

- 1. This survey has been prepared pursuant to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Sections 20-300b-1 through 20-300b-20 and the "Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1996, Amended October 26, 2018;
 - This survey conforms to a Class "A-2" horizontal accuracy.
 - Field surveyed topographic features conform to a Class "T-2", "V-2" vertical accuracy.
 - LIDAR topographic features conform to a Class "T-D" vertical accuracy.
 - Survey Type: Improvement Location Survey.
- Boundary Determination Category: Resurvey
- 2. Zone = RD.
- 3. Owner of record: Map 170, Lot 11

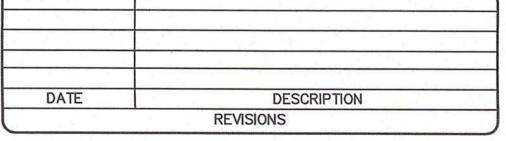
Samantha J. Menghi. PO Box 339, Killingly, CT 06234 See Volume 1399, Page 524

Map 170, Lot 12.2 Samantha J. Menghi. PO Box 339, Killingly, CT 06234 See Volume 1376, Page 632

- 4. Parcel is shown as Lot #12.2 on Assessors Map #170.
- Parcel lies within Flood Hazard Zone 'X' (areas of minimal flooding) as shown on FIRM Map #09015C Panel 0254F Effective Date: 9/7/2023.
- 6. Elevations shown are based on North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Contours shown are taken from Connecticut statewide LIDAR and supplemented with actual field survey. Contour interval = 2.
- 7. Wetlands shown were delineated in the field by Joseph Theroux, Certified Soil Scientist, in September 2016.
- 8. North orientation, bearings and coordinate values shown are based on North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and are taken from GPS obeservations using the "Superior" statewide GPS network and RTK correction system.
- Before any construction is to commence contact "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" at 1-800-922-4455 or 811.

MAP REFERENCES:

- "Plan of Land To be Acquired by U.S. Land Company In the Town of Killingly, Conn. Scale: 1" = 200' Date: Mar. 1, 1969 Prepared by: William W. Pike, Surveyor." On file in the Town of Killingly Land Records as Map #46A.
- "General Location Survey Prepared for George Pearce Bailey Hill Road _ Killingly, Connecticut Scale: 1" = 40' Date: 11/16/2007 Sheet 1 of 1 Prepared by: KWP Associates."On file in the Town of Killingly Land Records as Map #5042.



IMPROVEMENT LOCATION SUREVY SHOWING PROPOSED IN-LAW APARTMENT

PREPARED FOR

SAMANTHA J. MENGHI

476 BAILEY HILL ROAD KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

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DATE: 9/14/2023 DRAWN: RGS SCALE: 1" = 30'**DESIGN: NET** SHEET: 1 OF 2 CHK BY: GG DWG. No: CLIENT FILE JOB No: 16090 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
- 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 generated 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

than it is to install proper internal 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. t is generally more expensive to correct off-site damage

- 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.

ANY CHANGES TO THESE PLANS WITHIN 200' OF WETLANDS OR WATERCOURSES MUST BE RESUBMITTED TO THE KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES COMMISSION FOR ITS APPROVAL.

THE APPLICANT WILL CONTACT THE KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES COMMISSION'S AGENT AFTER ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE INSTALLED, PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION OR

- Determine the need for sediment basins. Sediment basins are required on larger developments where major grading is planned and where it is impossible or impractical to control erosion at the source. Sediment basins are needed on large and small sites when sensitive areas such as wetlands, watercourses, and streets would be impacted by off-site sediment deposition. Do not locate sediment basins in wetlands or permanent or intermittent watercourses. Sediment basins should be located to intercept runoff prior to its entry into the wetland or watercourse.

SEPTIC SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. The building, septic system and well shall be accurately staked in the field by a licensed Land Surveyor in the State of Connecticut, prior to construction.
- 2. Topsoil shall be removed and in the area of the primary leaching field scarified, prior to placement of septic fill. Septic fill specifications are as follows: - Max. percent of gravel (material between No. 4 & 3 inch sieves) = 45%

GRADATION OF FILL (MINUS GRAVEL)

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING (WET SIEVE)	PERCENT PASSING (DRY SIEVE)
No. 4	100%	100%
No. 10	70% - 100%	70% - 100%
No. 40	10% - 50%	10% - 75%
No. 100	0% - 20%	0% - 5%
No. 200	0% - 5%	0% - 2.5%

Fill material shall be approved by the sanitarian prior to placement. It shall be compacted in 6" lifts and shall extend a minimum of ten feet (10') beyond the last leaching trench before tapering off.

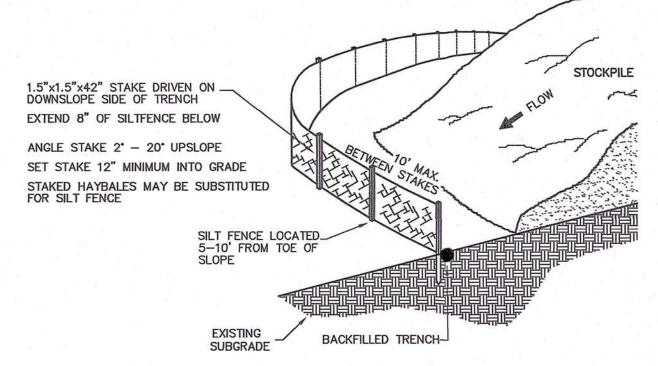
- Septic tank/pump shall be two compartment precast tank with gas deflector and outlet filter as manufactured by Jolley Precast, Inc. or equal.
- 4. Distribution boxes shall be precast concrete as manufactured by Jolley Precast, Inc. or equal.
- 5. All precast structures such as septic tanks, distribution boxes, etc. shall be set level on six inches (6") of compacted gravel base at the elevations specified on the plans.
- 6. Solid distribution pipe shall be 4" diameter PVC meeting ASTM D-3034 SDR 35 with compression gasket joints. It shall be laid true to the lines and grades shown on the plans and in no case have a slope less than 0.125 inches per foot.
- Perforated distribution pipe shall be 4" diameter PVC meeting ASTM D-2729 or ASTM D-3350, 1500 lb. minimum crush.
- 8. Sewer pipe from the foundation wall to the septic tank shall be schedule 40 PVC meeting ASTM D 1785. It shall be laid true to the grades shown on the plans and in no case shall have a slope less than 0.25 inches per foot.
- Solid footing drain outlet pipe shall be 4" Diameter PVC meeting ASTM D 3034, SDR 35 with compression gasketed joints. Footing drain outlet pipe shall <u>not</u> be backfilled with free draining material, such as gravel, broken stone, rock fragments, etc.
- 10. Septic sand shall meet the requirements of ASTM C-33 with less than 10% passing a 100 sieve and less than 5% passing a 200 sieve

	SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING	
V	0.375	100	
	#4	95-100	
	#8	80-100	
	#16	60-85	
	#30	25-60	
	#50	10-30	
	#100	<10	
	11000	/F	

NOTHIOGOL DIO	not sopartmone or i	144171
TEST_PIT	DEPTH	PROFILE
103	0"— 6" 6"— 36" 36"—101" Ledge GWT Mottling Roots	Organic Topsoil Yellow Brown Fine Loamy Sand Gray very Fine Sandy Loam, Mottled N/A 95" 36" 26"
104	0"- 6" 6"- 36" 36"- 58" 58"-100"	Organic Topsoil Yellow Brown Fine Sandy Loam w/Stones & Rocks Gray Very Fine Sandy Loam, Mottled Bony Coarse Loamy Sand & Gravel
	Ledge GWT Mottling Roots	N/A N/A 36" 34"

PERCOLATION TEST RESULT — October 21, 2016 NORTHEAST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Rate = 7.0 min./in.



ANGLE 10° UP SLOPE FOR STABILITY AND SELF CLEANING

- CLEAN FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH SOME SILT

___ REMOVE EXISTING TOPSOIL

- SEE DEEP TEST HOLE EVALUATION

- FILTER FABRIC

-F/L ELEVATION

- EXISTING GRADE

- 4" DIA. PERF. PVC PIPE

SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

TOPSOIL

SILTY SUBSOIL

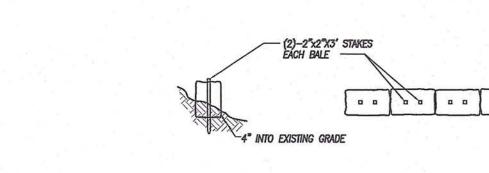
TYPICAL LEACHING

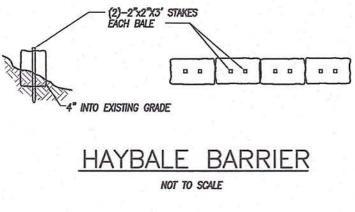
TRENCH SECTION

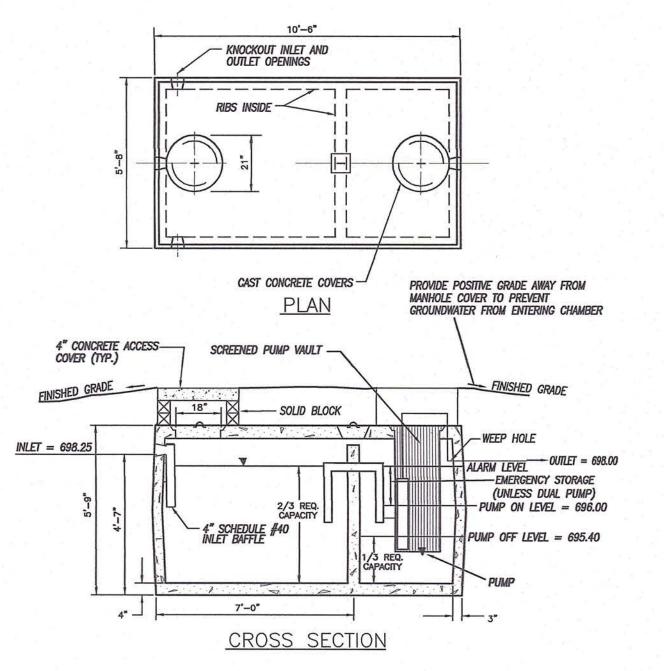
NOT TO SCALE

SOIL FOR ABSORBTION

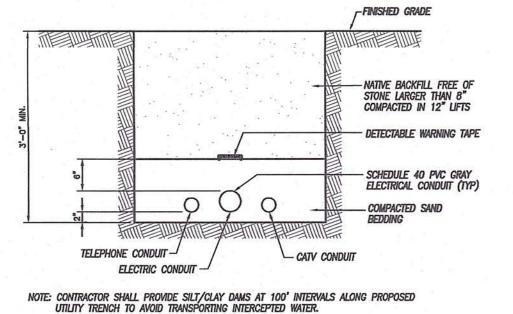
SILT FENCE @ TOE OF SLOPE APPLICATION



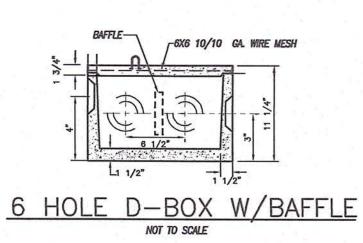


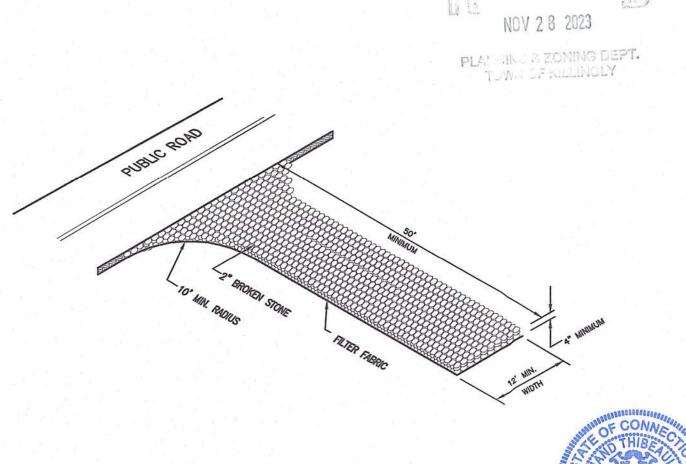


1500 GALLON 2 COMPARTMENT SEPTIC TANK/PUMP SYSTEM WITH TÉE BAFFLE



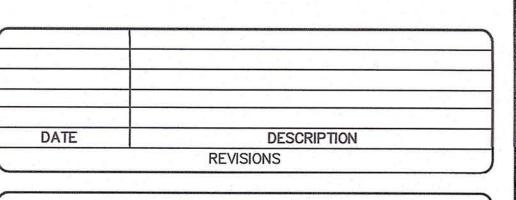
UNDERGROUND UTILITY TRENCH NOT TO SCALE





ANTI-TRACKING PAD

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



DETAIL SHEET

PREPARED FOR

SAMANTHA J. MENGHI

476 BAILEY HILL ROAD KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

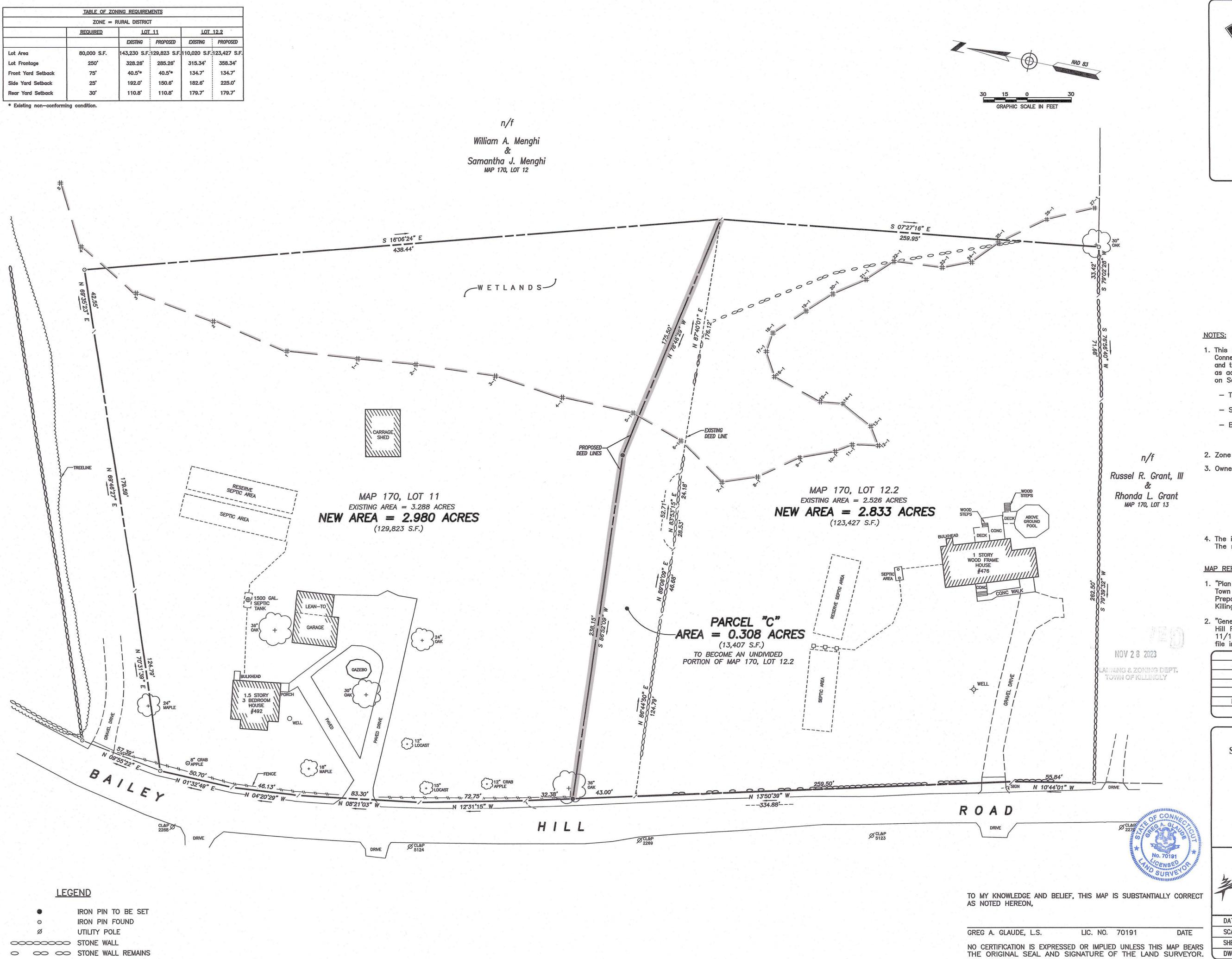
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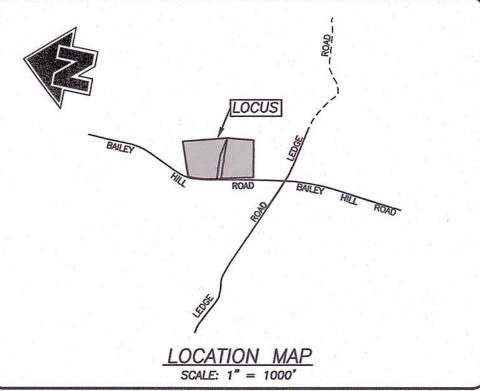
DATE: 9/14/2023 DRAWN: RGS SCALE: NOT TO SCALE DESIGN: NET SHEET: 2 OF 2 CHK BY: GG DWG. No: CLIENT FILE JOB No: 16090

EXCAVATION ON THE PROPERTY.

APPROVED BY THE TOWN OF KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS COMMISSION DATE **CHAIRMAN**



○ ∞ ∞ STONE WALL REMAINS

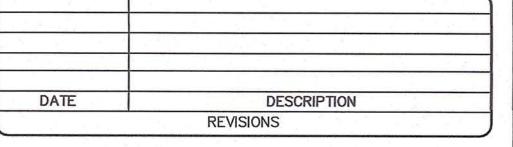


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 - This survey conforms to a Class "A-2" horizontal accuracy.
 - Survey Type: Poperty Survey.
- Boundary Determination Category:

 Along Existing Deed Lines Dependent Resurvey
 Along Proposed Deed Lines Original Survey
- 2. Zone = RD.
- 3. Owner of record: Map 170, Lot 11 Samantha J. Menghi P.O. Box 339, Killingly, CT 06243 See Volume 1399, Page 524 Map 170, Lot 12.2 Samantha J. Menghi P.O. Box 339, Killingly, CT 06243 See Volume 1376, Page 632
- The intent of this map is to show a boundary line adjustment.
 The new configuration confirms to current Zoning Regulations.

MAP REFERENCES:

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PROPERTY SURVEY

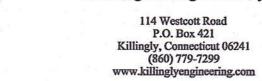
SHOWING BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT

PREPARED FOR

SAMANTHA J. MENGHI

476-492 BAILEY HILL ROAD KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

Killingly Engineering Associates Civil Engineering & Surveying



DATE: 10/03/2023	DRAWN: RGS
SCALE: 1" = 30'	DESIGN:
SHEET: 1 OF 1	CHK BY: GG
DWG. No: CLIENT FILE	JOB No: 16090