



March 30, 2018

Amanda Lessard, Town Planner
Town of Windham
8 School Road
Windham, ME 04062

**Re: Response to Review Comments
627 Roosevelt Trail Public Warehousing Site Pan Application
Robie Holdings, LLC - Applicant**

Dear Amanda:

Attached is supplemental information and revised plans related to the above referenced project. The following is a response to the comments raised by Jon Earle in a review memo dated March 1, 2018:

1. The landscape buffer strip will be maintained as a lawn area along the southern property line. There is currently a stand of large pine trees along the property line, along with an existing fence, which provides adequate buffering. The grass area will allow for snow storage and an infiltration area for stormwater to be reserved.
2. Vehicle Sight Distance has been added to the Site Plan at the driveway entrance.
3. A Sitework Cost Estimate is attached for review
4. The project has been coordinated with Portland Water District.
5. Adequate parking has been provided.
6. The building locations have been revised slightly to provide a minimum of 30 foot wide turning aisles at the end of buildings 4 and 5 to improve vehicle circulation, and paved areas have been expanded to be 5 feet from the property line. A diagram showing the turning movements for a SU-30 vehicle is attached for review.
7. Construction details for the repair of the sidewalk have been added, along with callouts for reconstructing the granite tipdown curbing at the new expanded driveway location.
8. A construction detail/cross section has been added for the proposed stormwater infiltration area. A maintenance plan for the stormwater facilities is attached. The infiltration wells will be registered with the State under the Class V Underground Injection Control program as a condition of approval – a copy of the form has been attached for reference.

The following response is intended to address questions raised by the Planning Board and as outlined in the Staff Memorandum dated March 8, 2018:

9. The location of the shared driveway access has been added to the plans for the abutting lot to the south.
10. A detail of the proposed freestanding sign has been attached for review.
11. The building elevations drawings have been revised so that each building will have a matching 3/12 roof pitch. The flashing on the gable ends provides for an overhang appearance, which is shown on the attached photographs.
12. There will be no visible exterior mechanical heating/cooling equipment.

13. A photometric plan has been included for review. Copies of the new catalog cut sheets for the chosen fixtures are also attached.
14. A photograph depicting the proposed black steel gate has been attached. There is no other fencing proposed for the facility at this time because all other sides have existing fencing installed.

Upon your review of this information, please let us know if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

DM ROMA CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Dustin Roma, P.E.
President

Enc.



TURNING TEMPLATE FOR SU-30 VEHICLE

627 ROOSEVELT TRAIL SELF STORAGE
 WINDHAM, MAINE

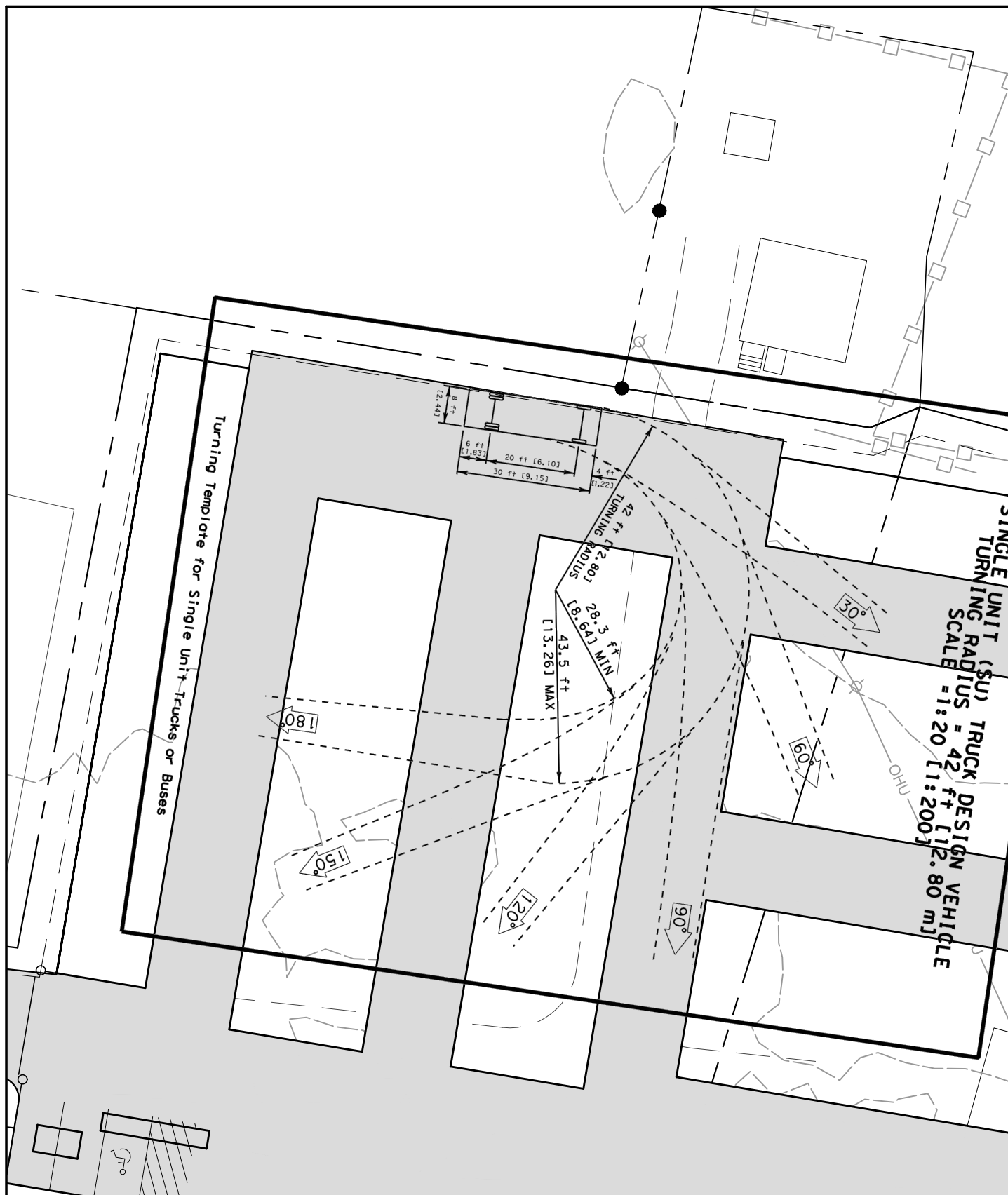
ROBIE HOLDINGS, LLC
 PO BOX 1463
 WINDHAM, ME 04062

SCALE: 1"=20'
 DATE: 3-30-2018
 JOB NUMBER: 17093

DM ROMA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

59 HARVEST HILL RD
 WINDHAM, ME 04062
 (207) 310 - 0506



TURNING TEMPLATE FOR SU-30 VEHICLE

627 ROOSEVELT TRAIL SELF STORAGE
WINDHAM, MAINE

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PO BOX 1463
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TURNING TEMPLATE FOR SU-30 VEHICLE

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WINDHAM, MAINE

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PO BOX 1463
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JOB NUMBER: 17093

DM ROMA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

59 HARVEST HILL RD
WINDHAM, ME 04062
(207) 310 - 0506

20 FT. X 8 FT.



16 FT. X 8 FT.



12 FT. X 8 FT.





DM ROMA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

March 30, 2018

Jon Earle, PE
Town of Windham
8 School Road
Windham, ME 04062

**Re: Performance Guarantee Estimate
627 Roosevelt Trail Self Storage – Robie Holdings, LLC**

Dear Jon:

The following represents an estimate of values for the site improvements requiring a guarantee in accordance with Section 814.C of the Land Use Code for the above referenced project.

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Site Preparation	LS	1	\$3,000	\$3,000
Aggregates – Gravel	CY	700	\$25	\$17,500
Catch Basins	EA	4	\$4,000	\$16,000
Fencing/Gate	LS	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
Landscaping	LS	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
Erosion Control	LS	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
Loam & Seed	LS	1	\$8,000	\$8,000
			TOTAL	\$54,500

Upon your review of this information, please let us know if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

DM ROMA CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Dustin M. Roma, P.E.
President

Cc:
Enc.



State of Maine
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Water Quality Management
17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0017
Telephone: (207) 287-7688 Email: Enid.Mitnik@Maine.gov

CLASS V UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC) WELL REGISTRATION

Facility Name or Well Identifying Information

Facility Name or Well Identifier: 627 Roosevelt Trail Self Storage Facility
Town or City: Windham County: Cumberland
Physical Location (street, road, etc. *Please provide map, latitude/longitude or UTM coordinates, if available*) _____
627 Roosevelt Trail, Windham, ME 04062

Owner/Operator Information

Owner/Operator Name: Jarod Robie
Business/Agency: 627 Roosevelt Trail, LLC
Mailing Address: PO Box 1463, Windham, ME 04062

Daytime Telephone Number: (207) 892 - 0650

Number and Type Of Injection Well(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Well | ☐ Beneficial Use Well |
| ☐ Industrial Well | ☐ Aquifer Remediation Well |
| ☐ Commercial Car Wash (engine and undercarriage washing) | ☐ Salt Water Intrusion Well |
| ☐ Large-capacity Cesspool | ☐ Fluid Return Well (Supplemental Data Required) |
| ☐ Large-capacity Septic System | ☐ Experimental Technology Well |
| ☐ Sewage Treatment Effluent Well | ☐ Mine Backfill and Drainage Well |
| ☒ 4 Drainage Well | ☐ In-situ Recovery and Solution Mining Well |
| ☐ Agricultural Drainage Well | ☐ Other Industrial Well |
| ☒ 4 Stormwater Runoff Well | ☐ Manual Car Wash |
| ☐ Geothermal Well (Supplemental Data Required) | ☐ Non-contact Cooling Water Well |
| | ☐ Food Processing Wastewater Well |

Discharge Information

Indicate the type/characteristics of the discharge, average flow (gallons/day) and well construction information (drywell, septic tank, drainfield/leachfield, etc.) for each injection well listed above. *Attach additional sheets or supplemental material, as needed.*

Well Identifier	Characteristics of Discharge	Average Flow (gallons/day)	Well Construction Information
	STORMTECH INFILTRATOR CHAMBER IN PARKING LOT	1" RAINFALL = 25,000 GAL	CATCH BASIN WITH STORMTECH CHAMBER

Are the injection well(s) listed above located in a wellhead or source water protection area of a public water supply?
____ Yes ☒ No *If more than one injection well is listed, please indicate which wells are located in the wellhead or source water protection area.*

Distance to nearest water supply well: over 500 feet Type of well: _____ Public ☒ Private

Predominant soil type:

- ☒ Sand and gravel soils
____ Clay soils
____ Shallow to bedrock soils
____ Don't know
____ Other (Please explain) _____

Signature of Responsible Officer

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe the information is true, accurate, and complete. I authorize the Department to enter the property that is the subject of this application, at reasonable hours, including buildings, structures or conveyances on the property, to determine the accuracy of any information provided herein. I am aware there are significant civil and criminal penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Print

Name of Preparer: _____ **Date:** _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

Title: _____ **Email:** _____

Return form prior to well operation to Maine DEP at address above

Descriptions of Class V Underground Injection Control (UIC) Wells

Motor vehicle waste disposal wells receive or have received fluids from vehicular repair or maintenance activities, such as an autobody repair shop, automotive repair shop, new and used car dealership, specialty repair shop (e.g., transmission and muffler repair shop), or any facility that does any vehicular repair work.

Industrial wells are used to inject non-hazardous industrial or commercial waste and fluids other than those described for the other types of Class V wells. These include but are not limited to:

- (1) Wastewater from petroleum refineries, chemical manufacturers, dry cleaners, electric component manufacturers, small machine manufacturers, die and tool manufacturers, commercial printers, asphalt manufacturers, and other industrial operations; or
- (2) Spills from industrial or commercial process areas, storage areas, or loading docks, or drainage highly contaminated by large spills from such areas.
- (3) Wastewater from carwashes specifically set up to perform engine or undercarriage washing. This does not include wastewater from manual carwashes where people use hand-held hoses to wash the exterior of their cars, trucks, or other vehicles.

Large-capacity Cesspools are dry wells, which sometimes have an open bottom and/or perforated sides, used to dispose of untreated sanitary waste. They are typically located in areas not served by sanitary sewers. This subpart applies to you only if your cesspool has the capacity to dispose of sanitary waste from 20 persons or more per day (you are exempt from this subpart and from the federal Underground Injection Control program if it is smaller than that). However, if you use your cesspool to dispose of motor vehicle waste or industrial waste, either by themselves or together with sanitary waste, your well qualifies as a motor vehicle waste disposal well or an industrial well rather than a cesspool.

Large-capacity Septic systems are septic tanks and fluid distribution systems, such as leach fields or wells, used to dispose of sanitary waste only. Like cesspools, this subpart applies to you only if your septic system has the capacity to dispose of sanitary waste from 20 persons or more per day. However, if you use your septic system to dispose of motor vehicle waste or industrial waste, either by themselves or together with sanitary waste, your well qualifies as a motor vehicle waste disposal well or an industrial well rather than a septic system.

Sewage treatment effluent wells are used to inject treated effluent from publicly owned treatment works or treated effluent from privately owned treatment facilities receiving solely sanitary waste. If you inject effluent from a privately owned treatment facility that receives industrial waste, your well qualifies as an industrial well rather than a sewage treatment effluent well. Also, if you own or operate a well that injects sewage treatment effluent beneath the lowermost formation containing a USDW, it qualifies as a Class I well rather than a Class V well.

Drainage wells consist of a variety of wells used to drain surface and subsurface fluids. These wells include agricultural drainage wells that receive irrigation or stormwater runoff. Drainage wells also include stormwater runoff wells in municipalities. A well at a commercial or industrial site also qualifies as a drainage well, not an industrial well, if it is intended for stormwater management, even if it may have the potential to receive insignificant amounts of waste due to unintentional small volume leaks, drips, or spills, as long as it cannot reasonably be separated from potential sources of contamination. This category does not include mine drainage wells.

Beneficial use wells are used to improve either the quality or flow of aquifers or to provide some other ground water management benefit. They include aquifer recharge wells used to re-supply dwindling ground water resources; aquifer storage and recovery wells used to place excess water in the subsurface during periods of high flow and then withdraw the water later when it is needed; subsidence control wells used to inject fluids to prevent the land surface from sinking or settling;

injection wells used to help clean up contaminated ground water, either by injecting solutions to neutralize contamination or to return previously contaminated ground water that has been treated; and wells that inject water to control the intrusion of saltwater in coastal areas into freshwater aquifers.

Fluid return wells are used to inject fluids associated with the production of geothermal energy for space heating or electric power, the operation of a heat pump, aquaculture, or the extraction of minerals from produced fluids. In accordance with MEDEP Rule 06 096 Chapter 543, *Rules to Control the Subsurface Discharge of Pollutants*, anyone planning on installing and operating a geothermal well system must fill out and submit the required information requested on the "Supplemental Geothermal Well Information Form" prior to use. Additionally, please provide a brief description of the geothermal system design and operation.

Experimental technology wells include any well that is an integral part of an unproven subsurface injection technology other than waste disposal, such as in situ coal liquification, in situ oil shale retorting, tracer studies, and secondary water recovery (e.g., using air to force underground water bound in the unsaturated zone into the saturated zone where it can be recovered).

Mine backfill and drainage wells are used to place mine drainage or slurries of sand, gravel, cement, mill tailings/refuse, fly ash, or other solids into underground mines, whether what is injected is a radioactive waste or not. Mine backfill and drainage wells may serve a variety of purposes, including subsidence prevention, filling dangerous mine openings, disposing of wastes from mine operations, and fire control.

In-situ recovery and solution mining wells are used to inject fluids for the purpose of producing energy or minerals. Wells used for in-situ recovery of lignite, coal, tar sands, oil shale, and geothermal energy are designed to deliver particular solutions (such as water, air, oxygen, solvents, combustibles, or explosives) into subsurface target formations to liberate the desired products that can be brought to the surface via recovery wells. Solution mining wells use injection and recovery techniques to bring minerals from underground deposits to the surface. Solution mining of conventional mines such as stopes leaching is included in Class V. However, in-situ production of uranium or other metals from ore bodies that have not been conventionally mined is included in Class III (see Sec. 144.6(c)). Similarly, mining of sulfur by the Frasch process is included in Class III, not Class V.

Other industrial wells inject industrial and commercial wastes, which either contain lower concentrations of contaminants or are more like sanitary waste than wastes injected into Class V industrial wells described in paragraph (b) of this section. The category of other industrial wells was created to exclude these wells from the additional requirements in Sec. 144.85 that apply to industrial wells. There are four types of other industrial wells:

- (1) Wells used to inject fluids from wash bays that are not specifically set up to perform engine or undercarriage washing; All self-service commercial car washes discharging to a Class V well are currently prohibited.
- (2) Wells used to inject non contact cooling water that contains no additives and has not been chemically altered, meaning that it has not been mixed with or come into contact with a contaminated waste stream;
- (3) Wells used to inject fluids from laundromats where no onsite dry cleaning is performed or where no organic solvents are used for laundering; and
- (4) Wells used to inject wastewater from food processing operations.

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND HOUSEKEEPING PLAN

627 Roosevelt Trail Self Storage Windham, Maine

Responsible Party

Owner: 627 Roosevelt, LLC
PO Box 1463
Windham, ME 04062

The owner is responsible for the maintenance of all stormwater management structures and related site components and the keeping of a maintenance log book with service records. Records of all inspections and maintenance work performed must be kept on file with the owner and retained for a minimum of five years. The maintenance log will be made available to the Town and Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) upon request. At a minimum, the maintenance of stormwater management systems will be performed on the prescribed schedule.

The procedures outlined in this plan are provided as a general overview of the anticipated practices to be utilized on this site. In some instances, additional measures may be required due to unexpected conditions. *The Maine Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMP and Stormwater Management for Maine: Best Management Practices* Manuals published by the MDEP should be referenced for additional information.

During Construction

1. **Inspection and Corrective Action:** It is the contractor's responsibility to comply with the inspection and maintenance procedures outlined in this section. Inspection shall occur on all disturbed and impervious areas, erosion control measures, material storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. These areas shall be inspected at least once a week as well as 24 hours before and after a storm event and prior to completing permanent stabilization measures. A person with knowledge of erosion and stormwater control, including the standards and conditions in the permit, shall conduct the inspections.
2. **Maintenance:** Erosion controls shall be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized. If best management practices (BMPs) need to be repaired, the repair work should be initiated upon discovery of the problem but no later than the end of the next workday. If BMPs need to be maintained or modified, additional BMPs are necessary, or other corrective action is needed, implementation must be completed within seven calendar days and prior to any rainfall event.
3. **Documentation:** A report summarizing the inspections and any corrective action taken must be maintained on site. The log must include the name(s) and qualifications of the

person making the inspections; the date(s) of the inspections; and the major observations about the operation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, materials storage areas, and vehicle access points to the parcel. Major observations must include BMPs that need maintenance, BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed. For each BMP requiring maintenance, BMP needing replacement, and location needing additional BMPs, note in the log the corrective action taken and when it was taken. The log must be made accessible to MDEP staff, and a copy must be provided upon request. The owner shall retain a copy of the log for a period of at least three years from the completion of permanent stabilization.

Houskeeping

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 accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials. 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 swept immediately and no less than once a week and prior to significant storm events. Operations during dry months, that experience fugitive dust problems, should wet 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, fertilizers, 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 silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, must be spread through natural wooded buffers or removed to areas that are 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. **Authorized Non-stormwater discharges:** Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater discharges exist, they must 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:
- (a) Discharges from firefighting activity;
 - (b) Fire hydrant flushings;
 - (c) Vehicle washwater if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarriage and transmission washing is prohibited);
 - (d) Dust control runoff in accordance with permit conditions and Appendix (C)(3);
 - (e) Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents;
 - (f) Pavement washwater (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used;
 - (g) Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
 - (h) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
 - (i) Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated;
 - (j) Uncontaminated excavation dewatering (see requirements in Appendix C(5));
 - (k) Potable water sources including waterline flushings; and
 - (l) 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:
- (a) Wastewater from the washout or cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials;
 - (b) Fuels, oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
 - (c) Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
 - (d) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Post construction

1. Inspection and Corrective Action: All measures must be maintained by the owner in effective operating condition. A qualified third party inspector hired by the owner shall at least annually inspect the stormwater management facilities. This person should have knowledge of erosion and stormwater control including the standards and conditions of the site's approvals. The inspector shall be certified through the MDEP to inspect the stormwater infrastructure. The following areas, facilities, and measures must be inspected, and identified deficiencies must be corrected. Areas, facilities, and measures other than those listed below may also require inspection on a specific site.

A. Vegetated Areas: Inspect vegetated areas, particularly slopes and embankments, early in the growing season or after heavy rains to identify active or potential erosion problems. Replant bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where rill is evident, armor the area with an appropriate lining or divert the erosive flows to on-site areas able to withstand the concentrated flows.

B. Ditches, Swales, and Open Channels: Inspect ditches, swales, and other open channels in the spring, late fall, and after heavy rains to remove any obstructions to flow, remove accumulated sediments and debris, control vegetative growth that could obstruct flow, and repair any erosion of the ditch lining. Vegetated ditches must be mowed at least annually or otherwise maintained to control the growth of woody vegetation and maintain flow capacity. Any woody vegetation growing through riprap linings must also be removed. Repair any slumping side slopes as soon as practicable. If the ditch has a riprap lining, replace riprap on areas where any underlying filter fabric or underdrain gravel is showing through the stone or where stones have dislodged. The channel must receive adequate routine maintenance to maintain capacity and prevent or correct any erosion of the channel's bottom or side slopes.

C. Culverts: Inspect culverts in the spring, late fall, and after heavy rains to remove any obstructions to flow; remove accumulated sediments and debris at the inlet, at the outlet, and within the conduit; and to repair any erosion damage at the culvert's inlet and outlet.

D. Catch Basins (Infiltration): Inspect and, if required, clean out catch basins at least once a year, preferably in early spring. Clean out must include the removal and legal disposal of any accumulated sediments and debris at the bottom of the basin, at any inlet grates, at any inflow channels to the basin, and at any pipes between basins. If the basin outlet is designed to trap floatable materials, then remove the floating debris and any floating oils (using oil-absorptive pads). The catch basin should drain within 72 hours following a one-inch storm.

E. Regular Maintenance: Clear accumulations of winter sand along parking areas at least once a year, preferably in the spring. Accumulations on pavement may be

removed by pavement sweeping. Accumulations of sand along pavement shoulders may be removed by grading excess sand to the pavement edge and removing it manually or by a front-end loader.

- F. Documentation:** Keep a log (report) summarizing inspections, maintenance, and any corrective actions taken. The log must include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the inspector or maintenance personnel performing the task. If a maintenance task requires the clean-out of any sediments or debris, indicate where the sediment and debris was disposed after removal. The log must be made accessible to Town staff upon request. The permittee shall retain a copy of the log for a period of at least five years from the completion of permanent stabilization. Attached is a sample log.

Re-certification

As a requirement of the Town, the stormwater infrastructure shall be inspected yearly by a qualified third party inspector. The third party inspector shall perform an initial inspection to determine the status of the stormwater management facilities. If the initial inspection identifies any deficiencies with the facilities, the same third party inspector shall re-inspect the facilities after they have been maintained or repaired to determine if they are performing as intended. Once the site is satisfactory, the third party inspector shall submit the Annual Stormwater Management Facilities Certification form and report to the Office of Code Enforcement. The certification form shall be submitted to the Town prior to May 1 of each year. A copy of the approval form has been included at the end of this document.

Duration of Maintenance

Perform maintenance as described.

MAINTENANCE LOG

627 ROOSEVELT TRAIL SELF STORAGE FACILITY Windham, Maine

The following stormwater management and erosion control items shall be inspected and maintained as prescribed in the Maintenance Plan with recommended frequencies as identified below. The owner is responsible for keeping this maintenance log on file for a minimum of five years and shall provide a copy to the Town upon request. Inspections are to be performed by a qualified third party inspector and all corrective actions shall be performed by personnel familiar with stormwater management systems and erosion controls.

Maintenance Item	Maintenance Event	Date Performed	Responsible Personnel	Comments
Vegetated Areas	Inspect slopes and embankments early in Spring.			
Ditches, swales, and other open channels	Inspect after major rainfall event producing 1" of rain in two hours.			
	Inspect for erosion or slumping & repair			
	Mowed at least annually.			
Culverts	Inspect semiannually and after major rainfall.			
	Repair erosion at inlet or outlet of pipe.			
	Repair displaced riprap.			
	Clean accumulated sediment in culverts when >20% full.			
Catch Basin Infiltrators	Inspect to ensure that structure is properly draining.			
	Remove accumulated sediment semiannually.			
	Inspect grates/inlets and remove debris as needed.			
	Maintain registration requirements with the MDEP Class V Injection Well Program, as necessary			

Date : 28 Mar 2018

Title : Enter the title here...

Desc : Enter the description here...

ENTRY GATE

Luminaire

IES Filename : E-AL1L314CZ.IES

Description : E-AL1L314CZ

Wall mounted luminaire. Black metal housing.
Integrated heat sink. Two tilted LED arrays.
Two type CXA LED arrays

For : Client's name or company...

By : Your name or company...

Light Loss Factor : 1.00

Number of Lamps : 1

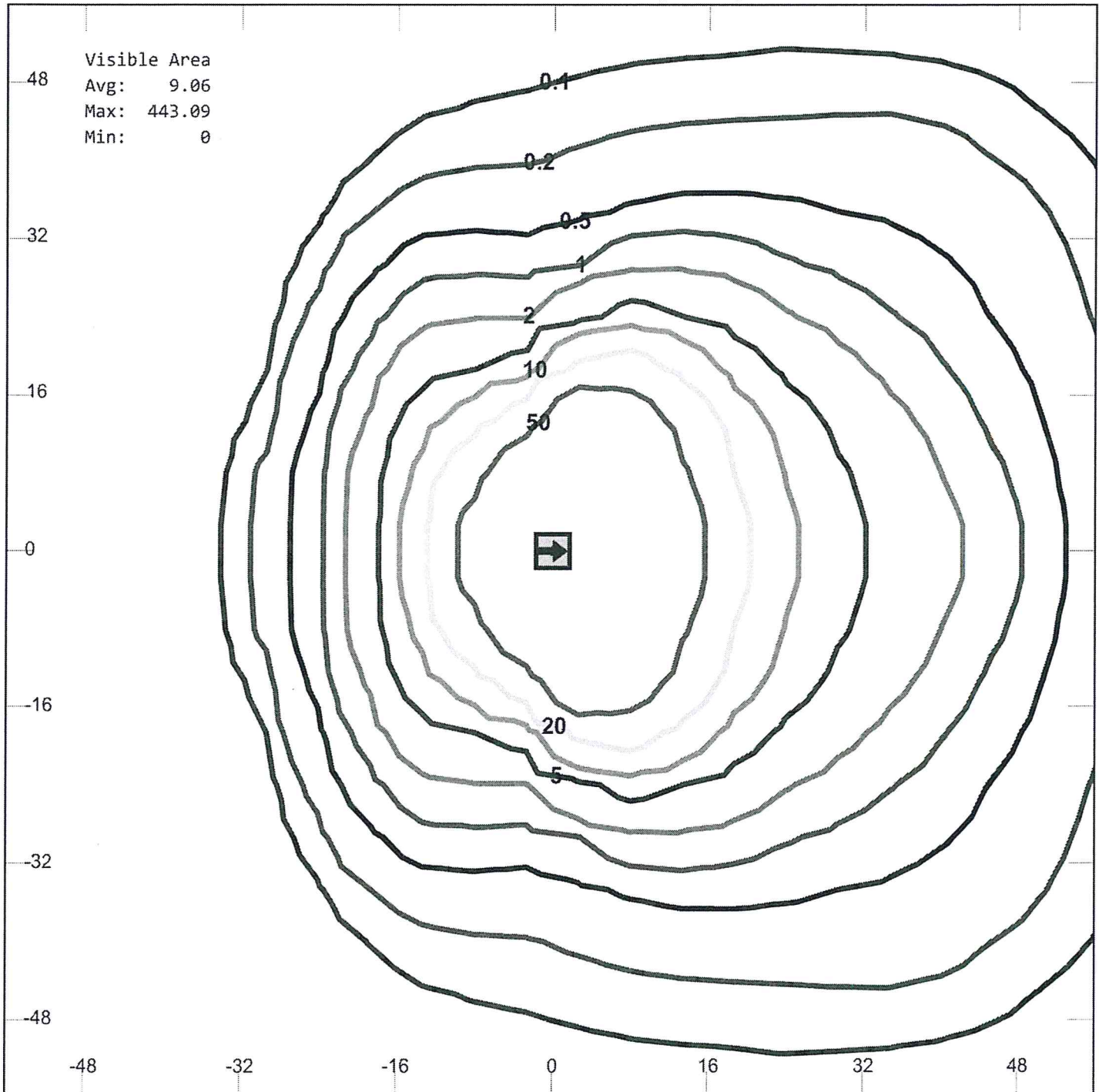
Lamp Lumens : -1 lms

Luminaire Watts : 155 W



Scale: 0 16 32 feet

Arrangement Magnification: 100 %



Arrangement

Single

Arm : 0 ft

Offset : -- ft

Layout

Cols (X) Rows (Y)

Layout : 1 1

Spacing : 20 30 ft

Mounting Height : 10 ft

Orient : 0 deg

Tilt : 0 deg

Statistical Analysis

Illuminance Values

Average : 0.84 fc

Maximum : 41.16 fc

Minimum : 0.00 fc

Avg/Min Ratio : N.A. fc

Max/Min Ratio : N.A. fc

Max/Avg Ratio : 48.92 fc

Lighting Power Density

LPD : 0.012 W / ft²

LPD Area : 12544 ft²

LPD Watts : 155 W

Total Watts : 155 W

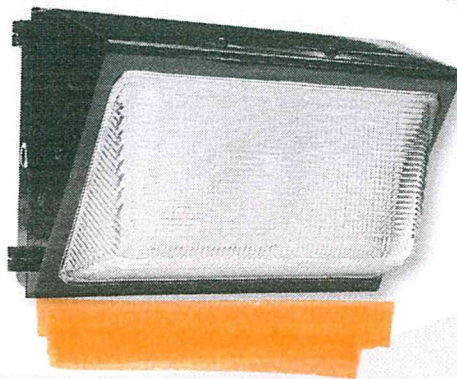
Luminaire Location Summary

N	Arrangement	Lum #	X	Y	Z	Orient	Tilt	Tilt Factor
1	Single		0.0	0.0	10.0	0	0	
		1	0.0	0.0	10.0	0	0	1.000

E-WFT03 Series

LED Traditional Style Wall Pack - Small
Replaces 100W PSMH

Average Customer Rating



A new twist on an old classic!

Efficient

- Uses 50% less energy than comparable HID fixtures
- Quick, easy installation

Durable

- Lens is heat and shock resistant
- Powder-coat finish withstands the test of time

Recommended Use

- Security
- Pathways
- Perimeter lighting

Input Voltage

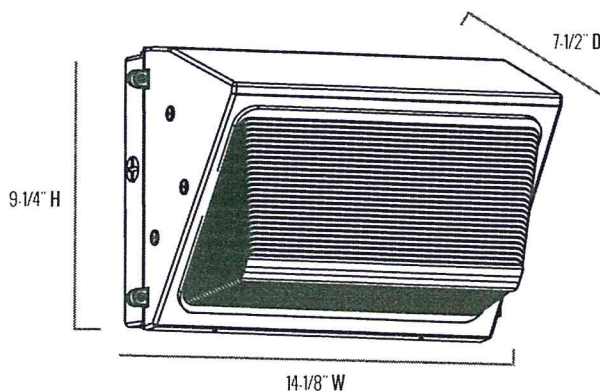
- Universal (120V through 277V Operation)

Certifications



Quality Products, Affordably Priced.

E-WTF03 Series



Series Overview

DIMENSIONS	PRODUCT WEIGHT	MOUNTING HEIGHT	SPACING
7-1/2" D x 14-1/8" W x 9-1/4" H	8.6 lbs.	8 to 18 feet	2 to 3 times the mounting height

Fixture Specifications

HOUSING	Heavy duty, die-cast aluminum housing with hinged door frame Dark bronze polyester powder-coat finish
LENS ASSEMBLY	Heat and shock-resistant borosilicate glass prismatic lens
MOUNTING	1/2" NPT tapped knockouts for conduit entrances (one on top, one on each side, one on back)

Electrical Performance

OPERATING MINIMUM	LIFESPAN L ₉₀ AT 25°C (77°F)	POWER FACTOR	TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION	DIMMABLE
-40°C (-40°F)	Estimated 76,000 Hours	> 0.9	< 20%	No
INPUT VOLTAGE	120V	208V	240V	277V
Current Draw (Amps)	0.275A	0.16A	0.14A	0.12A

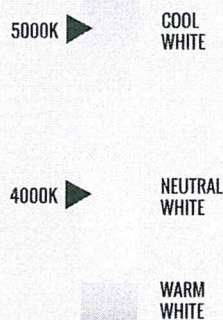
Warranty & Certifications

WARRANTY	UL LISTED	DLC	ENERGY STAR
5-Year Limited	Wet Locations	No	No

Output Specifications

SKU	LIGHT OUTPUT	COLOR TEMP (See chart)	POWER CONSUMPTION	COLOR ACCURACY	REPLACES
E-WTF03A-N50Z	3400 Lumens	Cool White (5000K)	33W	≥ 70 CRI	100W PSMH
E-WTF03A-N40Z	3200 Lumens	Neutral White (4000K)	33W	≥ 70 CRI	100W PSMH

CORRELATED COLOR TEMPERATURE (CCT)



Due to continuous product improvement, information in this document is subject to change.

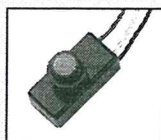
Revision Date: 04/17/17

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E-WFT03 Series

Accessories



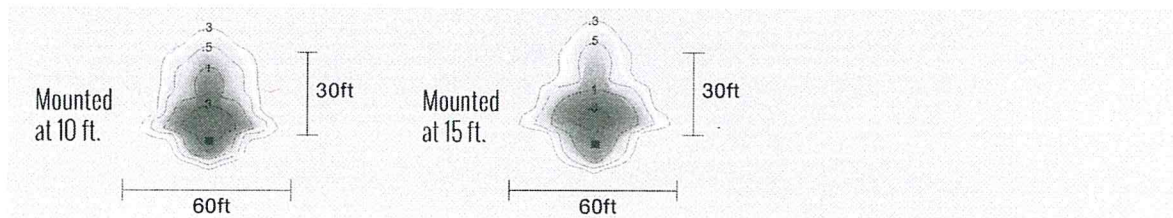
Photocell - Button, 120V/208V/240V/277V

SKU: **E-ACP1** (120V)

E-ACP2 (208V/240V/277V)

USE: Photocell is field installed.
Drilling of the back box in the field is required.

Photometric Diagrams



All published photometric testing performed to IESNA LM-79-08 standards by a NVLAP certified laboratory. Fixture photometry was completed on a single representative fixture.

Generational Chart

OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES
E-WP8 Series	E-WFT03 Series

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