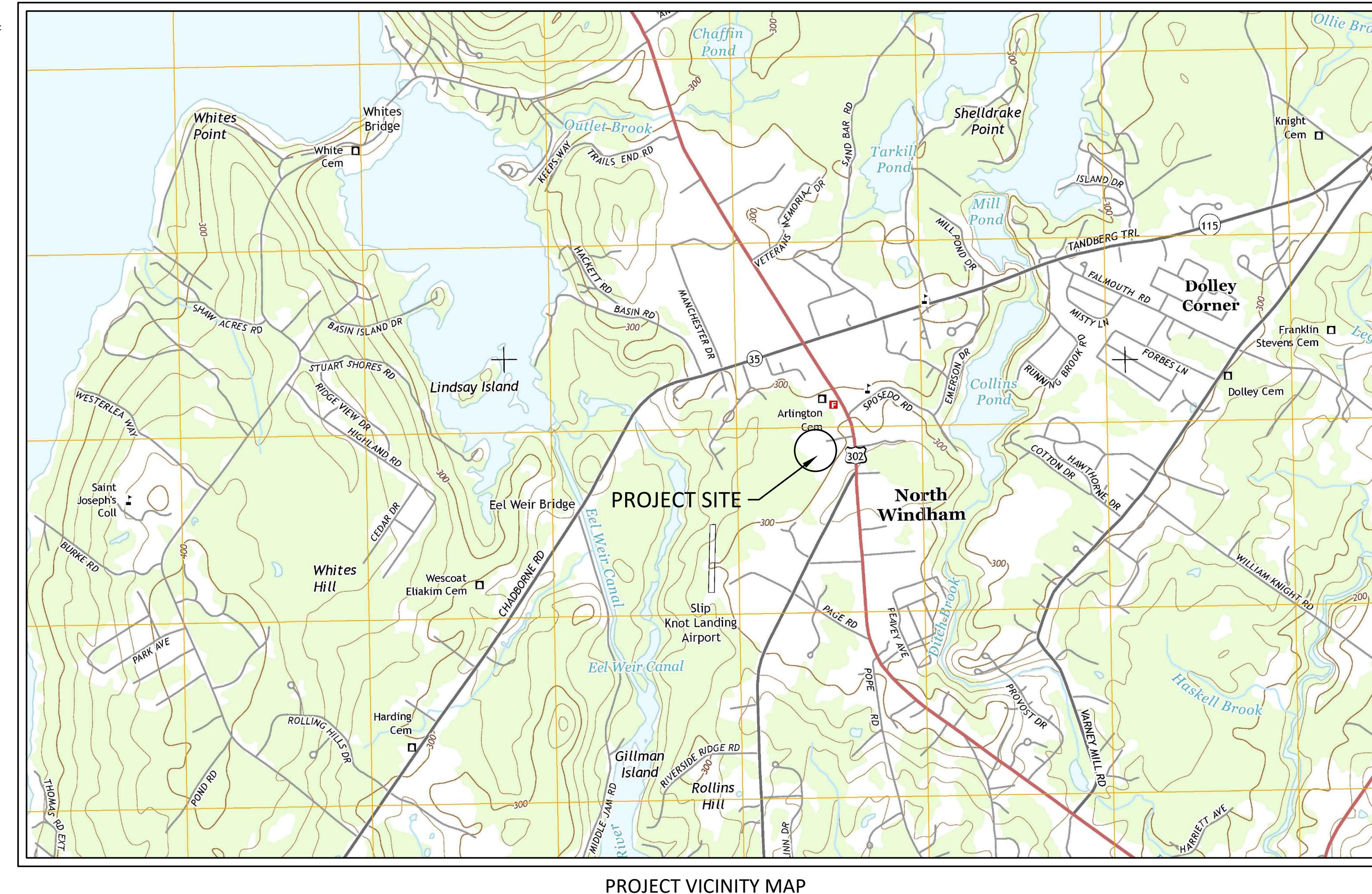


LOT 3 - PROPOSED SITE PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL DRIVE
WINDHAM, MAINE

CONSULTANTS
CIVIL ENGINEER DM ROMA CONSULTING ENGINEERS



ISSUED FOR MINOR SITE PLAN REVIEW - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MAY 13, 2019

PREPARED BY:

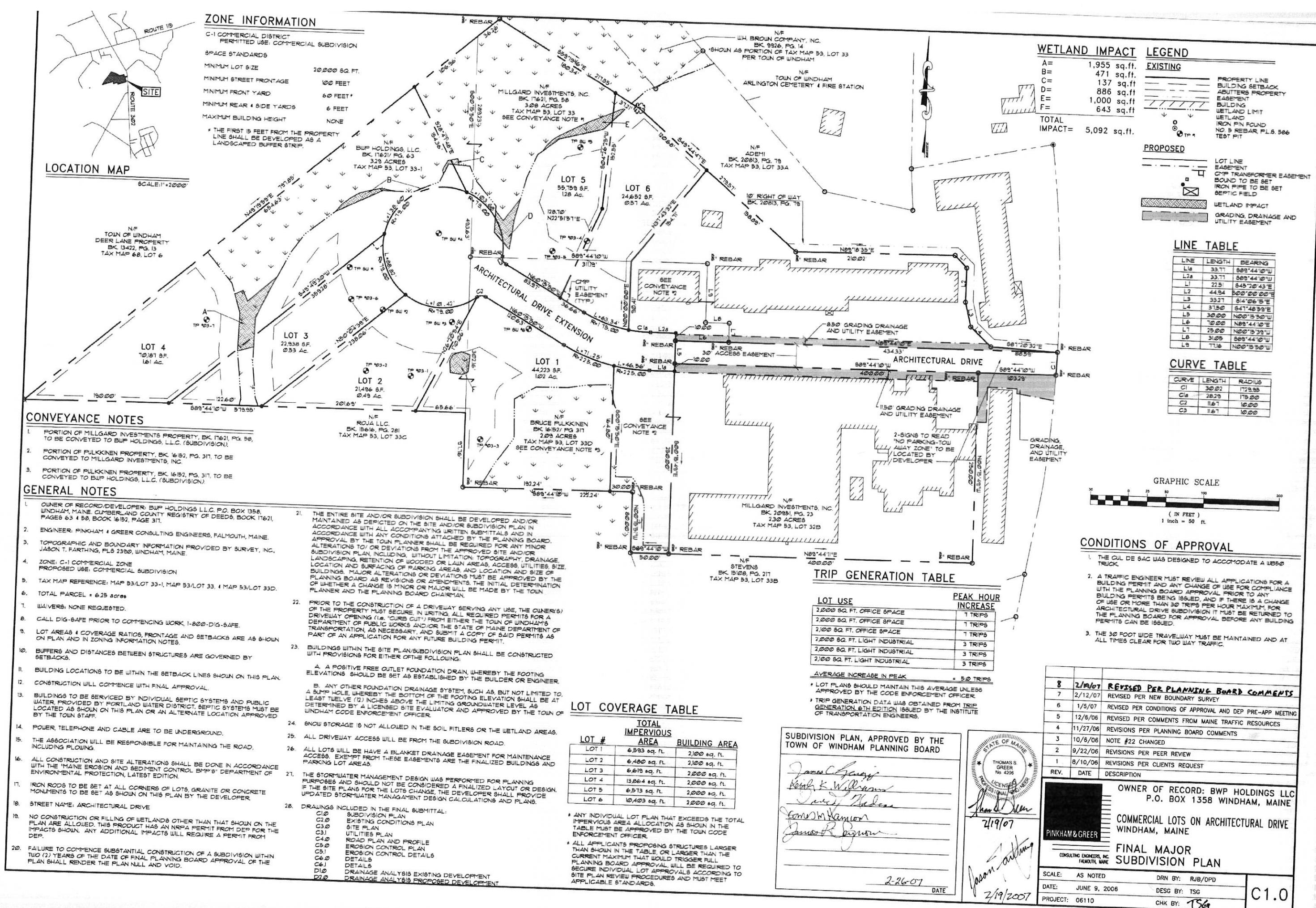
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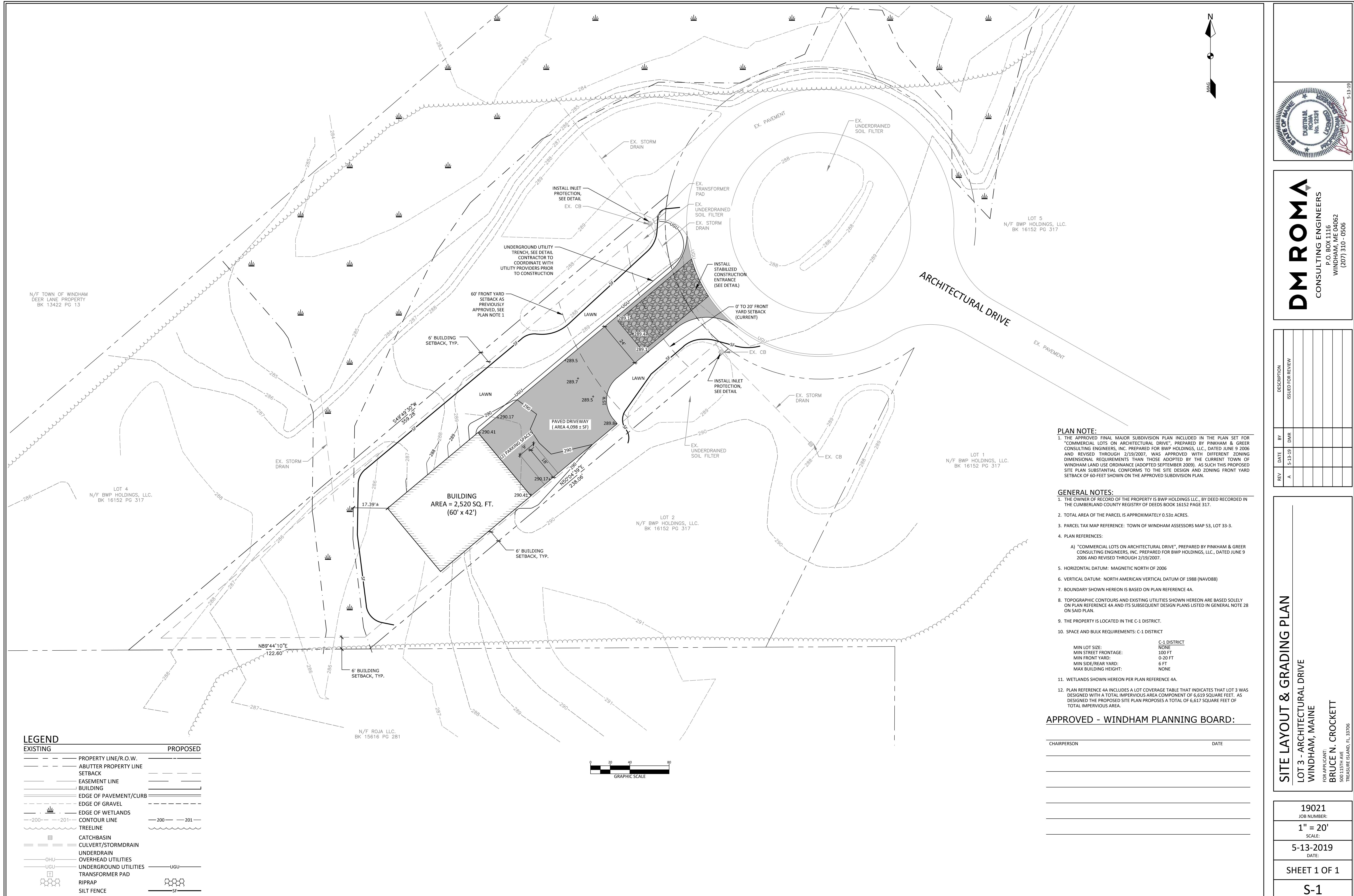
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LOT 3 - ARCHITECTURAL DRIVE
DRAWING SHEET INDEX

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1	TITLE SHEET
2	APPROVED SUBDIVISION PLAN (PINKHAM & GREER)
3	SITE LAYOUT & GRADING PLAN
4	DETAILS





EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL NOTES:

IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY PREVENT AND CONTROL EROSION RELATED TO SOIL DISTURBANCE, THE FOLLOWING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) SHALL BE EMPLOYED:

1. POLLUTION PREVENTION

MINIMIZE DISTURBED AREAS AND PROTECT NATURAL DOWNGRADIENT BUFFER AREAS TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE. CONTROL STORMWATER VOLUME AND VELOCITY WITHIN THE SITE TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION. MINIMIZE THE DISTURBANCE OF STEEP SLOPES. CONTROL STORMWATER DISCHARGES, INCLUDING BOTH PEAK FLOW RATES AND VOLUME, TO MINIMIZE EROSION AT OUTLETS. THE DISCHARGE MAY NOT RESULT IN EROSION OF ANY OPEN DRAINAGE CHANNELS, SWALES, STREAM CHANNELS OR STREAM BANKS, UPLAND, OR COASTAL OR FRESHWATER WETLANDS OFF THE PROJECT SITE.

WHENEVER PRACTICABLE, NO DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCE. IF DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE BETWEEN 30 FEET AND 50 FEET, THE DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE LOCATED IN DISTURBED AREAS. DISCHARGES FROM DISTURBED AREAS SHALL NOT DAMAGE PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCES. PERIMETER EROSION CONTROLS MUST BE DOUBLED. IF DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE LESS THAN 20 FEET FROM ANY PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCE, PERIMETER EROSION CONTROLS MUST BE DOUBLED AND DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITHIN 7 DAYS.

2. TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION BMPS

TEMPORARY MULCHING SHALL BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY TO ANY AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY SEEDED. ANY DISTURBED SOIL WITHIN 75' OF A STREAM, WATER BODY OR WETLAND MUST RECEIVE TEMPORARY MULCH WITHIN 48 HOURS FOLLOWING DISTURBANCE AND BEFORE ANY STORM EVENT. ALL OTHER AREAS SHALL RECEIVE TEMPORARY MULCH WITHIN 7 DAYS OF DISTURBANCE. AREAS WHICH CANNOT BE SEEDED DURING THE GROWING SEASON SHALL BE MULCHED FOR OVER-WINTER PROTECTION. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE TEMPORARY MULCHING METHODS:

HAY OR STRAW MULCHES NEED TO BE AIR-DRIED, FREE OF UNDESIRABLE SEEDS AND COARSE MATERIALS. APPLICATION RATE MUST BE 2 BALES (70-90 POUNDS) PER 1000 SQ FT OR 1.5 TO 2 TONS (90-100 BALES) PER ACRE TO COVER 75-90% OF THE GROUND SURFACE. HAY OR STRAW CAN BE DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND WITH TRACKED EQUIPMENT IF SLOPES ARE LESS THAN 3%, OR CAN BE ANCHORED WITH JUTE, WOOD FIBER OR PLASTIC NETTING ON STEEPER SLOPES.

EROSION CONTROL MIX MUST CONSIST PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL AND WILL INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED BARK OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE PRODUCTS BASED ON A SIMILAR RAW SOURCE. WOOD OR BARK CHIPS, GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OR REPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. EROSION CONTROL MIX CAN BE USED AS A STAND-ALONE REINFORCEMENT ON SLOPES 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL AND LESS AND DRAINING IN SHEET FLOW. IT CAN BE PLACED WITH A HYDRAULIC BUCKET, WITH A PNEUMATIC BLOWER OR BY HAND, AND MUST PROVIDE 100% SOIL COVERAGE.

EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:
 -ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT SHALL BE BETWEEN 80-100% DRY WEIGHT BASIS.
 -PARTICLE SIZE BY WEIGHT SHALL BE 100% PASSING A 6 IN. SCREEN AND BETWEEN 70-85% PASSING 0.75 IN. SCREEN.
 -ORGANIC PORTION NEEDS TO BE FIBROUS AND ELONGATED.
 -LARGE PORTIONS OF SILTS, CLAYS OR FINE SANDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE MIX.

WHEN USED AS MULCH, THE THICKNESS OF THE EROSION CONTROL MIX IS BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING:

LENGTH OF SLOPE	3:1 SLOPE OR LESS	BETWEEN 2:1 AND 3:1 SLOPE
LESS THAN 20 FT	2.0 IN.	4.0 IN.
BETWEEN 20 - 60 FT	3.0 IN.	5.0 IN.
BETWEEN 60 - 100 FT	4.0 IN.	6.0 IN.

CHEMICAL MULCHES AND SOIL BINDERS MAY BE USED AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSULT WITH THE MANUFACTURER TO DETERMINE ADEQUATE APPLICATION RATES AND METHODS.

EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AND MATS SHALL BE USED ON STEEP SLOPES AND IN THE BOTTOM OF GRADED WATERWAYS, OR AS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. THE MAT SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH FIRM CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH THE SOIL AND STAPLED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

TEMPORARY MULCH SHALL BE INSPECTED FOLLOWING ANY SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENT. IF LESS THAN 90% OF THE SOIL SURFACE IS COVERED BY MULCH, ADDITIONAL MULCH SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY APPLIED. EROSION CONTROL MATS AND MULCH ANCHORING MUST BE INSPECTED AFTER RAINFALL EVENTS FOR DISLOCATION OR FAILURE, AND REPAVED IMMEDIATELY. INSPECTIONS SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL 95% OF THE SOIL SURFACE IS COVERED WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION. WHERE MULCH IS USED AS ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS, INSPECT PERIODICALLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR TO DETERMINE IF MULCH IS MAINTAINING COVERAGE OF THE SOIL SURFACE, AND REPAIR AS NEEDED.

TEMPORARY VEGETATION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON SOILS THAT WILL NOT BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 30 DAYS. IF TEMPORARY VEGETATION CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15, TEMPORARY MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED THROUGH THE WINTER AND TEMPORARY VEGETATION SHALL BE PLANTED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE GROWING SEASON THE FOLLOWING YEAR. TO PREPARE THE SEEDBED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 600 POUNDS PER ACRE OF 10-10-10 (N-P205-K20) OR EQUIVALENT AND LIMESTONE AT A RATE OF 3 TONS PER ACRE, IF NECESSARY. LOOSEN SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 2 INCHES IN AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN COMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. GRASS SEED SHALL BE SELECTED BASED UPON THE TIME OF THE PLANTING WILL TAKE PLACE AS SUMMARIZED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

SEED	LB. PER ACRE	RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES
WINTER RYE	112	8/15 - 10/1
OATS	80	4/1 - 7/1 8/15 - 9/15
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	40	4/1 - 7/1

TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL BE PERIODICALLY INSPECTED TO MAINTAIN AT LEAST 95% VEGETATIVE COVER OF SOIL SURFACE. IF ANY EVIDENCE OF EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION IS APPARENT, REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE AND OTHER TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE USED IN THE INTERIM SUCH AS TEMPORARY MULCH, FILTER BARRIERS, ETC.

3. SEDIMENT BARRIER BMPS

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE DOWNGRADIENT EDGE OF ANY AREA TO BE DISTURBED AND ADJACENT TO ANY DRAINAGE CHANNELS WITHIN THE DISTURBED AREA. SEDIMENT BARRIERS INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

FILTER BARRIER FENCE, ALSO CALLED SILT FENCE, SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS. THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE A PERVIOUS SHEET OF POLYPROPYLENE, NYLON, POLYESTER OR ETHYLENE YARN AND SHALL PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF 6 MONTHS USABLE CONSTRUCTION LIFE INCLUDING PROTECTION AGAINST ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT. THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SECURED TO THE EXISTING GROUND CONDITIONS AND STAPLED TO THE SUPPORT POSTS. THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE AVOIDED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, AND IF NECESSARY SHALL BE SPLED TOGETHER AT A SUPPORT POST WITH A MINIMUM 6 INCH OVERLAP. A TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED APPROXIMATELY 4 INCHES WIDE AND 4 INCHES DEEP, AND THE BOTTOM 6-8 INCHES OF FABRIC SHALL BE "TOED-IN" THE TRENCH AND COMPACTED. THE TRENCH SHOULD BE UPHILL OF THE FABRIC PRIOR TO BURIAL.

STRAW/HAY BALES SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE SPECIFIED ON THE PLANS IN A SINGLE ROW WITH THE ENDS OF ADJACENT BALES TIGHTLY ADHERING ONE ANOTHER. ALL BALES SHALL BE EITHER WRAP-BOUND OR STRING-TIED. THE BARRIERS SHALL BE ENTRENCHED AND BACKFILLED TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST 4 INCHES, AND THE BALES SHALL BE SECURED WITH AT LEAST TWO WOODEN STAKES OR STEEL REBAR PER BALE. STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN IN A DIRECTION TO PUSH THE BALES TOGETHER. GAPS BETWEEN BALES SHALL BE CHINKED WITH HAY.

EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM IS LINEAR BARRIERS COMPOSED OF EROSION CONTROL MIX AS SPECIFIED ABOVE. THE BERM MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES TALL AND 24 INCHES WIDE AND 12 INCHES SLOPES ARE LESS THAN 5%. STEEPER SLOPES OR SLOPES GREATER THAN 20% MAY REQUIRE A CANGER WIDTH BERM. EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM AT THE BASE OF A LONG OR STEEP SLOPE MAY ALSO REQUIRE A FILTER FENCE TO BE INSTALLED ON THE DOWNSHILL SIDE OF THE BERM TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL STABILIZATION AGAINST HIGH RUNOFF FLOWS.

CONTINUOUS CONTAINED BERM, WHICH ARE ALSO REFERRED TO AS A FILTER SOCK, PROVIDES ADDITIONAL STABILITY TO AN EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM AND SHOULD BE USED IN FROZEN GROUND CONDITIONS OR IN AREAS THAT RECEIVE CONCENTRATED FLOW.

SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHOULD BE INSTALLED DOWNGRADIENT OF SOIL OR SEDIMENT STOCKPILES AND STORMWATER PREVENTED RUNNING ONTO THE STOCKPILE. SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER ANY SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENT AND REPAVED IMMEDIATELY IF THERE ARE ANY SIGNS OF EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION BELOW THE BARRIERS. IF THERE ARE SIGNS OF UNDERCUTTING AT THE CENTER OR EDGES OF THE BERM, OR IF LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER ARE POUNDED BEHIND THE BERM, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO REPLACE THE BARRIER WITH A TEMPORARY STONE CHECK DAM. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE IT REACHES HALF THE BERM HEIGHT. AFTER THE BARRIER IS REMOVED, ANY REMAINING SILT SHALL EITHER BE REMOVED OR GRADED TO CONFORM WITH THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATED.

4. TEMPORARY CHECK DAMS

STONE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SWALES OR DRAINAGE DITCHES TO REDUCE STORMWATER VELOCITIES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. STONE CHECK DAMS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN REMOVING SEDIMENT AND SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEDIMENT BARRIERS IDENTIFIED ABOVE. TEMPORARY CHECK DAMS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE PERMANENTLY IN MOST CASES. CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE NO HIGHER THAN 24 INCHES, AND THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM MUST BE AT LEAST 6 INCHES LOWER THAN THE OUTSIDE EDGES. CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE SPACED SUCH THAT THE CREST OF THE DOWNSHORE CHECK DAM IS AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE TOE OF THE UPSTREAM CHECK DAM. CHECK DAMS IN DITCH OR WATERWAY SHOULD BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO DIRECTING RUNOFF TO THEM.

5. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

STORM DRAIN INLETS THAT ARE MADE OPERATIONAL BEFORE THEIR DRAINAGE AREA IS STABILIZED SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH A FILTER UNTIL THE DRAINAGE AREA IS EITHER PAVED OR STABILIZED WITH 95% VEGETATIVE GROWTH. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE BMPS ASSOCIATED WITH STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION:

HAY BALE OR SILT FENCE INLET STRUCTURE CONSISTS OF HAY BALES OR SILT FENCE CONFIGURED AROUND A CATCH BASIN INLET FRAME AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE METHODS OUTLINED ABOVE. THIS METHOD IS SUITABLE FOR OPEN PIPE (CULVERT) INLETS, FIELD INLETS OR ROAD INLETS THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN PAVED.

MANUFACTURED SEDIMENT FILTERS ARE THE PREFERRED METHOD FOR PROTECTING CATCH BASIN INLETS IN PAVED OR GRAVEL ROADWAYS. THE FILTERS TYPICALLY CONSIST OF A FABRIC OR OTHER PERVIOUS MATERIAL THAT IS PLACED ABOVE OR BELOW THE GRATE THAT TRAPS SEDIMENT ON THE SURFACE AND ALLOWS WATER TO FLOW THROUGH THE GRATE. CONSIDERATIONS SUCH AS WEATHER CONDITIONS, SLOPES, TRIBUTARY WATERSHED AREA AND EXPECTED SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION SHOULD BE FACTORED INTO MAKING A DECISION ON ANY PARTICULAR PRODUCT, AND THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE SHALL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

6. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

TO REDUCE THE TRACING OF SEDIMENT ONTO ROADWAYS, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED AT ALL POINTS OF EGRESS WHERE VEHICLES MAY TRAVEL FROM THE PROJECT SITE TO A PUBLIC ROAD OR OTHER PAVED AREA. THE STONE PAD SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 6-INCH DEEP 2-3/8 INCH CRUSHED STONE, AND SHALL BE PLACED ON A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. THE PAD SHALL EXTEND AT LEAST 50 FEET INTO THE PROJECT SITE AND BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET WIDE. THE EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SWEEP OR WASH PAVEMENT AT EXITS THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED ANY MUD-TRACKING. MAINTAIN THE PAD UNTIL ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED.

HOUSEKEEPING NOTES

1. SPILL PREVENTION: CONTROLS MUST BE USED TO PREVENT POLLUTANTS FROM CONSTRUCTION AND WASTE MATERIALS ON SITE TO ENTER STORMWATER, WHICH INCLUDES STORAGE PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE EXPOSURE OF THE MATERIALS TO STORMWATER, THE SITE CONTRACTOR OR OPERATOR MUST DEVELOP, AND IMPLEMENT AS NECESSARY, APPROPRIATE SPILL PREVENTION, CONTAINMENT, AND RESPONSE PLANNING MEASURES.

2. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION: DURING CONSTRUCTION, LIQUID PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO CONTAMINATE GROUNDWATER MAY NOT BE STORED OR HANDLED IN AREAS OF THE SITE DRAINING TO AN INFILTRATION AREA. AN "INFILTRATION AREA" IS ANY AREA OF THE SITE THAT BY DESIGN OR AS A RESULT OF SOILS, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS ACCOMMODATES THE DRAINAGE OF SURFACE WATER INTO THE GROUNDWATER. THE SITE CONTRACTOR OR OPERATOR MUST DEVELOP A CONTINGENCY THAT PREVENTS DISCHARGE TO GROUNDWATER. ANY PROJECT PROPOSING INFILTRATION OF STORMWATER MUST PROVIDE ADEQUATE PRE-TREATMENT OF STORMWATER PRIOR TO DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER TO THE INFILTRATION AREA, OR PROVIDE FOR TREATMENT WITHIN THE INFILTRATION AREA, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE ACCUMULATION OF FINES, REDUCTION IN INFILTRATION RATE, AND CONSEQUENT FLOODING AND DESTABILIZATION.

3. FUGITIVE SEDIMENT AND DUST: ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT ACTIVITIES DO NOT RESULT IN NOTICEABLE EROSION OF SOILS OR FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS DURING OR AFTER CONSTRUCTION. OIL MAY NOT BE USED FOR DUST CONTROL, BUT OTHER WATER ADDITIVES MAY BE CONSIDERED AS NEEDED. A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (SCE) SHOULD BE INCLUDED TO MINIMIZE TRACKING OF MUD AND SEDIMENT. IF OFF-SITE TRACKING OCCURS, PUBLIC ROADS SHOULD BE SWEEP IMMEDIATELY AND NO LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK AND PRIOR TO SIGNIFICANT STORM EVENTS. OPERATIONS DURING DRY MONTHS, THAT EXPERIENCE FUGITIVE DUST PROBLEMS, SHOULD VET DOWN UNPAVED ACCESS ROADS ONCE A WEEK OR MORE FREQUENTLY AS NEEDED WITH A WATER ADDITIVE TO SUPPRESS FUGITIVE SEDIMENT AND DUST.

4. DEBRIS AND OTHER MATERIALS: MINIMIZE THE EXPOSURE OF CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, BUILDING AND LANDSCAPING MATERIALS, TRASH, FERTILIZER, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, DETERGENTS, SANITARY WASTE AND OTHER MATERIALS TO PRECIPITATION AND STORMWATER RUNOFF. THESE MATERIALS MUST BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING A POLLUTANT SOURCE.

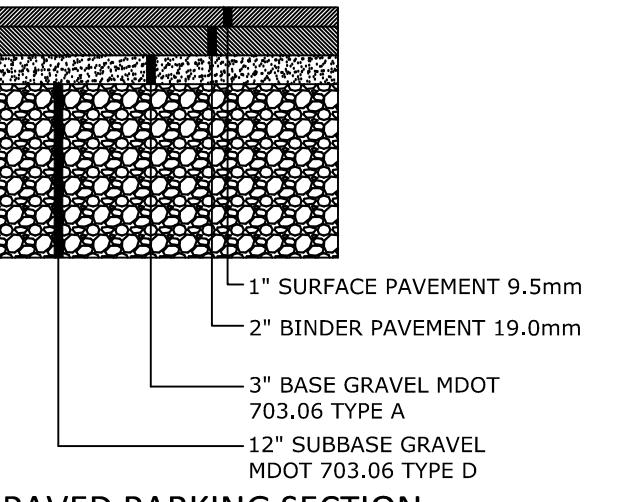
5. EXCAVATION DE-WATERING: EXCAVATION DE-WATERING IS THE REMOVAL OF WATER FROM TRENCHES, FOUNDATIONS, COFFER DAMS, PONDS, AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA THAT RETAIN WATER AFTER EXCAVATION. IN MOST CASES THE COLLECTED WATER IS HEAVILY SILTLED AND HINDERS CORRECT AND SAFE CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES. THE COLLECTED WATER REMOVED FROM THE POND SHOULD BE DILUTED AND DISCHARGED TO A STREAM OR POND. WHERE THE POND IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO COLLECT THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT POSSIBLE, LIKE A COFFERDAM, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AVOID ALLOWING THE WATER TO FLOW OVER DISTURBED AREAS OF THE SITE. EQUIVALENT MEASURES MAY BE TAKEN IF APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

6. ERODED AND NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES: IDENTIFY AND PREVENT CONTAMINATION BY NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES, WHERE ALLOWED. STORMWATER DISCHARGES THAT ARE NOT APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROPRIATE POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES FOR THE NON-STORMWATER COMPONENT(S) OF THE DISCHARGE. AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES ARE:

- DISCHARGES FROM FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITY;
- FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHINGS;
- VEHICLE WASHDOWN IF DETERGENTS ARE NOT USED AND WASHING IS LIMITED TO THE EXTERIOR OF VEHICLES (ENGINE, UNDERCARRIAGE AND TRANSMISSION) WASHERS IS PROHIBITED;
- DUST CONTROL RUNOFF IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS AND APPENDIX (C)(3);
- ROUTINE EXTERNAL BUILDING WASHDOWN, NOT INCLUDING SURFACE PAINT REMOVAL, THAT DOES NOT INVOLVE DETERGENTS;
- PAVEMENT WASHDOWN (WHERE SPILLS/LEAKS OF TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HAVE NOT OCCURRED, UNLESS ALL SPILLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN REMOVED) IF DETERGENTS ARE NOT USED;
- UNCONTAMINATED AIR CONDITIONING OR COMPRESSOR CONDENSATE;
- UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER OR SPRING WATER;
- UNCONTAMINATED FOUNDATION OR FLOOR-WATER WHERE FLOORS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED;
- UNCONTAMINATED EXCAVATION DEWATERING (SEE REQUIREMENTS IN APPENDIX (C)(5));
- POTABLE WATER SOURCES INCLUDING WATERLINE FLUSHINGS; AND
- LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.

7. UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES: APPROVAL FROM THE MDEP DOES NOT AUTHORIZE A DISCHARGE THAT IS MIXED WITH A SOURCE OF NON-STORMWATER, OTHER THAN THOSE DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 6 ABOVE. SPECIFICALLY, THE MDEP'S APPROVAL DOES NOT AUTHORIZE DISCHARGES OF THE FOLLOWING:

- WASTEWATER FROM THE WASHOUT OR CLEANOUT OF CONCRETE, STUCCO, PAINT, FORM RELEASE OILS, CURING COMPOUNDS OR OTHER WASTEWATER MATERIALS;
- FUELS, OILS OR OTHER POLLUTANTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE;
- SOAP, SOLVENTS, OR DETERGENTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING; AND
- TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES FROM A SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE.



TYPICAL PAVED PARKING SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

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