

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN:

REFERENCE IS MADE TO:

- USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey
- Soil Survey of New London County Connecticut, U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1983.

SOILS:

The proposed site is comprised mainly of three soil types:
Hinckley "38C", Merrimac "34A" and Ninigret Tibary "21A"

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE:

- Install and maintain erosion and sedimentation control devices as shown on these plans. All erosion control devices shall be inspected by an agent of the Town. Any additional erosion control devices required by the Town's Agent shall be installed and inspected prior to any construction on site. (See silt fence installation notes.)
- Install anti tracking surface.
- Install and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls throughout operations.
- Dust control will be accomplished by spraying with water and if necessary, the application of calcium chloride.

SPILL PREVENTION:

The Owner shall prevent oily and other hazardous substances from spilling on the ground, leaching into the soil or migrating into wetlands or water bodies.

- All fueling shall take place within the designated fueling area as shown on the plans, adjacent to the site entrance and within the construction staging area. All fueling and minor maintenance shall be confined to this area. Major equipment repairs shall be conducted off site.
- If required, temporary fuel tanks shall be located at the designated fueling area. Manufactured double walled storage tanks shall be installed, operated and maintained per the manufacturer's written recommendations. Single walled temporary tanks shall only be utilized if 100% spillage containment is provided. In the event of fuel spillage, the operator shall immediately remove the tank, contain the spillage and contact the CTDEP 24-hour Emergency Spill Response line at 1-866-337-7745.
- Fuel trucks entering the site shall proceed directly to the designated fueling area prior to dispersing any fuel products.
- An emergency spill kit shall be located at the designated fueling area and shall consist of absorbents, sand bags or earth material for use in controlling spills or leaks. Spilled materials and/or contaminated soils shall be excavated, stored in leak-proof containers and from the site for disposal in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal hazardous waste regulations.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN:

- Development of the site will be performed by the applicant, who will be responsible for the installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures required throughout operations.
- Final stabilization of the site is to follow the procedures outlined in "Permanent Vegetative Cover". If necessary a temporary vegetative cover is to be provided until a permanent cover can be applied.

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE:

- Dig a 6" deep trench on the uphill side of the barrier location.
- Position the posts on the downhill side of the barrier and drive the posts 1.5 feet into the ground.
- Lay the bottom 6" of the fabric in the trench to prevent undermining and backfill.
- Inspect and repair barrier after heavy rainfall.
- Inspections will be made at least once per week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inch or greater to determine maintenance needs.
- Sediment deposits are to be removed when they reach a height of 1 foot behind the barrier or half the height of the barrier and are to be deposited in an area which is not regulated by the Inland Wetlands Commission.
- Replace or repair the fence within 24 hours of observed failure. Failure of the fence has occurred when sediment fails to be retained by the fence because:
 - the fence has been overlapped, undercut or bypassed by runoff water,
 - the fence has been moved out of position (knocked over), or
 - the geotextile has decomposed or been damaged.

HAY BALE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE:

- Bales shall be placed as shown on the plans with the ends of the bales tightly abutting each other.
- Each bale shall be securely anchored with at least 2 stakes and gaps between bales shall be wedged with straw to prevent water from passing between the bales.
- Inspect bales at least once per week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inches or greater to determine maintenance needs.
- Remove sediment behind the bales when it reaches half the height of the bales and deposit in an area which is not regulated by the Inland Wetlands Commission.
- Replace or repair the barrier within 24 hours of observed failure. Failure of the barrier has occurred when sediment fails to be retained by the barrier because:
 - the barrier has been overlapped, undercut or bypassed by runoff water,
 - the barrier has been moved out of position, or
 - the hay bales have deteriorated or been damaged.

TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER:

SEED SELECTION

Grass species shall be appropriate for the season and site conditions. Appropriate species are outlined in Figure TS-2 In the 2002 Guidelines.

TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

Seed with a temporary seed mixture within 7 days after the suspension of grading work in disturbed areas where the suspension of work is expected to be more than 30 days but less than 1 year.

RECOMMENDED SEED MIXTURES:

No.	Seed Mixture (Variety)	Lbs./acre	Lbs./Sq. Ft.
*26	Switchgrass (Blackwell, Shollar, Cave-In-rock)	4.0	0.10
	Big Bluestem (Niagra, Kay)	4.0	0.10
	Little Bluestem (Blaze, Aldous, Camper)	2.0	0.05
	Sand Lovegrass (NE-27, Bend)	1.5	0.03
	Bird's-foot Trefoil (Empire, Viking)	2.0	0.05
**27	Flatpea (Lathco)	10	0.20
	Perennial Pea (Lancer)	2.0	0.05
	Crown Vetch (Chemung, Penngift)	10	0.20
	Tall Fescue (Kentucky 31)	2.0	0.05
**28	Orchardgrass (Pennlatta, Kay, Potomac)	5.0	0.10
	Tall Fescue (Kentucky 31)	10	0.20
	Redtop (Streaker, Common)	2.0	0.05
	Bird's-foot Trefoil (Empire, Viking)	5.0	0.10

- * Considered to be a cool season mix
- ** Considered to be a warm season mix

SEEDBED PREPARATION

Loosen the soil to a depth of 3-4 inches with a slightly roughened surface. If the area has been recently loosened or disturbed, no further roughening is required. Soil preparation can be accomplished by treading with a bulldozer, disking, harrowing, raking or dragging with a section of chain link fence. Avoid excessive compaction of the surface by equipment traveling back and forth over the surface. If the slope is broken, the disk marks shall be perpendicular to the anticipated direction of the flow of surface water.

If soil testing is not practical or feasible on small or variable sites, or where timing is critical, fertilizer may be applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre or 7.5 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10-10-10 or equivalent. Additionally, lime may be applied using rates given in Figure TS-1 In the 2002 Guidelines.

SEEDING

Apply seed uniformly by hand cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker type seeder or hydroseeder at a minimum rate for the selected species. Increase seeding rates by 10% when hydroseeding.

MULCHING

Temporary seedings made during optimum seeding dates shall be mulched according to the recommendations in the 2002 Guidelines. When seeding outside of the recommended dates, increase the application of mulch to provide 85%-100% coverage.

MAINTENANCE

Inspect seeded areas at least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.5 inch or greater for seed and mulch movement and fill erosion.

Where seed has moved or where soil erosion has occurred, determine the cause of the failure. Repair eroded areas and install additional controls if required to prevent recurrence of erosion.

Continuous inspections until the grasses are firmly established. Grasses shall not be considered established until a ground cover is achieved which is mature enough to control soil erosion and to survive severe weather conditions (approximately 80% vegetative cover).

PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER:

Seed mix for slope restoration shall be seed mixtures #26, #27 or #28 as described in the 2002 Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and as described on this sheet, applied at the recommended rates. In general, the following sequence of operations shall apply:

RESTORATION:

- No topsoil or subsoil shall be removed from the site. All topsoil and subsoil shall be stockpiled and stabilized in accordance with measures outlined in "Temporary Vegetative Cover".
- A minimum of 6" of subsoil and 4" of topsoil shall be spread and compacted on final slopes. Once the topsoil has been spread, all stones 3" or larger in any dimension will be removed as well as debris.
- Apply agricultural ground limestone at a rate of 2 tons per acre or 100 lbs. per 1,000 s.f. Apply 10-10-10 fertilizer or equivalent at a rate of 300 lbs. per acre or 7.5 lbs. per 1,000 s.f. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil to a minimum soil depth of 4".
- Inspect seedbed before seeding. If traffic has compacted the soil, retil composted areas.
- Apply the recommended grass seed mix. The recommended seeding dates are April 1 to June 15 & August 15 to October 1.
- Following seeding, firm seedbed. Seeded slopes shall be stabilized with turf reinforcement matting, located in place per recommendations of the manufacturer and as shown on this detail, this sheet.
- If a permanent vegetative stand cannot be established by September 30, apply a temporary cover on the topsoil such as netting or organic mulch.
- Slopes shall be inspected weekly and after all rain events of 0.5" or greater. Disturbed or damaged slopes shall be repaired immediately.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE:

PRINCIPLES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The primary function of erosion and sediment controls is to absorb erosional energies and reduce runoff velocities that force the detachment and transport of soil and/or encourage the deposition of eroded soil particles before they reach any sensitive area.

KEEP LAND DISTURBANCE TO A MINIMUM

The more land that is in vegetative cover, the more surface water will infiltrate into the soil, thus minimizing stormwater runoff and potential erosion. Keeping land disturbance to a minimum not only involves minimizing the extent of exposure at any one time, but also the duration of exposure. Phasing, sequencing and construction scheduling are interrelated. Phasing divides a large project into distinct sections where construction work over a specific area occurs over distinct periods of time and each phase is not dependent upon a subsequent phase in order to be functional. A sequence is the order in which construction activities are to occur during any particular phase. A sequence should be developed on the premise of "first things first" and "last things last" with proper attention given to the inclusion of adequate erosion and sediment control measures. A construction schedule is a sequence with time lines applied to it and should address the potential overlap of actions in a sequence which may be in conflict with each other.

- Limit areas of clearing and grading. Protect natural vegetation from construction equipment with fencing, tree armoring, and retaining walls or tree wells.
- Route traffic patterns within the site to avoid existing or newly planted vegetation.
- Phase construction so that areas which are actively being developed at any one time are minimized and only that area under construction is exposed. Clear only those areas essential for construction.
- Sequence the construction of storm drainage systems so that they are operational as soon as possible during construction. Ensure all outlets are stable before outletting storm drainage flow into them.
- Schedule construction so that final grading and stabilization is completed as soon as possible.

SLOW THE FLOW

Detachment and transport of eroded soil must be kept to a minimum by absorbing and reducing the erosive energy of water. The erosive energy of water increases as the volume and velocity of runoff increases. The volume and velocity of runoff increases during development as a result of reduced infiltration rates caused by the removal of existing vegetation, removal of topsoil, compaction of soil and the construction of impervious surfaces.

- Use diversions, stone dikes, silt fences and similar measures to break flow lines and dissipate storm water energy.
- Avoid diverting one drainage system into another without calculating the potential for downstream flooding or erosion.

KEEP CLEAN RUNOFF SEPARATED

Clean runoff should be kept separated from sediment laden water and should not be directed over disturbed areas without additional controls. Additionally, prevent the mixing of clean off-site general runoff with sediment laden runoff generated on-site until after adequate filtration of on-site waters has occurred.

- Segregate construction waters from clean water.
- Divert site runoff to keep it isolated from wetlands, watercourses and drainage ways that flow through or near the development until the sediment in that runoff is trapped or detained.

REDUCE ON SITE POTENTIAL INTERNALLY AND INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS

While it may seem less complicated to collect all waters to one point of discharge for treatment and just install a perimeter control, it can be more effective to apply internal controls to many small sub-drainage basins within the site. By reducing sediment loading from within the site, the chance of perimeter control failure and the potential off-site damage that it can cause is reduced. It is generally more expensive to correct off-site damage than it is to install proper internal controls.

- Control erosion and sedimentation in the smallest drainage area possible. It is easier to control erosion than to contend with sediment after it has been carried downstream and deposited in unwanted areas.
- Direct runoff from small disturbed areas to adjoining undisturbed vegetated areas to reduce the potential for concentrated flows and increase settlement and filtering of sediments.
- Concentrated runoff from development should be safely conveyed to stable outlets using rip rapped channels, waterways, diversions, storm drains or similar measures.

EXCAVATION/PROCESSING NOTES:

HOURS OF OPERATION: 7:00 am - 6:00 pm Monday - Friday
7:00 am - 12:00 pm Saturday

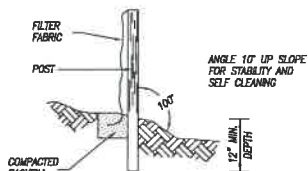
DUST CONTROL: Dust control shall be accomplished with periodic watering. Other measures, if desired should be reviewed and approved by the Town of Killingly.

GENERAL NOTES:

- There shall be no storage of fuel on site nor shall there be vehicle or machinery washing or major repairs done on site.
- Excavation shall generally be completed utilizing a dewatering method to maintain a self-contained active excavation area and prevent the migration of stormwater and sediment from the active excavation area.
- The maximum disturbed area (not yet stabilized with topsoil, seed and mulch) at any time shall be limited to 5 acres.
- The access drive to the point of excavation shall be maintained in a stable condition. Additional clean gravel, pavement millings or stone aggregate shall be installed as necessary.
- The maximum permitted finish grade slope of excavated areas shall be 2.5H:1V. Jute or straw erosion control netting shall be used to stabilize these slopes - North American Green SC-150 or engineer approved equal.
- Prior to any excavation, contact CALL BEFORE YOU DIG at 1-800-922-4455 to determine the location of any underground utilities.

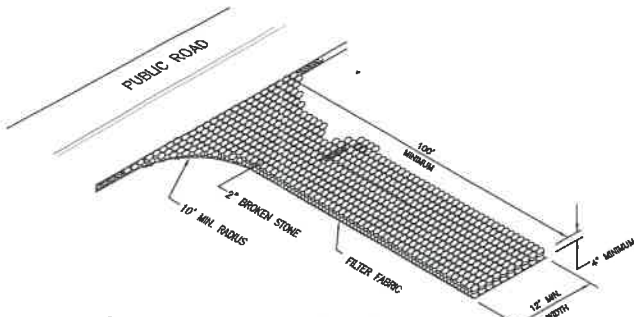
SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS:

- Prior to any activity on site, the contractor shall flag the limit of Phase 1 clearing and schedule a pre-construction meeting with the Town of Killingly Zoning Official.
- Clear trees within phase limit and remove wood from the site. Install perimeter erosion and sedimentation controls; branches/brush may be chipped and utilized as berms for E&S.
- Excavate all stumps located in the phase area and remove to a disposal site or stockpile to be chipped for use on site. The state of Connecticut does not allow for burying of stumps on site.
- Grade access drive as shown on the plans.
- Excavate/grade areas of proposed sedimentation basins.
- Strip and stockpile topsoil and subsoil. Excess subsoil may be utilized in stabilizing over-excavated area to assist in achieving compliant side slopes. Note: sufficient subsoil and topsoil shall be reserved to provide a minimum of 6" of subsoil and 4" of topsoil to establish vegetation for finished grades.
- Begin excavation to remove soil materials; complete regrading of over excavated area.
- Inspect perimeter erosion and sedimentation controls weekly and after rain events greater than 1/2". Repair erosion controls as required after inspections. Additional erosion and sedimentation controls such as diversions may be installed per direction of the Owner's engineer if site conditions require.
- When Phase 1 excavation and grading have been completed, apply subsoil, topsoil and seed to re-vegetate slopes. Complete perimeter landscape plantings.
- When site has been stabilized, remove all perimeter erosion and sedimentation controls. Wood chip berms may be left in place permanently if desired.
- Repeat sequence for phase 2 operations.
- Processing shall be for be for materials excavated on site and for materials brought to the site by the Owner from other Owner operated projects. No materials shall be brought to the site for processing from contractors other than the Owner.



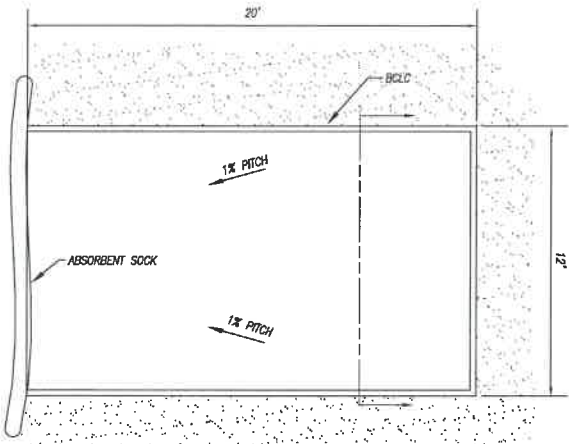
SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

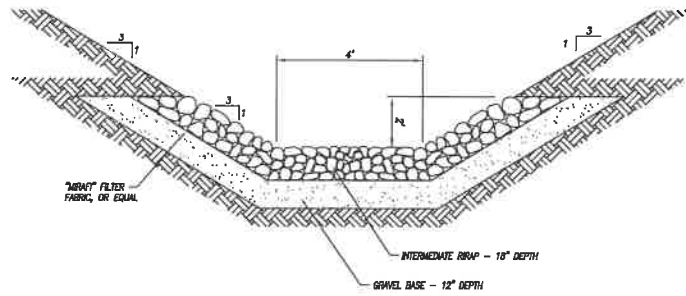
NOT TO SCALE



PLAN

PAVED REFUELING PAD

NOT TO SCALE



SECTION THRU MODIFIED RIPRAP SWALE

NOT TO SCALE

DATE	DESCRIPTION
	REVISIONS

DETAIL SHEET
PROPOSED EARTH MATERIALS PROCESSING
PREPARED FOR

DESMARIS & SONS, INC.

LOUISA VIENS DRIVE & ALEXANDER PARKWAY
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

Killingly Engineering Associates
Civil Engineering & Surveying

98 Westcott Road
P.O. Box 421
Dayville, Connecticut 06241
(860) 779-7299 • FAX: (860) 774-3703

DATE: 04/02/2021	DRAWN: AMR
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	DESIGN: NET
SHEET: 3 OF 3	CHK BY: ---
DWG. No: CLIENT FILE	JOB No: 17088

NORMAND E. THIBEAULT, JR., P.E. DATE

PROJECT KNIGHT

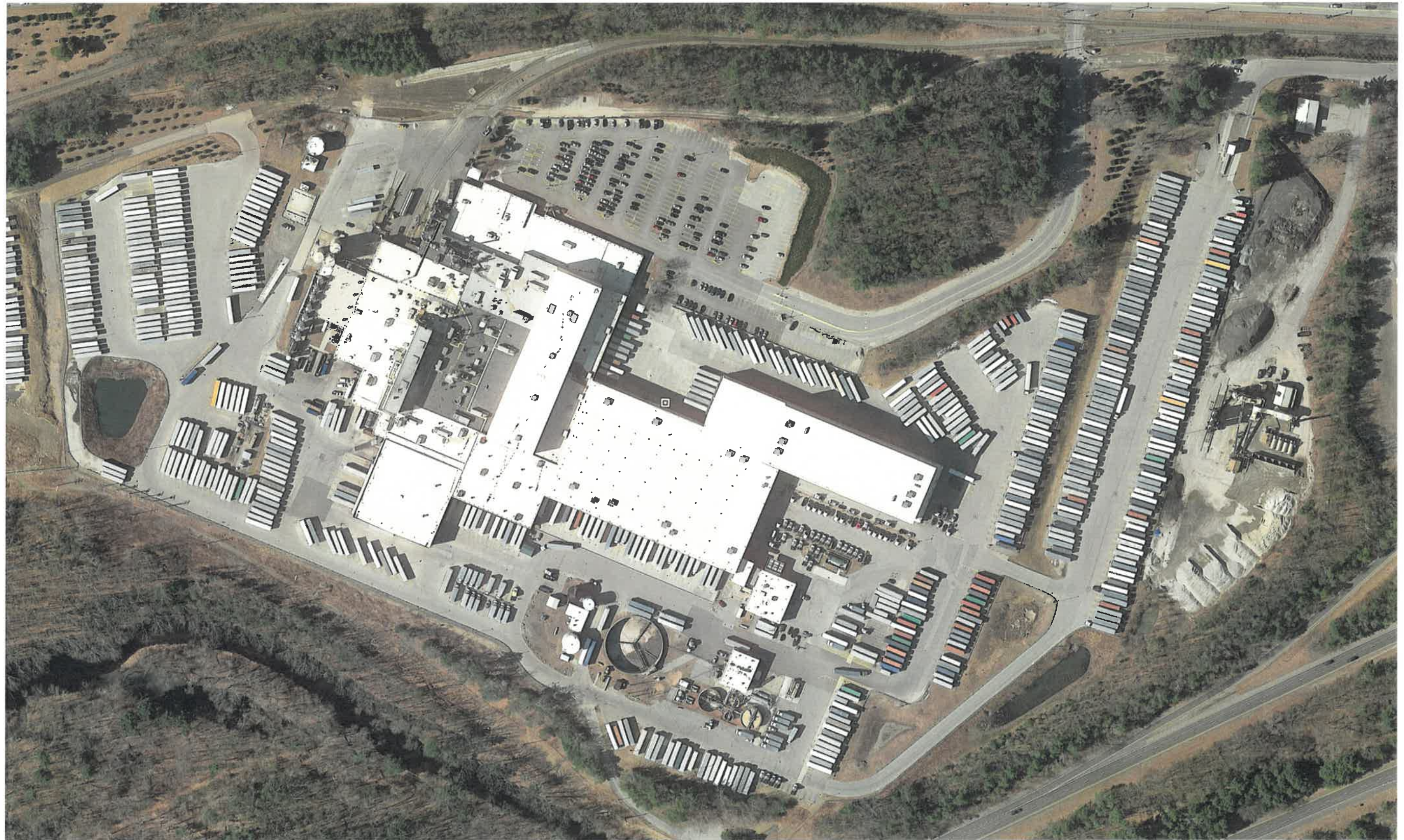
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

PHASE 1 – TRASH AND RECEIVING DOCK EXPANSION

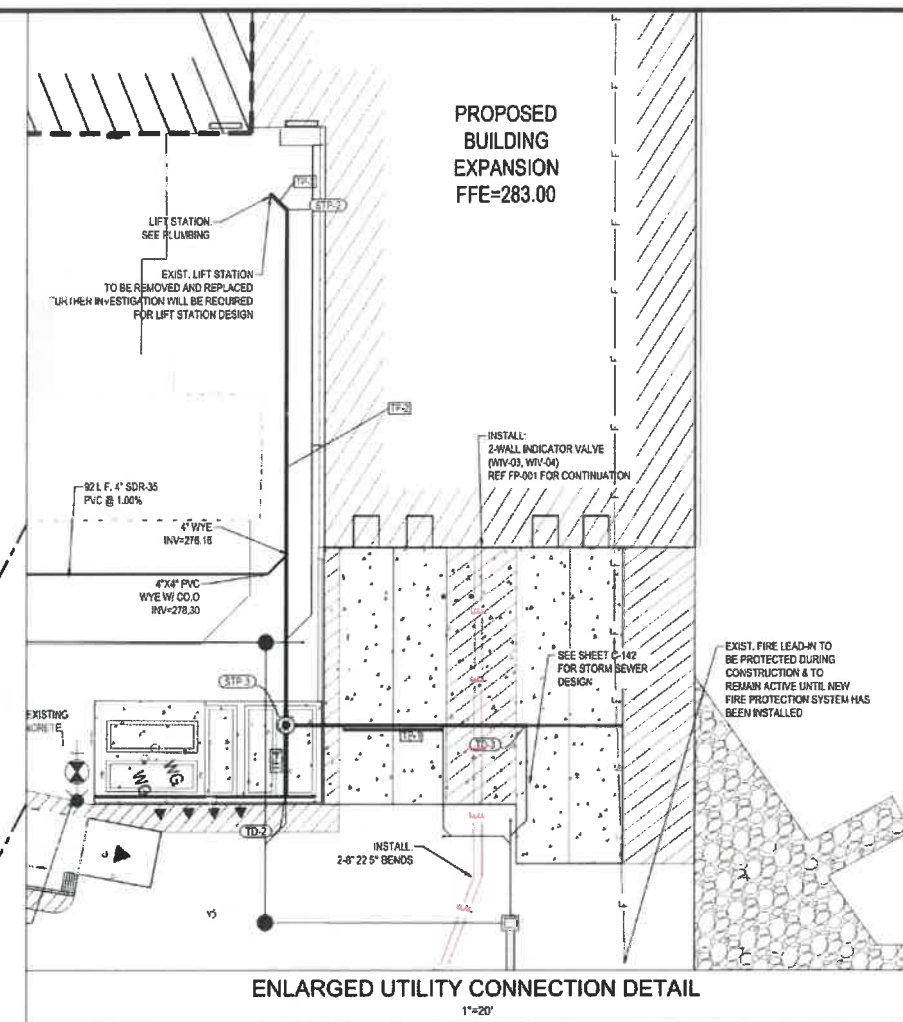
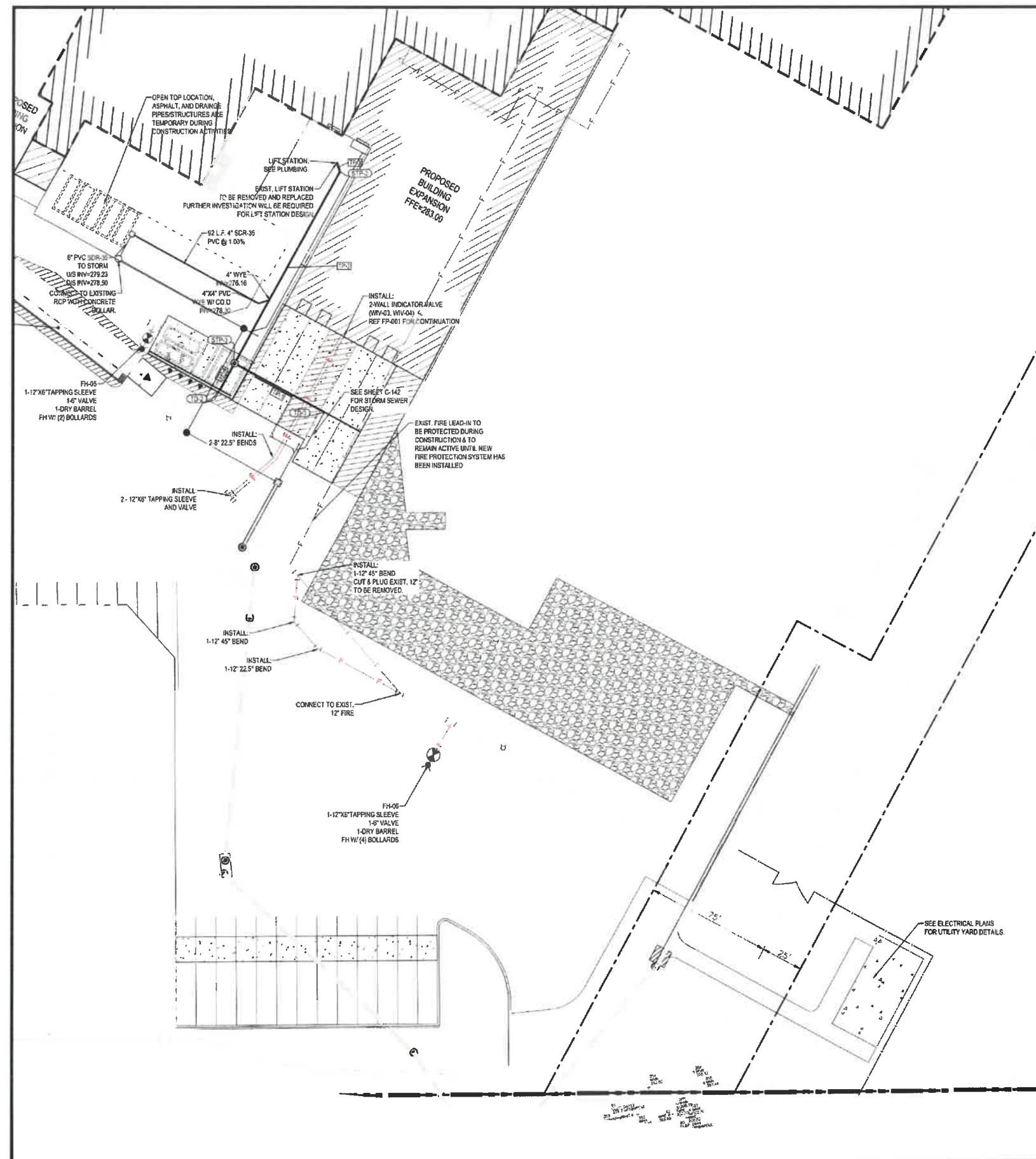
**SLIDE
INDEX:**

- SLIDE 1: COVER SHEET & SLIDE INDEX
- SLIDE 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP
- SLIDE 3: AQ-003 - OVERALL SITE PLAN
- SLIDE 4: PH1.C-121 - GEOMETRY PLAN
- SLIDE 5: PH1.C-131 – UTILITY PLANS
- SLIDE 6: PH1.C-141 - GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS
- SLIDE 7: PH1.C-172 - POST DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE MAP
- SLIDE 8: P1-A-110 - TRASH - RECEIVING 1ST FLOOR PLAN
- SLIDE 9: P1-A-201 - BUILDING ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
- SLIDE 10: PHASE 1 ELECTRICAL SITE LIGHTING EXHIBIT

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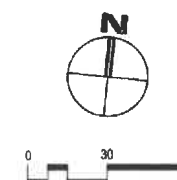


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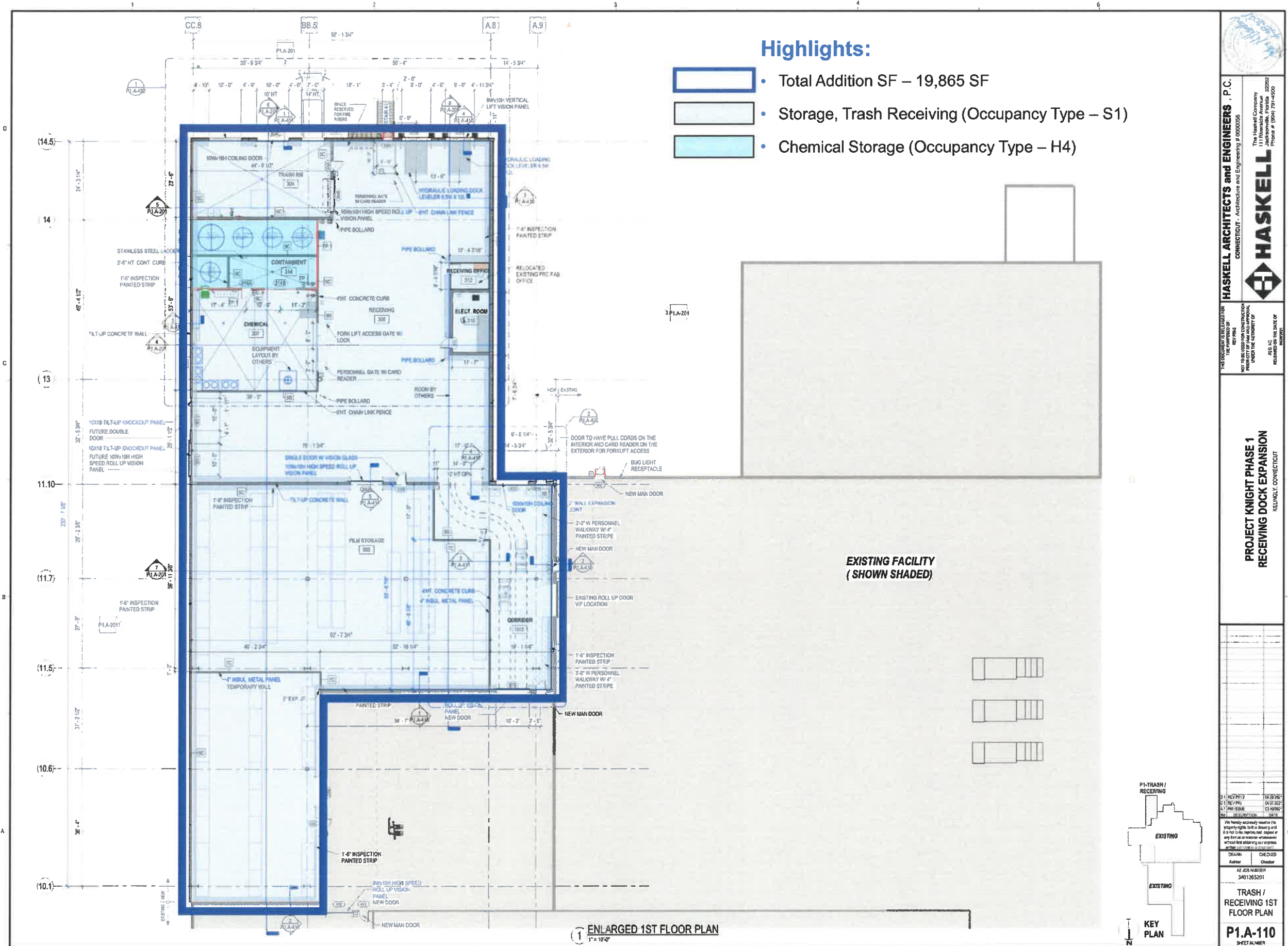
PIPE ID	UPSTREAM STRUCTURE	DOWNSTREAM STRUCTURE	LENGTH (FT)	PIPE SIZE (IN)	PIPE MATERIAL	SLOPE (%)	UPSTREAM INVERT (FT)	DOWNSTREAM INVERT (FT)
TP-1	TD-3	STP-3	58.87	4"	PVC SDR-35	0.51%	277.15	276.65
TP-2	STP-3	STP-2	130.29	4"	PVC SDR 35	0.59%	276.65	276.20
TP-3	STP-2	29	5.68	6"	PVC SDR-35	0.33%	276.20	276.17
TP-4	TD-2	STP-3	18.00	4"	PVC SDR-35	0.56%	276.00	277.00

STRUCTURE NAME	TOP ELEV.	PIPES IN	PIPES OUT	DESCRIPTION
TD-3	278.90		277.15 (NW)	TRENCH DRAIN 4" SEWERY INV. 277.15 6" STORM INV. 277.22
STP-3	280.93	278.65 (SE) 277.00 (SW)	278.85 (NE)	48" CONC. AM
TD-2	281.09		278.00 (NE)	TRENCH DRAIN 2" SANITARY INV. 278.00 6" STORM INV. 278.68
STP-2	282.67	276.20 (SW)	276.20 (NW)	4'X4' WYE W/C.D
29	282.73	275.17 (SE)		EXIST. LIFT STATION NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON PUMP SIZE/PIPE SIZE

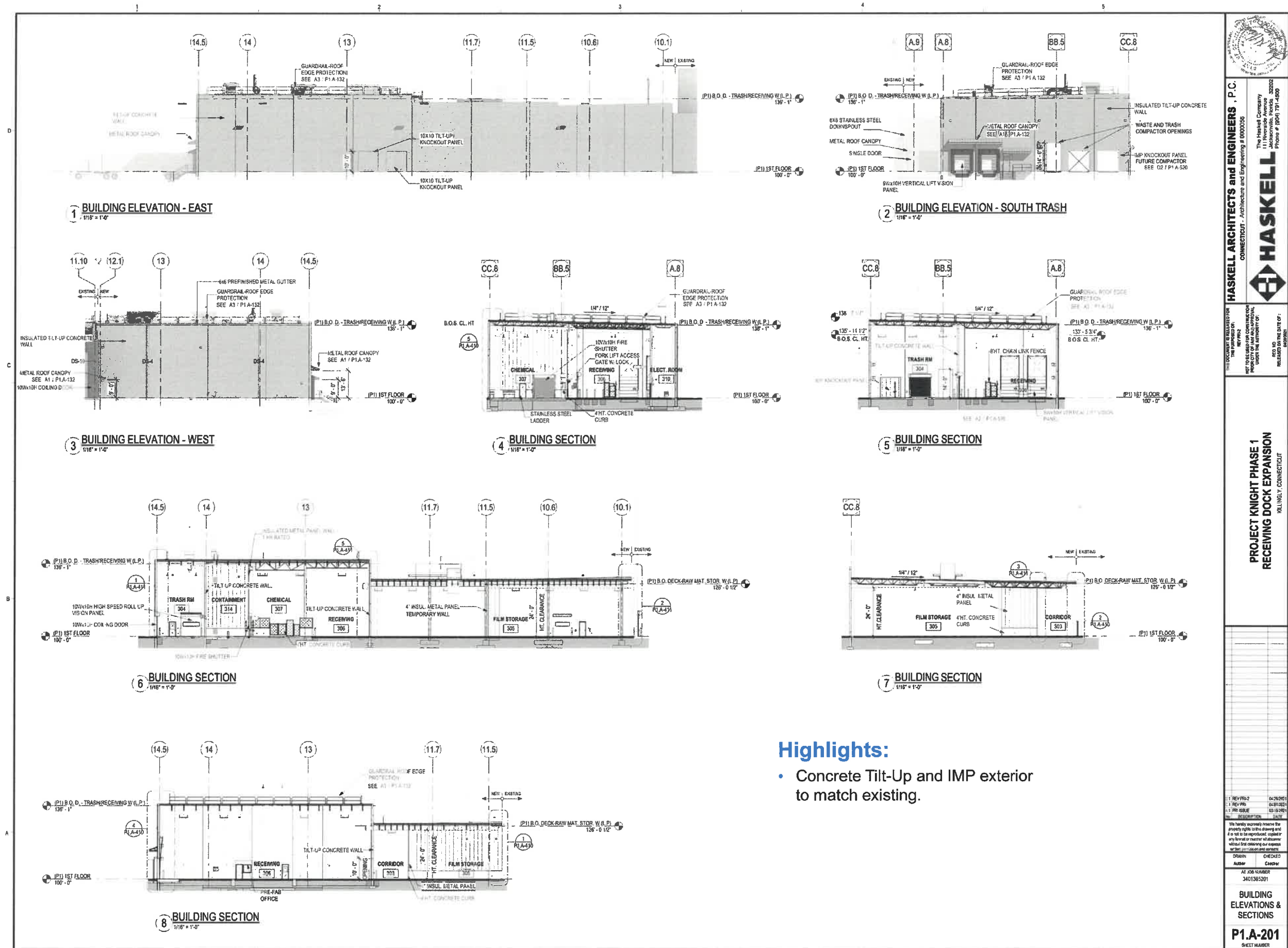




No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
E-1	REV PRI-2	090721
F-1	REV PRI-2	048821
We hereby expressly reserve the property rights to this drawing and it is not to be reproduced, copies in any format or manner, whatsoever without first obtaining our express written permission!		
DRAWN BY SBCMSL	CHECKED BY JRH	
AS JOB NUMBER 3401365		
POST DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE MAP		
PH1.C-172		
SHEET NUMBER		




#21-12102



Highlights:

- Concrete Tilt-Up and IMP exterior to match existing.



HASKELL ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS, P.C.
CONNECTICUT - Architecture and Engineering #0000055
The Haskell Company
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Phone # 904 791-4500

**PROJECT KNIGHT PHASE 1
RECEIVING DOCK EXPANSION**
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REVISED	04/26/2021
2	REVISED	04/26/2021
3	REVISED	04/26/2021
4	REVISED	04/26/2021
5	REVISED	04/26/2021
6	REVISED	04/26/2021
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8	REVISED	04/26/2021

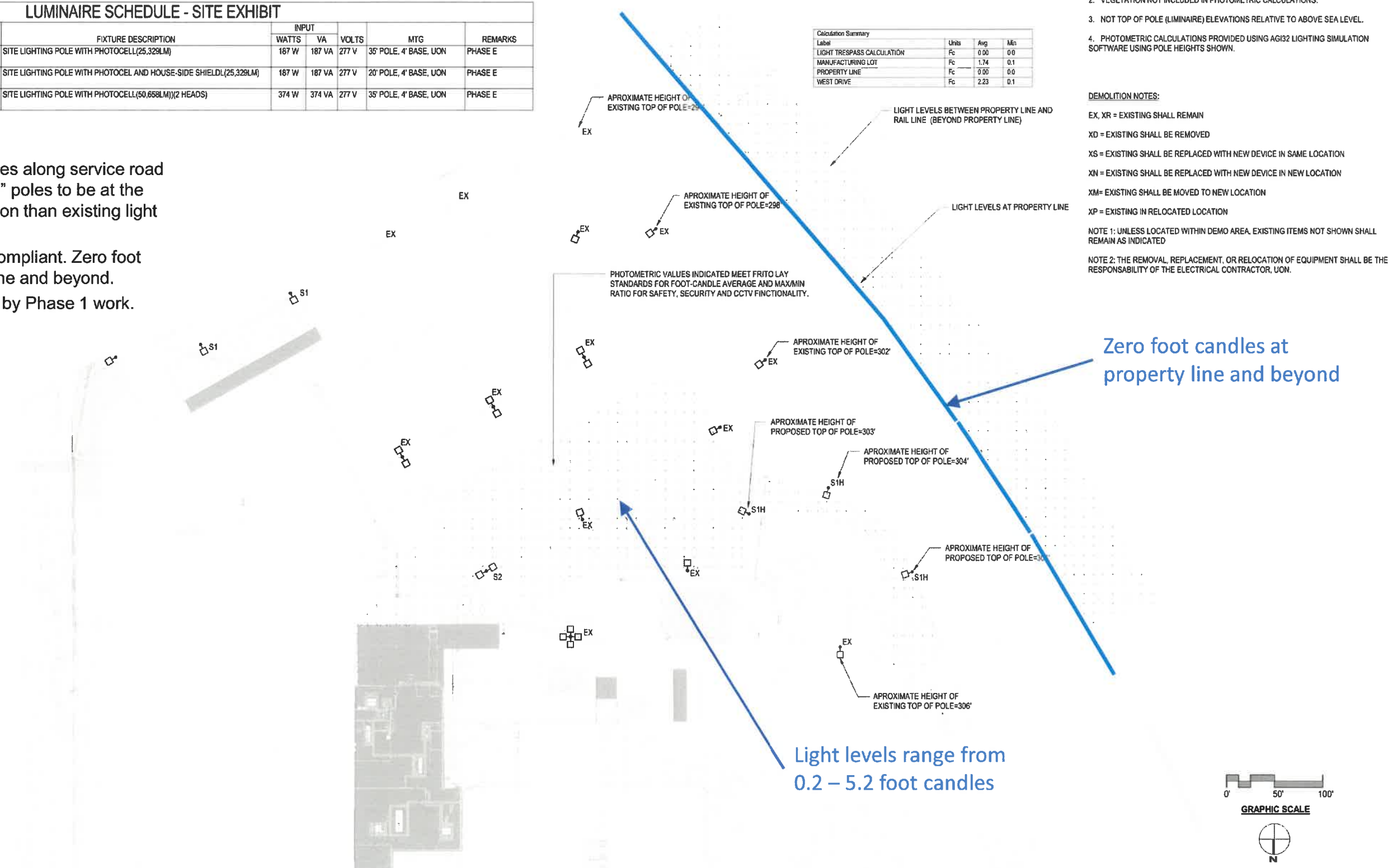
Author: [Name] Checker: [Name]
 AE JOB NUMBER: 34013452001
BUILDING ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
P1.A-201
 SHEET NUMBER

2021-18 #

LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE - SITE EXHIBIT								
TYPE	MFG	CATALOG NUMBER	FIXTURE DESCRIPTION	INPUT			MTG	REMARKS
				WATTS	VA	VOLTS		
S1	LITHONIA	RSX2-LED-P2-50k-R4-MVOLT-RPA-DLL127F 1.5 JU	SITE LIGHTING POLE WITH PHOTOCELL(25,329LM)	187 W	187 VA	277 V	35' POLE, 4' BASE, UON	PHASE E
S1H	LITHONIA	RSX2-LED-P2-50k-R4-MVOLT-RPA-HS-EGS-DLL127F 1.5 JU	SITE LIGHTING POLE WITH PHOTOCEL AND HOUSE-SIDE SHIELD(25,329LM)	187 W	187 VA	277 V	20' POLE, 4' BASE, UON	PHASE E
S2	LITHONIA	RSX2-LED-P2-50k-R4-MVOLT-RPA-DLL127F 1.5 JU	SITE LIGHTING POLE WITH PHOTOCELL(50,658LM)(2 HEADS)	374 W	374 VA	277 V	35' POLE, 4' BASE, UON	PHASE E

Highlights:

- New S1H Light Fixtures along service road are mounted on 20'-0" poles to be at the same or lower elevation than existing light fixtures.
- Lighting is dark sky compliant. Zero foot candles at property line and beyond.
- No trees are affected by Phase 1 work.



#21-1262