

Pre-Construction Phase

A person who conducts, or causes to be conducted, an activity that involves filling, displacing or exposing soil or other earthen materials shall take measures to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a protected natural resource as defined in 38 mrsa § 480-b. Erosion control measures must be in place before the activity begins. Measures must remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized. Adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures must be taken. The site must be maintained to prevent unreasonable erosion and sedimentation. Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural downgradient buffer areas to the extent practicable.

BMP Construction Phase

permanently stabilized.

starting the second phase, and so on.

1. Pollution prevention. Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural downgradient buffer areas to the extent practicable.

The discharge may not result in erosion of any open drainage channels, swales, upland, or coastal or freshwater wetlands.

2. Sediment barriers. Prior to construction, properly install sediment barriers at the edge of any downgradient disturbed area and adjacent to any drainage channels within the disturbed area. Maintain the sediment barriers until the disturbed area is

3. Temporary stabilization. Stabilize with mulch or other non-erodable cover any exposed soils that will not be worked for more than 7 days. Stabilize areas within 75 feet of a wetland or waterbody within 48 hours of the initial disturbance of the soil or prior to any storm event, whichever comes first. If hay or straw mulch is used, the application rate must be 2 bales (70-90 pounds) per 1000 sf or 1.5 to 2 tons (90-100 bales) per acre to cover 75 to 90% of the ground surface. Hay mulch must be kept moist or anchored to prevent wind blowing. An erosion control blanket or mat shall be used at the base of grassed waterways, steep slopes (15% or greater) and on any disturbed soil within 75 feet of lakes, streams and wetlands. Grading shall be planned so as to minimize the length of time between initial soil exposure and final grading. On large projects this should be accomplished by phasing the operation and completing the first phase up to final grading and seeding before

4. Removal of temporary sediment control measures. Remove any temporary sediment control measures, such as silt fence, within 30 days after permanent stabilization is attained. Remove any accumulated sediments and stabilize.

NOTE: It is recommended that silt fence be removed by cutting the fence materials at ground level to avoid additional soil

5. Permanent stabilization. If the area will not be worked for more than one year or has been brought to final grade, then permanently stabilize the area within 7 days by planting vegetation, seeding, sod, or through the use of permanent mulch, or riprap, or road sub-base. If using vegetation for stabilization, select the proper vegetation for the light, soil and moisture conditions; amend areas of disturbed subsoils with topsoil, compost, or fertilizers; protect seeded areas with mulch or, if necessary, erosion control blankets; and schedule sodding, planting, and seeding to avoid die-off from summer drought and fall frosts. Newly seeded or sodded areas must be protected from vehicle traffic, excessive pedestrian traffic, and concentrated runoff until the vegetation is well-established. If necessary, areas must be seeded and mulched again if germination is sparse, plant coverage is spotty, or topsoil erosion is evident. One or more of the following may apply to a particular site.

(a) Seeded areas. For seeded areas, permanent stabilization means a 90% cover of healthy plants with no evidence of washing or rilling of the topsoil.

(b) Sodded areas. For sodded areas, permanent stabilization means the complete binding of the sod roots into the underlying soil with no slumping of the sod or die-off.

(c) Permanent Mulch. For mulched areas, permanent mulching means total coverage of the exposed area with an approved mulch material. Erosion control mix may be used as mulch for permanent stabilization according to the approved application rates and limitations.

(d) Riprap. For areas stabilized with riprap, permanent stabilization means that slopes stabilized with riprap have an appropriate backing of a well-graded gravel or approved geotextile to prevent soil movement from behind the riprap. Stone must be sized appropriately. It is recommended that angular stone be used.

(e) Agricultural use. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop land), permanent stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to agricultural use.

(f) Paved areas. For paved areas, permanent stabilization means the placement of the compacted gravel subbase is completed.

(g) Ditches, channels, and swales. For open channels, permanent stabilization means the channel is stabilized with a 90% cover of healthy vegetation, with a well-graded riprap lining, or with another non-erosive lining such as concrete or asphalt pavement. There must be no evidence of slumping of the channel lining, undercutting of the channel banks, or down-cutting of the channel.

6. Winter construction. "Winter construction" is construction activity performed during the period from November 1 through April 15. If disturbed areas are not stabilized with permanent measures by November 1 or new soil disturbance occurs after November 1, but before April 15, then these areas must be protected and runoff from them must be controlled by additional measures and restrictions.

NOTE: For guidance on winter construction standards, see the "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs", Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

7. Stormwater channels. Ditches, swales, and other open stormwater channels must be designed, constructed, and stabilized using measures that achieve long-term erosion control. Ditches, swales, and other open stormwater channels must be designed to handle, at a minimum, the expected volume of run-off. Each channel should be constructed in sections so that the section's grading, shaping, and installation of the permanent lining can be completed the same day. If a channel's final grading or lining installation must be delayed, then diversion berms must be used to divert stormwater away from the channel, properly-spaced check dams must be installed in the channel to slow the water velocity, and a temporary lining installed along the channel to prevent scouring. Permanent stabilization of channels is addressed under Appendix A(5)(g) above.

8. Roads. Gravel and paved roads must be designed and constructed with crowns or other measures, such as water bars, to ensure that stormwater is delivered immediately to adjacent stable ditches, vegetated buffer areas, catch basin inlets, or street gutters.

9. Culverts. Culverts must be sized to avoid unintended flooding of upstream areas or frequent overtopping of roadways. Culvert inlets must be protected with appropriate materials for the expected entrance velocity, and protection must extend at least as high as the expected maximum elevation of storage behind the culvert. Culvert outlet design must incorporate measures, such as aprons or plunge pools, to prevent scour of the stream channel. The design must take account of

10. Parking areas. Parking areas must be constructed to ensure runoff is delivered to adjacent swales, catch basins, curb gutters, or buffer areas without eroding areas downslope. The parking area's subbase compaction and grading must be done to ensure runoff is evenly distributed to adjacent buffers or side slopes. Catch basins must be located and set to provide enough storage depth at the inlet to allow inflow of peak runoff rates without by-pass of runoff to other areas.

11. Construction entrance: Prior to any clearing or grubbing, a construction entrance shall be constructed at the intersection with the proposed access drive and the existing roadway to avoid tracking of mud, dust and debris from the site.

12. Additional requirements. Additional requirements may be applied on a site-specific basis.

General Construction Phase The following erosion control measures shall be followed by the contractor throughout construction of this project:

A. All topsoil shall be collected, stockpiled, seeded with rye at 3 pounds/1,000 sf and mulched, and reused as required. Silt fencing shall be placed down gradient from the stockpiled loam. Stockpile to be located by designation of the owner and inspecting engineer.

B. The inspecting engineer at his/her discretion, may require additional erosion control measures and/or supplemental vegetative provisions to maintain stability of earthworks and finish graded areas. The contractor shall be responsible for providing and installing any supplemental measures as directed by the inspecting engineer. Failure to comply with the engineer's directions will result in discontinuation of construction activities.

C. Erosion control mesh shall be applied in accordance with the plans over all finish seeded areas as specified on the plans.

D. All graded or disturbed areas including slopes shall be protected during clearing and construction in accordance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan until they are adequately stabilized.

E. All erosion, and sediment control practices and measures shall be constructed, applied and maintained in accordance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan.

F. Areas to be filled shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil to remove trees, vegetation, roots or other objectionable materials

G. Areas shall be scarified to a minimum depth of 3 inches prior to placement of topsoil.

H. All fills shall be compacted as required to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence or other related problems. Fill intended to support buildings, structures and conduits, etc., shall be compacted in accordance with local requirements or codes

I. All fills shall be placed and compacted in layers not to exceed 8 inches in thickness.

J. Except for approved landfills or non-structural fills, fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris and other objectionable materials that would interfere with or prevent construction of satisfactory lifts.

K. Frozen material or soft, mucky or highly compressible materials shall not be incorporated into fill slopes or structural

L. Fill shall not be placed on a frozen foundation.

M. Seeps or springs encountered during construction shall be handled appropriately.

N. All graded areas shall be permanently stabilized immediately following finished grading.

O. Remove any temporary control measures, such as silt fence, within 30 days after permanent stabilization is attained. Remove any accumulated sediments and stabilize.

P. Vegetated waterway. Upon final grading, the disturbed areas shall be immediately seeded to permanent vegetation and mulched and will not be used as outlets until a dense, vigorous vegetative cover has been obtained. Once soil is exposed for waterway construction, it should be immediately shaped, graded and stabilized. Vegetated waterways need to be stabilized early during the growing season (prior to september 15). If final seeding of waterways is delayed past september 15, emergency provisions such as sod or riprap may be required to stabilize the channel. Waterways should be fully stabilized prior to directing runoff to them.

rmanent vegetation

Permanent vegetative cover should be established on disturbed areas where permanent, long lived vegetative cover is needed to stabilize the soil, to reduce damages from sediment and runoff, and to enhance the environment.

Seedbed preparation

A. Grade as feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application and anchoring, and maintenance.

B. Apply limestone and fertilizer according to soil tests such as those offered by the university of maine soil testing laboratory. Soil sample mailers are available from the local cooperative extension service office. If soil testing is not feasible on small or variable sites, or where timing is critical, fertilizer may be applied at the rate of 800 pounds per acre or 18.4 pounds per 1,000 square feet using 10-20-20 (n-p2o5-k2o) or equivalent. Apply ground limestone (equivalent to 50% calcium plus magnesium oxide) at

a rate of 3 tons per acre (138 lb. Per 1,000 sq. Ft).

C. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, spring tooth harrow or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonably uniform, fine seedbed is prepared. All but clay or silty soils and coarse sands should be rolled to firm the seedbed wherever feasible.D. Remove from the surface all stones 2 inches or larger in any dimension. Remove all other debris, such as wire, cable, tree roots, concrete, clods, lumps or other unsuitable material.

D. Inspect seedbed just before seeding. If traffic has left the soil compacted; the area must be tilled and firmed as above.

E. Permanent seeding should be made 45 days prior to the first killing frost or as a dormant seeding with mulch after the first killing frost and before snowfall. When crown vetch is seeded in later summer, at least 35% of the seed should be hard seed (unscarified). If seeding cannot be done within the seeding dates, mulch according to the temporary mulching bmp and overwinter stabilization and construction to protect the site and delay seeding until the next recommended seeding period.

F. Following seed bed prepartation, swale areas, fill areas and back slopes shall be seeded at a rate of 3 lbs./1,000 s.F. With a mixture of 35% creeping red h. Fescue, 6% red top, 24% kentucky bluegrass, 10% perennial ryegrass, 20% annual ryegrass and 5% white dutch clover.

G. Areas which have been temporarily or permanently seeded shall be mulched immediately following seeding.

H. Areas which cannot be seeded within the growing season shall be mulched for over-winter protection and the area should be seeded at the beginning of the growing season.

Winter construction phase

"Winter construction" is construction activity performed during the period from November 1 through April 15. If disturbed areas are not stabilized with permanent measures by November 1 or new soil disturbance occurs after November 1, but before April 15, then these areas must be protected and runoff from them must be controlled by additional measures and restrictions.

A. Permanent stabilization consists of at least 90% vegetation, pavement/gravel base or riprap.

B. Do not expose slopes or leave slopes exposed over the winter or for any other extended time of work suspension unless fully protected with mulch.

C. Apply hay mulch at twice the standard rate (150 lbs. Per 1,000 sf). The mulch must be thick enough such that the ground surface will not be visible and must be anchored.

D. Use mulch and mulch netting or an erosion control mulch blanket or all slopes greater than 8 % or other areas exposed

E. Install an erosion control blanket in all drainageways (bottom and sides) with a slope greater than 3 %.

F. See the vegetation measures for more information on seeding dates and types.

G. Winter excavation and earthwork shall be completed so that no more than 1 acre of the site is without stabilization at any one time.

H. An area within 100 feet of a protected natural resource must be protected with a double row of sediment barrier.

I. Temporary mulch must be applied within 7 days of soil exposure or prior to any storm event, but after every workday in

areas within 100 feet from a protected natural resource.

J. Areas that have been brought to final grade must be permanently mulched that same day.K. If snowfall is greater than 1 inch (fresh or cumulative), the snow shall be removed from the areas due to be seeded and

L. Loam shall be free of frozen clumps before it is applied.

specifically released from this standard by the department.

M. All vegetated ditch lines that have not been stabilized by november 1, or will be worked during the winter construction period, must be stabilized with an appropriate stone lining backed by an appropriate gravel bed or geotextile unless

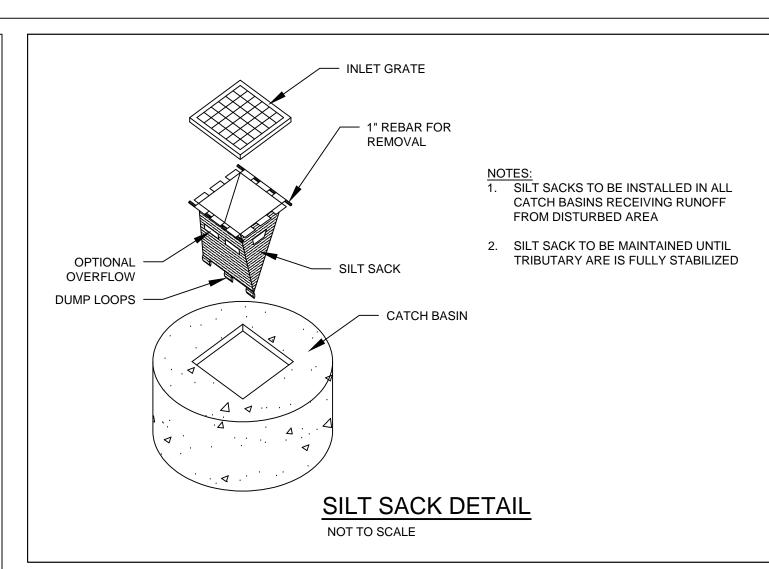
Maintenance and inspection phase

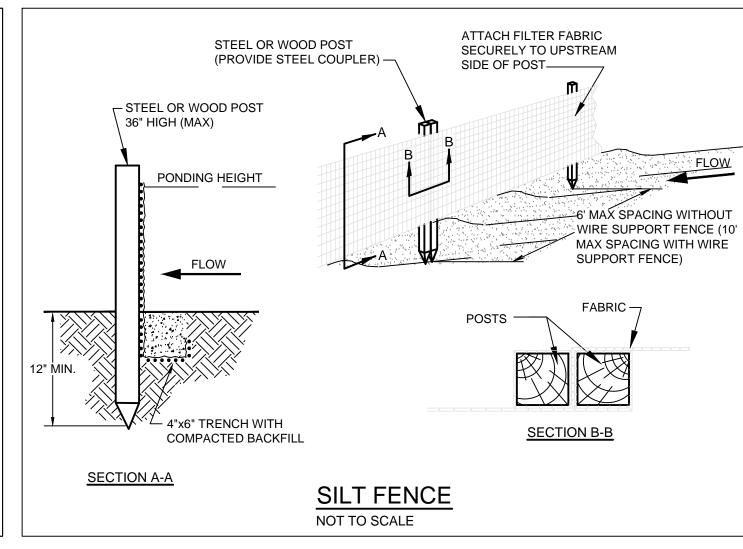
A. Minimum erosion control measures will need to be implemented and the applicant will be responsible to maintain all components of the erosion control plan until the site is fully stabilized. However, based on site and weather conditions during construction, additional erosion control measures may need to be implemented. All areas of instability and erosion must be repaired immediately during construction and need to be maintained until the site is fully stabilized or vegetation is established. A construction log must be maintained for the erosion and sedimentation control inspections and maintenance

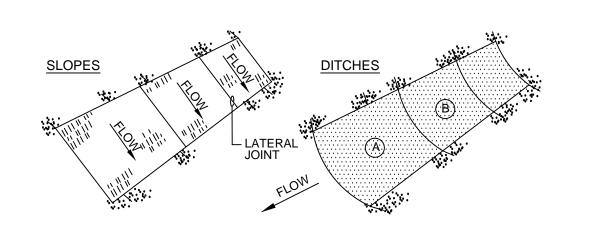
B. A log (report) must be kept summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of the personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to operation of erosion and sedimentation controls and pollution prevention measures. Major observations must include: bmps that need to be maintained; location(s) of bmps that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional bmps are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. Follow-up to correct deficiencies or enhance controls must also be indicated in the log and dated, including what action was taken and when.

Dewatering

A dewatering plan is needed to address excavation de-watering following heavy rainfall events or where the excavation may intercept the groundwater table during construction. The collected water needs treatment and a discharge point that will not cause downgradient erosion and offsite sedimentation or within a resource. Please follow the details of such a plan.







DTES:

1. BURY THE TOP END OF THE MESH MATERIAL IN A 6" TRENCH AND BACKFILL AND TAMP TRENCHING SECURE END WITH STAPLES AT 6" SPACING, 4" DOWN FROM EXPOSED END.

2. FLOW DIRECTION JOINTS TO HAVE UPPER END OF LOWER STRIP BURIED WITH UPPER LAYERS OVERLAPPED 4" AND STAPLED. OVERLAP B OVER A.

3. LATERAL JOINTS TO HAVE 4" OVERLAP OF STRIPS. STAPLE 18" ON CENTER.

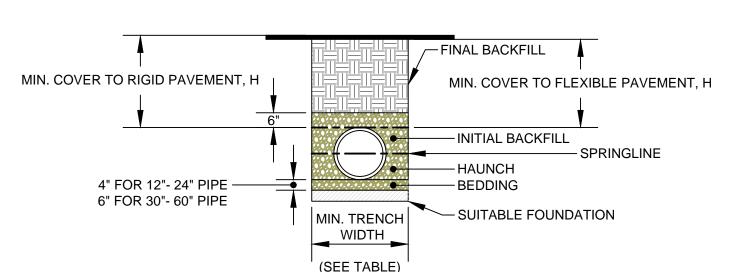
4. STAPLE OUTSIDE LATERAL EDGE 2' ON CENTER.

5. WIRE STAPLES TO BE MIN. OF #11 WIRE, 6" LONG & 1-1/2" WIDE.

6. USE NORTH AMERICAN GREEN DS 150 (OR APPROVED EQUAL) ON SLOPES BETWEEN 4:1-2:1. USE NORTH AMERICAN GREEN VMAX SC250 PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (OR APPROVED EQUAL) ON SLOPES 2:1 AND STEEPER..

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

NOT TO SCALE



NOTES:

1. ALL PIPE SYSTEMS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321, "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION OF THERMOPLASTIC PIPE FOR SEWERS AND OTHER GRAVITY FLOW APPLICATIONS", LATEST ADDITION

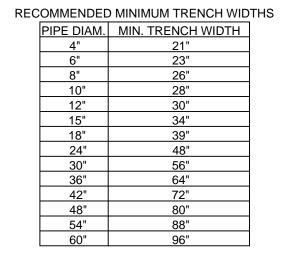
2. MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF NATIVE FINES INTO BACKFILL MATERIAL, WHEN REQUIRED.

3. <u>FOUNDATION:</u> WHERE THE TRENCH BOTTOM IS UNSTABLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE TO A DEPTH REQUIRED BY THE ENGINEER AND REPLACE WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL AS SPECIFIED BY THE ENGINEER. AS AN ALTERNATIVE AND AT THE DISCRETION OF THE DESIGN ENGINEER, THE TRENCH BOTTOM MAY BE STABILIZED USING A GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL.

4. <u>BEDDING:</u> SUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE CLASS I, II OR III. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION FOR MATERIAL SPECIFICATION TO ENGINEER. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BY THE ENGINEER, MINIMUM BEDDING THICKNESS SHALL BE 4" (100mm) FOR 4"-24" (100mm-600mm); 6" (150mm) FOR 30"-60" (750mm-900mm).

5. INITIAL BACKFILL: SUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE CLASS I, II OR III IN THE PIPE ZONE EXTENDING NOT LESS THAN 6" ABOVE CROWN OF PIPE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION FOR MATERIAL SPECIFICATION TO ENGINEER. MATERIAL SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED IN ASTM D2321, LATEST EDITION.

6. MINIMUM COVER: MINIMUM COVER, H, IN NON-TRAFFIC APPLICATIONS (GRASS OR LANDSCAPE AREAS) IS 12" FROM THE TOP OF PIPE TO GROUND SURFACE. ADDITIONAL COVER MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT FLOATION. FOR TRAFFIC APPLICATIONS, MINIMUM COVER, H, IS 12" UP TO 48" DIAMETER PIPE AND 24" OF COVER FOR 54"-60" DIAMETER PIPE, MEASURED FROM TOP OF PIPE TO BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OR TO TOP OF RIGID PAVEMENT.



MINIMUM RECOMMENDED COVER BASED ON VECHICLE LOADING CONDITIONS

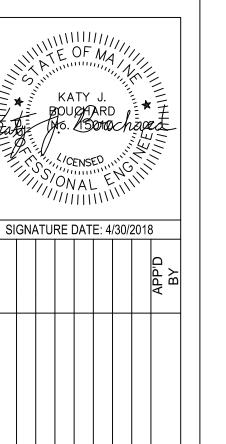
SURFACE LIVE LOADING CONDITION

PIPE DIAM. H-25 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION (75T AXLE LOAD) *

* VEHICLES IN EXCESS OF 75T MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL COVER

TYPICAL TRENCH DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



			DATE
			NO.

P.O. Box 339 111 Elderberry Lane New Gloucester, ME 04260 Office: (207) 926-5111 Fax: (207) 221-1317



& NOTES

REVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS INC.

MINDHAN
DETAILS
PREPARED FOR
PREPARED FOR
POBOX 81

DATE: 4/30/2018
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DESIGNED: KJB
JOB NO: 1819

2 OF 3

FILE: 1819-D .DWG

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. All work shall conform to the applicable codes and ordinances

2. Contractor shall visit the site and familiarize him or herself with all conditions affecting the proposed work and shall make provisions as to the cost thereof. Contractor shall be responsible for familiarizing him or herself with all contract documents, field conditions and dimensions and confirming that the work may be accomplished as shown prior to proceeding with construction. Any discrepancies shall be brought to the attention of the engineer prior to the commencement of work.

3. Contractor shall notify engineer of all products or items noted as "existing" which are not found in the field.

4. Install all equipment and materials in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and owner's requirements unless specifically otherwise indicated or where local codes or regulations take precedence.

5. Contractor shall verify all dimensions and conditions in the field prior to fabrication and erection of any material. Any unusual conditions shall be reported to the attention of the engineer.

6. Contractor shall clean and remove debris and sediment deposited on public streets, sidewalks, adjacent areas, or other public ways due to construction.

7. Contractor shall incorporate provisions as necessary in construction to protect existing structures, physical features, and maintain site stability during construction. Contractor shall restore all areas to original condition and as directed by design drawings.

8. Site contractor shall obtain all required permits prior to construction.

9. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed in accordance with "maine erosion and sedimentation control handbook for construction: best management practices" published by the cumberland county soil and water conservation district and maine department of environmental protection, march 2004 or latest edition. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to possess a copy of the erosion control plan at all times.

10. The contractor is hereby cautioned that all site features shown hereon are based on field observations by the surveyor and by information provided by utility companies. The information is not to be relied on as being exact or complete. The contractor shall contact dig safe (1-888-digsafe) at least three (3) but not more than thirty (30) days prior to commencement of excavation or demolition to verify horizontal and vertical location of all utilities.

11. Contractor shall be aware that dig safe only notifies its "member" utilities about the dig. When notified, dig safe will advise contractor of member utilities in the area. Contractor is responsible for identifying and contacting non-member utilities directly. Non-member utilities may include town or city water and sewer districts and small local utilities, as well as usg public works systems.

12. Contractors shall be responsible for compliance with the requirements of 23 mrsa 3360-a. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to coordinate with the appropriate utilities to obtain authorization prior to relocation of any existing utilities which conflict with the proposed improvements shown on these plans. If a utility conflict arises, the contractor shall immediately notify the owner, the municipality and appropriate utility company prior to proceeding with any relocation.

13. All pavement markings and directional signage shown on the plan shall conform to the manual of uniform traffic control devices (mutcd) standards.

14. All pavement joints shall be sawcut prior to paving to provide a durable and uniform joint.

15. No holes, trenches or structures shall be left open overnight in any excavation accessible to the public or in public rights-of-way.

16. All work within the public right-of-way shall require a M.D.O.T. Permit as well as permits from the town as applicable.

17. The proposed limits of clearing shown hereon are approximate based upon the proposed limits of site grading. The applicant reserves the right to perform normal forest management activities outside of the clearing limit as shown. Tree removal outside of the limits of clearing may be necessary to remove dead or dying trees or tree limbs. This removal is due to potential safety hazards and to promote proper forest growth.

18. Immediately upon completion of cuts/fills, the contractor shall stabilize disturbed areas in accordance with erosion control notes and as specified on plans.

19. The contractor shall be fully and solely responsible for the removal, replacement and rectification of all damaged and defective material and workmanship in connection with the contract work. The contractor shall replace or repair as directed by the owner all such damaged or defective materials which appear within a period of one year from the date of substantial completion.

20. All work performed by the general contractor and/or trade subcontractor shall conform to the requirements of local, state or federal laws, as well as any other governing requirements, whether or not specified on the drawings.

21. Where the terms "approved equal", "other approved", "equal to", "acceptable" or other general qualifying terms are used in these notes, it shall be understood that reference is made to the ruling and judgment of terradyn consultants, llc.

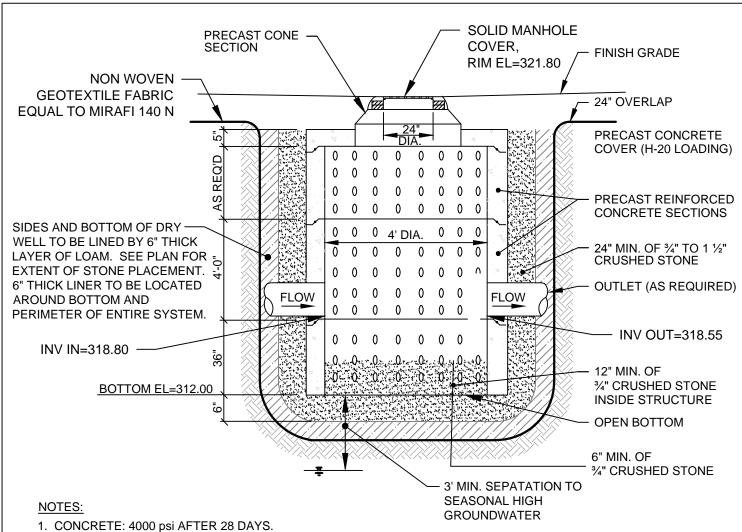
22. The general contractor shall provide all necessary protection for the work until turned over to the owner.

23. The general contractor shall maintain a current and complete set of construction drawings on site during all phases of construction for use of all trades.

24. The contractor shall take full responsibility for any changes and deviation of approved plans not authorized by the architect/engineer and/or client/owner.

25. Details are intended to show end result of design. Any modification to suit field dimension and condition shall be submitted to the engineer for review and approval prior to any work.

26. Before the final acceptance of the project, the contractor shall remove all equipment and materials, repair or replace private or public property which may have been damaged or destroyed during construction, clean the areas within and adjacent to the project which have been obstructed by his/her operations, and leave the project area neat and presentable.



- 2. CATCH BASIN FRAME AND GRATE TO BE ETHERIDGE FOUNDRY
- M248G AND DMH TO BE M248S.
- 3. EACH 4' VERTICAL DRYWELL SECTION TO HAVE AT LEAST 238 OPENINGS.
- 4. PIPE SIZES, LOCATIONS, AND INVERTS AS NOTED ON PLAN.
- 5. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND RISERS TO BE SIZED FOR H20 LOADING.

MAINE DEP CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATONS

SOIL AMEMDMENT: IF AMENDING SOILs TO MEET PERMEABILITY, THE ADDED SOILS MUST BE AT LEAST SIX INCHES THICK, WITH THE BOTTOM THREE INCHES TILLED INTO THE NATIVE SOIL.

GEOTEXTILE LINING: A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE PLACED BETWEEN ANY STONE LAYER AND ADJACENT SOIL AS THE FABRIC WILL PREVENT THE SURROUNDING SOIL FROM MIGRATING INTO THE SYSTEM. USE AN APPROPRIATE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING SOIL OR IT WILL CLOG. THE FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE FREE OF TEARS, PUNCTURES, AND OTHER DAMAGE. OVERLAP SEAMS A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES.

TONE FILL: STONE FILL SHOULD BE CLEAN, WASHED 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 3-INCH AGGREGATE. A POROSITY VALUE OF 0.4 SHOULD JSED IN THE DESIGN OF STONE RESERVOIR FOR INFILTRATION PRACTICES.

FILL PLACEMENT: LIMIT FILL COMPACTION TO THE WORK NECESSARY TO UNIFORMLY SPREAD THE FILL WITHIN THE STRUCTURE. DO NOT DRIVE THE ROLLERS OR OTHER EQUIPMENT OVER THE FILL TO COMPACT IT.

LANDSCAPING: THE DRIP-LINE OF ANY EXISTING OR NEWLY PLANTED TREES SHOULD NOT EXTEND OVER THE INFILTRATION SYSTEM. NEW TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED AWAY FROM THE INFILTRATION SYSTEM TO ACCOUNT FOR FUTURE CROWN AND ROOT GROWTH. ANY TREE SEEDLINGS IN THE VICINITY OF AN INFILTRATION SYSTEM SHOULD BE REMOVED TO PREVENT ROOTS FROM INTRUDING INTO THE SYSTEM.

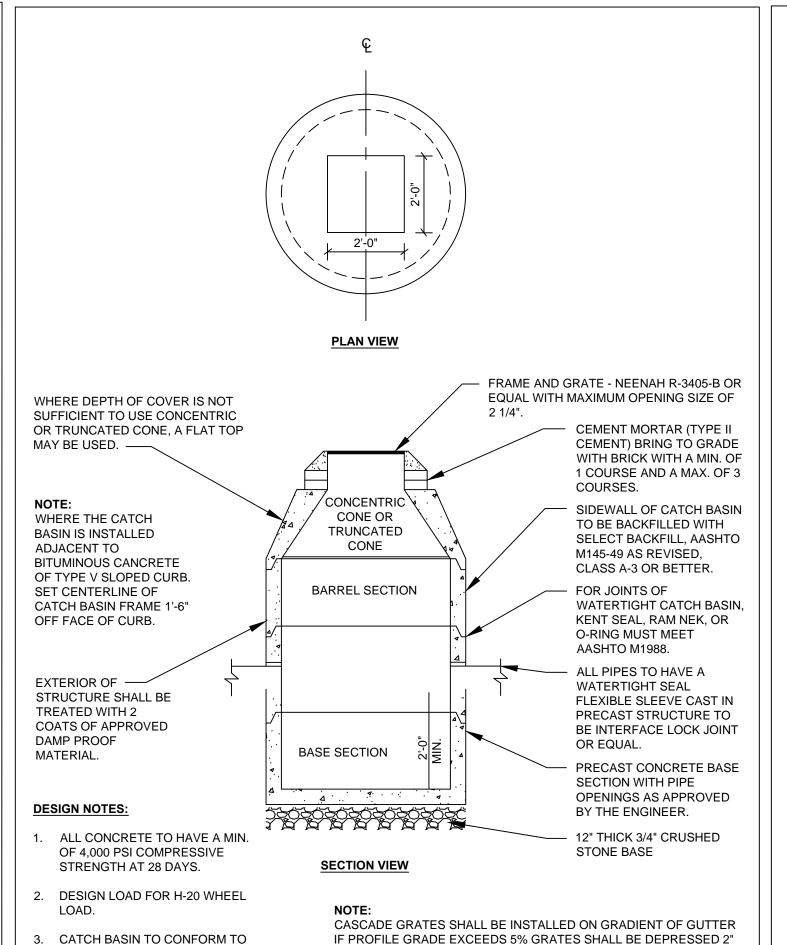
SITE CONSTRUCTION: INFILTRATION PRACTICES MAY NOT BE USED AS SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES DURING SITE CONSTRUCTION AS SEDIMENT WILL CLOG THE DEVICE.

EROSION CONTROL: THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD INSTALL A PRETREATMENT DROP-INLET SEDIMENT FILTER AROUND THE PRETREATMENT INLET AND KEEP IN PLACE UNTIL THE DRAINAGE ARE IS FULLY STABILIZED WITH PAVEMENT AND VEGETATION.

DRY WELL

DRY WELL CONSTRUCTION PHASE NOTES:

- 1. LOAM TO BE PLACED ON BOTTOM IN (3) 6" THICK LAYERS WITH THE FIRST LAYER BEING TILLED INTO THE NATIVE SOILS AND THE REMAINING LAYERS SPREAD ON TOP. LINER TO BE INSTALLED ON BOTTOM AND SIDES OF DRY WELL.
- 2. SOIL LINER SHALL CONSIST OF EQUAL PARTS OF SOIL LINER TEXTURE SPECIFICATIONS AND SCREENED LOAM COMPACTED TO 90% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY. LINER SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MAINE DEP CHAPTER 500, APPENDIX D, SECTION 4.A.
- 3. INSPECTIONS BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WILL CONSIST OF WEEKLY VISITS TO THE SITE TO INSPECT THE PROPOSED SOIL LINER MATERIAL, TOPSOIL CAP, FROM INITIAL GROUND DISTURBANCE TO FINAL STABILIZATION OF THE INFILTRATION BASIN.
- 4. THE APPLICANT WILL RETAIN THE SERVICES OF THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO INSPECT THE CONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION OF ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES. IF NECESSARY. THE INSPECTING ENGINEER WILL INTERPRET THE POND'S CONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR THE CONTRACTOR. ONCE ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES ARE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED, THE INSPECTING ENGINEER WILL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT IN WRITING WITHIN 30 DAYS TO STATE THAT THE POND HAS BEEN COMPLETED. ACCOMPANYING THE ENGINEER'S NOTIFICATION MUST BE A LOG OF THE ENGINEER'S INSPECTIONS GIVING THE DATE OF EACH INSPECTION, THE TIME OF EACH INSPECTION, AND THE ITEMS INSPECTED ON EACH VISIT, AND INCLUDE ANY TESTING DATA OR SIEVE ANALYSIS DATA OF EVERY MINERAL SOIL AND SOIL MEDIA SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS AND USED ON SITE.
- ACCESS TO ANY INFILTRATION AREA SHOULD BE CONTROLLED DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION TO PREVENT COMPACTION OF THE SOIL. LIMIT ACCESS TO THE SITE TO ONLY THAT EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO CONSTRUCT THE INFILTRATION SYSTEM. AVOID PLACEMENT OF HEAVY OBJECTS OR TRAFFIC ON STONE AREAS OR CHAMBER AREAS NOTH-20 RATED.



TYPICAL CATCH BASIN

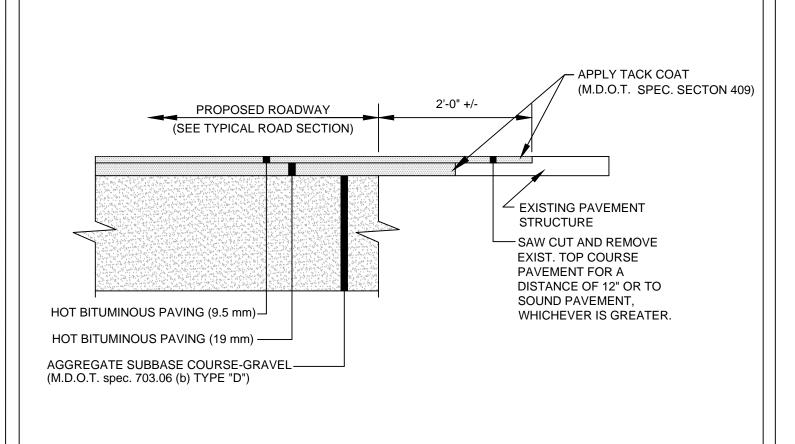
INSTALLED ON A LEVEL GRADIENT.

BELOW NORMAL GUTTER GRADE UNLESS THIS DEPRESSION

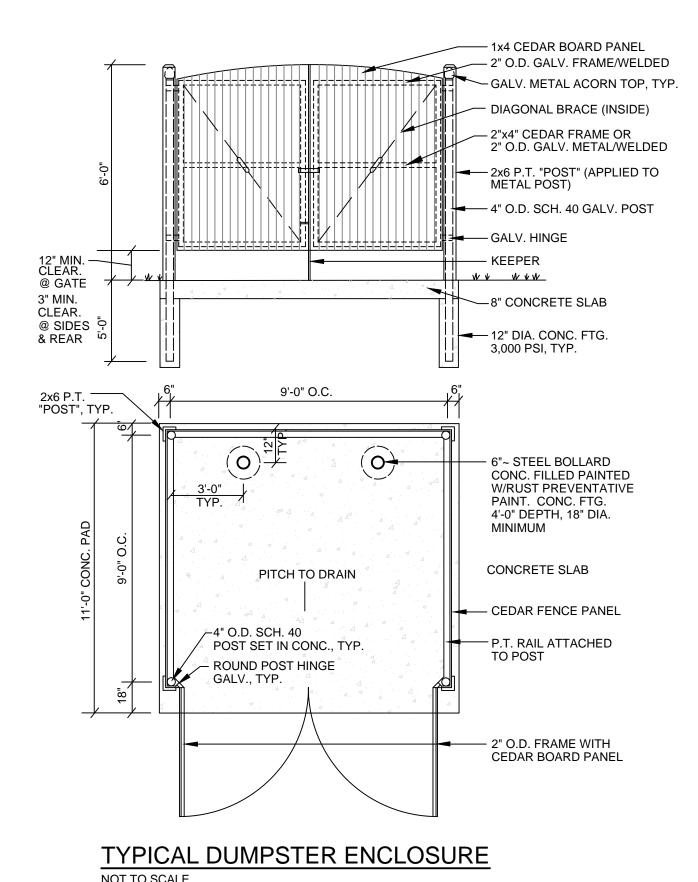
ITERFERES WITH TRAFFIC. PARALLEL BAR GRATES SHALL BE

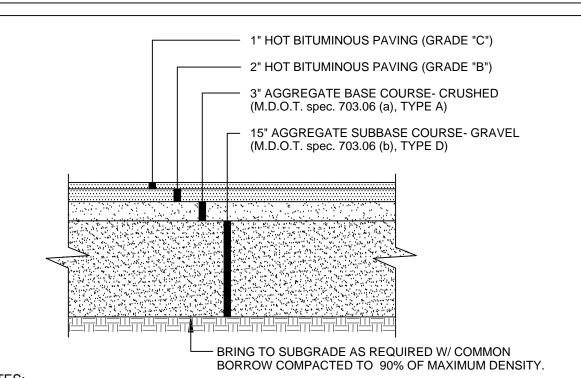
ASTM-C478 SPECIFICATIONS.

4. REINFORCE TO 0.12 IN SQ./LF..



TYPICAL PAVEMENT JOINT





ROLLER COMPACTION. 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SET GRADE STAKES MARKING SUBBASE AND FINISH GRADE ELEVATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION REFERENCE.

NOT TO SCALE

1. COMPACT GRAVEL SUBBASE COURSE TO 92% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY USING HEAVY

TYP. PAVED PARKING LOT SECTION

SIGNATURE DATE: 4/30/2018

SOLUTIONS

EVEL

DATE: 4/30/2018 SCALE: **AS SHOWN** DESIGNED: KJB JOB NO: 1819

FILE: 1819 D.DWG 3 OF 3