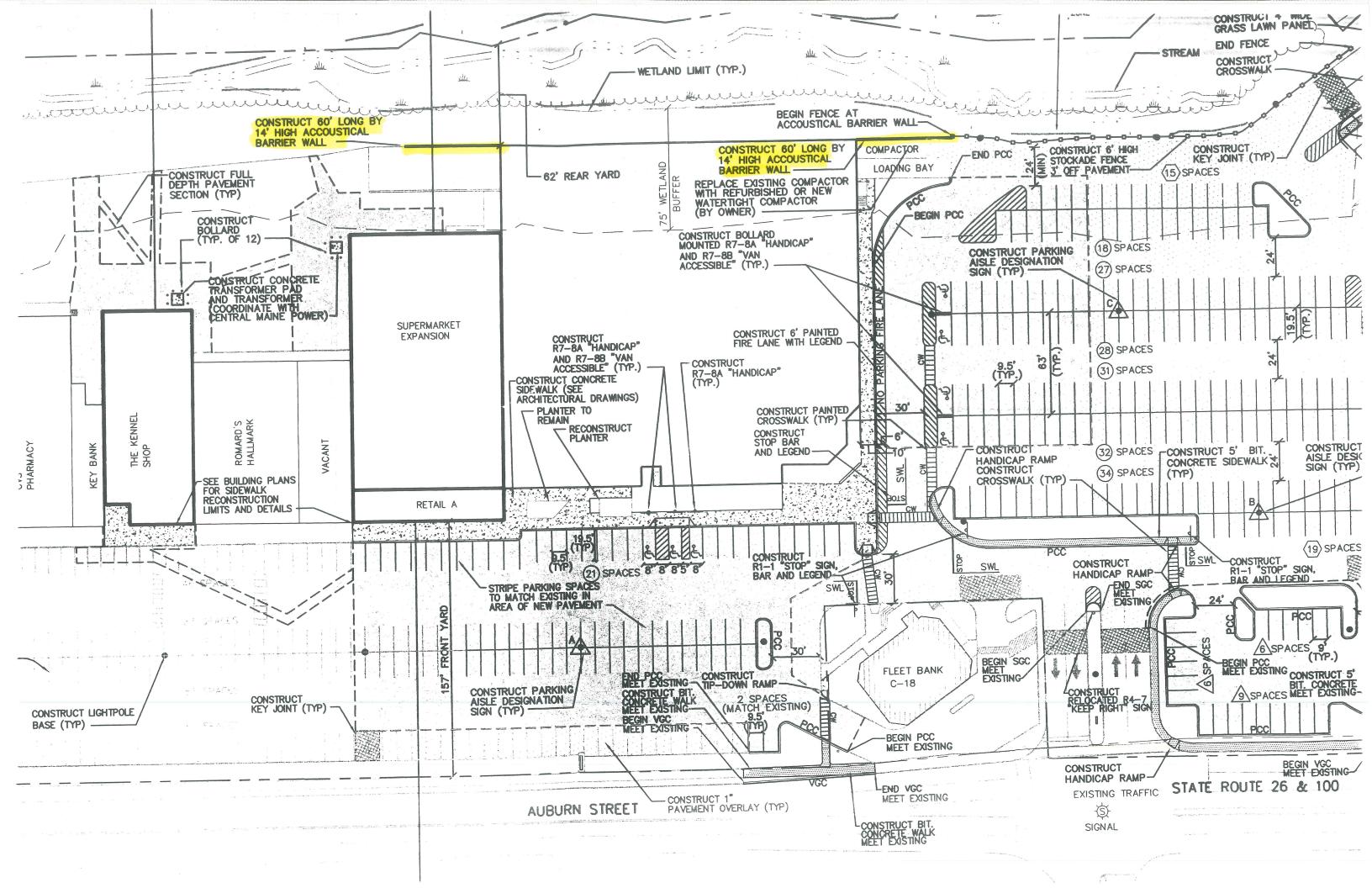
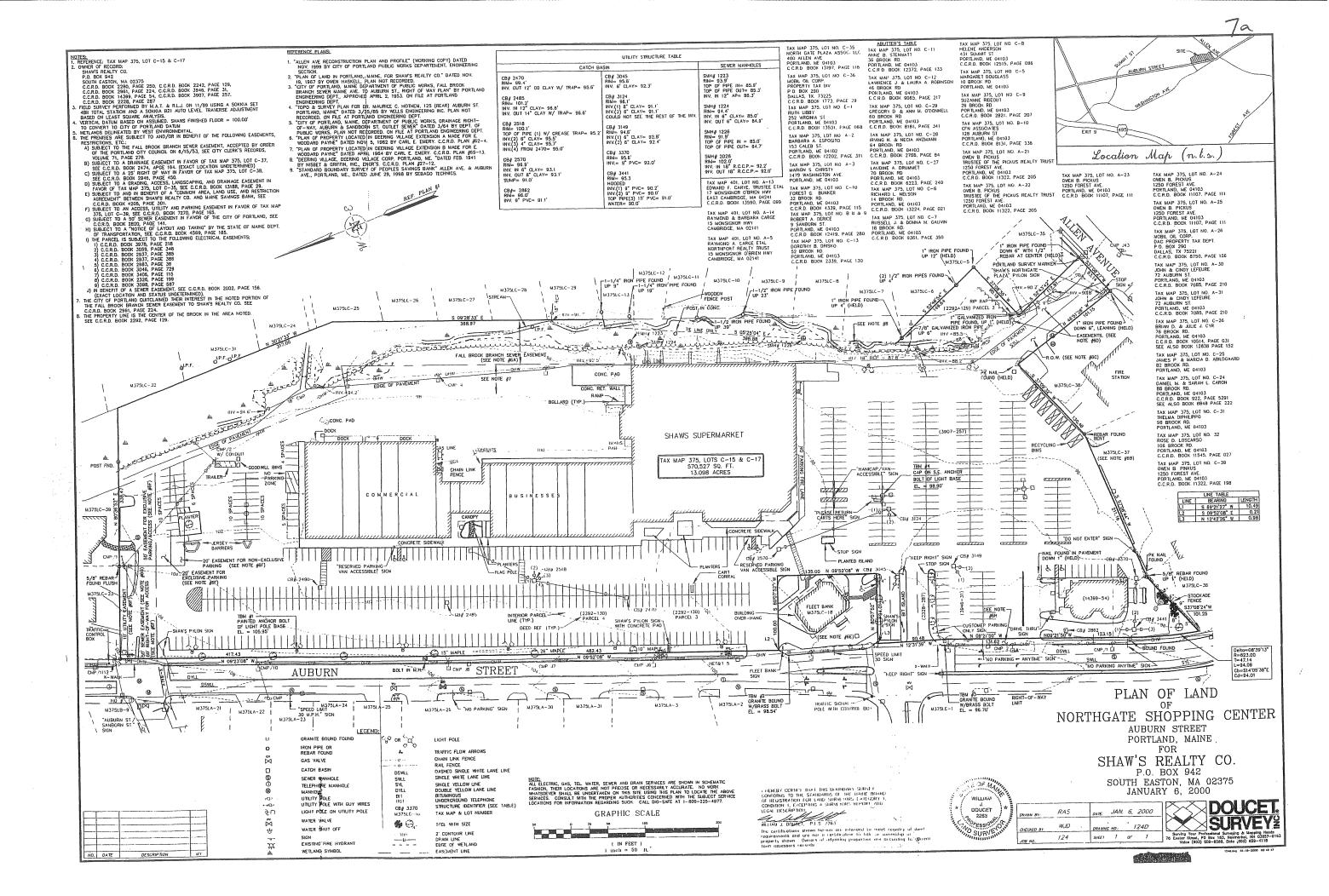
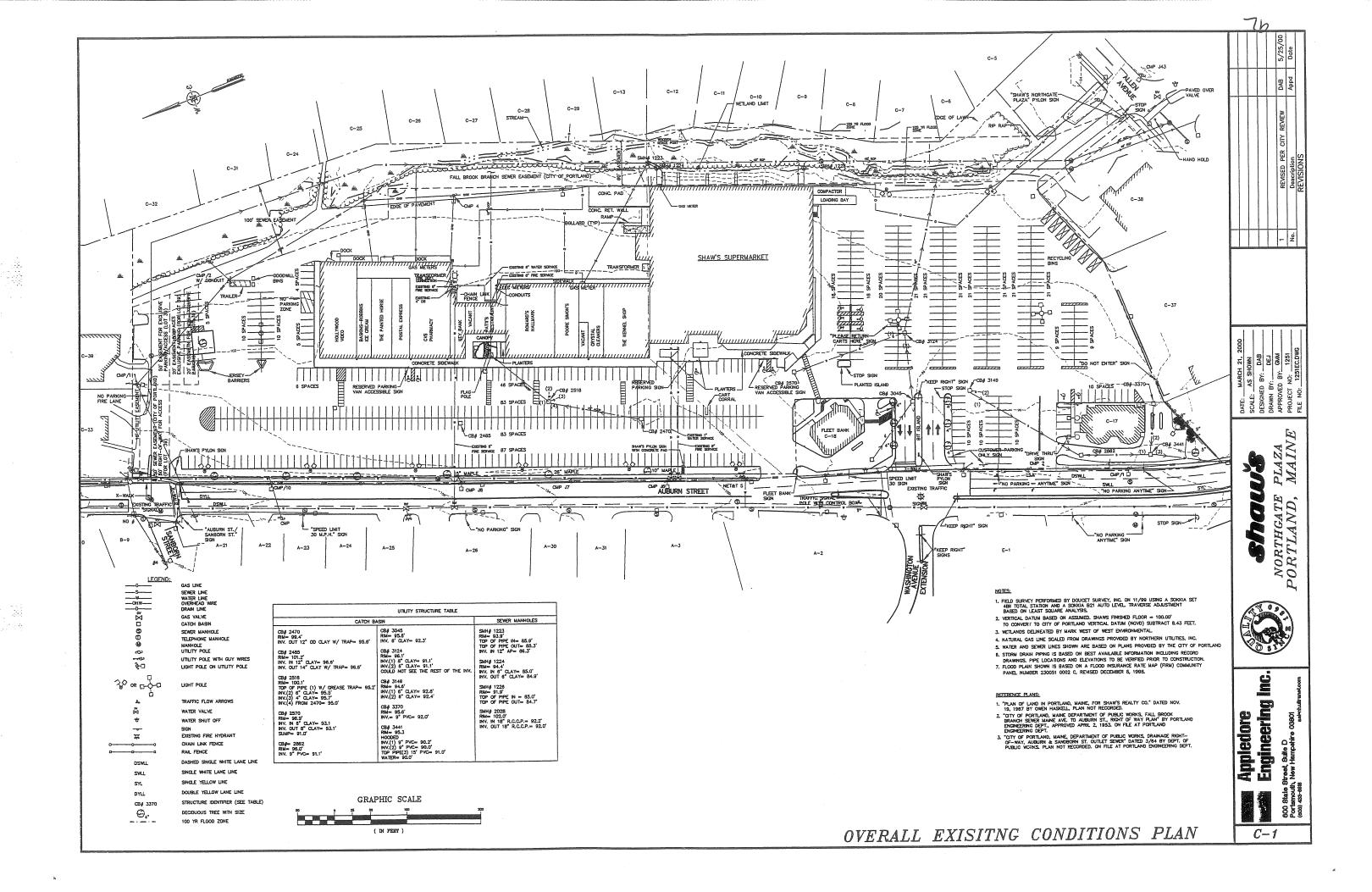
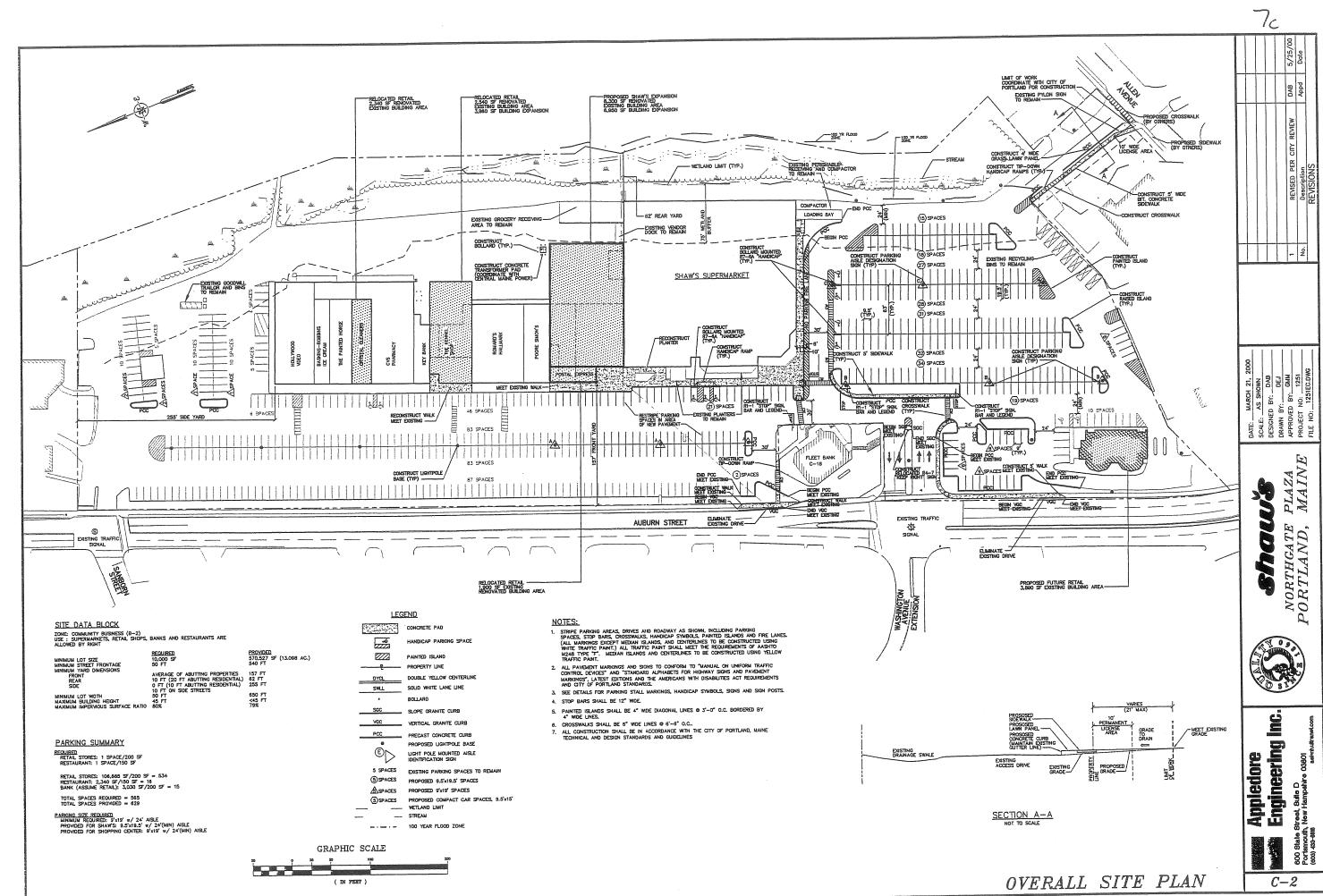
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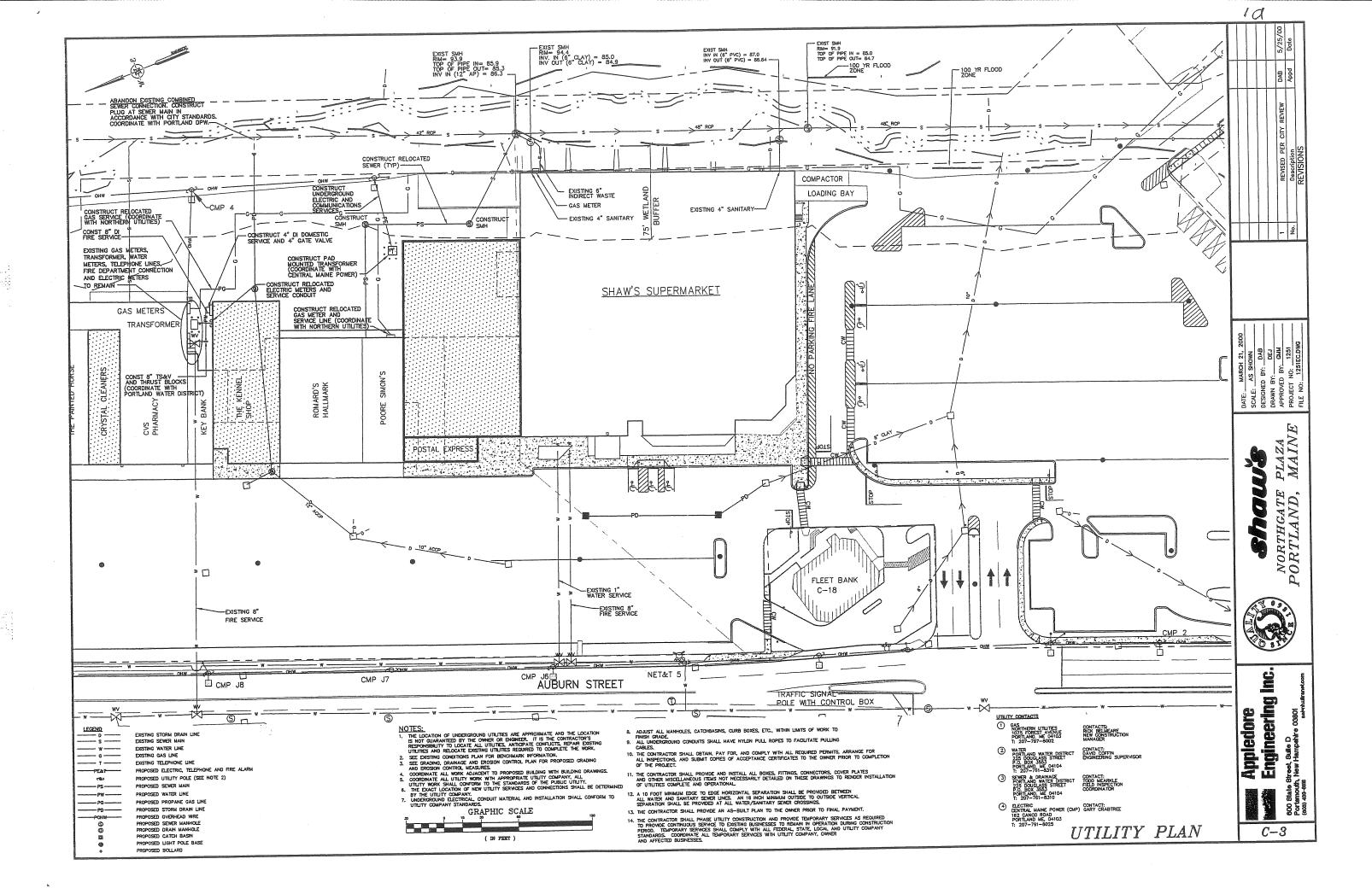
91-91 Auburn St, Portland, Maine
Shaws Northgate plaza-Expand
Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.
P.O BOX 942, S. Easton, MA

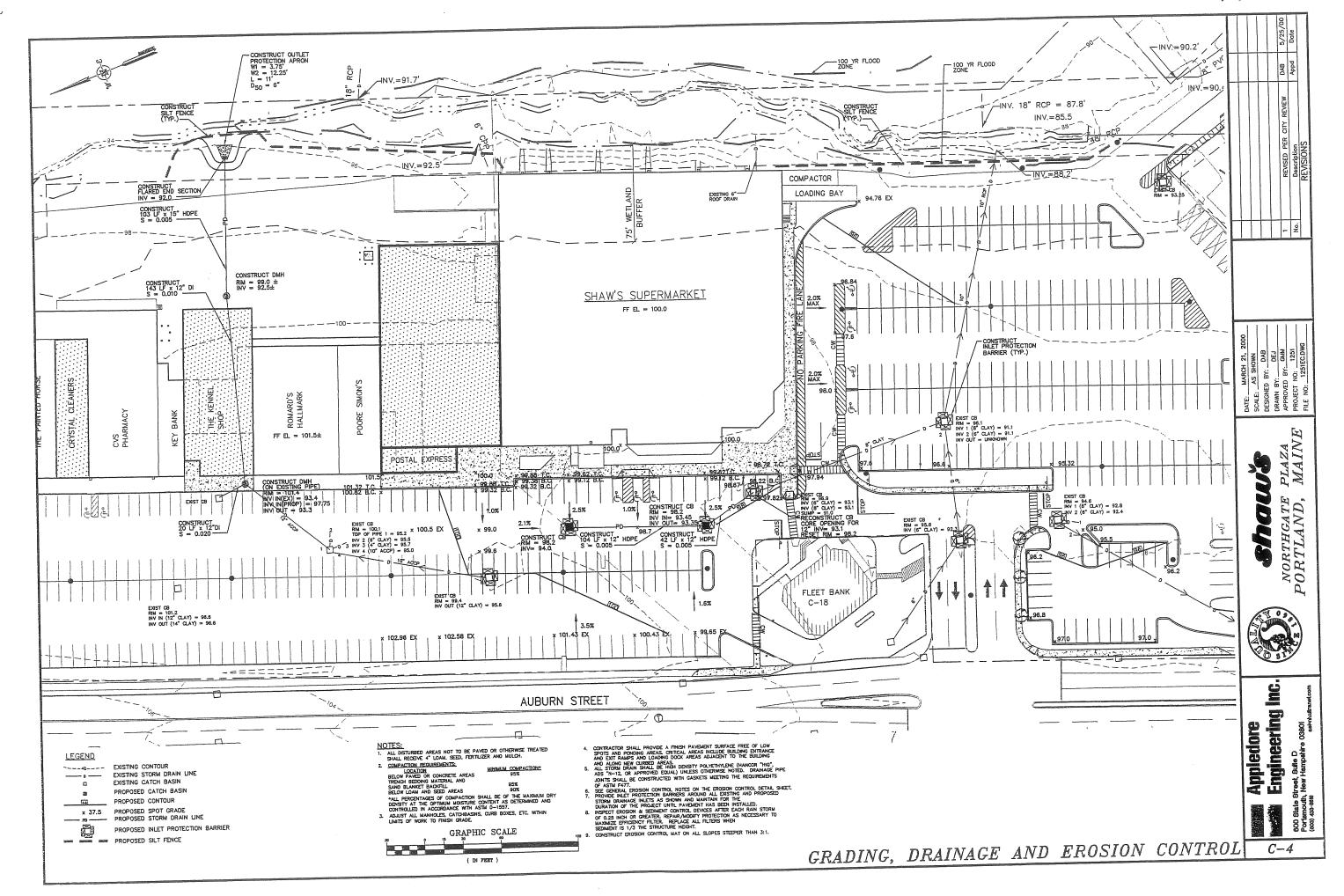












PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION

Shaw's Supermarket Auburn Street

DESCRIPTION

The project will include demolishing and renovating existing buildings, reconfiguring an existing parking area and constructing expanded building areas on a 13.1 acre site.

The work is anticipated to start in Summer 2000 and be completed by Spring 2001.

The existing site is an urban area that is extensively developed. The underlying soils consist of sity and daysy marine locustries sediment and fill.

DISTURBED AREA

The total area to be disturbed is approximately 3.7 acres.

SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Install temporary crosion control haybales and silt fences.
 Demolish existing buildings and porking areas.
 Construct new building, utilities and parking fields.
 When all construction activity is complete and site is stabilized, remove all haybales silt fences and sediment that has been trapped by these devices.

NAME OF RECEIVING WATERS

The storm water runoff from the site will continue to discharge into Fall Brook, located along the easterly edge of the property. Fall Brook flows southerly and discharges into a tidal flot area known as Bock Cove. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS AND STABILIZATION PRACTICES

Stabilization shall be initiated on all loam stockpiles and disturbed areas where construction activity will not occur for more than twenty one (21) calendar days by the (ourteenth (14th) day after construction activity has permanently or temporarily cassed in that area. Stabilization measures to be used include:

During construction, runoff will be diverted cround the site with earth dises, piping or stabilized channels where possible. Sheet runoff from the site will be fiftered through haybole barriers and sit fences. All storm drain basin inlets sholl be provided with flored and sections and train rocks.

The site shall be stabilized for the winter by November 15.

INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

GENERAL

These are the general inspection and maintenance practices that will be used to implement the plan.

- The smallest practical portion of the site will be denuded at one time.
- All control measures will be inspected at least once each week and following any atorm event of 1 inch or greater.
- All measures will be maintained in good working order; if a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of report.
- Built up sediment will be removed from silt fence or haybale barriers when it has reached one third the height of the fence or bale.
- All diversion dikes will be inspected and any breaches promptly repaired.
- A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection.

B. FILTERS

Synthetic filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of propylene, nylon, polyester or ethylene yarn and shall be certified by the manufacturer or supplies as conforming to the following requirements:

Physical Property Filtering Efficiency VIM-51 75% minimum

Extra Strength 50 lb/lin in (min)

VTM-51 0.3 gat/sf/min (min) Flow Rate

Requirements reduced by 50 percent after stx (6) months of installation.

Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six (6) months of suspected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 degrees F to 120 Degrees F

- b. The height of a slit fence shall not exceed thirty-six (36) inches.
- The filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are necessary, filter cloth shall be spliced together only at support post, with a minimum six (6) inch overlap, and securely sedied.

- When standard strength filter fabric is used, a wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts using heavy duty wire stopies at least one (1) Inch long, its wires or hag rings. The wire shall extend no more than 35 inches above the original ground surface.

- When extra strength filter fabric and closer post spacing are used, the wire meah support fence may be eliminated. In such a case, the filter fabric is stopled or wired directly to the posts with all other provisions of Item (I) applying.
- It. The trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric.

2. Secuence of installation

- Straw/hay bale barrier and silt fence barriers shall be inspected immediately after each reinfall and at least dolly during prolonged roinfall. They shall be repaired if there are any signs of eracian or seatmentation below them. Any required repairs shall be mode immediately. If there are signs of undercutting at the center or the edge, or impounding of large volumes of votter behind them, sedimibarriers shall be replaced with a temperary check don.
- Should the fabric on a sit fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective prior to the end of the expected usable life and the barrier still is necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly.
- Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the allt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

C. MUI CHING

In order for mulch to be effective, it must be in place prior to major storm events. There are two (2) types of standards which shall be used to assure this.

- a. Apply mulch prior to any storm event.

The time period can range from 14 to 21 days of inactivity on a area, the length of time varying with site conditions. Professional judgement shall be used to evaluate the interaction of site conditions (soil cradbility, season of year, extent of disturbance, proximity to sensitive resources, etc.) and the potential impact of erosion on adjacent areas to choose an appropriate time restriction.

- Application Rate
 Mulch shall be applied at a rate of between 1.5 to 2 tons per core, or 90 to 100 pounds
 per 1000 square feet.
- Guidelines for Winter Mulch Application.

When mulch is applied to provide protection over winter (past the growing season) it shall be at a rate of 6,000 pounds of hay or straw per acre. A tackliffer may be added to the mulch.

D. TEMPORARY GRASS COVER

1. Seedbed Preparation

Apply fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre of 10-10-10. Apply limestone (equivalent to 50 percent calcium plus magnesium axide) at a rate of three (3) tons per acre.

- a. Utilize annual rve grass at a rate of 40 lbs/acre.
- Where the soil has been compacted by construction operations, lossen soil to a depth of two (2) inches before applying fertilizer, lime and seed.
- Apply seed uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, or hydroseding find dury including seed and fertilizer). Hydrosedings, which include mulch, may be left on soil surface. Seeding rates must be increased 10% when hydrosedding.

Temporary seedings shall be periodically inspected. At a minimum, 95% of the soil surface should be covered by vegetation. If any evidence of erosion or sedimentation is apparent, repairs shall be made and other temporary measures used in the interim (mulch, filter barriers, check dams, etc.).

E. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

- 1. Straw/Hay Bale Inlet Structure
 - Bales shall be either wire bound or string tied with the bindings oriented around the sides rather than over and under the bales.
 - Baies shall be placed lengthwise in a single row surrounding the inlet, with the ends of adjacent bales pressed tagether.
 - The filter barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated cround the inlet the width of bale to a minimum depth of four (4) inches. After the bales are staked, the excavated soil shall be backfilled and compacted against the filter barrier.
 - d. Each bale shall be securely anchored and held in place by at least two (2) stakes or rebars driven through the bale.
 - Loose straw/hay shall be wedged between bales to prevent water from entering between bales.
 - All structures should be inspected after every rainstorm and repairs made as necessary.
 - Sediment should be removed from the devices after the sediment has reached a maximum of one—third the depth of the trap.
 - Haybales should be removed and the area repaired as soon as the contributing drainage area to the inlet has been completely stabilized.

F. STABUZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

- Aggregate Size: Use two (2) Inches stone, or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent.
- c. Width: Ten (10) foot minimum, but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs.
- Geotextile: To be placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate.
 Piping of surface water under entrance shall be provided as required.
- Criteria for Geotextile: The fabrics shall be Trevia Sounbond 1135, Mirafi 600x or equal

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sealment conto public right—of—vay. When washing is required, it shall be do on area stabilized with aggregate which drains into an approved sealment trapping device. All sealment shall be prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or waterways.

TIMING OF CONTROLS/MEASURES

As indicated in the sequence of ladjor Activities the haybales and sill fences shall be installed prior to commencing any clearing or grading of the sile. Structural controls shall be installed concurrently with the applicable activity. Areas where construction activity temporaryly cases for more then themty one (21) days will be stabilized with a temporary seed and mulch within fourties of (14) days of the last disturbance. Once construction activity cases permonently in an area, silt fences and haybade barriers and any earth/dikes will be removed

WASTE DISPOSAL

A. WASTE MATERIALS

All waste materials viii be collected and stored in securely lidded receptories, trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in a dumpster. construction waste materials will be buried on site. All personnel will be instrugated the correct procedure for waste disposal by the superintendent.

- HAZARDOUS WASTE
 - All hozordous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local or state regulation or by the manufacturer. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices by the superinterdent.

All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of once per week by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor.

SPILL PREVENTION

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances during

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on site during the construction project:

- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the

- Products will be kept in their original containers unless they are not resealable
- Original labels and material safety data will be retained for important product

All on sits vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt based substances used on sits will be applied occording to the manufacturer's recommendations. Fortilizers: Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts directed by the specifications. Once applied fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormenter. Storage will be in a covered shed or enclosed trailers. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a seadable pleasic bin to avoil

All containers will be tightly sedied and stored when not required for use. Excess path will not be discharged to the storm sever system but will be disposed of properly according to manufacturer's instructions or state and local regulations.

Concrete Trucks:

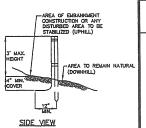
Concrete trucks will discharge and wash out surplus concrete or drum wash water in a contained area on site.

C. SPILL CONTROL PRACTICES

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill deamup will be kept in the material storage area on alta. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited brooms, dustroans, mops, rogs, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sond, sawdust and plastic or metal trush containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of the size.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to deanup the spill if it recurs. A description of the spil, its cause, and the cleanup measures will be included.
- The site superintendent responsible for day—to—day site operations will be the soil prevention and cleanup coordinator.

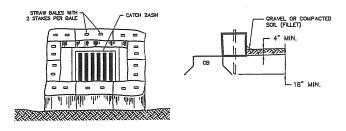
FRONT VIEW

NOTE:



SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTES FOR MATERIAL, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.

SILT FENCE



NOTE:

SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTES FOR MATERIAL, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.

HAYBALE INLET PROTECTION NOT TO SCALE

END SECTION L FIGURE 32.1 MANE BMPs FOR CONSTRUCTION WI WI = 3 x DIAMETER OF OUTLET SI OPF to 0% w2 w2 = L + DIAMETER OF GUTLET = 12.25' d FIGURE 32.1 MAINE BMPs FOR CONSTRUCTION 50 6'

FILTER FABRIC MIRAFI 700X

1. SEE GRADING, DRAINAGE & EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR LOCATION.

STONE -

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO MATERIALS AND METHODS APPROVED BY THE STATE OF MAINE.

OUTLET PROTECTION APRON



Appledore Engineering 8 P 80

FROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET

C-7

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DATE: MARCH: SCALE: AS SHON DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: APPROVED BY: BROJECT NO: 1

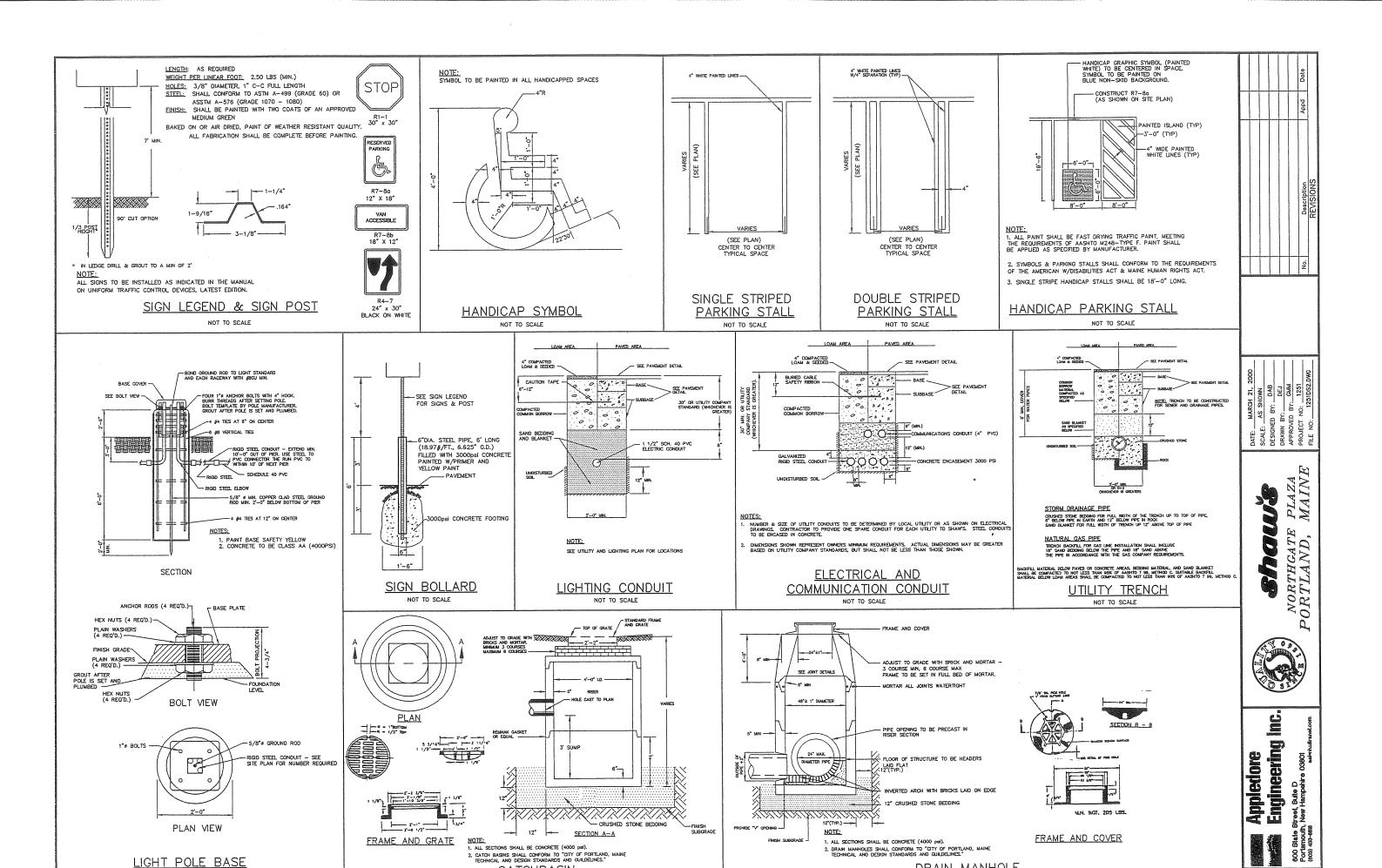
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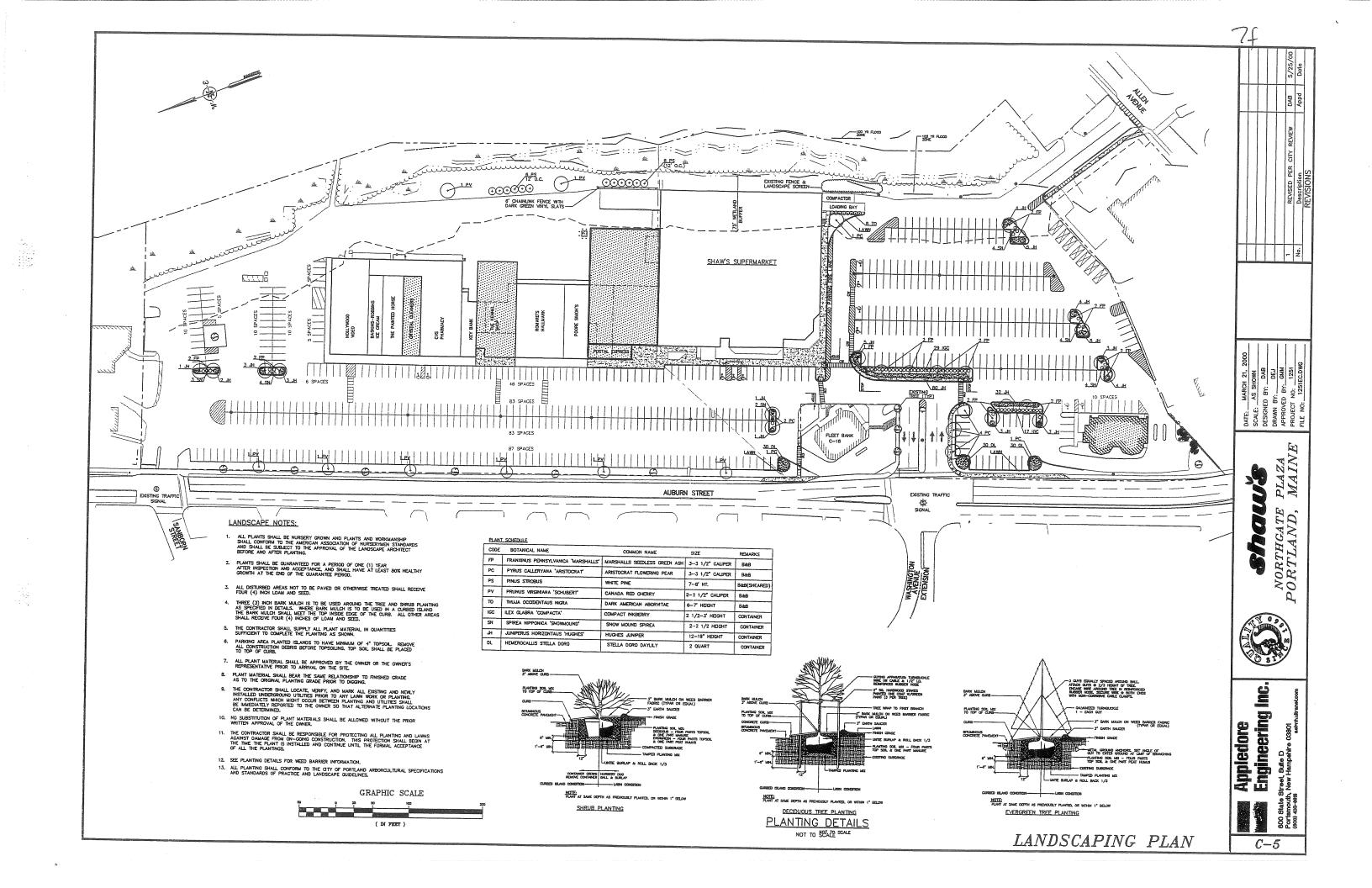
NOT TO SCALE

NOT TO SCALE

DETAIL SHEET

DRAIN MANHOLE

NOT TO SCALE





SUPERMARKET NORTHGATE PLAZA 91 AUBURN STREET PORTLAND, MAINE SITE PLANS

MARCH 21, 2000

Owner:

Shaw's Realty Company

P.O. Box 942

South Easton, Massachusetts 02375-0942

Prepared For:

Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.

P.O. Box 942

South Easton, Massachusetts 02375-0942

Prepared By:

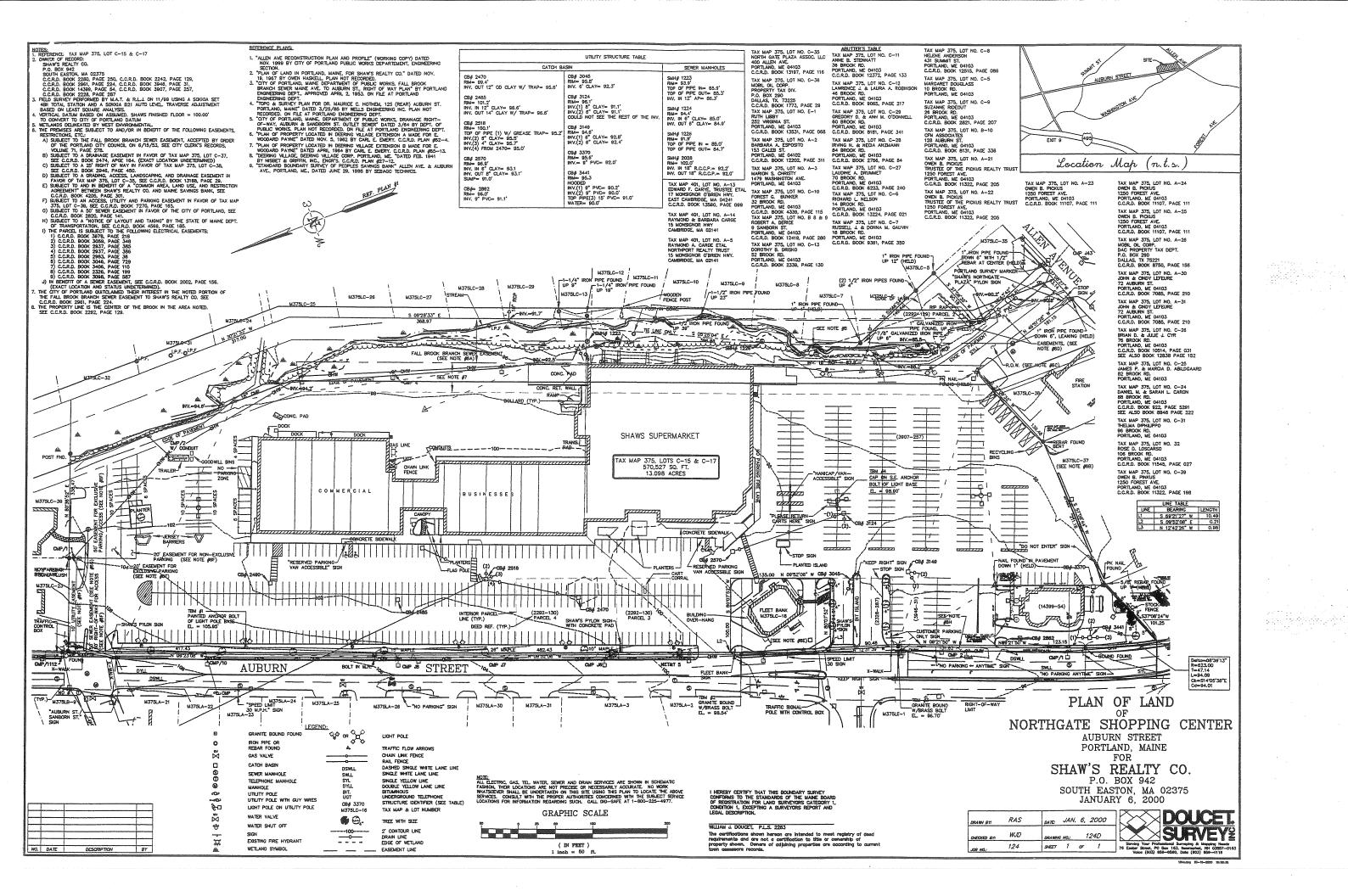


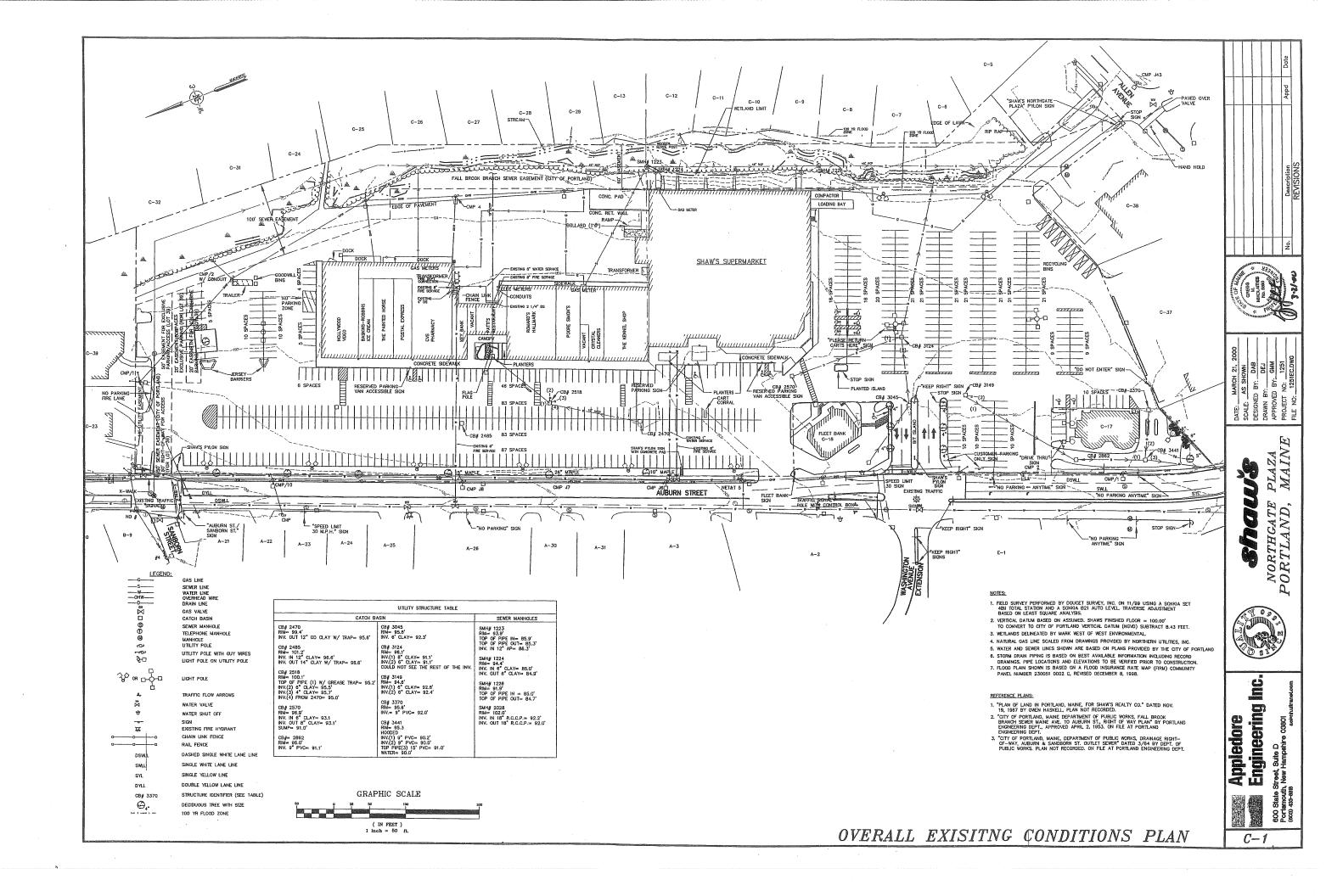
600 State Street, Suite D Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

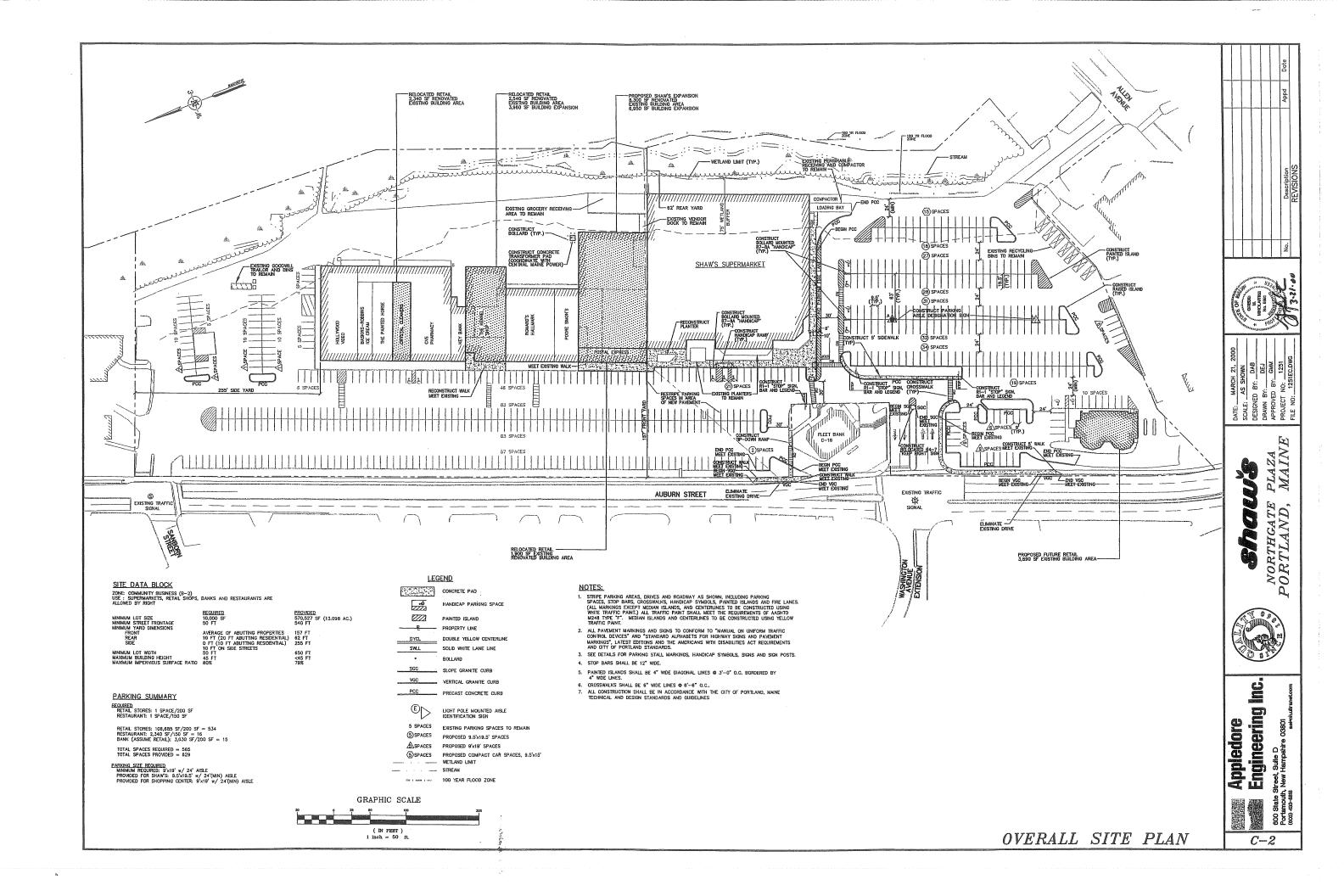


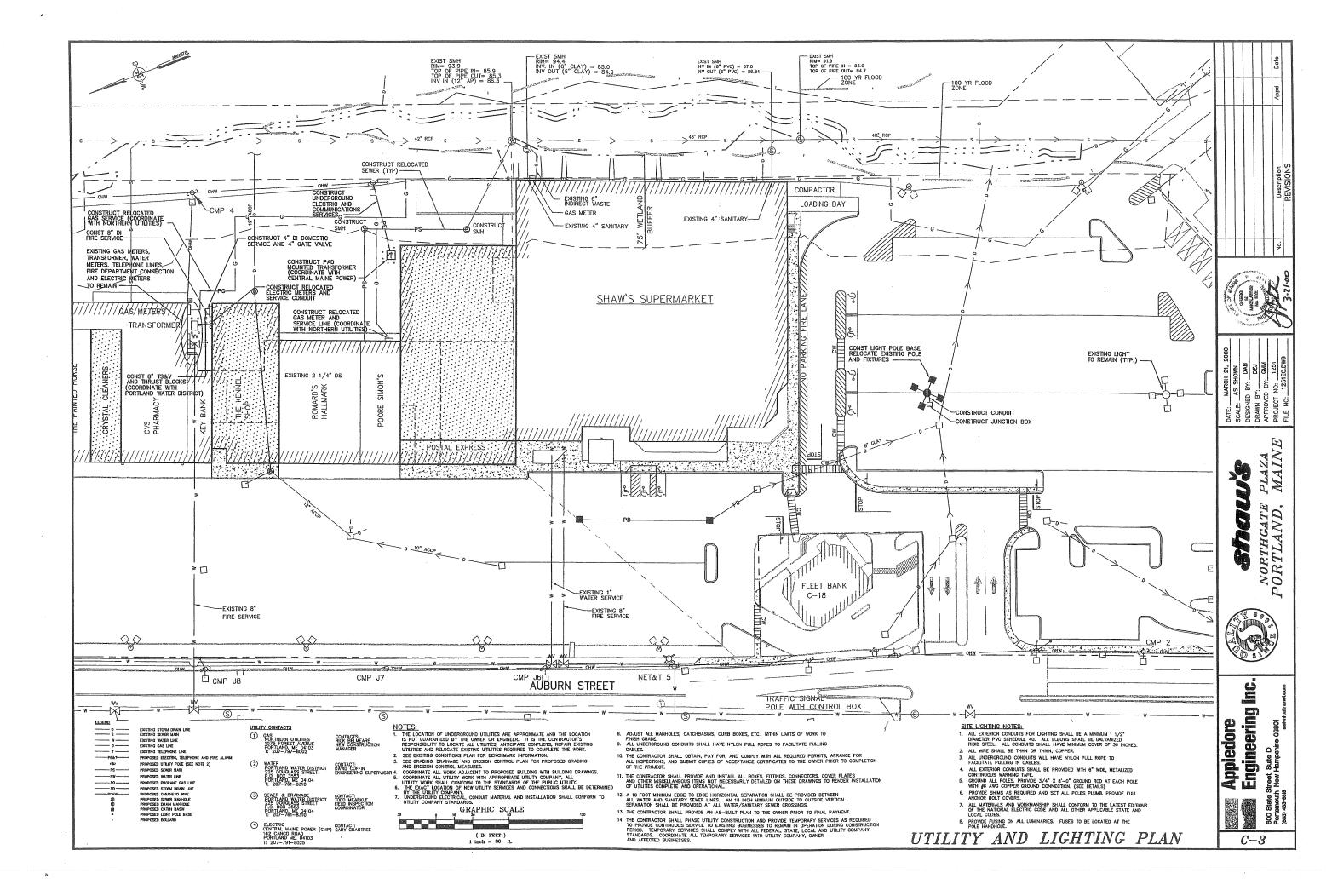
LOCATION MAP (NOT TO SCALE)

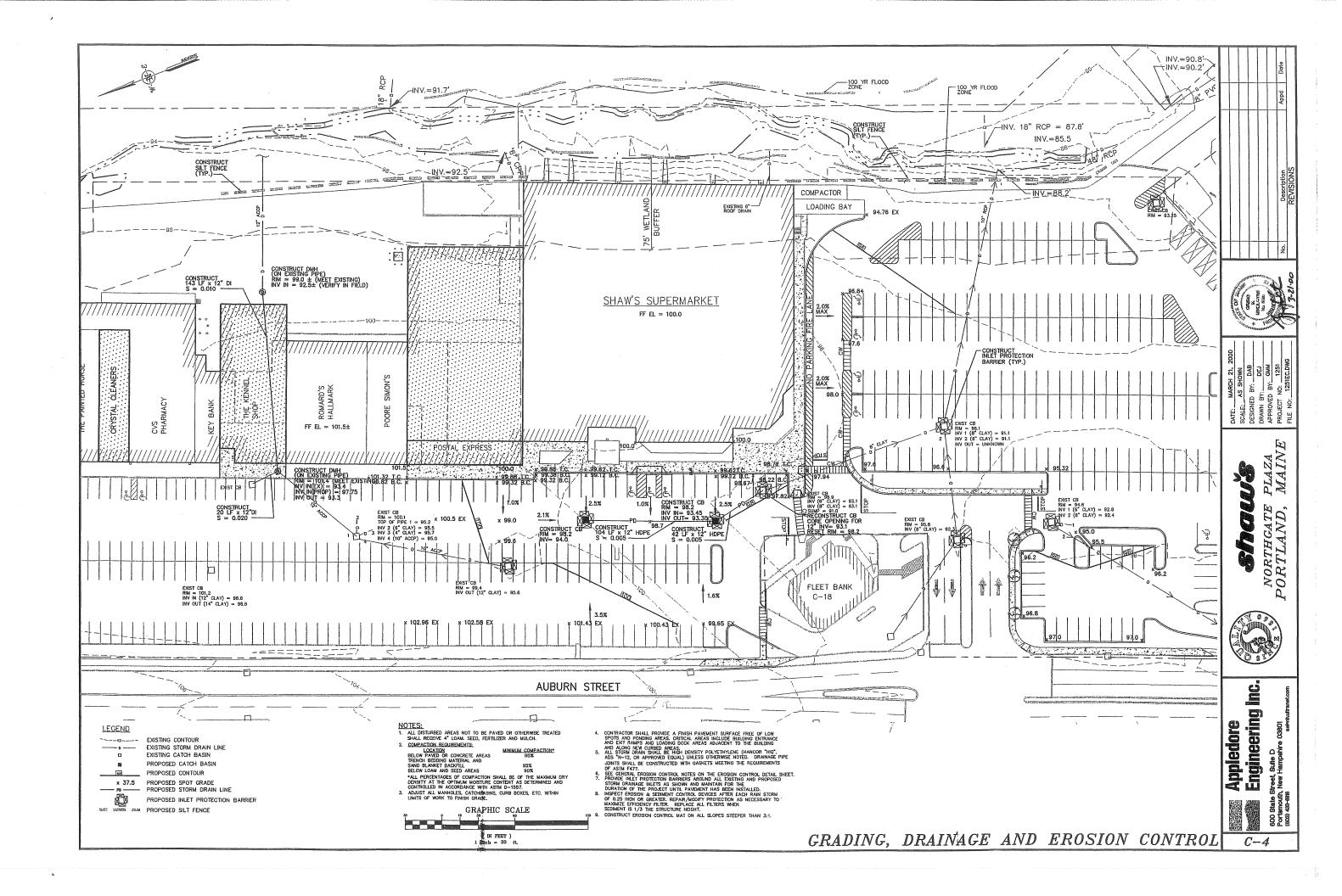
SHEET NO. INDEX Plan of Land (By Doucet Survey, Inc.) 1 of 1 C-1Overall Existing Conditions Plan C-2Overall Site Plan C-3Utility and Lighting Plan Grading, Drainage & Erosion Control Plan C-4C-5Landscaping Plan Erosion Control Notes and Details C-6C-7 - C-8Detail Sheets

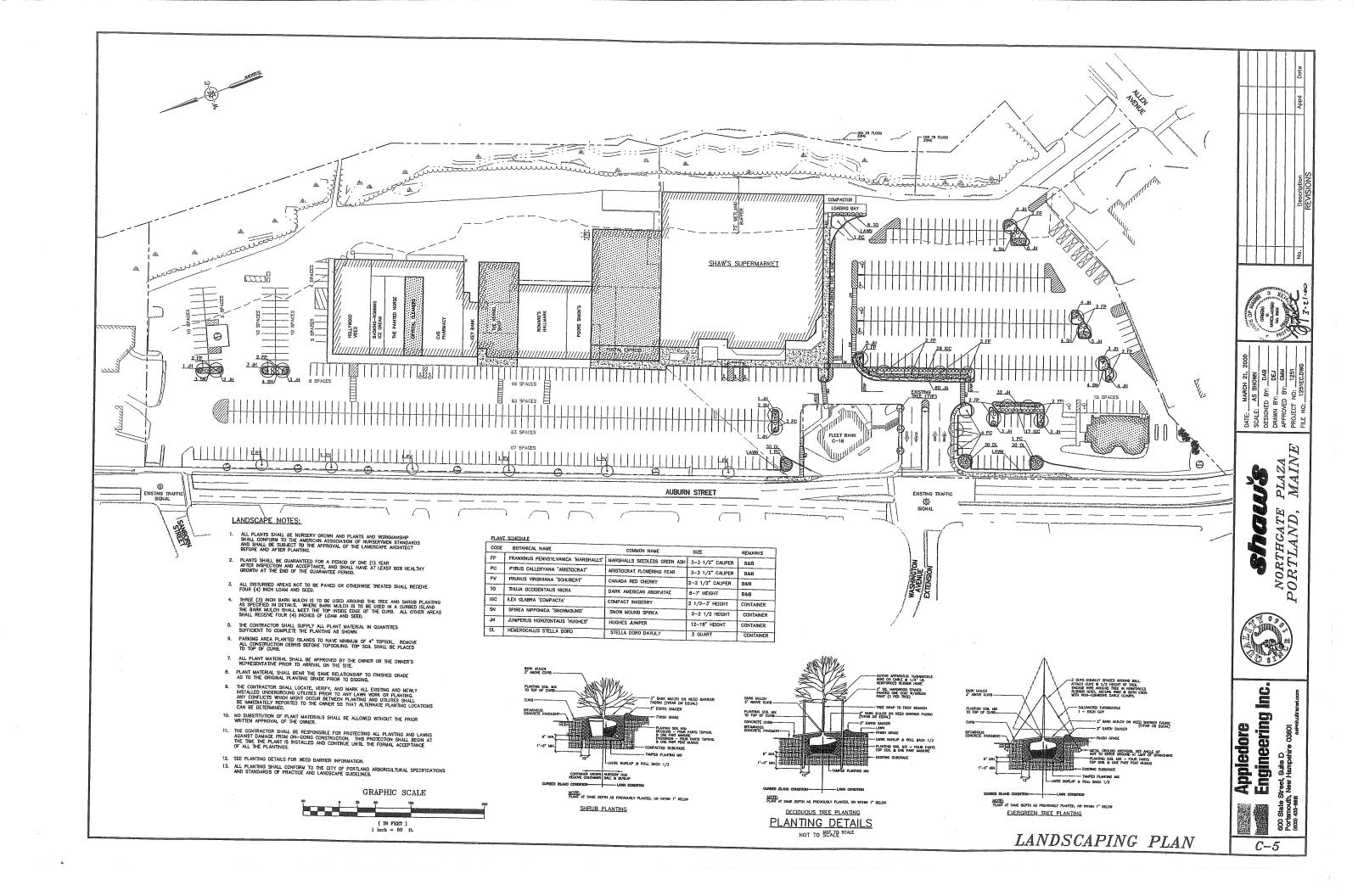












PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION

DESCRIPTION

The project will include demolishing and renovating existing buildings, reconfiguring an existing parking area and constructing expanded building areas on a 13.1 acre site.

The work is anticipated to start in Summer 2000 and be completed by Spring 2001.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

The existing alte is an urban area that is extensively developed. The underlying consist of silty and clayey marine locustring sediment and fill.

DISTURBED AREA

The total area to be disturbed is approximately 3.7 acres.

SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Install temporary crosion control hayboles and slit fences.

 Demolish existing buildings and porking areas.

 Construct new building, utilities and parking fields.

 When all construction activity is complete and alto is stabilized, remove all hayboles all fences and sediment that has been trapped by these devices.

NAME OF RECEIVING WATERS

The storm water runoff from the site will continue to discharge into Fall Brook, located along the easterly edge of the property. Fall Brook flows southerly and discharges into a tidal flat area known as Back Cove. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS AND STABILIZATION PRACTICES

Temporary seeding.
 Mulching.

During construction, runoff will be diverted cround the site with earth dikes, piping or stobilized channels where possible. Sheet runoff from the site will be filtered through hoyocle barriers and silt fences. All storm drain basin inlets shall be provided with flared and sections and trash rocks.

The site shall be stabilized for the winter by November 15.

INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

GENERAL

These are the general inspection and maintenance practices that will be used to implement the plan.

- The smallest practical portion of the site will be denuded at one time.
- All control measures will be inspected at least once each week and following any storm event of 1 Inch or greater.
- All measures will be maintained in good working order; If a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of report,
- Built up sediment will be removed from silt fence or haybale barriers when it has reached one third the height of the fence or bale.
- All diversion dikes will be inspected and any breaches promptly repaired.
- Temporary seeding and planting will be inspected for bare spots, washauts, and unhealthy growth.
- A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection.
- The Contractor will be responsible for inspections, maintenance and repair activities, and filling out the inspection and maintenance report.

B. FILTERS

1. Slit Fence

Synthetic fliter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of propylene, nylon, polyeater or ethylene yorn and shall be certified by the manufacturer or supplier as conforming to the following requirements:

Physical Property Filtering Efficiency VTM-51 75% minimum Tensile Strength at 20% Maximum Elangation*

Standard Strength 30 lb/lin in (min)

0.3 gal/sf/min (min)

Requirements reduced by 50 percent after six (5) months of

Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six (6) manths of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 degrees F to 120 Degrees F

- The filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are necessary, filter citch shall be spliced together only of support post, with a minimum six (8) inch overlap, and securely sealed.
- Posts shall be spaced a maximum of ten (10) feet aport at the barrier location and driven securely into the ground (minimum of 16 inches). When extra strength fabric is used without the wire support fence, post spacing shall not exceed 8 feet.
- Posts for silt fences shall be either 4—inch diameter wood or 1.33 pounds per linear foot steel with a minimum length of 5 feet. Steel posts shall have projections for fastening wire to them.
- Wire fence reinforcement for silt fences using standard strength filter cloth shall be a minimum of 42 inches in height, a minimum of 14 gauge and shall have a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.
- A trench shall be excavated approximately four (4) inches wide and four (4) inches deep along the line of posts and upslope from the barrier.
- When atondord strength filter fabric is used, a wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upsiops side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples at least one (1) inch long, the wires or long rings. The wire shall extend no more than 36 linches above the original ground surfa

- When extra strength filter fabric and closer post spacing are used, the wire mesh support fence may be eliminated. In such a case, the filter fabric is stapled or wired directly to the posts with all other provisions of item (1) applying.
- The trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric.

Sediment barriers shall be installed prior to any soil disturbance of the contributing drainage area above them.

- Straw/hay bole barrier and slit fence barriers shall be inspected immediately ofter each rainfall and at least daily during prolenged rainfall. They shall be repoired if there are any signs of erosion or sedimentation below them. Any required repoirs shall be made immediately if there are signs of underauthing at the center or the adga, or impounding of large volumes of worter behind them, sedim barriers shall be replaced with a temporary check dam.
- Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one third (1/3) the
- Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

C. MULCHING

1. Timina

In order for mulch to be effective, it must be in place prior to major storm events. There are two (2) types of standards which shall be used to assure this.

- Apply mulch prior to any storm event.
- b. Required Mulching within a specified time period.

The time period can range from 14 to 21 days of Inactivity on a area, the length of time varying with site conditions. Professional judgment shall be used to evaluate the interaction of site conditions (sell erablility, season of year, extent of disturbance, proximity to sensitive resources, etc.) and the potential impact of erosion on adjacent areas to choose an appropriate time restriction.

- Mulch shall be applied at a rate of between 1.5 to 2 tons per acre, or 90 to 100 pounds per 1000 square feet.
- Guidelines for Winter Muich Application.

When mulch is applied to provide protection over winter (past the growing season) it shall be at a rate of 6,000 pounds of hay or straw per acre. A tacklifter may be added to the mulch.

All mulches must be inspected periodically, in particular after rainstorms, to check for rill erosion. If less than 90% of the soil surface is covered by mulch, additional mulch shall be immediately applied.

Excelsion Matting shall be used in place of mulch on all slopes steeper than 3:1.

1. Seedbed Preparation

Apply fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre of 10–10–10. Apply fimestone (equivalent to 50 percent calcium plus magnesium oxide) at a rate of

- a. Utilize annual rye grass at a rate of 40 lbs/acre.
- Where the soil has been compacted by construction operations, loosen soil to a depth of two (2) inches before applying fertilizer, lime and seed.
- Apply seed uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, or hydroseeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Hydroseedings, which include mulch, may be left on soil surface. Seeding rates must be increased 10% when hydroseedings.

Maintenance

Temporary seedings shall be periodically inspected. At a minimum, 95% of the soil surface should be covered by vegetation. If any evidence of erosion or sedimentation is apparent, repoirs shall be made and other temporary measures used in the interim (mulch, filter barriers, check dams, etc.).

E. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

- 1. Straw/Hay Bale Inlet Structure
 - Bales shall be either wire bound or string tied with the bindings oriented around the sides rather than over and under the bales.

 - The filter barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated around the Inlet the width of bale to a minimum depth of four (4) inches. After the bales are staked, the excavated soil shall be backfilled and compacted against the filter barrier.
 - Each bale shall be securely anchored and held in place by at least two (2) stakes or rebors driven through the bale.
 - Loose straw/hay shall be wedged between bales to prevent water from
 - All structures should be inspected after every rainstorm and repairs made
 - Sediment should be removed from the devices after the sediment has reached a maximum of one—third the depth of the trap.
 - Haybales should be removed and the area repaired as soon as the contributing drainage area to the laiet has been completely stabilized.

STABLIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

- Aggregate Size: Use two (2) inches stone, or recigimed or recycled concrete equivalent.
- b. Aggregate thickness: Not less than six (6) inches
- Width: Ten (10) fact minimum, but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs.
- Gastextile: To be placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate Piping of surface water under entrance shall be provided as required.
- Criteria for Geotextile: The fabrics shall be Trevia Spunbond 1135, Mirafi 600x or equa

The entrance shall be mointained in a condition which will prevent tracking of sediment onto public right-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on a cross stabilized with aggregate which drains into an opproved sediment of the control of the contro

TIMING OF CONTROLS/MEASURES

As indicated in the sequence of Major Activities the hayboles and all fences shall be installed prior to commencing any clearing or grading of the site. Structural controls shall be installed concurrently with the opplicable activity. Areas where construction activity temporarily ceases for more than twenty one (21) days will be stabilized with a temporary seed and mulch within fourteen (14) days of the feat disturbance. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, silt fences and haybole barriers and any earth/dikes will be removed once permanent measures or estabilished.

WASTE DISPOSAL

A. WASTE MATERIALS

All waste materials will be collected and stored in securely lidded receptacles, trash and construction debris from the allo will be deposited in a dumpster. construction waste materials will be buried on alte. All personnel will be instructed to the correct procedure for waste disposal by the superintendent.

All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local a state regulation or by the manufacturer. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices by the superintendent.

C. SANITARY WASTE

All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of once per week by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor. SPILL PREVENTION

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the lak of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances during construction to stormwater runoff:

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on site during the construction project:

- An effort will be made to store only sufficient amounts of products to do the

- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the
- Whenever possible all of a product will be used up before disposing of the

The following practices will be used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous

- Products will be kept in their original containers unless they are not rescalable
- Original labels and material safety data will be retained for important product
- Surplus product that must be disposed of will be discarded according to the manufacturer's recommended methods of disposal.

The following product specific practices will be followed on site:

All on sits vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce leakegs. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asyholt based substances used on site will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Fertilizers: Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts directed by the specifications.

Once applied fertilizer will be worked into the each to limit exposure to stormwater. Storage will be in a covered shad or enclosed trailers. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sedicible plastic bin to avoid.

All containers will be tightly seeled and stored when not required for use. Excess patch will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be disposed of properly according to manufacturer's instructions or state and local regulations.

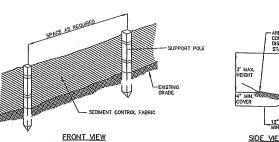
Concrete Trucks:

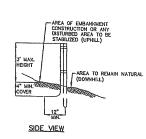
Concrete trucks will discharge and wash out surplus concrete or drum wash water in a contained area on site.

C. SPILL CONTROL PRACTICES

In addition to good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the provious section the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on site. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to browns, dustpons, maps, rags, gloves, agogles, kithy litter, sand, sowdust and plastic or metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of the size.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to cleanup the spill if it recurs. A description of the spill, its cause, and the cleanup measures will be included. The site superintendent responsible for day-to-day site operations will be the

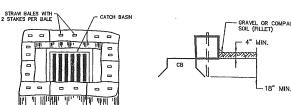




NOTE:

SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTES FOR MATERIAL, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE



SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTES FOR MATERIAL, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.

HAYBALE INLET PROTECTION



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Shaw VORTHGATE VRTLAND,

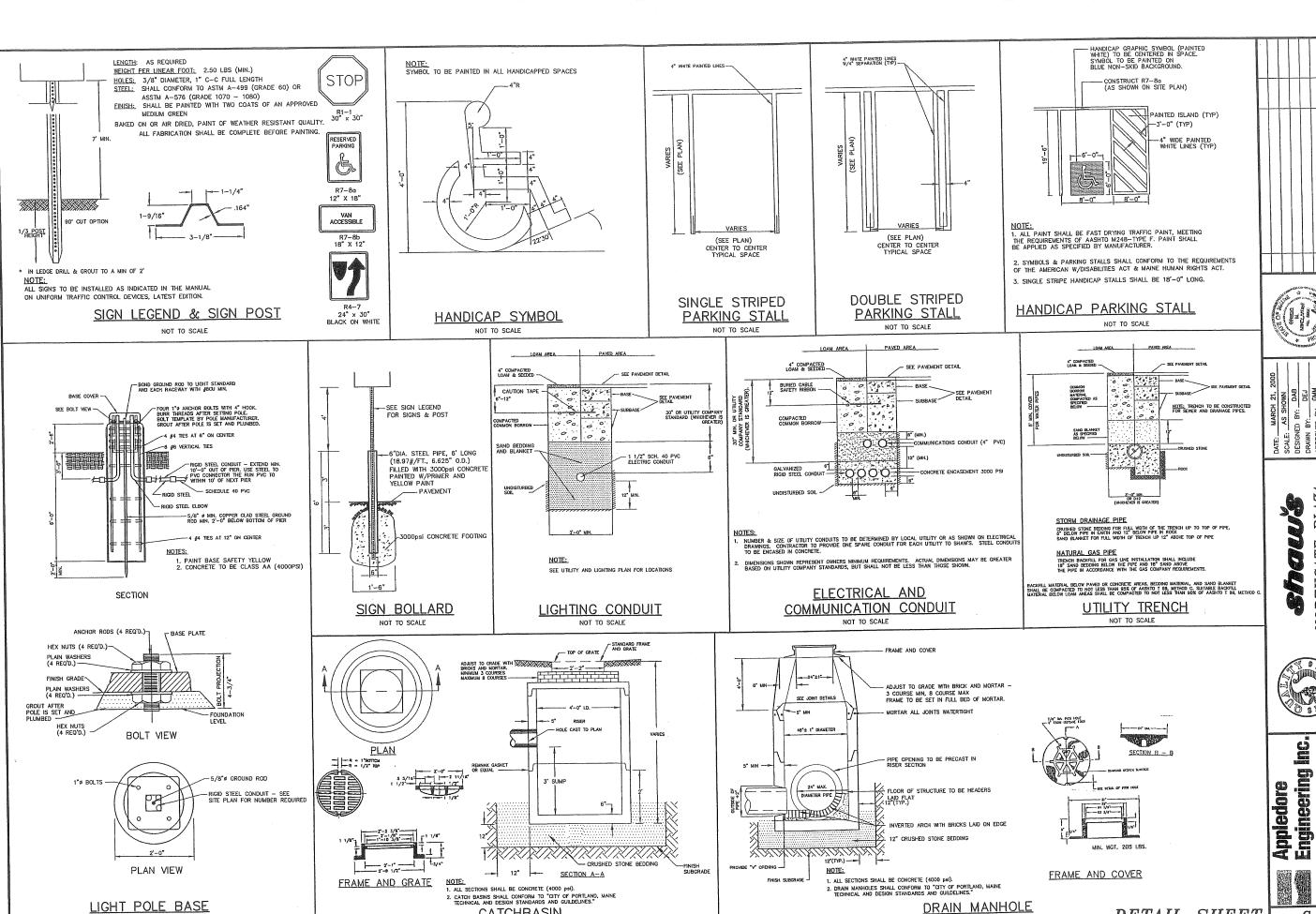


Appledore Engineering

EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET



900 g



CATCHBASIN

DETAIL SHEET

NOT TO SCALE

C-7

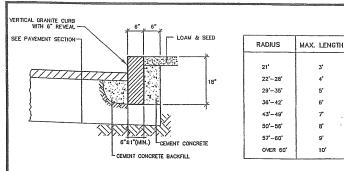
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NORTHGATE ORTLAND,

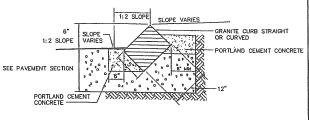
Shaws



- 1. SEE SITE PLAN FOR LIMITS OF CURBING.
- 2. ADJOINING STONES SHALL HAVE THE SAME OR APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LENGTH.
- 3. MINIMUM LENGTH OF CURB STONES = 3'
- MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CURB STONES = 10'
- 5. MAXIMUM LENGTH OF STRAIGHT CURB STONES LAID ON CURVES (SEE CHART)

VERTICAL GRANITE CURB

NOT TO SCALE



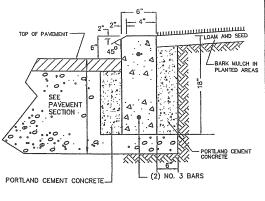
RADIUS OF CURVE	LENGTH	STONE IS CUT OR CAST
0' 8'	2' (MIN)	CIRCULAR - TO FIT CURVE
OVER 8' TO 30'	12" MIN. CHORD	STRAIGHT PIECES - RADIAL ENDS
OVER 30' & UNDER 160'	2' TO 3'	STRAIGHT PIECES
160' & OVER	3' TO 6'	STRAIGHT PIECES

NOTES

- 1. SEE SITE PLAN FOR LIMITS OF CURBING
- 2. ADJOINING STONES OF STRAIGHT CURB LAID ON CURVES SHALL HAVE THE SAME OR APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LENGTH
- 3. MINIMUM LENGTH OF STRAIGHT CURB STONES = 3'
- 4. MAXIMUM LENGTH OF STRAIGHT CURB STONES = 8'
- 5. LENGTH OF CURB STONES LAID ON CURVES SEE CHART

SLOPED GRANITE CURB

NOT TO SCALE



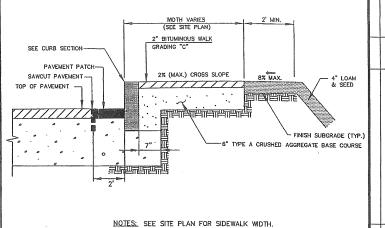
NOTES:

LIMIT OF EXCAVATED TRENCH

- 1. CONCRETE TO BE 4,000 PSI
- 2. ALL RADII 50' AND SMALLER TO BE CONSTRUCTED USING CURVED SECTIONS.

PRECAST CONCRETE CURB

NOT TO SCALE



SEE GRADING, DRAINAGE & EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR WALK AND SIDESLOPE GRADES.

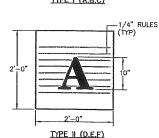
BITUMINOUS CONCRETE SIDEWALK

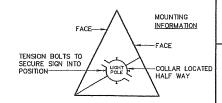
NOT TO SCALE



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PARKING LOT SIGNAGE 3-SIDED ALUMINUM PANEL SIGN

SPECIFICATIONS:

SEE SITE PLAN FOR QUANTITY AND LOCATIONS

CONSTRUCTION:

B/G = 0.90 IVORY ALUMINUM PANELS WITH SCREENED APPLIED GRAPHICS

COLORS:

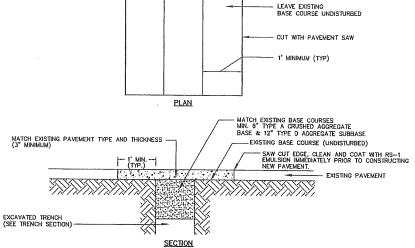
1/4" MEDIUM GREY VINYL RULES LETTERS = VIVID GREEN VINYL TEXT = WARM RED VINYL WITH VIVID QUALITY SEAL DECAL TO MATCH WARM RED

TYPEFACE: GARAMOND

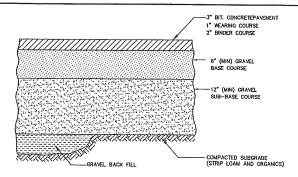
SIGNS DESIGNATING AISLES A,B & C IN FRONT OF SHAW'S SHALL BE TYPE I AS DETAILED ABOVE. SIGNS DESIGNATING AISLES D,E, & F SHALL BE TYPE II AS DETAILED ABOVE.

PARKING AISLE DESIGNATION SIGN

NOT TO SCALE



ROADWAY TRENCH PATCH NOT TO SCALE

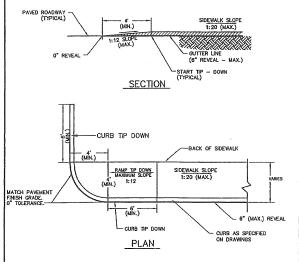


NOTE;

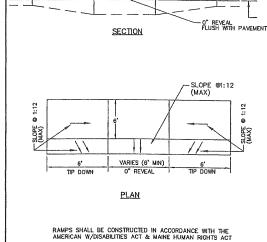
- 1. SEE SITE PLAN FOR PAVEMENT WIDTH AND LOCATION.
- 2. SEE GRADING, DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR PAVEMENT

STANDARD PAVEMENT SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

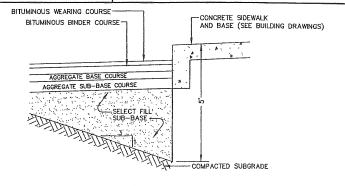


TIP DOWN RAMP NOT TO SCALE



HANDICAP RAMP

NOT TO SCALE

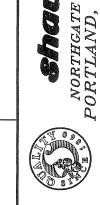


NOTES:

- 1. SEE TYPICAL PAVEMENT SECTION FOR PAVEMENT AND AGGREGATE BASE AND SUBBASE DEPTHS.
- 2. TRANSITION SECTION TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT ALL BUILDING ENTRANCES.
- 3. SEE GRADING, DRAINAGE & EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR PAVEMENT SLOPES AND CROSS SLOPES.

CONCRETE SIDEWALK TRANSITION

DETAIL SHEET



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