DRAINAGE SUMMARY

PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING 113 GROVE STREET NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS



July 27, 2022

VERNE T. PORTER JR., PLS LAND SURVEYORS – CIVIL ENGINEERS 354 ELLIOT STREET NEWTON, MA 02464

DRAINAGE SUMMARY PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING 113 GROVE STREET NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The proposed project consists of the demolition of an existing single-family residential dwelling, subdivision of an existing lot and the construction of a new single-family dwelling including new driveway at 113 Grove St in Newton, MA, under the requirements of the City of Newton Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Rules & Regulations.

The on-site soils in the area are shown as "626B – Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes" soils on the NRCS Soils Survey map of the area, which are areas that fall within Hydrological Soil Groups of A & D. To confirm soil conditions, VTP performed four (4) test pits onsite on July 14, 2022 and found the parent material to be sand and gravel. For purposes of our design, VTP has used A soils with an infiltration rate of 8.27 in/hr in accordance with Table 2.3.3. 1982 Rawles Rates from the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

Ground cover on the site is a dense residential grass area, building, and bituminous concrete walkways and driveway. The existing drainage on the site flows overland from the south to north towards the abutting property. Overall, the site will maintain the current flow pattern, however new collection systems for the proposed impervious areas have been provided to collect the runoff and attenuate offsite flows.

There are no wetlands or other Resource Areas within 100 feet of the lot. The proposed drainage controls are designed to capture & contain the runoff from the proposed impervious areas. This system will store the runoff from the new impervious area and allow the stored water to slowly infiltrate after the storm event and overflow offsite.

Under the proposed conditions, with the new building and driveways the rate of site runoff from the re-developed lot area will be less than the existing conditions for the 2, 10, 25 & 100-year storm events. The proposed controls have been designed to store this increase to maintain the pre and post runoff rates.

COMPLIANCE WITH STORMWATER STANDARDS

Untreated Stormwater (Standard 1)

The project is designed so that new stormwater conveyances (outfalls/discharges) do not discharge untreated stormwater into, or cause erosion to, existing wetlands.

Post-Development Peak Rates (Standard 2)

A <u>hydrologic study</u> was performed to determine the rate of runoff for the 100-year storm events under pre-development (existing) conditions. Unmitigated post-development rates were then computed in a similar manner. The study point where the peak rates were

compared were taken at one (1) location at the existing offsite flow area. From these analyses, it was determined that the proposed project and its stormwater management system would not increase the peak runoff rates above existing levels. It is the intent of the stormwater management system to minimize impacts to drainage patterns, and downstream property prior to its release from the site or discharge to wetlands.

The *United States Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A)*. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Technical Release 55 (TR-55), 1986, was used as the procedure for estimating runoff. A SCS TR-20-based computer program was used for estimating peak discharges. TR-55 is a generally accepted model for use on small sites that begin with a rainfall amount uniformly imposed on the watershed over a specified time distribution. Mass rainfall is converted to mass runoff by using a runoff curve number (CN). CN is based on soils, plant cover, impervious areas, interception, and surface storage. Runoff is then transformed into a hydrograph that depends on runoff travel time through segments of the watershed.

Development in a watershed changes the watershed's response to precipitation. The most common effects are reduced infiltration and decreased travel time, which can result in significantly higher peak rates of runoff. The volume of runoff is determined primarily by the amount of precipitation and by infiltration characteristics related to soil type, antecedent rainfall, type of vegetal cover, impervious surfaces, and surface retention. Travel time is determined primarily by slope, flow length, depth of flow, and roughness of flow surfaces. Peak rates of discharge are based on the relationship of the above parameters, as well as the total drainage area of the watershed, the location of the development in relation to the total drainage area, and the effect of any flood control works or other manmade storage. Peak rates of discharge are also influenced by the distribution of rainfall within a given storm event.

Stormwater management computations for the full-build were performed using a SCS-based *HYDROCAD* for existing and proposed conditions, curve numbers, time of concentrations and unit hydrograph computations.

Existing Conditions

Table 1. Shows the curve numbers, areas and times of concentration used to develop the pre-development hydrologic model of the site.

Table 1. – Existing Conditions										
Sub-Areas	Surface Cover	Curve Number (CN)	Area (SF)	Te (Mins.)	Remarks					
Area #1				6.0						
	Exist. Bldg.	98	566		Portion on Lot					
	Exist. Imp.	98	1,763		Incl. Walks					
	Lawn Areas	39	7,686							
		Total Area	10,015							
		*CN based	on Class A s	oils.						

Proposed Conditions

The proposed conditions will result in a new collection system that will collect the site run-off from the proposed dwellings and proposed driveways and direct it to underground leaching systems prior to overflowing off-site.

Table 2. Shows the curve numbers, areas and times of concentration used to develop the post-development hydrologic model of the site.

	T	able 2. – Proj	posed Con	ditions	
Sub- Areas	Surface Cover	Curve Number (CN)	Area (SF)	Te (Mins.)	Remarks
Area #1				6.0	
	Lawn Area	39	6,440		
	Walks & Patios	98	270		
Area #2					
	Prop. Building	98	1,554		
	Prop. Driveways	98	1,751		
		Total Area	10,015		
		*CN based o	n Class A s	soils.	

Peak Rate Summary

Table 3. Shows the peak runoff for the existing, as well as for the developed site at 100-year design storms.

Areas	Design Storm	Existing Runoff* (CFS)	Existing Volume* (Ac-Ft)	Proposed Runoff* (CFS)	Proposed Volume* (Ac- Ft)
Offsite Flow					
Existing	2-yr.	0.01	0.003	0.00	0.000
·	10-yr.	0.14	0.013	0.01	0.002
	25-yr.	0.31	0.024	0.04	0.006
	100-yr.	0.79	0.054	0.24	0.023

Recharge to Groundwater (Standard 3)

The change in groundcover for the new development will change by increasing the impervious areas by approximately 1,246 sf. Groundwater infiltration will be achieved through the individual underground storage areas.

Required Recharge Volume for the entire site was calculated in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards:

Rv = Required Recharge Volume;

F = Target Depth Factor (0.60 in. for soils of Hydrologic Soil Group A); Impervious area = building, pavement on site in post development condition (0.082 Ac).

The proposed onsite leaching systems will store and infiltrate 178.75d cf in just the 2-year storm event.

Removal of TSS (Standard 4)

The proposed building will have clean runoff and the proposed driveway will flow through a drainmanhole with a 4' deep sump, and then infiltration to address TSS removal.

	···			
Subsurface Infiltration Structure	0.80	0.75	0.60	0.15
Deep Sump and Hooded Catch Basin	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.75
BMP ¹	Rate ¹	Load*	Removed (C*D)	Load (D-E)

Total TSS Removal = 85%

Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (Standard 5)

The use proposed does not differ from the current use of the space and has no higher potential for pollution.

Critical Areas (Standard 6 – Water Quality Treatments)

This site does not lie within a critical area. One-half inch (1/2) of runoff is the standard for treatment relative to water quality, but as stated prior, the proposed use will not create pollutants in excess of what exists today.

Redevelopment (Standard 7)

Redevelopment projects are those that involve development, rehabilitation or expansion on previously developed sites provided the redevelopment results in no net increase in

impervious area. Furthermore, components of redevelopment project, which include development of previously undeveloped sites, do not fall under Standard 7. In addition, redevelopment of previously developed sites must meet the Stormwater Management Standards to the maximum extent practicable. However, if it is not practicable to meet all the Standards, new (retrofitted or expanded) stormwater management systems must be designed to improve existing conditions.

The project, as proposed, is a new building, replacing an existing building on a developed sited and we are increasing the impervious area, however it is minimal. VTP has considered this project a new development and we have met all of the applicable standards of the Massachusetts Stormwater Policy.

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls (Standard 8)

Erosion Control measures have been provided on the plans that accompany this application.

Operation and Maintenance Plan (Standard 9)

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan is provided as part of the application.

Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

The Owner and User of the facility, assures that there will not be illicit discharges to the nearby wetlands from the proposed facility.

Floodplain (310 CMR 10.57)

The project site does not fall with a floodplain district.

City of Newton Standards

In accordance with the City of Newton's Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Rules and Regulations, this project requires a Minor Stormwater Permit, as it is a residential development less than 4 units with land disturbance less than 0.5 acres.

Storage of Total Impervious area

The proposed project results in a post-development total impervious area of 3,575 SF. Per the City of Newton's Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Rules and Regulations, Section 5, Subsection B.1, this project is a teardown of an existing structure and therefore requires the applicant to retain 2" of runoff for the total of all impervious area.

Volume =
$$(2"/12) * (3,575 sf) = 595.83 CF$$

As noted in the post-development HydroCAD report provided, the proposed BMP's offer a total storage volume of 0.021 acre-ft, which is equivalent to <u>914.76 CF</u> of available storage, which exceeds the required storage capacity of <u>595.83 CF</u>

Total Phosphorus Removal

Existing Phosphorus Load

BMP Sub Area	Land Use Category	Cover Type	Area (Acres)	PLER (lb/acre/yr)*
1	Developed Land Pervious (HSG- A)	Impervious	0.053	1.96
2	2 Medium-Density Residential (MDR)		0.176	0.03

^{*}From Table 3-1 of appendix F.

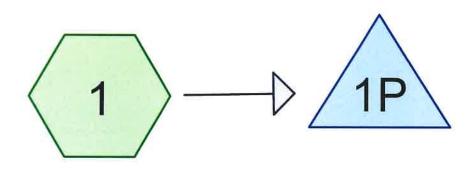
BMP
$$L_{oad} = (0.053 \text{ x } 1.96) + (0.176 \text{ x } 0.03) = 0.11 \text{ lbs P/yr}$$

Proposed BMP's

Infiltration System #1

BMP Volume ft3 (see HydroCAD) = 0.021 acre-ft = 914.76 ft³

In accordance with BMP Curves for Soil Infiltration Rate: Infiltration Basin the BMP will have a 100% load reduction Efficiency for soils with an infiltration rate of 8.27 in/hr. and at least 2.0 inches of runoff.



Existing Site

Offsite









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Area Listing (selected nodes)

Area	CN	Description	
(acres)		(subcatchment-numbers)	
0.176	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A (1)	
0.040	98	Exist. Impervious (1)	
0.013	98	Existing Building (1)	
0.230	53	TOTAL AREA	

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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Existing Site

Runoff

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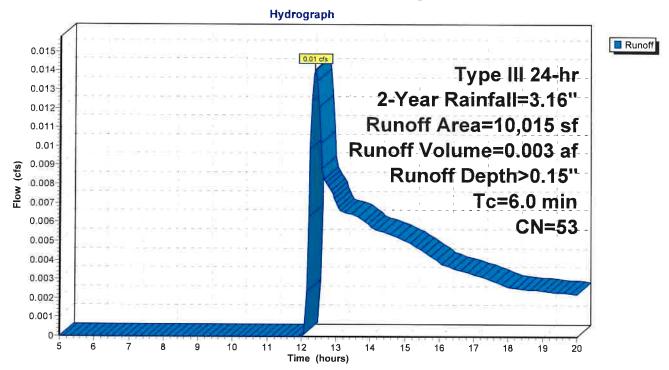
0.01 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume=

0.003 af, Depth> 0.15"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.16"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description								
		7,686	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A								
1	r	1,763	98	Exist. Impe	xist. Impervious							
7	•	566	98	Existing Bu	Existing Building							
		10,015	53	3 Weighted Average								
		7,686		76.7 4 % Pe								
		2,329		23.26% lm	pervious Ar	ea						
	То											
	Tc	Length		Slope Velocity Capacity Description								
1	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)			,				
	6.0					Direct Entry	Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 1: Existing Site



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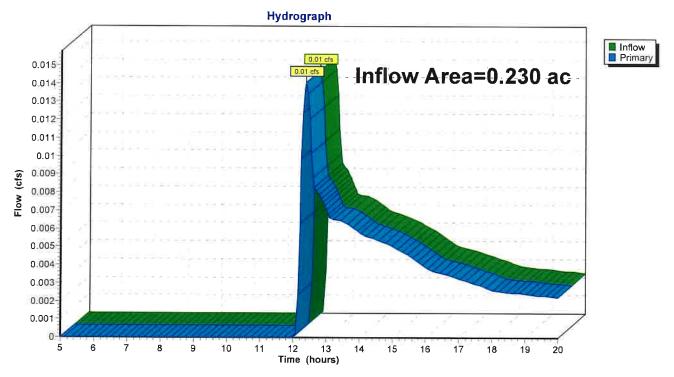
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.230 ac, 23.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.15" for 2-Year event

Inflow = 0.01 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 0.003 af

Primary = 0.01 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 0.003 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Existing Site

Runoff

=

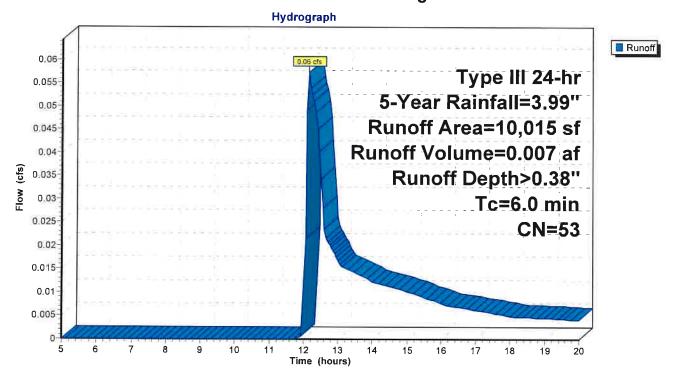
0.06 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=

0.007 af, Depth> 0.38"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 5-Year Rainfall=3.99"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description							
		7,686	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A						
7	•	1,763	98	Exist. Impe	ixist. Impervious						
,	-	566	98	Existing Bu	Existing Building						
		10,015	53	53 Weighted Average							
		7,686		76.74% Pervious Area							
		2,329		23.26% Imp	pervious Ar	rea					
	Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
-	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	•					
	6.0					Direct Entry, Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 1: Existing Site



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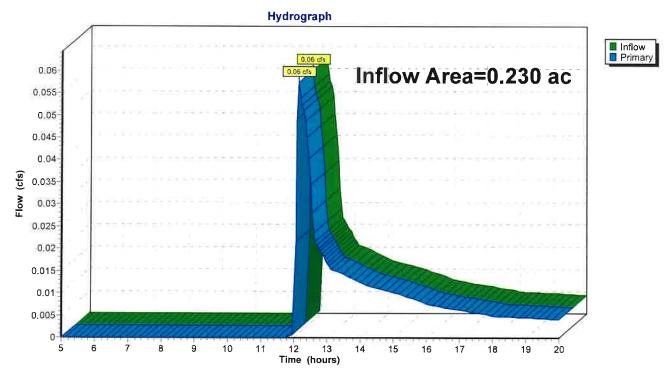
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.230 ac, 23.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.38" for 5-Year event

Inflow = 0.06 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af

Primary = 0.06 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Existing Site

Runoff

0.31 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume=

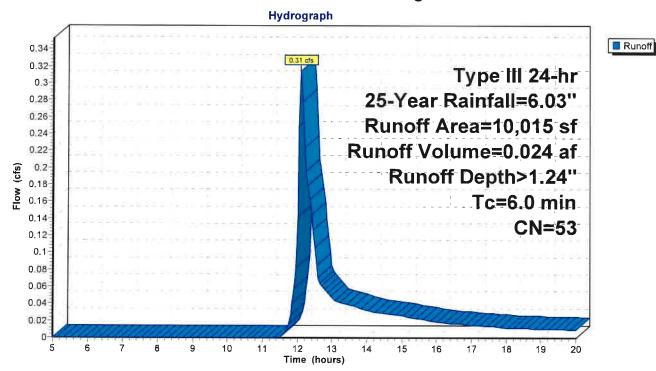
0.024 af, Depth> 1.24"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.03"

	A	rea (sf)	CN I	Description								
		7,686	39 :	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A							
*		1,763	98 I	Exist. Impe	xist. Impervious							
*		566	98 I	Existing Bu	xisting Building							
		10,015	53 \	Neighted A								
		7,686		76.74% Pervious Area								
		2,329	2	23.26% lm _l	pervious Ar	ea						
	Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity Capacity Description								
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)							
	6.0					Direct Entry	Direct Entry					

Direct Entry, Direct Entry

Subcatchment 1: Existing Site



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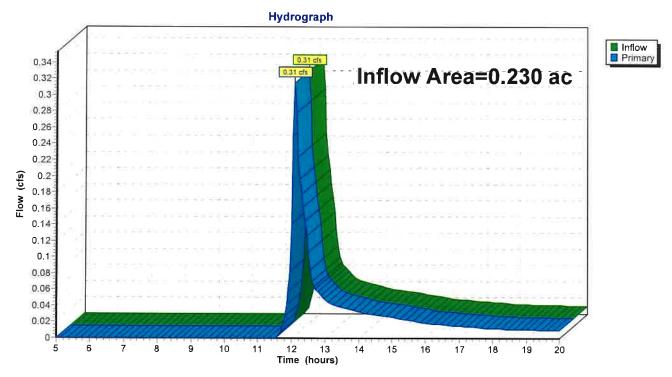
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.230 ac, 23.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.24" for 25-Year event

Inflow = 0.31 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af

Primary = 0.31 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Existing Site

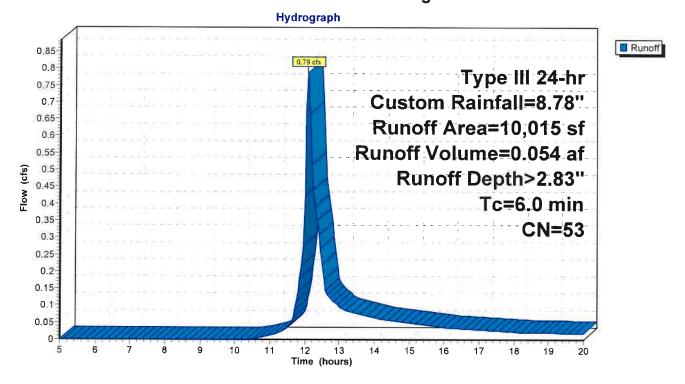
Runoff = 0.79 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume=

0.054 af, Depth> 2.83"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr Custom Rainfall=8.78"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
	7,686	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A						
*	1,763	98	Exist. Impe	Exist. Impervious						
*	566	98	Existing Bu	Existing Building						
	10,015	53	Weighted Average							
	7,686		76.74% Per	rvious Area	ì					
	2,329		23.26% lmp	pervious Ar	rea					
,	Tc Length	Slope	,	Capacity	Description					
(n	nin) (feet)	(ft/ft	(ft/sec)	(cfs)						
	6.0		Direct Entry, Direct Entry							

Subcatchment 1: Existing Site



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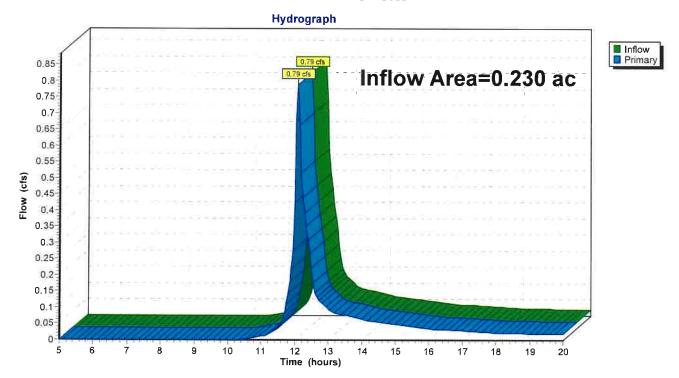
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

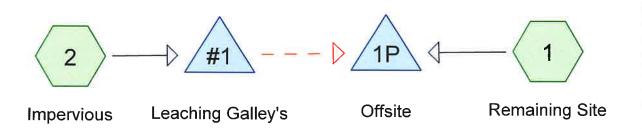
Inflow Area = 0.230 ac, 23.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 2.83" for Custom event

Inflow = 0.79 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.054 af

Primary = 0.79 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.054 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs













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Area Listing (selected nodes)

Area	CN	Description
(acres)		(subcatchment-numbers)
0.148	39	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A (1)
0.040	98	Prop. Building (2)
0.036	98	Prop. Driveway (2)
0.006	98	Prop. Patios (1)
0.230	60	TOTAL AREA

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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site

Runoff =

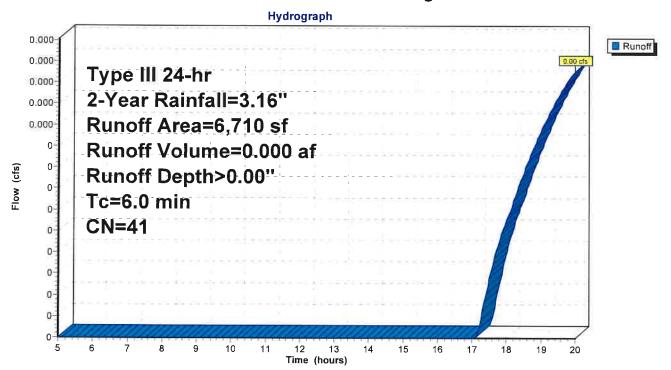
0.00 cfs @ 20.00 hrs, Volume=

0.000 af, Depth> 0.00"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.16"

_	Α	rea (sf)	CN	Description							
		6,440	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A						
*		270	98	Prop. Patios							
		6,710	41	Weighted A	Veighted Average						
		6,440		95.98% Pervious Area							
		270		4.02% Impe	ervious Are	а					
	Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
_	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec) (cfs)							
	6.0					Direct Entry, Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site



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Summary for Subcatchment 2: Impervious

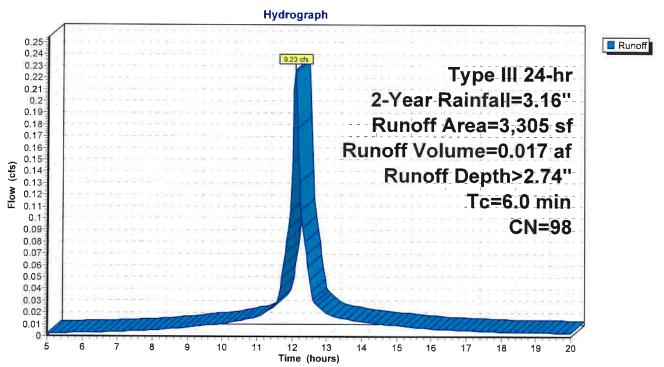
Runoff = 0.23 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

0.017 af, Depth> 2.74"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.16"

_	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description						
*		1,554	98	Prop. Drive	Prop. Driveway					
*		1,751	98	Prop. Buildi	Prop. Building					
		3,305 3,305	98	Weighted Average 100.00% Impervious Area						
	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft	,	Capacity (cfs)	•				
	6.0					Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment 2: Impervious



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Summary for Pond #1: Leaching Galley's

Inflow Area = 0.076 ac,100.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 2.74" for 2-Year event
Inflow = 0.23 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.017 af
Outflow = 0.06 cfs @ 11.80 hrs, Volume= 0.017 af, Atten= 76%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.00 cfs @ 11.80 hrs, Volume= 0.017 af
Secondary = 0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 117.30' @ 12.47 hrs Surf.Area= 0.007 ac Storage= 0.004 af

Plug-Flow detention time= 15.8 min calculated for 0.017 af (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 15.4 min (754.1 - 738.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description					
#1	116.25'	0.009 af	8.00'W x 36.00'L x 5.25'H Gravel					
			0.035 af Overall - 0.012 af Embedded = 0.022 af x 40.0% Voids					
#2	116.75'	0.012 af	4.00'W x 4.00'L x 4.25'H Leaching Galleyx 8 Inside #1					
		0.021 af	Total Available Storage					
Device	Routing	Invert Ou	utlet Devices					
#1	Discarded	116.25' 8.2	8.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area					
#2	Secondary	120.00' 6.0	6.0" Vert. Orifice C= 0.600					

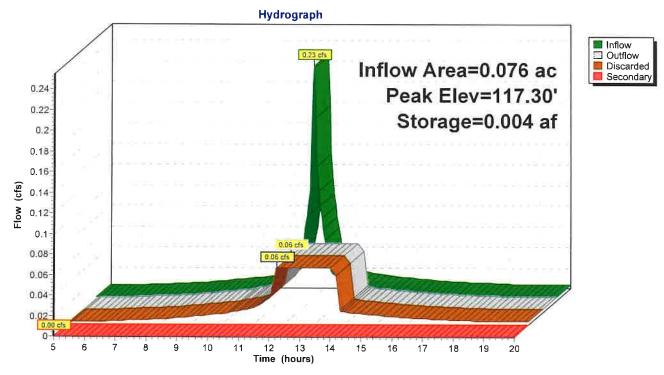
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.06 cfs @ 11.80 hrs HW=116.32' (Free Discharge) 1=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.06 cfs)

Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs HW=116.25' (Free Discharge) 2=Orifice (Controls 0.00 cfs)

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Pond #1: Leaching Galley's



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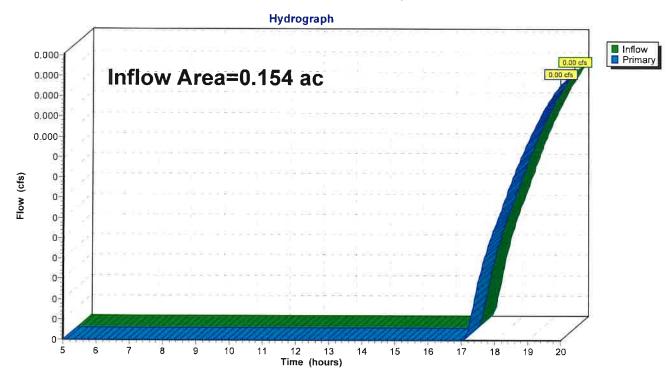
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.154 ac, 4.02% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.00" for 2-Year event

Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 20.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Primary = 0.00 cfs @ 20.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site

Runoff

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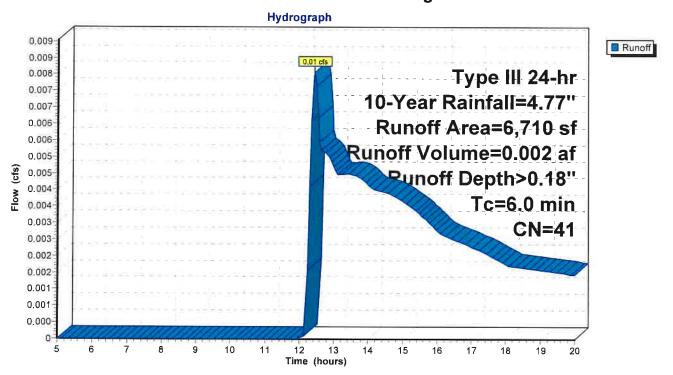
0.01 cfs @ 12.45 hrs, Volume=

0.002 af, Depth> 0.18"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.77"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
	6,440	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A						
*	270	98	Prop. Patio	Prop. Patios						
	6,710	41	Weighted A	Veighted Average						
	6,440		95.98% Pervious Area							
	270		4.02% Impervious Area							
	Tc Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft)	t) (ft/sec) (cfs)							
6	5.0				Direct Entry, Direct Entry	**				

Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site



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Summary for Subcatchment 2: Impervious

Runoff

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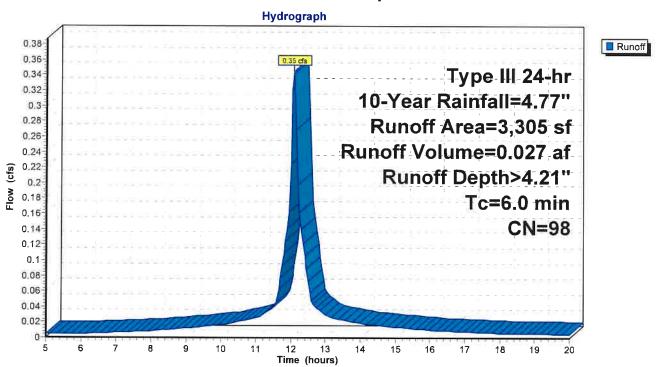
0.35 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

0.027 af, Depth> 4.21"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.77"

-	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description						
4		1,554	98	Prop. Drive	Prop. Driveway					
*		1,751	98	Prop. Buildi	Prop. Building					
		3,305 3,305	98	Weighted Average 100.00% Impervious Area						
-	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/ft	,	Capacity (cfs)	Description				
	6.0					Direct Entry.				

Subcatchment 2: Impervious



113 Grove St - Proposed

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Summary for Pond #1: Leaching Galley's

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 118.19' @ 12.56 hrs Surf.Area= 0.007 ac Storage= 0.008 af

Plug-Flow detention time= 36.2 min calculated for 0.027 af (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 35.8 min (771.2 - 735.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description							
#1	116.25'	0.009 af	8.00'W x 36.00'L x 5.25'H Gravel							
			0.035 af Overall - 0.012 af Embedded = 0.022 af x 40.0% Voids							
#2	116.75'	0.012 af	4.00'W x 4.00'L x 4.25'H Leaching Galleyx 8 Inside #1							
		0.021 af	Total Available Storage							
Device	Routing	Invert O	utlet Devices							
#1	Discarded	116.25' 8. :	3.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area							
#2	Secondary	120.00' 6. 0	0" Vert. Orifice C= 0.600							

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.06 cfs @ 11.70 hrs HW=116.32' (Free Discharge) 1=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.06 cfs)

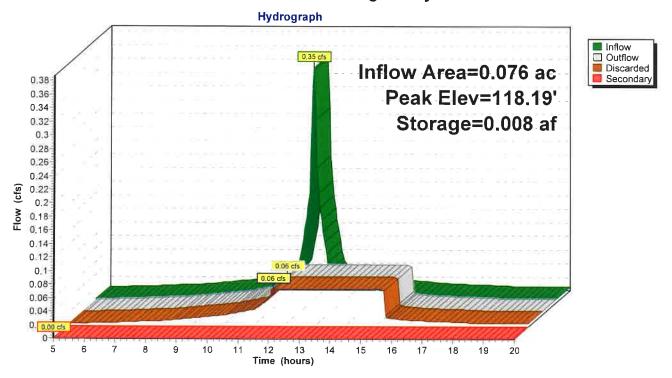
Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs HW=116.25' (Free Discharge)

2=Orifice (Controls 0.00 cfs)

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Pond #1: Leaching Galley's



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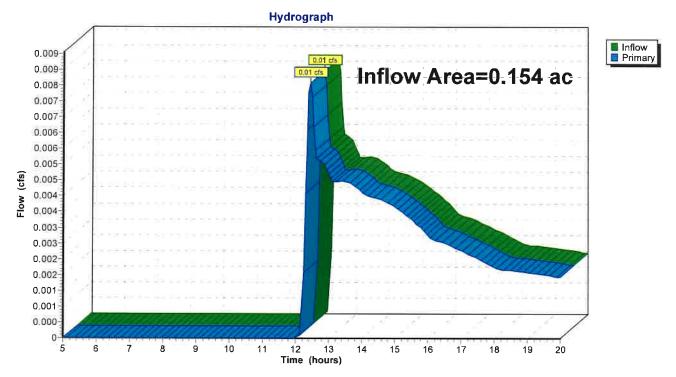
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.154 ac, 4.02% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.18" for 10-Year event

Inflow = 0.01 cfs @ 12.45 hrs, Volume= 0.002 af

Primary = 0.01 cfs @ 12.45 hrs, Volume= 0.002 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site

Runoff

=

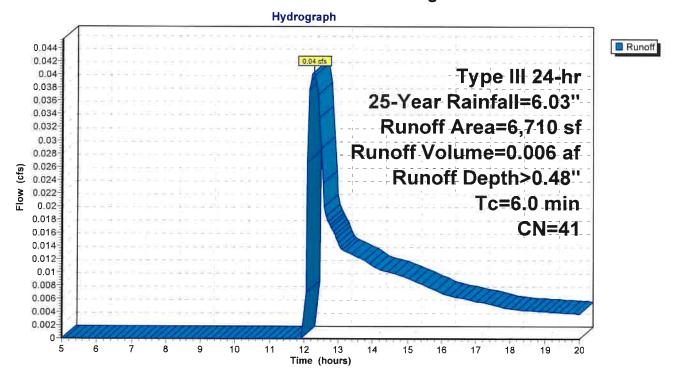
0.04 cfs @ 12.29 hrs, Volume=

0.006 af, Depth> 0.48"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.03"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description	Description					
	6,440	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A					
*	270	98	Prop. Patios						
	6,710 6,440 270	41	Weighted Average 95.98% Pervious Area 4.02% Impervious Area						
To (min		Slop (ft/ft	,	Capacity (cfs)	Description				
6.0)				Direct Entry, Direct Entry				

Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site



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Summary for Subcatchment 2: Impervious

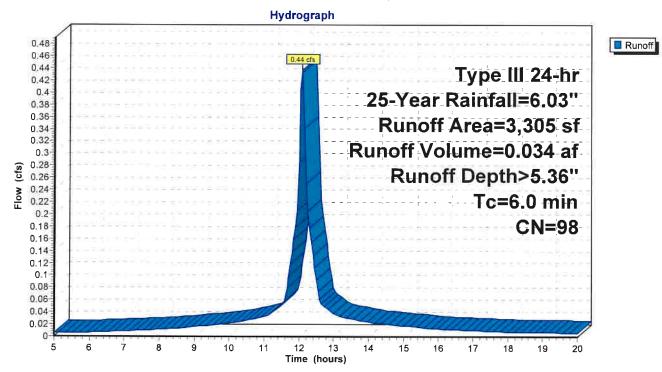
Runoff = 0.44 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

0.034 af, Depth> 5.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.03"

72	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					
*		1,554	98	Prop. Drive	Prop. Driveway				
*		1,751	98	Prop. Building					
		3,305 3,305	98	Weighted Average 100.00% Impervious Area					
		-,			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
	Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
2	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	,			
	6.0					Direct Entry.			

Subcatchment 2: Impervious



113 Grove St - Proposed

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Summary for Pond #1: Leaching Galley's

Inflow Area = 0.076 ac,100.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 5.36" for 25-Year event
Inflow = 0.44 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.034 af
Outflow = 0.06 cfs @ 11.60 hrs, Volume= 0.034 af, Atten= 87%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.00 cfs @ 11.60 hrs, Volume= 0.034 af
Secondary = 0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 118.92' @ 12.64 hrs Surf.Area= 0.007 ac Storage= 0.011 af

Plug-Flow detention time= 56.3 min calculated for 0.034 af (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 55.8 min (789.9 - 734.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	ge Storage Description						
#1	116.25'	0.009 af	8.00'W x 36.00'L x 5.25'H Gravel						
			0.035 af Overall - 0.012 af Embedded = 0.022 af x 40.0% Voids						
#2	116.75'	0.012 af	4.00'W x 4.00'L x 4.25'H Leaching Galleyx 8 Inside #1						
		0.021 af	Total Available Storage						
Device	Routing	Invert O	utlet Devices						
#1	Discarded	116.25' 8. 2	3.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area						
#2	Secondary	120.00' 6. 0	D" Vert. Orifice C= 0.600						

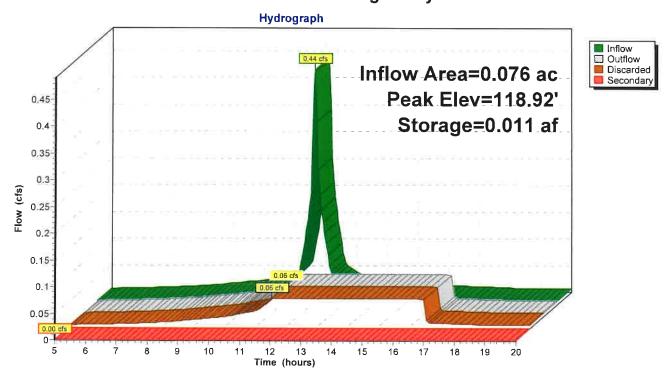
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.06 cfs @ 11.60 hrs HW=116.31' (Free Discharge)
1=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.06 cfs)

Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs HW=116.25' (Free Discharge) 2=Orifice (Controls 0.00 cfs)

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Pond #1: Leaching Galley's



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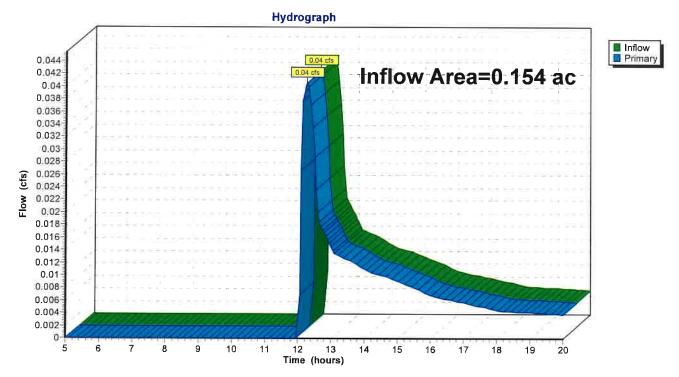
Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

Inflow Area = 0.154 ac, 4.02% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 0.48" for 25-Year event

Inflow = 0.04 cfs @ 12.29 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af

Primary = 0.04 cfs @ 12.29 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs



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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site

Runoff

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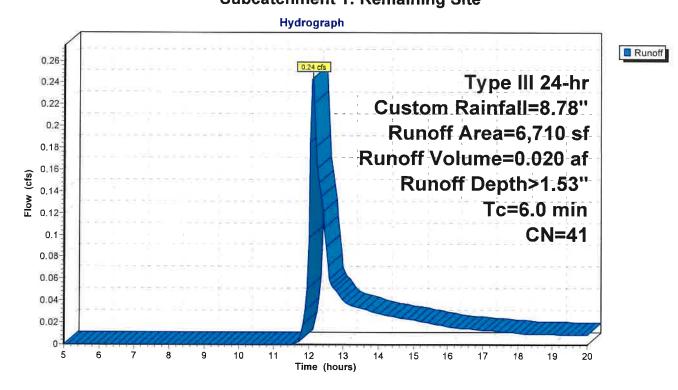
0.24 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume=

0.020 af, Depth> 1.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr Custom Rainfall=8.78"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
	6,440	39	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG A						
*	270	98	Prop. Patios							
	6,710	41	Weighted A	√eighted Average						
	6,440		95.98% Pervious Area							
	270		4.02% Impervious Area							
	Tc Length	Slope		Capacity	Description					
(m	in) (feet)	(ft/ft)	t) (ft/sec) (cfs)							
6	3.0				Direct Entry, Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 1: Remaining Site



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Summary for Subcatchment 2: Impervious

Runoff

=

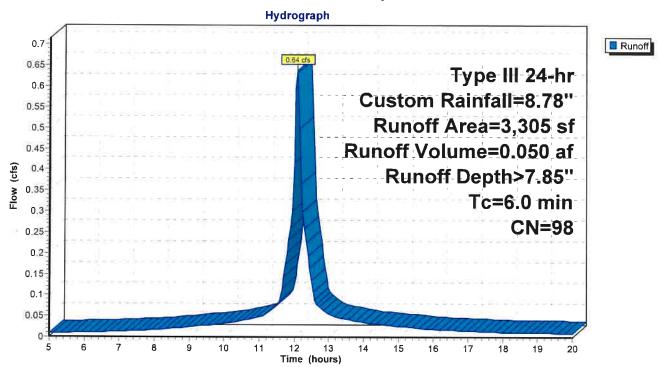
0.64 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

0.050 af, Depth> 7.85"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr Custom Rainfall=8.78"

-	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description						
*		1,554	98	Prop. Drive	Prop. Driveway					
*		1,751	98	Prop. Buildi	Prop. Building					
		3,305 3,305	98	Weighted Average 100.00% Impervious Area						
_	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/ft	,	Capacity (cfs)	Description				
	6.0					Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment 2: Impervious



113 Grove St - Proposed

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Summary for Pond #1: Leaching Galley's

Inflow Area = 0.076 ac,100.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 7.85" for Custom event
Inflow = 0.64 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.050 af
Outflow = 0.18 cfs @ 12.44 hrs, Volume= 0.050 af, Atten= 72%, Lag= 21.2 min
Discarded = 0.06 cfs @ 11.25 hrs, Volume= 0.047 af
Secondary = 0.12 cfs @ 12.44 hrs, Volume= 0.003 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 120.21' @ 12.44 hrs Surf.Area= 0.007 ac Storage= 0.017 af

Plug-Flow detention time= 86.8 min calculated for 0.049 af (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 86.1 min (818.9 - 732.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	116.25'	0.009 af	8.00'W x 36.00'L x 5.25'H Gravel
			0.035 af Overall - 0.012 af Embedded = 0.022 af \times 40.0% Voids
#2	116.75	0.012 af	4.00'W x 4.00'L x 4.25'H Leaching Galleyx 8 Inside #1
		0.021 af	Total Available Storage
Device	Routing	Invert O	utlet Devices
#1	Discarded	116.25' 8. .	270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area
#2	Secondary	120.00' 6. 0	0" Vert. Orifice C= 0.600

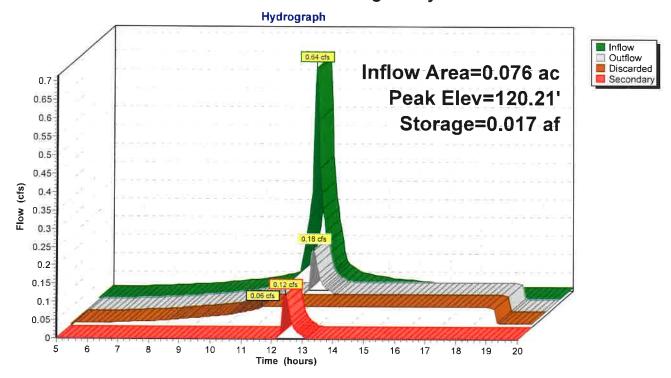
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.06 cfs @ 11.25 hrs HW=116.30' (Free Discharge)
1=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.06 cfs)

Secondary OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 12.44 hrs HW=120.21' (Free Discharge) 2=Orifice (Orifice Controls 0.12 cfs @ 1.54 fps)

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Pond #1: Leaching Galley's



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Summary for Pond 1P: Offsite

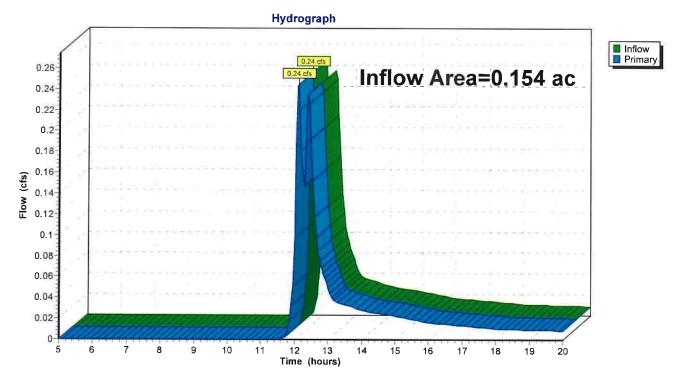
Inflow Area = 0.154 ac, 4.02% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.76" for Custom event

Inflow = 0.24 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.023 af

Primary = 0.24 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 0.023 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Pond 1P: Offsite



OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING 113 GROVE STREET NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

July 27, 2022

VERNE T. PORTER JR., PLS LAND SURVEYORS – CIVIL ENGINEERS 354 ELLIOT STREET NEWTON, MA 02464

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING 113 GROVE STREET NEWTON, MA

The proposed project includes stormwater runoff controls associated with the construction of a new single-family dwelling and driveways. The major components associated with maintenance needs are the proposed leaching gallies that will handle runoff from the proposed building and proposed driveway. These will need to be cleaned periodically as noted below. Cleaning of this structures shall be done by the property owner or by a specialty contractor with hydraulic cleaning ability. The following outlines the major maintenance issues associated with the project:

Leaching Galley/Cleaning:

The proposed leaching gallies should be inspected monthly during the first year, and then every third year following the 1-year inspection.

The leaching gallies are equipped with a frame and cover. After removal of the cover, a stadia rod should be used to measure the depth of sediment. If the depth of sediment is in excess of 3", then the sediment should be removed.

Drain Manhole Inspection/Cleaning:

Have all drain manholes cleaned out completely twice annually during April and October, if required.

Trench Drain Inspection/Cleaning:

Have all trench drains cleaned out completely twice annually during April and October, if required.

Street Sweeping

Have the driveway swept bi-annually in April and October.

MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

The maintenance of the Drainage System is the responsibility of the Property Owners. The actual work can be accomplished by the Owner or can be subcontracted to a company that specializes in the cleaning of storm drainage facilities. Inspections should be performed by independent individual such as the design engineer or other experienced individual in the field.

Construction period pollution control

Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be implemented prior to and during construction activities to minimize impacts from land disturbance activities. Erosion and sedimentation control measures implemented on the site will include, at a minimum, dust control measures, the installation of silt fence barriers on the up-gradient side of resource areas, and catch basin inlet protection. Controls may also include temporary sedimentation basins and diversion swales and temporary seeding. The erosion and sedimentation controls will be inspected at the end of the day if precipitation is forecast, and after each rainfall event of 0.5 inches or more. Should construction occur during winter months, seasonally appropriate stabilization measure will be utilized.

Below is a summary of the minimum construction period pollution control requirements. These topics are presented as a means of demonstrating understanding of pollution control but are not meant to supplant preparation of the SWPPP. Please refer to the SWPPP for complete construction activity details.

a. <u>Dust Control</u>

Mitigation measures will be implemented to control fugitive dust during construction activities. Dust control measure may include seeding, wet suppression, application of soil stabilization agents, or other measures to control dust generated by construction activities. The Contractor shall confirm with state and local regulations to see if the use of calcium chloride for dust suppression is allowed.

b. Erosion Control Barriers

Prior to any ground disturbance, erosion control barriers will be installed at the limit of work at down-gradient positions on the site. The barriers will consist of silt fence and staked hay bales and will be entrenched in the soil to prevent underflow.

c. Catch Basin/Trench Drain Inlet Protection

All existing and newly installed catch basins or trench drains shall be protected during construction with a filter insert system. These sedimentation control measures will be regularly maintained until the drainage area tributary to the catch basin has been stabilized.

d. Temporary Sedimentation Basins and Diversion Swales

If necessary, temporary sedimentation basins will be constructed to prevent transport of fine-grained sediment into wetland resource areas and other off-site areas. These temporary basins will be located where appropriate, as determined by the contractor. Temporary diversion swales or berms may be used to convey runoff from construction areas to temporary or previously constructed basins.

e. <u>Temporary Seeding</u>

Temporary seeding will be used where vegetative cover is required for less than one year on disturbed soil areas. Such areas will be seeded if the soils will be exposed without construction activity for more than 30 days. Rapidly growing annual grasses, such as annual rye grass, oats, perennial rye grass or winter rye will be uniformly applied. Depending on the slope, the soil may be covered with a layer of straw mulch, an erosion control blanket, or a bonded fiber matrix.

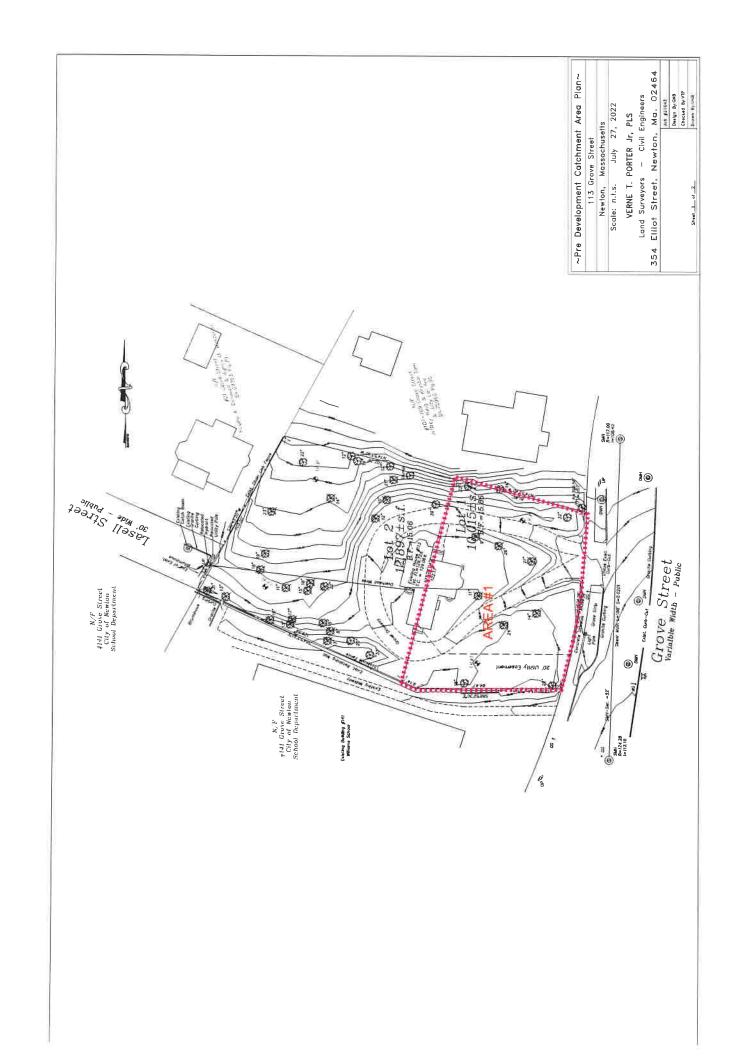
f. Permanent Seeding

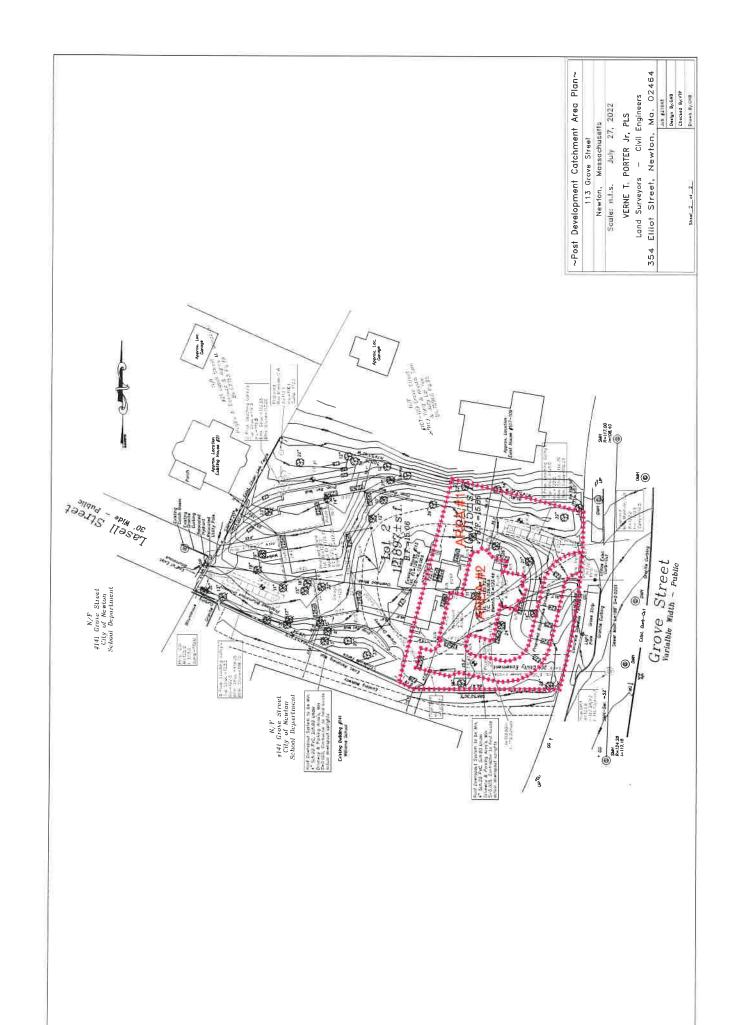
Upon completion of the final grading, any areas not covered by pavement, other forms of stabilization, including landscaping, will be seeded with rapidly growing annual rye grass/red fescue seed mix.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING 113 GROVE STREET NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

INSPECTION REPORT:

Inspection Firm:	
Inspectors Name:	
Components Inspected:	
Signed:	······································
SYSTEM MAINTENANCE:	
Maintenance Firm:	_ Date:
Leaching Gallies Inspected: YesNoComments:	
Leaching Gallies Cleaned: YesNo_Comments:	
Manhole Inspected: YesNo_Comments:	
Manhole Cleaned: YesNo_Comments:	
Trench Drain Inspected: YesNo_Comments:	
Trench Drain Cleaned: YesNo_Comments:	
Estimate of Material Removed:	
Other Comments:	
Signed:	





Middlesex County, Massachusetts

626B—Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyr9

Elevation: 0 to 820 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Merrimac and similar soils: 45 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of

the mapunit.

Description of Merrimac

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 10 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 22 to 26 inches: stratified gravel to gravelly loamy sand 2C - 26 to 65 inches: stratified gravel to very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water

(Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, crest, head

slope, side slope, rise Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas, terraces, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, dunes, outwash plains, deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 2, 2021



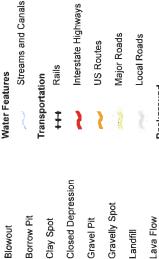


MAP LEGEND

Area of Ir	Area of Interest (AOI)	œ	Spoil Area
	Area of Interest (AOI)	9	Storry Spot
Soils	Soil Man Unit Dolyoons	8	Very Stony Sp
	Soil Map Unit Lines	₽	Wet Spot
I	Soil Man Unit Points	◁	Other
Special	Special Point Features	ţ	Special Line F

9

Features Б



 \Diamond



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1.25,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Web Soil Survey URL:

distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required. This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Middlesex County, Massachusetts Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 2, 2021

Miscellaneous Water

Mine or Quarry

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot Sandy Spot

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 4, 2020—Oct 19,

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Severely Eroded Spot

Slide or Slip

Sinkhole

Sodic Spot

Page 2 of 3 7/27/2022

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres In AOI	Percent of AOI
626B	Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.3	100.0%

TEST PIT FIELD LOG			
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: 113 GROVE 57 LOCATION: MELLOTEN TEST PIT NO.: 3 DATE: 7-14-27 PERCOLATION RESULTEN DEPTH: TIME: 12" REMARK 10" 9"	::•::	in/we	.H
DEPTH SOIL DESCRIPTION.	Excav. Effort		
12" SANDY LEARN 10/R 3/Z -1" -2" -3" -4" -6" -6" -7" -8" -9" -10" NO WATER: NO REPOSAL GROWE ST EMARKS:			
		2	

TEST PIT PLAN	Boulder Count Size Range Classification 6"-18"A 18"-30"B	USED Trace (TR)- 0 -10% Little(LI.)-10-20% Some (SO) -20-35%	F/M-fine to med. F/C-fine to coar.	EFFORT Easy E Moderate M Difficult D Groundwater G
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TEST PIT FIELD LOG-

1							
M n	DJECT		PERCOLATION	ON RESU	JLTS		
	3 GROWE ST	DEPTH:	TIME:		N#1		
LOCATION:		12		REMARI	cs:		
TEST PIT NO.		11" '					
DATE: 7-14	-22	10"					
WEATHER: SUN	NY 750	9"		AVERAG	SE \ =	- 1	
GROUND EL: 12	4.5+1-	8" 7"		RATE:	$\geq c$	-MIN/i	MCH
ENGINEER: VER	INE TPOSTER TO	6"			ý.		
				-	r		
DEPTH	SOIL	DESCR	IPTION:			Bouilde	
-0'				3 11	Effort	Count	NO.
/	Z LANCEL DRIVEWA	Y BASE	. •				
-1'	2				K e s		
-2'-	pro see	<u>#</u>	8				
-3'	Ж						
1 1 .	FINE TO MED		ND, GRAVEL 2	2 570WF			100
-4'	COBBLES L'm	inus	I	1			
-5'	6		.] .				
-6'			1				
-7'			2			Į.	
1 1	*			1)
-8'	3	1 .		†			
-9.'		1					-
-10°'	is "	1	THE	- 1			
	E1=114.0+1-		12/13/1	ats:		Ī	
11' \\ \\ \\ \.	OWATER		THE HE				
12' \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	REFUSAL	1	4 21	_			
13'	·	1	37± -				
				-		- 10	
14'	E 190	GR	DUE ST				
			DUE ST		72		
REMARKS:					0		
	5.		œ.				
	х , е					5	

TEST PIT PLAN	LEGEND Boulder Count Size Range Classification 6"-18"A 18"-30"B	PROPORTIONS USED Trace (TR)- 0 -10% Little(LI.)-10-20% Some (SO) -20-35%	F/M-fine to med. F/C-fine to coar.	EXCAVATION EFFORT Easy E Moderate M Difficult D Groundwater G
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