes.

Open burning under 310 CMR 7.07(3)(e) shall not be permitted in the Cities and Towns of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Malden, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Somerville, Springfield, Waltham, Watertown, West Springfield, and Worcester, or where the Department has notified a city or town that:

1. open burning under this provision may cause or contribute to non-attainment of federal or state ambient air quality standards for particulate matter,
2. open burning under this provision may cause or contribute to a condition of air pollution, or
3. open burning under this provision is not permitted due to continued violations of the provisions for the proper conduct of such open burning. (Such action shall be taken only after said city or town has been given written notification of such violations and has in the opinion of the Department failed to take appropriate actions to prevent the continuance of such violations.)

Upon request of the Department the permitting authority of any City or Town shall notify the Department of the number of permits issued during any burning period.

(f) the disposal of combustible material with the approval of the Department and after demonstration to the satisfaction of the Department that no alternative suitable method of disposal is available;

(g) open burning as described in 310 CMR 7.07(3)(a) through 310 CMR 7.07(3)(f) must be conducted:

1. during periods of good atmospheric ventilation,
2. without causing a nuisance,
3. with smoke minimizing starters if starters or starting aids are used, and
4. under the provisions of a properly executed permit issued under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 48, § 13*

(4) Except as may be incidental to compliance with the provisions contained in 310 CMR 7.07(2) and 310 CMR 7.07(3) no person shall stack, place, or store combustible material in such manner as to cause or allow presumption by the Department that such material may be subject to reduction by open burning.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of 310 CMR 7.07(3), no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit open burning at any refuse disposal facility other than an incinerator as described in M.G.L. c. 111, § 150A.

(6) 310 CMR 7.07(1) through 7.07(5) are subject to the enforcement provisions specified in 310 CMR 7.52.

* M.G.L. c. 48, § 13 provides in part:

1. such permits may not be granted for more than two days from the date of issue, and
2. a written record must be maintained for each permit including the date of permit issuance, name and address of the person receiving the permit including the location and type of materials to be burned, and
3. such records must be available for public inspection.

(TYPICAL
OPEN-BURNING
PERMIT)

7.07: continued

(d) the disposal of fungus-infected elm wood provided that no suitable alternative method of disposal is available;

(e) the disposal of brush, cane, driftwood, and forestry debris excluding grass, hay, leaves, and stumps from January 15th to May 1st of each year. All such open burning shall be conducted:

1. on land proximate to the place of generation,
2. at a location greater than 75 feet from any dwelling, and
3. between ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M.

No such open burning shall apply to commercial or institutional land clearing for non-agricultural purposes.

Open burning under 310 CMR 7.07(3)(e) shall not be permitted in the Cities and Towns of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Malden, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Somerville, Springfield, Waltham, Watertown, West Springfield, and Worcester, or where the Department has notified a city or town that:

1. open burning under this provision may cause or contribute to non-attainment of federal or state ambient air quality standards for particulate matter,
2. open burning under this provision may cause or contribute to a condition of air pollution, or
3. open burning under this provision is not permitted due to continued violations of the provisions for the proper conduct of such open burning. (Such action shall be taken only after said city or town has been given written notification of such violations and has in the opinion of the Department failed to take appropriate actions to prevent the continuance of such violations.)

Upon request of the Department the permitting authority of any City or Town shall notify the Department of the number of permits issued during any burning period.

(f) the disposal of combustible material with the approval of the Department and after demonstration to the satisfaction of the Department that no alternative suitable method of disposal is available;

(g) open burning as described in 310 CMR 7.07(3)(a) through 310 CMR 7.07(3)(f) must be conducted:

1. during periods of good atmospheric ventilation,
2. without causing a nuisance,
3. with smoke minimizing starters if starters or starting aids are used, and
4. under the provisions of a properly executed permit issued under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 48, § 13*

(4) Except as may be incidental to compliance with the provisions contained in 310 CMR 7.07(2) and 310 CMR 7.07(3) no person shall stack, place, or store combustible material in such manner as to cause or allow presumption by the Department that such material may be subject to reduction by open burning.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of 310 CMR 7.07(3), no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit open burning at any refuse disposal facility other than an incinerator as described in M.G.L. c. 111, § 150A.

(6) 310 CMR 7.07(1) through 7.07(5) are subject to the enforcement provisions specified in 310 CMR 7.52.

(See next page)

* M.G.L. c. 48, § 13 provides in part:


1. such permits may not be granted for more than two days from the date of issue, and
2. a written record must be maintained for each permit including the date of permit issuance, name and address of the person receiving the permit including the location and type of materials to be burned, and
3. such records must be available for public inspection.

7.51: continued

2. Order the owner or operator of a site or facility, and/or any other person responsible for the violation, to take appropriate measures to come into compliance or to protect public health, safety or the environment;
 3. Commence proceedings to rescind, suspend, revoke, or modify an order, permit, authorization, determination or approval;
 4. Issue a notice of non-compliance pursuant to M.G.L. c. 21A, § 16 and 310 CMR 5.00: *Administrative Penalty*;
 5. Assess a civil administrative penalty pursuant to M.G.L. c. 21A, § 16 and 310 CMR 5.00: *Administrative Penalty*; and/or
 6. Take such other action provided by 310 CMR 7.00 or other applicable statutory or regulatory authority as the Department deems appropriate.
- (c) Service of Notices and Orders. Service in all civil administrative penalty actions is governed by 310 CMR 5.00: *Administrative Penalty*. The Department may serve an order issued pursuant to 310 CMR 7.51(3)(b)1. or 2. according to any of the following procedures except for processes, notices, and orders issued in the course of an adjudicatory hearing which are governed by the provisions of 310 CMR 1.01 *Adjudicatory Proceedings*:
1. Service of an order is complete when it is hand delivered by an employee or agent of the Department to the person to be served or to any officer, employee, responsible official or agent of the person. The fact and date of service is established by the return or affidavit of the person making service.
 2. Service of an order when made by any form of mail requiring the return of a receipt signed by the person to be served is complete upon delivery to the person or to any officer, employee, responsible official or agent of the person. The fact and date of service is established by the returned receipt.
 3. The Department may make service of an order in any other manner, including any form of electronic mail, facsimile or other electronic medium, national overnight carrier, regular mail to the last known address, or other publication or method of delivery. The Department uses such alternative or substitute methods of service only when exigent circumstances require it doing so or when the person to be served declines to accept receipt or mail is returned from either of the service methods specified in 310 CMR 7.51(3)(c)1. and 2. The fact of service in such cases is established by such records as may be available. The date of service shall be the date on which the Department initiates electronic transmission, the date of publication, one day after the date of overnight mailing or three days after the date of regular mailing.
- (d) Right to Request an Adjudicatory Hearing. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 111, § 142B, a person who is the subject of an order issued pursuant to 310 CMR 7.51(3)(b)1. or 2. shall have the right to request an adjudicatory hearing on such order within ten calendar days of the date of service of the order by the procedures set forth herein and in 310 CMR 1.01: *Adjudicatory Proceeding Rules for the Department of Environmental Protection*. Any right to an adjudicatory hearing concerning assessment of a civil administrative penalty shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of 310 CMR 1.01 and 310 CMR 5.00: *Administrative Penalty*.
- (e) Waiver of Right to Request an Adjudicatory Hearing. Any person who is the subject of an order issued pursuant to 310 CMR 7.51(3)(b)1. or 2. shall be deemed to have waived the right to request an adjudicatory hearing unless within ten calendar days of the date of service of the order the Department receives a written statement setting forth the basis for the request for an adjudicatory hearing that complies with 310 CMR 1.01: *Adjudicatory Proceedings*.

7.52: U Enforcement Provisions.

Any police department, fire department, or board of health official, acting within his or her jurisdictional area is hereby authorized by the Department to enforce, as provided for in M.G.L. c. 111, § 142B, any regulation in which specific reference to 310 CMR 7.52 is cited.

	Ipswich Fire Department		
	Standard Operating Guidelines		
	Policy Title:	Open Burning	Policy Number:
Issue Date:	3/13/2000	Revised Date:	10-1-2022

Intent:

It is the intent of this policy to standardize fire department operations pertaining to allowing open burning in the Town of Ipswich as well as conducting enforcement. The desired outcome is to balance the privilege of conducting open burning while maintaining a reasonable level of public safety.

Procedure:

1. Open burning for the purpose of burning brush will be permitted only in accordance with MGL Ch 48, Ss 13 and 310 CMR 7.07.
2. The shift OIC shall make the determination as to whether open burning shall be allowed in Ipswich daily at approximately 0700 hours.
3. Open burning will not be allowed:
 - a.. When the *sustained wind is / or is gusting to* 15 mph or greater.
 Wind speed will be determined primarily using the weather predicted by the National Weather Service specific to Ipswich. A secondary means of determination is to experience what is happening. A light flag gently blowing straight out is indicative of 8-12 mph wind speed. Field-verifiable data shall be collected and used in addition to NWS data.
 - b.. During rain, fog or whenever poor atmospheric conditions promote nuisance smoke conditions or excessive pollution.
 - c. . If the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Services has prohibited open burning for the day due to poor air quality, OICs should consult the Massachusetts DEP Air Quality Hotline at (617) 556-1021 or by visiting the MassAir Online website at <http://public.dep.state.ma.us/MassAir>
4. The officer in charge (OIC) is responsible for making the daily determination of allowing open burning. The decision must be made no later than 07:00 and relayed to the dispatcher. When making the decision it is advisable to base one's determination on what is actually happening rather than on what is forecasted to happen. Too often a poor decision can be made because the forecast calls for excessive wind conditions that sometimes do not happen or vice versa. If a decision to burn was authorized at 0700 but conditions change that require burning to be suspended, inform the dispatcher of the change

and adapt accordingly. If burning is suspended after permits were issued earlier in the day, permit-holders may need to be contacted to instruct them to extinguish their fire.

5. It is important to make responsible decisions on open burning. Many people are affected by the decision including the public, the fire department and the dispatchers. The OIC's decision is crucial to the head dispatcher as whether or not they have to hire extra help on busy burning days.

Open Burning Permits:

All persons requesting to burn must have obtained a seasonal written permit, and receive verbal permission daily. Written permits are valid from January 15th through May 1st. Permits are available from fire headquarters or online at City Hall Systems - eBilling ePayment . Issued permits are to be recorded in the computer immediately after issue. Permits numbered 1-50 are reserved for agricultural properties and are good for the year issued.

Agricultural Permits:

Agricultural permits shall follow the guidelines set forth in the instructional bulletin published by the IFD. Applicants for agricultural permits shall submit a State Tax Form CI-2 to the IFD prior to the issuance of the permit. Applicants for an agricultural permit must appear in person at Fire Headquarters to apply for the permit.

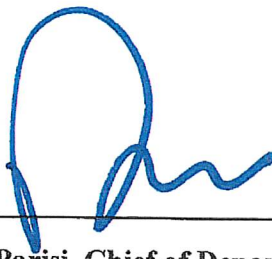
Fire Pits/Chimineas/Outdoor Fireplaces:

Outdoor wood-burning devices are authorized year-round without a permit in accordance with the most recent Ipswich Fire Department Fire Pit Guideline document. The Fire Chief (or designee) may revoke said authorization from any person if they are found to be in violation of the IFD guidelines.

Violations:

Anyone burning in violation of the open burning law or regulation shall first be issued a warning, unless the OIC determines the violation is so egregious the permit warrants immediate revocation. A second offense shall result in a revocation of the permit and review of the case by the Chief for the issuance of fines and/or police department involvement.

Issued on the orders of: _____



Paul J. Parisi, Chief of Department

Date: _____

10/31/22

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

(EXAMPLE)

IPSWICH

Name of City or Town

Office of the Board of Assessors

11/22/2021

Date

Notice of Action on Application for
Forest-Agricultural or Horticultural-Recreational Land Classification

IPSWICH, MA 01938

This notice informs you of the action taken by the Board of Assessors on your application of September 22, 2021 for the valuation, assessment and taxation of the property described below as classified forest agricultural or horticultural recreational land under the provisions of General Laws Chapter 61 61A 61B .

ALLOWED. All part of your application was allowed by vote inaction of the assessors on 11/22, 2021. This classification is effective January 1, 2022 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022.

DISALLOWED. All part of your application was disallowed by vote inaction of the assessors on _____, _____ for the following reason(s):

If all or part of your application was disallowed, you may appeal that decision by filing a notice with:

- The State Forester, by certified mail with a copy to the Board of Assessors, by December 1, _____. (Forest Land)
- The Board of Assessors within 30 days of the date of this notice. (Agricultural or Horticultural / Recreational Land)

Location	Parcel Identification (Map-Block-Lot)	Deed Reference (Book & Page/Cert. No.)	Total Acres	Classified Acres	Disallowed Acres

May to Lal
David Edman

Board of Assessors of
IPSWICH